

# NRC7292 Evaluation Kit User Guide

(AT-command)

Ultra-low power & Long-range Wi-Fi

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NEWRACOM, Inc.

## NRC7292 Evaluation Kit User Guide (AT-command) Ultra-low power & Long-range Wi-Fi

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#### 1 Overview

This document introduces the NRC7292 AT-command. The NRC7292 AT-command allows users to apply fine controls over the NRC7292 modules such as: checking the modem status, scanning, connecting to an AP, opening sockets, and exchanging data.

### 2 Basic Setup

The AT-command package with a custom firmware binary to enable AT-command feature is required along with the firmware download tool. Users need to download the firmware binary onto the flash on the NRC7292 module to enable AT-command communication via UART or SPI.

#### 2.1 Hardware connection

Figure 2.1 shows an NRC7292 evaluation board (EVB). The AT-command communication is achieved via the UART or SPI interface between an external host and the EVB.

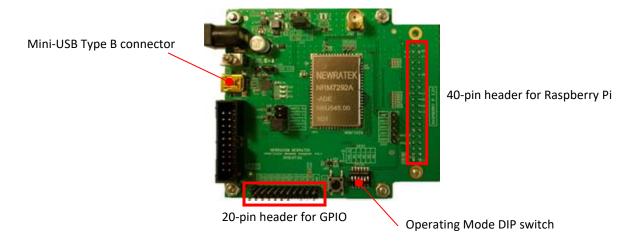
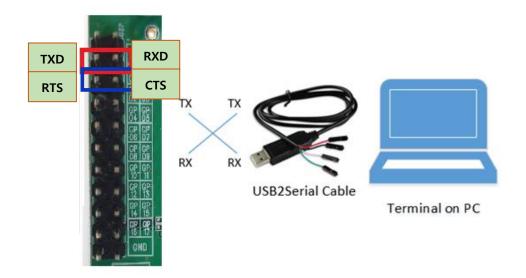


Figure 2.1 NRC7292 evaluation board

<u>IMPORTANT:</u> If the EVB is mounted on a Raspberry Pi host, detach the board from the Raspberry Pi host first before proceeding. The EVB must be used as a standalone for stable AT communication.

#### 1) UART

The AT-command uses UART channel 2. The TX and RX of UART channel 2 are placed in a 20-pin header for GPIO.



## Module-to-Host Connection (with flow control)

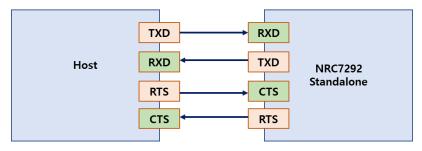


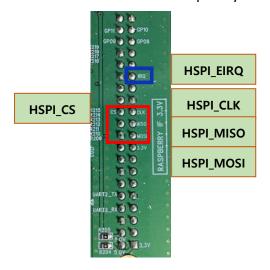
Figure 2.2 UART connection between EVK and external host

The GP00 and GP01 pins on the 20-pin header correspond to TX and RX of UART channel 2, respectively.

※ (Optional) GP02 and GP03 pins correspond to RTS and CTS of UART channel 2 for HW Flow Control

#### 2) HSPI

The NRC7292 has a dedicated SPI slave controller for high speed. The SPI signals are placed in a 40-pin header for Raspberry Pi. The CLI application described in chapter 8 is available to perform AT-command communication via the SPI on Raspberry Pi.



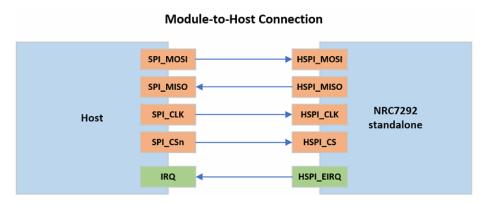


Figure 2.3 SPI connection between EVK and external host

To perform AT command communication through SPI on Raspberry Pi, spidev of Raspberry Pi must be enabled.

1. Modify /boot/config.txt and enable spi hardware interface configuration.

```
# Uncomment some or all of these to enable the optional hardware interfaces
#dtparam=i2c_arm=on
#dtparam=i2c=on
dtparam=spi=on

# Uncomment this to enable the lirc-rpi module
#dtoverlay=lirc-rpi

# Additional overlays and parameters are documented /boot/overlays/README

# Enable audio (loads snd_bcm2835)
dtparam=audio=on
enable uart=1
dtoverlay=pi3-disable-bt
dtoverlay=pi3-disable-wifi
#dtoverlay=pi3-disable-wifi
#dtoverlay=pi3-disable-wifi
#dtoverlay=pi3-disable-wifi
```

2. After rebooting the Raspberry Pi, spidev0.0 and spidev0.1 could be accessible from the userspace.

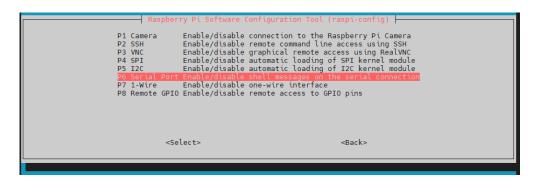
```
loop-control
                                                                     ram10
                                       mem
memory_bandwidth
mmcblk0
mmcblk0p1
mmcblk0p2
                       hidraw1
                                                                     ram11
                                                                               serial0
                                                                                                                                              vchiq
cachefiles
                                                                               serial1
                                                                     ram12
                                                                               spidev0.0
spidev0.1
pu_dma_latency
                                                                                                                                                          watchdog
watchdog@
                        log
                                                                     ram2
disk
                                       network_latency
network_throughput
                                                                               stdin
                                                                               stdout
                                       ppp
ptmx
piochip0
                                                                               tty1
                                                                                                                                              vcsa
                                                                               ttv10
```

3. Enable SPI

The Raspberry Pi configuration tool can also be run from the command line.

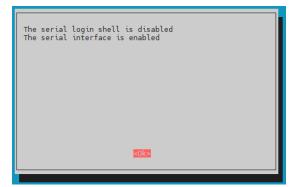
# suco raspi-config

Enable Serial Port

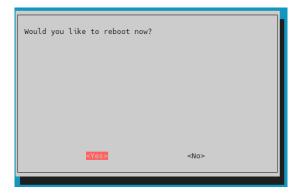








Fininsh and reboot



### 2.2 Downloading the firmware and starting the module

Refer to the user guide **UG-7292-004-Standalone SDK.pdf** for instructions on how to download the firmware binary. (3.2 Download the unified binary)

### 3 AT Command Type

There are four types of AT-commands: HELP, GET, SET and RUN.

Туре	Format	Description
HELP	AT+ <cmd>=?</cmd>	List the input argument format and description.
	AT+ <cmd></cmd>	Run with no argument.
SET or RUN	OR	OR
	AT+ <cmd>=<x1,x2,></x1,x2,></cmd>	Set or run with the given arguments.
	AT+ <cmd>?</cmd>	Query the current values with no argument.
GET	OR	OR
	AT+ <cmd>?=<x1,x2,></x1,x2,></cmd>	Query the current values with the given arguments.

Table 3.1 AT-command type

- String input parameter values must be enclosed between double quotation marks (").
- Parameters enclosed between a pair of square brackets '[]' indicate optional parameters.
- Optional parameters may be nested.
- All AT commands must be in upper-case letters and terminated by CR-LF.
- Default optional values in the parameter descriptions are indicated by the asterisk '\*' characters.

## **4 Return for Commands**

Return Message	Description
OK The operation for command completes successfully.	
ERROR	The command is not supported.
+ <cmd>:1 ERROR</cmd>	The parameter for command is not valid.
+ <cmd>:2 ERROR</cmd>	The previous operation for command is in progress.
+ <cmd>:3 ERROR</cmd>	The operation for command failed with some error.
+ <cmd>:4 ERROR</cmd>	The operation for command is still in progress after the specified time.

### **5** Basic AT Commands

Commands	Description
AT	Check the AT serial interface status.
ATE	Enable or disable echo.
ATZ	Reset the hardware and restart the firmware.
AT+VER	Fetch the AT firmware version and software package version.
AT+UART	Configure the serial UART parameters.
AT+GPIOCONF	Configure the GPIO pin mode, direction and pull-up option.
AT+GPIOVAL	Read or write the output GPIO pin level.
AT+ADC	Fetch the ADC value at the selected ADC channel index.

#### **5.1AT**

Command	AT
Response	ОК
Description	Check the AT serial interface status.
Example	AT OK

#### **5.2ATE**

Command	ATEO or ATE1		
Response	OK		
Description  NOTE:  Echo should typically be enabled for manual communication via a ter			
Example	ATE1 OK	ATEO OK	

#### **5.3 ATZ**

Command	ATZ
Response	
Description	Reset the hardware and restart the firmware.  NOTE:  Booting time is over 5 seconds.
Example	ATZ

#### 5.4AT+VER

Command	GET AT+VER?
Response	GET +VER: <sdk_version>,<command_version></command_version></sdk_version>

	OK
Description	Fetch the version information of current firmware.
	AT+VER?
Example	+VER:"1.4.0","1.23.2"
	ОК

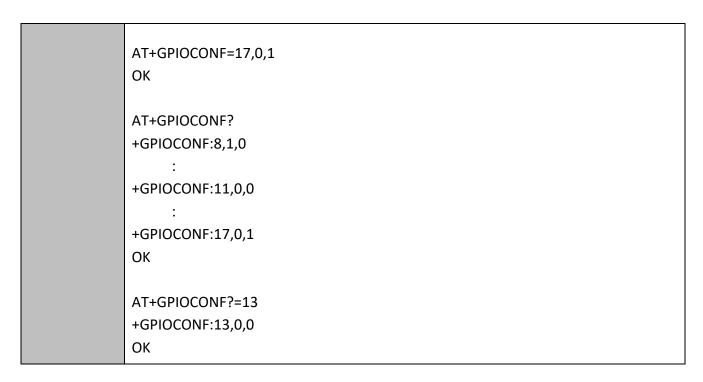
#### 5.5 AT+UART

Command	SET AT+UART= <baud_rate>,<hfc> GET AT+UART?</hfc></baud_rate>
Response	SET OK GET +UART: <baud_rate>,<data_bits>,<stop_bits>,<parity>,<hfc> OK</hfc></parity></stop_bits></data_bits></baud_rate>
Parameters	<pre><baud rate=""> 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200*, 230400, 460800, 500000, 576000, 921600, 1000000, 1152000, 1500000, 2000000  <data bits=""> Always 8 (8-bit)* <stop bits=""></stop></data></baud></pre>
Tarameters	Always 1 (1-bit)* <pre> <pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre>
Description	Configure the baud rate and HFC for the UART.

	AT+UART=115200,1 OK
Example	AT+UART? +UART:115200,8,1,0,1 OK

#### **5.6AT+GPIOCONF**

Command	SET AT+GPIOCONF= <number>,<direction>,<pull-up> GET AT+GPIOCONF? AT+GPIOCONF?</pull-up></direction></number>
Response	SET OK GET +GPIOCONF= <number>,<direction>,<pull-up> : OK</pull-up></direction></number>
Parameters	<pre><number> GPIO pin number. (8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17)  <direction> 0: input 1: output  <pull-up> (input pin only) 0: pull-down 1: pull-up</pull-up></direction></number></pre>
Description	Configure the GPIO pin direction and pull-up option.
Example	AT+GPIOCONF=8,1 OK AT+GPIOCONF=11,0,0 OK



#### 5.7AT+GPIOVAL

Command	SET AT+GPIOVAL= <number>,<level> GET AT+GPIOVAL? AT+GPIOVAL? AT+GPIOVAL?=<number></number></level></number>
Response	SET OK GET +GPIOVAL: <number>,<level> OK</level></number>
Parameters	<pre><number> GPIO pin number. (8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17) <level> 0 : low 1 : high</level></number></pre>
Description	Read or write the output GPIO pin level.
Example	AT+GPIOVAL?

+GPIOVAL:0,1
+GPIOVAL:1,1
+GPIOVAL:2,1
+GPIOVAL:3,1
+GPIOVAL:8,0
+GPIOVAL:9,0
+GPIOVAL:10,1
+GPIOVAL:11,1
+GPIOVAL:12,1
+GPIOVAL:13,1
+GPIOVAL:14,1
+GPIOVAL:15,1
+GPIOVAL:16,1
+GPIOVAL:17,1
ОК
AT+GPIOVAL?=10
+GPIOVAL:10,1
ОК

#### 5.8AT+ADC

Command	GET AT+ADC?= <channel></channel>
Response	GET +ADC: <channel>,<value> OK</value></channel>
Parameters	<pre><channel> 1, 2, 3  <value> 0 ~ 511</value></channel></pre>
Description	Fetch the ADC value at the selected ADC channel.
Example	AT+ADC? +ADC:1,0 +ADC:2,396

+ADC:3,448
OK
AT+ADC?=2
ATTADE:-2
+ADC:2,384
OK

### **6 Wi-Fi AT Commands**

Commands	Description
AT+WMACADDR	Read the MAC address.
AT+WCOUNTRY	Configure the Wi-Fi country code
AT+WTXPOWER	Configure the transmission power level.
AT+WRXSIG	Fetch or monitor the RSSI (dBm) and SNR (dB) values.
AT+WRATECTRL	Toggle the MCS rate control option.
AT+WMCS	Set the MCS index applied when the rate control is disabled.
AT+WDUTYCYCLE	Configure duty cycle operation.
AT+WCCATHRESHOLD	Set CCA threshold.
AT+WTXTIME	Set carrier sense time and pause time.
AT+WTSF	Read the elapsed TSF timer duration.
AT+WSCAN	Perform Wi-Fi scanning.
AT+WCONN	Connect to a new AP.
AT+WDISCONN	Disconnect from the AP or abort an on-going connection process.
AT+WSOFTAP	Run as the AP mode.
AT+WBSSMAXIDLE	Configure the BSS Max idle service for SoftAP.
AT+WSTAINFO	Get information of associated STAs on AP mode.
AT+WIPADDR	Configure the IPv4 address.
AT+WDNS	Configure the IP address for the DNS server.
AT+WDHCP	Request dynamic IP allocation from the DHCP server.
AT+WDHCPS	Run the DHCP sever in SoftAP mode.
AT+WPING	Send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to network hosts with IPv4 address.
AT+WSLEEP	Configure sleep mode to save power.
AT+WFOTA	Enable or disable Firmware Over-the-Air (FOTA).
AT+WTIMEOUT	Configure the response timeout for the specified command.

+WEVENT	Asynchronously raised Wi-Fi event logs.	
---------	---	--

#### **6.1AT+WMACADDR**

Command	GET AT+WMACADDR?
Response	GET +WMACADDR:" <mac address="">" OK</mac>
Parameters	<mac address=""> The MAC address 'HH:HH:HH:HH:HH' where H is a hexadecimal character.</mac>
Description	Read the MAC address.
Example	AT+ WMACADDR? +WMACADDR:"2F:33:4F:65:11:20" OK

#### **6.2AT+WCOUNTRY**

Command	SET AT+WCOUNTRY=" <country code="">" GET AT+WCOUNTRY?</country>	
Response	SET OK GET +WCOUNTRY=" <country code="">" OK</country>	
Parameters	<pre><country code=""></country></pre>	
Description	Configure the Wi-Fi country code.	

	NOTE: The country code must be set first after booting.
	AT+ WCOUNTRY ="US" OK
Example	AT+WCOUNTRY? +WCOUNTRY:"US" OK

#### **6.3 AT+WTXPOWER**

Command	SET AT+WTXPOWER= <power dbm="" in=""> GET AT+WTXPOWER?</power>
Response	SET OK GET +WTXPOWER: <power dbm="" in=""></power>
Parameters	<pre><power dbm="" in=""> 1dBm 24dBm*</power></pre>
Description	Configure the transmission power level.
Example	AT+WTXPOWER=17 OK AT+WTXPOWER? +WTXPOWER:17 OK

#### 6.4AT+WRXSIG

Command	SET AT+WRXSIG = <time> GET AT+WRXSIG?</time>
Response	SET +WRXSIG: <rssi>,<snr></snr></rssi>

Parameters	<time> Monitoring duration in seconds.</time>
Description	Fetch or monitor the RSSI (dBm) and SNR (dB) values.
Example	AT+WRXSIG? +WRXSIG:-50,25 OK AT+WRXSIG=2
	+WRXSIG:-62,20 +WRXSIG:-82,9 OK

#### 6.5 AT+WRATECTRL

Command	SET AT+WRATECTRL= <mode> GET AT+WRATECTRL?</mode>
Response	SET OK GET +WRATECTRL= <mode> OK</mode>
Parameters	<mode> 0 (disable), 1 (enable)*</mode>
Description	Toggle the MCS rate control option.
Example	AT+WRATECTRL =1 OK

AT+WRATECTRL?
+WRATECTRL:1
ОК

#### 6.6AT+WMCS

Command	SET AT+WMCS= <index> GET AT+WMCS?</index>
Response	SET OK GET +WMCS= <index> OK</index>
Parameters	<index> Modulation Coding Scheme index (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10)</index>
Description	Set the MCS index applied when the rate control is disabled.
Example	AT+WRATECTRL: +WRATECTRL: OK  AT+WRATECTRL=0 OK  AT+WRATECTRL? +WRATECTRL: OK  AT+WMCS? +WMCS: OK  AT+WMCS: OK

AT+WMCS?
+WMCS:7
ок

#### **6.7AT+WDUTYCYCLE**

Command	SET  AT+WDUTYCYCLE= <window>[,<duration>[,<margin>]]  GET  AT+WDUTYCYCLE?</margin></duration></window>
Response	SET OK GET +WDUTYCYCLE= <window>,<duration>,<margin> OK</margin></duration></window>
Parameters	<pre><window> Duty cycle window in microseconds  <duration> TX duration in microseconds allowed within duty cycle window  <margin> Duty margin in microseconds</margin></duration></window></pre>
Description	Configure duty cycle operation.
Example	AT+WDUTYCYCLE:0,5000000,0 OK AT+WDUTYCYCLE=60000000 OK AT+WDUTYCYCLE? +WDUTYCYCLE:60000000,5000000,0 OK AT+WDUTYCYCLE:60000000,5000000,0

OK

AT+WDUTYCYCLE?
+WDUTYCYCLE:0,5000000,0
OK

AT+WDUTYCYCLE=120000000,6000000,5
OK

AT+WDUTYCYCLE?
+WDUTYCYCLE:120000000,6000000,5
OK

AT+WDUTYCYCLE=0
OK

AT+WDUTYCYCLE?
+WDUTYCYCLE?
+WDUTYCYCLE:0,6000000,5
OK

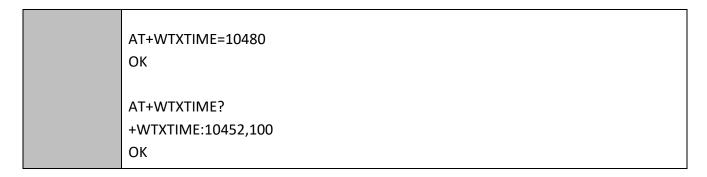
#### 6.8AT+WCCATHRESHOLD

Command	SET AT+WCCATHRESHOLD= <threshold> GET AT+WCCATHRESHOLD?</threshold>
Response	SET OK GET +WCCATHRESHOLD= <threshold> OK</threshold>
Parameters	<threshold> CCA threshold.(unit: dBm) (-100 <math>^{\sim}</math> -70)</threshold>
Description	Set CCA threshold.
Example	AT+WCCATHRESHOLD? +WCCATHRESHOLD:-1

OK
AT+WCCATHRESHOLD=-80
ОК
AT+WCCATHRESHOLD?
+WCCATHRESHOLD:-80
ОК

#### **6.9AT+WTXTIME**

Command	SET AT+WTXTIME= <cs_time>[,<pause_time>] GET AT+WTXTIME?</pause_time></cs_time>
Response	SET OK GET +WTXTIME: <cs_time>,<pause_time> OK</pause_time></cs_time>
Parameters	<cs_time> Carrier sensing time in microseconds (0~12480), Listen before talk  <pause_time> Tx pause time in microseconds</pause_time></cs_time>
Description	Set carrier sense time and pause time.
Example	AT+WTXTIME? +WTXTIME:0,0 OK  AT+WTXTIME=1000,100 OK  AT+WTXTIME? +WTXTIME:988,100 OK



#### **6.10 AT+WTSF**

Command	GET AT+WTSF?
Response	GET +WTSF: <time> OK</time>
Parameters	<time> Elapsed TSF timer duration in microseconds.</time>
Description	Read the elapsed TSF timer duration.
Example	AT+WTSF? +WTSF:44142384 OK

#### 6.11 AT+WSCAN

Command	RUN AT+WSCAN  SET AT+WSCAN=[{+ -}] <freq>[,<freq>]  GET AT+WSCAN?</freq></freq>
Response	RUN +WSCAN: <bssid>,<freq>,<sig_level>,<flags>,<ssid> : OK SET OK</ssid></flags></sig_level></freq></bssid>

	<u>GET</u>
	+WSCAN: <freq>[,<freq>]</freq></freq>
	OK
	The BSSID of the AP.
	<freq></freq>
	The center frequency of the channel. (MHz)
	<sig_level></sig_level>
Parameters	The RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator) in dBm.
	<pre><flags></flags></pre>
	Service set flags.
	<ssid></ssid>
	The SSID of the AP.
	RUN
	Perform Wi-Fi scanning.
	SET/CET
	SET/GET  Set the frequencies of the channel to scan or get a list of them.
	Set the frequencies of the charmer to sour of get a list of them.
	In the SET command, if the first frequency value has a '+' or '-' prefix, a new
Description	frequency is added or a specific frequency is excluded.
	"AT+WSCAN=0" command resets the scan frequency list to scan all supported
	channels.
	NOTE:
	The SET command cannot be used while connected to the AP and responds with
	ERROR.
	After "AT+WCOUNTRY" and "AT+WDISCONN" commands, the scan frequency list is reset to scan all supported channels.
	AT+WCOUNTRY="US"
	ок
Example	
	AT+WSCAN?
	+WSCAN:902.5,903.0,903.5,904.5,905.0,905.5,906.0,906.5,907.0,907.5

```
+WSCAN:908.5,909.5,910.5,911.5,912.5,913.5,914.5,915.5,916.5,917.5
+WSCAN:918.5,919.5,920.5,921.5,922.5,923.5,924.5,909.0,911.0,913.0
+WSCAN:915.0,917.0,919.0,921.0,923.0,925.0,910.0,914.0,918.0,922.0
+WSCAN:925.5,926.5,927.5,927.0,926.0
OK
AT+WSCAN
+WSCAN:"02:00:eb:13:d3:4a",922.5,-39,"[ESS]","halow open"
+WSCAN:"68:27:eb:0e:07:27",922.5,-30,"[WPA2-PSK-CCMP][ESS]","halow_wpa2"
+WSCAN:"8c:0f:fa:00:28:1f",906.0,-54,"[WPA3-SAE-CCMP][ESS]","halow sae"
+WSCAN:"8c:0f:fa:00:29:46",921.0,-75,"[WPA3-SAE-CCMP][ESS]","halow sae2"
OK
AT+WSCAN=922.5
OK
AT+WSCAN?
+WSCAN:922.5
OK
AT+WSCAN
+WSCAN:"02:00:eb:13:d3:4a",922.5,-39,"[ESS]","halow open"
+WSCAN:"68:27:eb:0e:07:27",922.5,-30,"[WPA2-PSK-CCMP][ESS]","halow wpa2"
OK
AT+WSCAN=+906,921
OK
AT+WSCAN?
+WSCAN:906.0,921.0,922.5
OK
AT+WSCAN
+WSCAN:"02:00:eb:13:d3:4a",922.5,-39,"[ESS]","halow open"
+WSCAN:"68:27:eb:0e:07:27",922.5,-30,"[WPA2-PSK-CCMP][ESS]","halow wpa2"
+WSCAN:"8c:0f:fa:00:28:1f",906.0,-54,"[WPA3-SAE-CCMP][ESS]","halow sae"
+WSCAN:"8c:0f:fa:00:29:46",921.0,-75,"[WPA3-SAE-CCMP][ESS]","halow sae2"
OK
AT+WSCAN=-921,922.5
OK
AT+WSCAN?
```

```
+WSCAN:906.0
OK
AT+WSCAN
+WSCAN:"8c:0f:fa:00:28:1f",906.0,-54,"[WPA3-SAE-CCMP][ESS]","halow sae"
OK
AT+WSCAN=0
OK
AT+WSCAN?
+WSCAN:902.5,903.0,903.5,904.5,905.0,905.5,906.0,906.5,907.0,907.5
+WSCAN:908.5,909.5,910.5,911.5,912.5,913.5,914.5,915.5,916.5,917.5
+WSCAN:918.5,919.5,920.5,921.5,922.5,923.5,924.5,909.0,911.0,913.0
+WSCAN:915.0,917.0,919.0,921.0,923.0,925.0,910.0,914.0,918.0,922.0
+WSCAN:925.5,926.5,927.5,927.0,926.0
OK
AT+WSCAN=922.5
OK
AT+WSCAN
+WSCAN:"02:00:eb:13:d3:4a",922.5,-39,"[ESS]","halow open"
+WSCAN:"68:27:eb:0e:07:27",922.5,-30,"[WPA2-PSK-CCMP][ESS]","halow wpa2"
OK
AT+WCONN="halow open"
OK
AT+WSCAN?
+WSCAN=922.5
OK
AT+WSCAN=+906,921
ERROR
AT+WDISCONN
OK
AT+WSCAN?
+WSCAN:902.5,903.0,903.5,904.5,905.0,905.5,906.0,906.5,907.0,907.5
+WSCAN:908.5,909.5,910.5,911.5,912.5,913.5,914.5,915.5,916.5,917.5
+WSCAN:918.5,919.5,920.5,921.5,922.5,923.5,924.5,909.0,911.0,913.0
+WSCAN:915.0,917.0,919.0,921.0,923.0,925.0,910.0,914.0,918.0,922.0
```

+WSCAN:925.5,926.5,927.5,927.0,926.0
ОК
AT+WCOUNTRY="EU"
ОК
AT+WSCAN?
+WSCAN:863.5,864.5,865.5,866.5,867.5,864.0,866.0
ОК

#### 6.12 AT+WCONN

Command	SET  AT+WCONN=" <ssid bssid>"[,"<security>"[,"<password>"]]  GET  AT+WCONN?</password></security></ssid bssid>
Response	SET OK GET +WCONN=" <ssid>","<bssid>","<security>","<password>","<state>" OK</state></password></security></bssid></ssid>
Parameters	<pre> <ssid> The SSID of the AP.        The BSSID of the AP.  <security> open*, wpa2-psk (or psk), wpa3-owe (or owe), wpa3-sae (or sae)  <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> cpassword&gt; (wpa2/wpa3-sae security option only) The password when wpa2/wpa3-sae security option is used. (length: 8 ~ 63)  <state> State indicator: "connecting", "connected", "disconnecting" or "disconnected"</state></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></security></ssid></pre>
Description	Connect to a new AP or retrieves information about the current AP.  NOTE:

	If an "ERROR" is returned with the error number INPROGRESS(2) or TIMEOUT(4), the AT-STA needs to be disconnected from the AP with the "AT+WDISCONN" command before a connection is attempted again with "AT+WCONN".
	OPEN:
	AT+WCONN="halow_ap"
	OK
	AT+WCONN?
	+WCONN:"halow_ap","8C:0F:FA:00:2B:A1","open","","connected"
	OK
	WPA2-PSK:
	AT+WCONN="halow_ap","wpa2-psk","12345678"
	OK
	AT+WCONN?
	+WCONN:"halow_ap","8C:0F:FA:00:2B:A1","wpa2-psk","12345678","connected"
	OK
Example	MDA2 OME
	WPA3-OWE:
	AT+WCONN="halow_ap","wpa3-owe"  OK
	AT+WCONN?
	+WCONN:"halow ap","8C:0F:FA:00:2B:A1","wpa3-owe","","connected"
	OK
	WPA3-SAE:
	AT+WCONN="halow ap","wpa3-sae","12345678"
	OK ,
	AT+WCONN?
	+WCONN:"halow_ap","8C:0F:FA:00:2B:A1","wpa3-sae","12345678","connected"
	ОК

#### 6.13 AT+WDISCONN

Command	RUN AT+WDISCONN
Response	RUN OK

Description	Disconnect from the AP or abort an on-going connection process.
Example	AT+WDISCONN OK

## 6.14 AT+WSOFTAP

Command	SET  AT+WSOFTAP= <frequency>,"<ssid>"[,"<security>"[,"<password>"]]  GET  AT+WSOFTAP?</password></security></ssid></frequency>
Response	SET OK GET +WSOFTAP= <frequency>,"<ssid>","<security>","<password>"[,"dhcp"] OK</password></security></ssid></frequency>
Parameters	<pre><frequency> S1G channel frequency (MHz)  <ssid> The SSID of the AP.  <security> open*, wpa2-psk (or psk)  <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></security></ssid></frequency></pre>
Description	Run as the AP mode or retrieves information about the current settings.  NOTE:  The system should be reset to exit the AP mode.  Software Reset is possible with the ATZ command.
Example	AT+WSOFTAP=918.5,"halow_softap","wpa2-psk","12345678" OK AT+WIPADDR="192.168.1.1","255.255.255.0","192.168.1.1"

OK
AT+WDHCPS
+WDHCPS:"192.168.1.1","255.255.255.0","192.168.1.1"
ок
AT+WSOFTAP?
+WSOFTAP:918.5,"halow_softap","wpa2-psk","12345678","dhcp"
ок

# 6.15 AT+WBSSMAXIDLE

Command	SET AT+WBSSMAXIDLE= <period>[,<retry>] GET AT+WBSSMAXIDLE?</retry></period>
Response	SET OK GET +WBSSMAXIDLE: <period>,<retry> OK</retry></period>
Parameters	<pre><period> BSS MAX IDLE period in seconds (default: 0)  <retry> retry count for receiving keep alive packet from STA (3 ~ 100, default: 3)</retry></period></pre>
Description	Configure the BSS MAX IDLE service for SoftAP.  SoftAP disconnects STA that is inactive for BSS MAX IDLE time. If the AP does not receive a keep alive packet from the STA for BSS MAX IDLE time, it is determined that the STA is in an inactive state.  Example:  - BSS max idle period = 60 secs - retry count = 5 - BSS max idle time = 60 x 5 = 300 secs  If the period is set 0, the service is stopped.
Example	AT+WBSSMAXIDLE? +WBSSMAXIDLE:0,3

OK AT+WBSSMAXIDLE=60,60 OK AT+WBSSMAXIDLE? +WBSSMAXIDLE:60,60 OK AT+WSOFTAP=918.5,"halow\_softap\_wpa2","wpa2-psk","12345678" OK AT+WDHCPS +WDHCPS:"192.168.50.1","255.255.255.0","192.168.50.1" OK AT+WBSSMAXIDLE=60,5 OK AT+WBSSMAXIDLE? +WBSSMAXIDLE:60,5 OK AT+WBSSMAXIDLE=0 OK AT+WBSSMAXIDLE? +WBSSMAXIDLE:0,3 OK

#### 6.16 AT+WSTAINFO

Command	SET AT+WSTAINFO= <aid> GET AT+WSTAINFO?</aid>
Response	+WSTAINFO= <aid>,"<mac_address>",<rssi>,<snr>,<mcs_index> OK</mcs_index></snr></rssi></mac_address></aid>
Parameters	<aid> Association ID  <mac_address></mac_address></aid>

	Hardware address of associated station
	<pre><rssi> Received Signal Strength indication</rssi></pre>
	Neceived Signal Strength indication
	<snr></snr>
	Signal to Noise Ratio
	<mcs index=""></mcs>
	Modulation Coding Scheme index
Description	Get information of associated STAs when the device is in AP mode.
	AT+WSOFTAP=918.5,"halow_softap","wpa2-psk","12345678" OK
	AT+WIPADDR="192.168.1.1","255.255.255.0","192.168.1.1"
	OK
	AT+WDHCPS
	+WDHCPS:"192.168.1.1","255.255.255.0","192.168.1.1"
	ок
Example	Wait for one or more stations to be associated
	AT+WSTAINFO?
	+WSTAINFO:1,"8c:0f:fa:00:2b:a1",-34,31,7
	+WSTAINFO:2,"8c:0f:fa:00:2b:a2",-45,34,7
	+WSTAINFO:3,"8c:0f:fa:00:2b:a3",-16,21,7
	ОК
	AT+WSTAINFO=1
	+WSTAINFO:1,"8c:0f:fa:00:2b:a1",-33,34,7
	OK

## 6.17 AT+WIPADDR

Command	SET  AT+WIPADDR=" <address>","<netmask>","<gateway>"  GET  AT+WIPADDR?</gateway></netmask></address>
Response	SET           OK           GET

	+WIPADDR=" <address>","<netmask>","<gateway>"</gateway></netmask></address>
	ОК
Parameters	<address>,<netmask>,<gateway></gateway></netmask></address>
	IPv4 address
Description	Configure the IPv4 address.
	AT+WIPADDR="192.168.200.20","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"
Example	ОК
	AT+WIPADDR?
	+WIPADDR="192.168.200.20","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"
	ок

## **6.18 AT+WDNS**

Command	SET AT+WDNS=" <dns1>"[,"<dns2>"] GET AT+WDNS?</dns2></dns1>
Response	SET OK GET +WDNS=" <dns1>","<dns2>" OK</dns2></dns1>
Parameters	<dns1>,<dns2> IPv4 address</dns2></dns1>
Description	Configure the IP address of the DNS server.
Example	AT+WDNS? +WDNS="192.168.200.1","0.0.0.0" OK  AT+WDNS="8.8.8.8" OK AT+WDNS? +WDNS="8.8.8.8","0.0.0.0" OK

AT+WDNS="8.8.8.8","8.8.4.4"
OK
AT+WDNS?
+WDNS="8.8.8.8","8.8.4.4"
OK

## 6.19 AT+WDHCP

Command	RUN AT+WDHCP  SET AT+WDHCP= <mode> GET AT+WDHCP?</mode>
Response	RUN +WDHCP:" <address>","<netmask>","<gateway>" OK SET OK GET +WDHCP:{0 1} OK</gateway></netmask></address>
Parameters	<address>, <netmask> and <gateway> IPv4 Address  <mode> 0 : run manually after connection 1 : run automatically connection or reconnection</mode></gateway></netmask></address>
Description	Request dynamic IP allocation from the DHCP server.  NOTE:  Wi-Fi connection must be established before using this command.
Example	AT+WCONN="halow_ap","wpa3-sae","12345678"  OK  AT+WDHCP  +WDHCP:"192.168.200.20","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"

OK
AT+WDISCONN
ОК
AT+WDHCP?
+WDHCP:0
ОК
AT+WDHCP=1
ОК
AT+WCONN="halow_ap","wpa3-sae","12345678"
ОК
+WEVENT:"DHCP_RUN"
+WEVENT:"DHCP_SUCCESS","192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"
+WEVENT:"DISCONNECT","","halow_ap","wpa3-sae"
+WEVENT:"CONNECT_SUCCESS","","halow_ap","wpa3-sae"
+WEVENT:"DHCP_RUN"
+WEVENT:"DHCP_SUCCESS","192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"

## 6.20 AT+WDHCPS

Command	RUN AT+WDHCPS
Response	RUN +WDHCPS:" <ip>,"netmask&gt;","<gateway>" OK</gateway></ip>
Parameters	<ip>, <netmask> and <gateway>  'A.B.C.D' where A, B, C and D are between 0 and 255, inclusive.</gateway></netmask></ip>
Description	Run the DHCP sever in SoftAP mode.  NOTE: SoftAP must be established before using this command. Refer to chapter 6.15. (AT+WSOFTAP)
Example	AT+WDHCPS +WDHCPS:"192.168.50.1","255.255.255.0","192.168.50.1" OK

## 6.21 AT+WPING

	<u>SET</u>
Command	AT+WPING=" <remote address="">"[,<time>]</time></remote>
	<u>GET</u>
	AT+WPING?
	<u>SET</u>
	+WPING: <size>,"<remote address="">",<sequence number="">,<ttl>,<elapsed time=""></elapsed></ttl></sequence></remote></size>
	:
Response	+WPING: <size>,"<remote address="">",<sequence number="">,<ttl>,<elapsed time=""></elapsed></ttl></sequence></remote></size>
	OK
	<u>GET</u>
	+WPING:" <remote address="">",<time></time></remote>
	<remote address=""></remote>
	The remote IPv4 address of the recipient.
	<time></time>
	Monitoring duration in seconds. (Default: 5)
Parameters	<sequence number=""></sequence>
	ICMP sequence number.
	<ttl></ttl>
	Time to leave (TTL).
	<pre><elapsed time=""> Time since the start of the session in seconds.</elapsed></pre>
Description	Send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to network hosts with IPv4 address.  - Interval Time: 1 sec
Description	- Packet Size : 64-bytes
	AT+WPING ="192.168.200.1",10
	+WPING:64,"192.168.200.1",1,64,4
	+WPING:64,"192.168.200.1",2,64,4
Example	
	+WPING:64,"192.168.200.1",9,64,4
	+WPING:64,"192.168.200.1",10,64,4

OK

# 6.22 AT+WSLEEP

Command	SET  AT+WSLEEP= <mode>[,<timeout> <gpio> <timeout>[,<gpio>]]  GET  AT+WSLEEP?  NOTE:  GET command can only be used in active mode and modem sleep mode.</gpio></timeout></gpio></timeout></mode>
Response	SET OK GET +WSLEEP: <mode>,<timeout></timeout></mode>
Parameters	<mode> 0: active 1: modem sleep 2: deep sleep (TIM) 3: deep sleep (Non-TIM)  <timeout> Time in milliseconds.  <gpio> GPIO number to use as external signal input. Available GPIO numbers are between 8 and 17.</gpio></timeout></mode>
Description	Configure sleep mode to save power.  < Modem Sleep >  Modem sleep mode only powers off the modem.  If there are frames to receive or send, power is applied to the modem until there are no frames. The maximum power time is set with the timeout parameter of the SET command. When this time expires, the modem powers off.

Modem sleep mode can be disabled by setting the mode parameter of the SET command to 0. The GET command returns whether modem sleep mode is enabled and the maximum power time.

#### < Deep Sleep >

Deep sleep mode powers off most peripherals to use minimal power. The RTC and retention RAM are always powered. The CPU is powered only in TIM mode to run the uCode stored in the retention RAM. And the GPIO may be powered for external signal input.

In TIM mode, the NRC7292 wakes up when there are frames to receive. However, in Non-TIM mode, it cannot be woken up until a timeout.

If there are frames to send, the NRC7292 can only be woken up via the GPIO input. The GPIO input level should be low in active mode. If it is high in deep sleep mode, the NRC7292 wakes up.

After waking up, the CPU resets and the firmware reboots. When the firmware reboot is finished, the host application or terminal program will receive a "DEEPSLEEP\_WAKEUP" event message.

#### < Modem Sleep >

AT+WCONN="halow\_ap","wpa2-psk","12345678"

ОК

AT+WDHCP

+WDHCP:"192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"

OK

AT+WSLEEP?

+WSLEEP:0,0

OK

#### **Example**

AT+WSLEEP=1,3000

OK

AT+WSLEEP?

+WSLEEP:1,3000

OK

AT+WPING="192.168.200.1",2

+WEVENT:"PING",64,"192.168.200.1",1,64,6

+WEVENT:"PING",64,"192.168.200.1",2,64,4

OK

AT+WSLEEP=0

```
OK
AT+WSLEEP?
+WSLEEP:0,3000
OK
< Deep Sleep, TIM mode >
AT+WCONN="halow_ap","wpa2-psk","12345678"
OK
AT+WDHCP
+WDHCP:"192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"
AT+WSLEEP=2,11
OK
+WEVENT:"DEEPSLEEP WAKEUP"
AT+WCONN="halow_ap","wpa2-psk","12345678"
OK
AT+WDHCP
+WDHCP:"192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"
AT+WPING="192.168.200.1",2
+WEVENT:"PING",64,"192.168.200.1",1,64,5
+WEVENT:"PING",64,"192.168.200.1",2,64,4
OK
< Modem Sleep, Non-TIM mode >
AT+WCONN="halow ap","wpa2-psk","12345678"
OK
AT+WDHCP
+WDHCP:"192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"
AT+WSLEEP=3,5000,11
OK
+WEVENT:"DEEPSLEEP WAKEUP"
```

```
AT+WCONN="halow_ap","wpa2-psk","12345678"

OK
AT+WDHCP
+WDHCP:"192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"

OK
AT+WPING="192.168.200.1",2
+WEVENT:"PING",64,"192.168.200.1",1,64,6
+WEVENT:"PING",64,"192.168.200.1",2,64,4

OK
```

#### 6.23 AT+WFOTA

Command	SET  AT+WFOTA= <check_time>[,\"<server_url>\"[,\"<bin_name>\",<bin_crc32>]]  GET  AT+WFOTA?  RUN  AT+WFOTA</bin_crc32></bin_name></server_url></check_time>
Response	SET OK GET +WFOTA: <check_time>,"<server_url>","<bin_name>",<bin_crc32> OK RUN OK</bin_crc32></bin_name></server_url></check_time>
Parameters	<pre><check_time> Interval time in seconds to get new firmware information from the server. Set to 0 to stop the getting or get manually. Set to -1 to disable FOTA operation.  <server_url> HTTP or HTTPS Server URL  <bin_name> Firmware binary name with extension .bin.  <bin_crc32> 32bit CRC value to detect data corruption of downloaded firmware.</bin_crc32></bin_name></server_url></check_time></pre>

A hexadecimal number prefixed with 0x.

FOTA(Firmware Over-the-Air) is enabled with the SET command and disabled by AT+WFOTA=-1 command.

When FOTA is enabled, the current firmware starts checking for new firmware on the server. The server check interval can be controlled through the <check\_time> parameter.

To check for new firmware, the current firmware downloads the fota.json file from the server. The server should have a fota.json file as well as firmware binary. The contents of the fota.json file are as follows.

```
1 {
2     "AT_SDK_VER" : "10.10.10",
3     "AT_CMD_VER" : "10.10.10",
4
5     "AT_HSPI_BIN" : "nrc7292_standalone_xip_ATCMD_HSPI.bin",
6     "AT_HSPI_CRC" : "750243d8",
7
8     "AT_UART_BIN" : "nrc7292_standalone_xip_ATCMD_UART.bin",
9     "AT_UART_CRC" : "793066ec",
10
11     "AT_UART_HFC_BIN" : "nrc7292_standalone_xip_ATCMD_UART_HFC.bin",
12     "AT_UART_HFC_CRC" : "8f564369"
```

If new firmware has a higher version, the current firmware sends a FOTA\_VERSION event to the terminal or host.

+WEVENT:"FOTA\_VERSION","<sdk\_version>","<atcmd\_version>"

#### Description

After receiving the FOTA\_VERSION event, the terminal or host can use the RUN command to download new firmware from the server.

If there is no fota.json file on the server, the firmware information to be downloaded can be set with the bin\_name and bin\_crc32 parameters. And the terminal or host can use the RUN command without receiving the FOTA\_VERSION event.

The terminal or host can check the download process through FOTA\_BINARY and FOTA\_DOWNLOAD events from the current firmware.

+WEVENT: "FOTA BINARY"," <binary name>"

+WEVENT: "FOTA DOWNLOAD", <total size>, <download size>

When the download is complete and ready to update, the terminal or host will receive a FOTA\_UPDATE event from the current firmware.

+WEVENT: "FOTA UPDATE"

If an error occurs during the above process, the terminal or host will receive a FOTA FAIL event from the current firmware.

+WEVENT: "FOTA FAIL"

And FOTA will be automatically disabled.

If there are no errors, the current firmware will be replaced with the new firmware after a software reset. A software reset is possible with the ATZ command. Firmware replacement will take about 10 seconds or more.

If an error occurs while accessing the flash memory for firmware replacement, the current firmware cannot be restored. If the error still occurs after a hardware reset, the firmware can only be restored through the download tool.

#### **EVENT:**

Name	Description
FOTA_VERSION	The version of new firmware on the server.  - User SDK version  - AT Command Set version
FOTA_BINARY	The binary name of new firmware to download from the server.
FOTA_DOWNLOAD	The binary size of new firmware being downloaded from the server.  - Total size - Downloaded size
FOTA_UPDATE	The current firmware is ready to be replaced with the new firmware.
FOTA_FAIL	An error occurred during the FOTA process.

#### TEST:

The AT+WFOTA command can be tested using the python-http-server package in the SDK.

Path: atcmd/host/python-http-server

This package has the shell and python scripts to run HTTP/HTTPS server.

```
python-http-server/
fota.json
nrc7292_standalone_xip_ATCMD_HSPI.bin
nrc7292_standalone_xip_ATCMD_UART.bin
nrc7292_standalone_xip_ATCMD_UART_HFC.bin
python
crc.py
https-server.py
Run-server.sh
ssl-cert
server.crt
server.crt
server.crt
server.key
server.key
update-fota-info.sh
```

Shell Script	Description
Run-sever.sh	Run HTTP or HTTPS server.

		Usage:	
		\$ ./Run-server.sh http	
		\$ ./Run-server.sh https	
	Update-fota- info.sh	Calculate the CRC value of firmware binaries and update the fota.json file.	
		Usage:	
		\$ ./Update-fota-info.sh [options]	
		Firmware version and binary name can be set by editing this file.	
		<pre>6 SDK_VER="10.10.10" 7 CMD_VER="10.10.10" 8 9 HSPI_BIN="nrc7292_standalone_xip_ATCMD_HSPI.bin" 10 UART_BIN="nrc7292_standalone_xip_ATCMD_UART.bin" 11 UART_HFC_BIN="nrc7292_standalone_xip_ATCMD_UART_HFC.bin"</pre>	
		Alternatively, it can be set as options when executing the script.  Available options can be checked with the -h orhelp option. Values set as options overwrite values set in the file.	
		If a binary is replaced with a new one, the fota.json should be updated by Update-fota-info.sh.	
	AT+WFOTA? +WFOTA:0,"","",0x0	<u>,                                      </u>	
	OK		
	< Get new firmware information from fota.json file >		
	AT+WFOTA=10,"https://192.168.200.1:4443"		
	AT+WFOTA=10,"https://192.168.200.1:4443"		
	OK AT IMPOTA 2		
	AT+WFOTA? +WFOTA:10,"https://192.168.200.1:4443","",0x0		
Example	OK		
	+WEVENT:"FOTA VERSION","10.10.10","10.10.10"		
	+WEVENT:"FOTA_VERSION","10.10.10","10.10.10"		
	+WEVENT:"FOTA_VERSION","10.10.10","10.10.10"		
	*Stop the getting to switch manually.		
	AT+WFOTA=0 OK		
	AT+WFOTA=0		

+WEVENT:"FOTA VERSION","10.10.10","10.10.10" < Set new firmware information without fota.json file > AT+WFOTA=0,"https://192.168.200.1:4443","nrc7292 atcmd hspi.bin",0x3e47cf92 OK AT+WFOTA? +WEVENT:0,"https://192.168.200.1:4443","nrc7292\_atcmd\_hspi.bin",0x3E47CF92 OK < Download the firmware binary > AT+WFOTA OK +WEVENT:"FOTA BINARY","nrc7292 atcmd hspi.bin" +WEVENT:"FOTA DOWNLOAD",897632,90112 +WEVENT:"FOTA DOWNLOAD",897632,180224 +WEVENT:"FOTA\_DOWNLOAD",897632,270336 +WEVENT:"FOTA\_DOWNLOAD",897632,720896 +WEVENT:"FOTA DOWNLOAD",897632,811008 +WEVENT:"FOTA\_DOWNLOAD",897632,897632 +WEVENT:"FOTA\_UPDATE" < Reset and update > ATZ

#### 6.24 AT+WTIMEOUT

Command	SET AT+WTIMEOUT=" <command/> ", <timeout> GET AT+WTIMEOUT?</timeout>
Response	SET OK GET +WTIMEOUT:" <command/> ", <timeout> OK</timeout>

Parameters	<command/> "WCONN", "WDISCONN", "WDHCP" <timeout> Timeout in seconds. (0: no timeout)</timeout>	
Description	Configure the response timeout for to Default timeout:  - WCONN: 60 secs - WDISCONN: 60 secs - WDHCP: 60 secs	he specified command.
Example	AT+WTIMEOUT? +WTIMEOUT:"WCONN",60 +WTIMEOUT:"WDISCONN",60 +WTIMEOUT:"WDHCP",60 OK	AT+WTIMEOUT="WCONN",120 OK AT+WTIMEOUT? +WTIMEOUT:"WCONN",120 +WTIMEOUT:"WDISCONN",60 +WTIMEOUT:"WDHCP",60 OK

## **6.25 +WEVENT**

Response	+WEVENT: <event></event>
Parameters	<pre><event> "CONNECT_SUCCESS", "<bssid>","<security>" "DISCONNECT", "<bssid>","<security>" "DHCP_START" "DHCP_STOP" "DHCP_BUSY" "DHCP_FAIL" "DHCP_FAIL" "DHCP_SUCCESS", "<address>","<netmask>","<gateway>" "DHCP_TIMEOUT",<time></time></gateway></netmask></address></security></bssid></security></bssid></event></pre>
	"STA_CONNECT"," <mac_addr>"  "STA_DISCONNECT","<mac_addr>"</mac_addr></mac_addr>

	"FOTA VERSION"," <sdk version="">","<atcmd version="">"</atcmd></sdk>	
	"FOTA_BINARY"," binary_name>"	
	"FOTA_DOWNLOAD","total_size","download_size"	
	"FOTA_UPDATE"	
	"FOTA_FAIL"	
	"DEEPSLEEP_WAKEUP"	
Description	Asynchronously raised Wi-Fi event logs.	
	+WEVENT:"CONNECT_SUCCESS","8c:0f:fa:00:2b:a1","halow_sae","wpa3-sae" +WEVENT:"DISCONNECT","8c:0f:fa:00:2b:a1","halow_sae","wpa3-sae"	
	+WEVENT:"DHCP_START"	
	+WEVENT:"DHCP_STOP"	
	+WEVENT:"DHCP_BUSY"	
	+WEVENT:"DHCP_FAIL"	
	+WEVENT:"DHCP_SUCCESS","192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"	
	+WEVENT:"DHCP_TIMEOUT",60	
Example	+WEVENT:"STA CONNECT","8C:0F:FA:00:39:0D"	
	+WEVENT:"STA_DISCONNECT","8C:0F:FA:00:39:0D"	
	+WEVENT:"FOTA_VERSION","10.10.10","10.10.10"	
	+WEVENT:"FOTA_BINARY","nrc7292_atcmd_hspi.bin"	
	+WEVENT:"FOTA_DOWNLOAD",897632,90112	
	+WEVENT:"FOTA_UPDATE"	
	+WEVENT:"FOTA_FAIL"	
	+WEVENT:"DEEPSLEEP_WAKEUP"	

# **7 Socket AT Commands**

Commands	Description
AT+SOPEN	Create a TCP/UDP socket for IPv4 domain.
AT+SCLOSE	Close an existing socket.
AT+SLIST	List all currently open sockets.
AT+SSEND	Send data through a socket.
AT+SRECV	Read buffered data from the network stack (lwip).
AT+SRECVMODE	Configures how data is read from the network stack (lwip).
AT+SRECVINFO	Configure the information level of "+RXD" message.
AT+SADDRINFO	Check the IP address from the domain name.
AT+STCPNODELAY	Enable or disable TCP Nagle's algorithm.
AT+STIMEOUT	Configure the response timeout for the specified socket command.
+SEVENT	Asynchronously raised socket event logs.
+RXD	An event log for a received packet with payload.

### 7.1AT+SOPEN

	OFT.
	<u>SET</u>
Command	AT+SOPEN="udp", <local_port></local_port>
	AT+SOPEN="tcp", <local_port></local_port>
	AT+SOPEN="tcp"," <server address="">",<server port=""></server></server>
	<u>SET</u>
Response	+SOPEN= <socket id=""></socket>
	OK
	<local_port> (UDP)</local_port>
	The outgoing local port.
	<local_port> (TCP Server)</local_port>
	Local port to listen on.
Parameters	
	<pre><server address="">,<server port=""> (TCP Client)</server></server></pre>
	The IPv4 address and port number of the TCP server.
	<socket id=""></socket>
	The ID allocated to the socket.
	Create a TCP/UDP socket for IPv4 domain.
Description	A cooleat few TCD company will list on an the given next in the healest and and
	A socket for TCP server will listen on the given port in the background and asynchronously raise the event CONNECT to notify incoming connections.
	AT+SOPEN="UDP",60000
	+SOPEN=0
	ОК
	AT+SOPEN="TCP",50000
Example	+SOPEN=1
Example	OK
	+SEVENT: "CONNECT",2
	AT+SOPEN="TCP","192.168.200.100",5001
	+SOPEN=3
	OK

### 7.2AT+SCLOSE

Command	SET AT+SCLOSE= <socket id=""> RUN AT+SCLOSE</socket>
Response	SET +SCLOSE: <socket id=""> OK RUN +SCLOSE:<socket id=""> : +SCLOSE:<socket id=""> OK</socket></socket></socket>
Parameters	<socket id=""> The ID allocated to the socket.</socket>
Description	Close an existing socket. To close all existing sockets, run a command without the parameter <socket id="">. If a server socket is closed, all client sockets connected to the server socket will close automatically.</socket>
Example	AT+SCLOSE=1 +SCLOSE:1 OK AT+SCLOSE +SCLOSE:0 +SCLOSE:2 +SCLOSE:3 OK

# 7.3 AT+SLIST

Command	GET AT+SLIST?
Response	GET +SLIST: <socket id="">,"<protocol>","<remote address="">",<remote port="">,<local port=""></local></remote></remote></protocol></socket>
	+SLIST: <socket id="">,"<protocol>","<remote address="">",<remote port="">,<local port=""></local></remote></remote></protocol></socket>

	ОК
	<socket id=""></socket>
	The ID allocated to the socket.
Parameters	<pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre>
	TCP or UDP
	<remote address="">,<remote port="">,<local port=""></local></remote></remote>
	The remote address, remote port and local port associated with the socket.
Description	List all currently open sockets.
	AT+SLIST?
	+SLIST:0,"UDP","0.0.0.0",0,60000
Evample	+SLIST:1,"TCP","0.0.0.0",0,50000
Example	+SLIST:2,"TCP","192.168.200.100",55354,0
	+SLIST:3,"TCP","192.168.200.100",5001,52433
	ОК

## 7.4AT+SSEND

Command	SET  AT+SSEND = <socket id="">[,<length>]  AT+SSEND =<socket id="">,"<remote host="">", <remote port="">[,<length>]</length></remote></remote></socket></length></socket>
Response	SET OK
Parameters	<pre><socket id=""> The ID allocated to the socket.  <remote host=""> (UDP only) IPv4 address or domain name of the UDP server/client.  <remote port=""> (UDP only) Port number of the UDP server/client.  <length> The (signed) number of raw bytes to send. (See the description)</length></remote></remote></socket></pre>
Description	Send data through a socket.

In synchronous send mode, the value of the <length> parameter must be positive, and its maximum value is 2048. The payload byte sequence of <length> bytes must be directly followed by "AT+SSEND=<socket ID>,<length>\r\n". The payload byte sequence does not have to be followed by "\r" or "\n" and the next payload byte sequence can be sent again after receiving the "OK\r\n\ response code from the firmware.

In normal passthrough send mode, the value of the <length> parameter must be 0, so that the command takes the form "AT+SSEND=<socket ID>,0\r\n". As soon as the firmware receives the command, the firmware enters the active passthrough state; all bytes fed into the AT stream is redirected to the associated socket stream. To exit the passthrough state, no byte should be fed into the AT stream for the duration of SSEND timeout duration in seconds (default: 1 second) to transition the active passthrough state to the idle passthrough state. The transition is notified by the +SEVENT:"SEND\_IDLE" event. Upon receiving the idle event notification, the four magic bytes "AT\r\n" should be fed into the AT stream to exit the passthrough state. The magic bytes themselves will not be regarded as part of the payload as long as they are fed into the AT stream following the idle event notification, but if the characters following the idle event notification are different from the magic bytes, the fed bytes will indeed be regarded as part of the payload. The +SEVENT:"SEND\_EXIT" event is raised upon exiting the passthrough mode.

In buffered passthrough send mode, the value of the <length> parameter must be positive, and its maximum value is 2048. The command takes the form "AT+SSEND=<socket ID>,-<length>\r\n", with the "-" sign preceding the <length> parameter. The buffered passthrough mode operates similarly to the normal passthrough mode. However, unlike the normal passthrough mode, the firmware maintains an internal byte buffer of size <length> and transfers the buffered byte onto the send queue only when the byte buffer is full. However, using this mode still does not guarantee that the receiver will always receive the payload in <length> bytes without fragmentation, as other factors such as the MTU size limit and other implementation-dependent features may affect the payload transfer process differently.

#### NOTE:

UART without HFC supports only normal send mode.

## Example

[Normal Mode] AT+SSEND=0,6

OK Hello! [Normal passthrough mode]
AT+SSEND=0
Hello, World!
Goodbye, World!

[Wait for SSEND timeout duration to change the internal state to receive magic bytes and exit the continuous transmission state]
+SEVENT:"SEND\_IDLE",0,23,0,5

AT
OK
+SEVENT:"SEND\_EXIT",0,28,0

[Buffered passthrough Mode]
AT+SSEND=0,-8
TEST0001 (<- Without \r\n)
TEST0002 (<- Without \r\n)
TEST0003 (<- Without \r\n)

#### 7.5 AT+SRECV

Command	SET AT+SRECV= <socket id="">[,<length>] GET AT+SRECV?</length></socket>
Response	SET OK GET +SRECV: <socket_id>,<bufferd_length> OK</bufferd_length></socket_id>
Parameters	<pre><socket id=""> The ID allocated to the socket. <length> The maximum number of raw bytes to read</length></socket></pre>

	<bufferd_length></bufferd_length>
	The number of raw bytes currently buffered
	If omitted or set to 0, it is set to the maximum value supported by the firmware.
	Read buffered data from the network stack (lwip).
Description	NOTE:
	<ol> <li>AT+SRECV command can be used only when passive mode is set with AT+SRECVMODE command.</li> </ol>
	2) If it is UDP data, it will be lost when the buffer is full.
	AT+SLIST? +SLIST:0,"TCP","192.168.200.1",50000,0
	+SLIST:1,"UDP","0.0.0.0",0,60001
	OK
	+SEVENT:"RECV_READY",0,1024
	+SEVENT:"RECV_READY",1,1024
	AT+SRECV?
	+SRECV:0,7168
	+SRECV:1,7168
Example	OK
	AT+SRECV=0
	+RXD:0,4096,"192.168.200.1",50000 OK
	AT+SRECV=1
	+RXD:1,1024,"192.168.200.1",60000
	ОК
	+SEVENT:"RECV READY",0,3072
	+SEVENT: "RECV_READY",1,6144

## **7.6AT+SRECVMODE**

Command	<u>SET</u>
	AT+SRECVMODE= <mode>[,<event>]</event></mode>
	<u>GET</u>
	AT+SRECVMODE?

	<u>SET</u>
	ок
Response	<u>GET</u>
	+SRECVMODE: <mode>,<event></event></mode>
	ОК
	<mode></mode>
	0 : active*
	1 : passive
Parameters	
	<event></event>
	0 : ready event disable*
	1 : ready event enable
	Configures how data is read from the network stack (lwip).
Description	If the event parameter is set to 1 in passive mode, a RECV_READY event occurs when there is buffered data.
	The event does not occur again until the buffered data is read with the AT+SRECV command.
	AT+SRECVMODE=1
	ОК
	AT+SRECVMODE?
	+SRECVMODE:1,0
	OK
	AT+SRECVMODE=1,1
	OK
Example	AT+SRECVMODE?
	+SRECVMODE:1,1
	OK
	AT+SRECVMODE=0
	ок
	AT+SRECVMODE?
	+SRECVMODE:0,0
	ОК

### 7.7AT+SRECVINFO

Command	<u>SET</u>
Command	AT+SRECVINFO= <mode></mode>

	<u>GET</u>
	AT+SRECVINFO?
	<u>SET</u>
	ОК
Response	<u>GET</u>
	+SRECVINFO: <mode></mode>
	ОК
	<mode></mode>
Parameters	0: terse*
	1 : verbose
	Configure the information level of "+RXD" message.
Description	NOTE:
	The AT+SRECVINFO command is the same as the previous AT+SRXLOGLEVEL command. Only the command name is different.
	AT+SRECVINFO =1
	OK
Everente	
Example	AT+SRECVINFO?
	+ SRECVINFO:1
	ОК

### 7.8AT+SADDRINFO

Command	SET AT+SADDRINFO=" <domain_name>"</domain_name>
Response	SET +SADDRINFO:" <address>" OK</address>
Parameters	<domain_name> Domain name <address> IPv4 address</address></domain_name>
Description	Check the IP address from the domain name.
Example	AT+SADDRINFO ="www.google.com"

+SADDRINFO:"142.250.199.100"
ОК

## 7.9AT+STCPNODELAY

Command	SET AT+STCPNODELAY= <socket id="">,{0 1}  GET AT+STCPNODELAY?</socket>		
Response	SET OK GET +STCPNODELAY: <socket_id>,<status> OK</status></socket_id>		
Parameters	<socket id=""> The ID allocated to the socket. <status> 0: disable 1: enable</status></socket>		
Description	Enable or disable TCP Nagle's algorithm.		
Example	<pre> <tcp server="">  AT+SOPEN="TCP",50000 +SOPEN=0 OK +SEVENT:"CONNECT",1 AT+SLIST? +SLIST:0,"TCP","0.0.0.0",0,50000 +SLIST:1,"TCP","192.168.200.2",52432,0 OK  AT+STCPNODELAY? +STCPNODELAY? +STCPNODELAY:1,0 OK AT+STCPNODELAY=1,1</tcp></pre>		
	OK AT+STCPNODELAY? +STCPNODELAY? +STCPNODELAY:1,1		

ОК
<tcp client=""> AT+SOPEN="TCP","192.168.200.1",50000 +SOPEN:0 OK AT+SLIST? +SLIST:0,"TCP","192.168.200.1",50000,0</tcp>
OK  AT+STCPNODELAY? +STCPNODELAY:0,0 OK AT+STCPNODELAY=0,1 OK AT+STCPNODELAY? +STCPNODELAY:0,1 OK

## 7.10 AT+STIMEOUT

Command	SET AT+STIMEOUT=" <command/> ", <timeout> GET AT+STIMEOUT?</timeout>
Response	SET OK GET +STIMEOUT:" <command/> ", <timeout> OK</timeout>
Parameters	<command/> "SOPEN", "SSEND" <timeout> Timeout in seconds. (0 : no timeout)</timeout>
Description	Configure the response timeout for the specified socket command.  Default timeout: - SOPEN: 30 secs

	- SSEND: 1 sec
	AT+STIMEOUT?
	+STIMEOUT:"SOPEN",30
	+STIMEOUT:"SSEND",1
	ОК
	AT+STIMEOUT="SOPEN",60
Example	ОК
	AT+STIMEOUT="SSEND",3
ОК	
	AT+STIMEOUT?
	+STIMEOUT:"SOPEN",60
	+STIMEOUT:"SSEND",3
	ОК

## **7.11 +SEVENT**

Response	+SEVENT: <event>,<socket id="">[,<parameter 1="">,,<parameter n="">]</parameter></parameter></socket></event>		
Parameters	<pre> <event></event></pre>		

	The length of the dropped payload.			
	<wait> The length of the buffered payload.</wait>			
	<li><length>  The length of the receivable payload.</length></li>			
	<pre><error> POSIX error code. If the SEND_ERROR and RECV_ERROR events occur due to the following errors, the corresponding socket is closed by the firmware.</error></pre>			
	Event Name	Error Value	Description	
	CEND EDDOD	-107	Transport endpoint is not connected. (ENOTCONN)	
	SEND_ERROR	-104	Connection reset by peer. (ECONNRESET)	
	RECV ERROR	-107	Transport endpoint is not connected. (ENOTCONN)	
	RECV_ERROR	-111	Connection refused. (ECONNREFUSED)	
Description	Asynchronously	raised socket	event logs.	
Example	+SEVENT:"CONNECT",1 +SEVENT:"CLOSE",1  +SEVENT:"SEND_IDLE",1,1500,152,200 +SEVENT:"SEND_DROP",1,152 +SEVENT:"SEND_EXIT",1,1700,152 +SEVENT:"SEND_ERROR",1,-103  +SEVENT:"RECV_READY",1,1488 +SEVENT:"RECV_ERROR",1,-107			

## 7.12 +RXD

Response	RX Log Level (Terse)
	+RXD: <socket id="">,<actual length="" read=""></actual></socket>
	<raw bytes=""></raw>

	RX Log Level (Verbose)			
	+RXD: <socket id="">,<actual length="" read="">,"<remote ip="">",<remote port=""></remote></remote></actual></socket>			
	<raw bytes=""></raw>			
	<socket id=""></socket>			
	The ID allocated to the socket.			
	<max length="" read=""></max>			
	The maximum number of bytes to read. (Max: 2048)			
Parameters	<actual length="" read=""></actual>			
Parameters	Actual number of bytes read.			
	<remote ip="">,<remote port=""></remote></remote>			
	The remote IP and port.			
	<raw bytes=""></raw>			
	The received raw bytes (0x00~0xFF) payload.			
	An event log for a received packet with payload.			
Description	Upon receiving packets, +RXD event logs will automatically appear on the terminal output.			
	Note that there will be no 'OK' message following the event log.			
	RX Log Level (Terse)			
	+RXD=0,15			
	ABCDE12345,.?=+			
Example				
	RX Log Level (Verbose)			
	+RXD=0,12,"192.168.200.1",5025			
	HELLO,WORLD!			

# 8 Test Application

## 8.1 Command Line Interface (raspi-atcmd-cli)

CLI application is a Linux program running on Raspberry Pi for AT-command communication via UART or SPI. In the CLI application, as in terminal program via UART, the user can enter the AT command and check the response to the command.

The NRM7292 EVB is using the Raspberry Pi 3 B/B+ as a host. The Raspberry Pi board is connected to the NRM7292 EVB through a 40-pin header. The 40-pin header has signals for UART and SPI.



Figure 8.1 Pin map of 40-pin header for Raspberry Pi 3 B/B+

The NRM7292 EVB and Raspberry Pi board is connected as shown in the Figure 8.2.

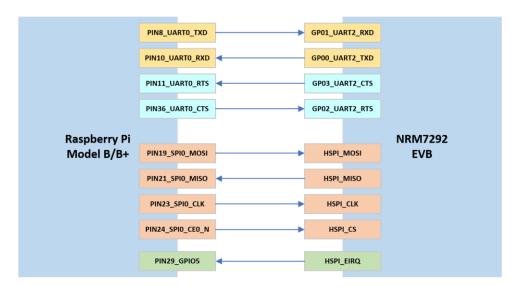


Figure 8.2 Connection between NRM7292 EVB and Raspberry Pi

Both PIN11\_UARTO\_RTS and PIN36\_UARTO\_CTS used for hardware flow control on the UART needs to be directly connected to a 20-pin header in the NRM7292 EVB v0.2 by a jumper wire.



The NRM7292 EVB v0.5 can use the hardware flow control on the UART without a jumper wire.





#### 8.1.1 Source files

File	Description
common.h	Common header file
main.c	CLI related functions.
Makefile	Make file for building.
nrc-atcmd.c nrc-atcmd.h	AT command handler
nrc-hspi.c	Protocol driver for HSPI.
nrc-hspi.h	*Refer to this file to communicate with the ATCMD firmware via HSPI.
nrc-iperf.c nrc-iperf.h	Iperf server/client
raspi-hif.c raspi-hif.h	Wrapper for user mode driver.
raspi-eirq.c	User mode driver for GPIO EIRQ.
raspi-spi.c	User mode driver for SPI.
raspi-uart.c	User mode driver for UART.
scripts/	Script files

Table 8.1 raspi-atcmd-cli source files

#### 8.1.2 Build

Copy the "atcmd/host/raspi-atcmd-cli" directory to the Raspberry Pi's home directory. And build the CLI application with the make command.

\$ cd \$HOME

\$ cd raspi-atcmd-cli

\$ make clean

removed 'raspi-atcmd-cli'

\$ make

cc -g -o raspi-atcmd-cli raspi-spi.c raspi-uart.c raspi-eirq.c raspi-hif.c nrc-hspi.c nrc-atcmd.c nrc-iperf.c main.c -pthread -Wall -lpthread

#### 8.1.3 Run

#### Help

\$ ./raspi-atcmd-cli [-h|--help]

```
raspi-atcmd-cli version 1.3.0
Copyright (c) 2019-2023 < NEWRACOM LTD>
Usage:
  $ ./raspi-atcmd-cli -S [-D <device>] [-E <trigger>] [-c <clock>] [-s <script> [-n]]
  $ ./raspi-atcmd-cli -U [-D <device>] [-b <baudrate>] [-s <script> [-n]]
  $ ./raspi-atcmd-cli -U -f [-D <device>] [-b <baudrate>] [-s <script> [-n]]
UART/SPI:
  -D, --device #
                        Specify the device. (default: /dev/spidev0.0, /dev/ttyAMA0)
                        Specify the script file.
  -s, --script #
  -n, --noexit#
                        Do not exit the script when the AT command responds with an error.
SPI:
  -S --spi
                       Use the SPI to communicate with the target.
                        Use EIRQ mode for the SPI. (0:low, 1:high, 2:falling, 3:rising)
  -E, --eirq #
  -c, --clock #
                       Specify the clock frequency for the SPI. (default: 20000000 Hz)
UART:
  -U --uart
                        Use the UART to communicate with the target.
  -f --flowctrl
                        Enable RTS/CTS signals for the hardware flow control on the UART. (default: off)
  -b, --baudrate #
                        Specify the baudrate for the UART. (default: 115200 bps)
Miscellaneous:
                        Print version information and quit.
  -v, --version
  -h, --help
                        Print this message and quit.
```

#### SPI

The maximum clock frequency is 20MHz.

\$ sudo ./raspi-atcmd-cli -S [-D <device>] [-E <trigger>] [-c <clock>] [-s <script> [-n]]

```
$ sudo ./raspi-atcmd-cli -S -c 20000000 -E 2

[ SPI ]
    - device: /dev/spidev0.0
    - clock: 20000000 Hz
    - eirq: falling
```

#### UART

The maximum baud rate is 115,200bps without the hardware flow control.

\$ sudo ./raspi-atcmd-cli -U [-D <device>] [-b <baudrate>] [-s <script> [-n]]

```
$ sudo ./raspi-atcmd-cli -U -b 115200

[ UART ]
  - device: /dev/ttyAMA0
  - baudrate : 115200

#
```

### UART\_HFC

If the baud rate setting is more than 115,200bps, the hardware flow control needs to be enabled with -f option on the UART.

\$ sudo ./raspi-atcmd-cli -U -f [-D <device>] [-b <baudrate>] [-s <script> [-n]]

```
$ sudo ./raspi-atcmd-cli -U -f -b 2000000

[ UART_HFC ]
  - device: /dev/ttyAMA0
  - baudrate : 2000000
```

#### Examples

Getting the informations.

```
# AT
SEND: AT
RECV: OK

# AT+VER?
SEND: AT+VER?
RECV: +VER:"1.3.4","1.23.0"
RECV: OK

# AT+WMACADDR?
SEND: AT+WMACADDR?
RECV: +WMACADDR:"8c:0f:fa:00:29:43"
```

```
RECV: OK
# AT+WCOUNTRY?
 SEND: AT+WCOUNTRY?
 RECV: +WCOUNTRY:"US"
 RECV: OK
# AT+WTXPOWER?
 SEND: AT+WTXPOWER?
 RECV: +WTXPOWER:17
 RECV: OK
# AT+WRATECTRL?
 SEND: AT+WRATECTRL?
 RECV: +WRATECTRL:1
 RECV: OK
# AT+WIPADDR?
SEND: AT+WIPADDR?
 RECV: +WIPADDR:"0.0.0.0","0.0.0.0","0.0.0.0"
RECV: OK
# AT+WIPADDR6?
SEND: AT+WIPADDR6?
 RECV: +WIPADDR6:"FE80::8E0F:FAFF:FE00:2943/0x30","::/0x00","::/0x00"
 RECV: OK
```

#### Connecting to an AP.

```
# AT+WCONN?
SEND: AT+WCONN?
 RECV: +WCONN:"halow","00:00:00:00:00","open","","disconnected"
 RECV: OK
# AT+WSCAN
 SEND: AT+WSCAN
 RECV: +WSCAN: "8c:0f:fa:00:28:1f",906.0,-39," [WPA3-SAE-CCMP] [ESS]", "halow_atcmd_sae"
 RECV: +WSCAN:"8c:0f:fa:00:28:11",925.0,-68,"[WPA3-OWE-CCMP][ESS]","halow fota"
 RECV: +WSCAN:"8c:0f:fa:00:28:1e",903.5,-93,"[ESS]","halow_s1g_demo_open"
 RECV: OK
# AT+WCONN="halow_atcmd_sae","sae","12345678"
 SEND: AT+WCONN="halow atcmd sae", "sae", "12345678"
 RECV: OK
# AT+WCONN?
SEND: AT+WCONN?
 RECV: +WCONN:"halow_atcmd_sae","8c:0f:fa:00:28:1f","wpa3-sae","12345678","connected"
 RECV: OK
```

```
# AT+WDHCP
SEND: AT+WDHCP:"192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"
RECV: +WDHCP:"192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"
RECV: OK

# AT+WIPADDR?
SEND: AT+WIPADDR:"192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"
RECV: OK

# AT+WPING="192.168.200.1"
SEND: AT+WPING="192.168.200.1"
RECV: +WPING:64,"192.168.200.1",1,64,5
RECV: +WPING:64,"192.168.200.1",2,64,5
RECV: +WPING:64,"192.168.200.1",3,64,149
RECV: +WPING:64,"192.168.200.1",4,64,4
RECV: +WPING:64,"192.168.200.1",5,64,5
```

Sending and receiving the data with a socket for TCP client.

```
# AT+SOPEN="TCP","192.168.200.1",50000
 SEND: AT+SOPEN="TCP","192.168.200.1",50000
 RECV: +SOPEN:0
 RECV: OK
# AT+SLIST?
SEND: AT+SLIST?
 RECV: +SLIST:0,"TCP","192.168.200.1",50000,52432
 RECV: OK
# AT+SSEND=0,10
SEND: AT+SSEND=0,10
 RECV: OK
# ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
SEND: DATA 10
# RECV: +RXD:0,10
# AT+SSEND=0
 SEND: AT+SSEND=0
 RECV: OK
# DAJFKDAJFKDAJFDKAJFAKFJDK
SEND: DATA 25
# RECV: +RXD:0,25
RECV: +SEVENT: "SEND_IDLE",0,25,0,0
```

```
{\tt\#DKAJFKDAJFEKJAFKDJFADKJFAKDJFAKEJFKADJFAKEJFKAJDFKDJAFDKJFADK}
```

SEND: DATA 61

# RECV: +RXD:0,61

RECV: +SEVENT: "SEND\_IDLE",0,86,0,0

# AT

SEND: AT RECV: OK

# RECV: +SEVENT: "SEND\_EXIT",0,86,0

#### Closing all sockets.

# AT+SLIST?

SEND: AT+SLIST?

RECV: +SLIST:0,"TCP","192.168.200.1",50000,52432

**RECV: OK** 

# AT+SCLOSE

SEND: AT+SCLOSE RECV: +SCLOSE:0 RECV: OK

# EXIT

## 8.1.4 Run with a script

CLI application provides the option to run the script file. (-s/--script)

UART/SPI:

-s, --script # Specify the script file.

-n, --noexit # Do not exit the script when the AT command responds with an error.

The script file can be created using the AT command and script command.

Command	Description	Example
CALL <script_file></script_file>	Read and run the specified script file.	CALL wifi_connect CALL wifi/connect

LOOP <line> <count></count></line>	Repeat next lines. <li><li><li><next li="" lines="" of="" repeat<="" size="" to=""><li><count>: number of repetitions.</count></li></next></li></li></li>	LOOP 2 5 AT+SSEND=0,1024 DATA 1024
DATA <length></length>	Send payload with random value.	DATA 1024
WAIT <time>{s m u}</time>	Wait for the specified time. s: sec m: msec u: usec	WAIT 1s WAIT 1000m WAIT 100u
ECHO " <message>"</message>	Print a message.	ECHO "AT Command"
TIME	Print current time.	TIME
HOLD	Pause until there is keyboard input.	ECHO "Run an AP in open mode" HOLD
EXIT	Exit script.	EXIT

Users can refer to the script files under the "raspi-atcmd-cli/scripts" directory.

raspi-atcmd-cli/scripts/
socket-tcp-client-send
socket-tcp-client-send-passthrough
socket-tcp-client-send-passthrough-buffered
socket-tcp-server
├── socket-tcp-server-send
socket-tcp-server-send-passthrough
socket-tcp-server-send-passthrough-buffered
socket-udp-client-send
socket-udp-client-send-passthrough
socket-udp-client-send-passthrough-buffered
socket-udp-server
socket-udp-server-send
socket-udp-server-send-passthrough
socket-udp-server-send-passthrough-buffered
softap-tcp-client-send-normal
softap-tcp-client-send-passthrough
├── softap-tcp-server
softap-udp-client-send-normal

<b> </b>	softap-udp-client-send-passthrough
<b> </b>	- softap-udp-server
<b> </b>	- sta-tcp-client-send-normal
<b> </b>	- sta-tcp-client-send-passthrough
<b> </b>	- sta-tcp-server
<b> </b>	- sta-udp-client-send-normal
<b> </b>	- sta-udp-client-send-passthrough
<b> </b>	- sta-udp-server
<u> </u>	- wifi-connect-open-dhcp
<u> </u>	- wifi-connect-open-dhcp-auto
<b> </b>	- wifi-connect-wpa2-psk-dhcp
<b> </b>	- wifi-connect-wpa2-psk-dhcp-auto
<b> </b>	- wifi-connect-wpa3-owe-dhcp
<b> </b>	- wifi-connect-wpa3-owe-dhcp-auto
<b> </b>	- wifi-connect-wpa3-sae-dhcp
<b> </b>	- wifi-connect-wpa3-sae-dhcp-auto
<b> </b>	- wifi-softap-open-dhcps-us
	- wifi-softap-wpa2-psk-dhcps-us

## 8.1.5 **Iperf**

The CLI application supports the iperf2 command used for network performance measurement. However, the available options are limited as shown below.

# iperf {-h|--help}

```
Usage: iperf {-s}|{-c <host>} [options]
 Client/Server:
                        seconds between periodic bandwidth reports (default: 1 sec)
   -i, --interval #
                          server port to listen on/connect to (default: 5001)
   -p, --port #
   -u, --udp
                            use UDP rather than TCP
 Server specific:
   -s, --server
                          run in server mode
 Client specific:
   -c, --client <host>
                        run in client mode, connecting to <host>
   -t, --time #
                          time in seconds to transmit for (default: 10 sec)
   -P, --passthrough
                           transmit in passthrough mode
   -N, --negative
                           use negative length for buffered passthrough mode (always negative in UDP)
```

```
Miscellaneous:
-h, --help print this message and quit
```

The iperf command can be run after completing the Wi-Fi connection and IP setup.

Wi-Fi connection and IP setup can be done in one of two ways:

Enter AT command in the CLI application.

```
# AT+WSCAN
SEND: AT+WSCAN
RECV: +WSCAN:"8c:0f:fa:00:28:1f",914.0,-38,"[WPA3-SAE-CCMP][ESS]","halow_atcmd_sae"
RECV: OK

# AT+WCONN="halow_atcmd_sae","sae","12345678"
SEND: AT+WCONN="halow_atcmd_sae","sae","12345678"
RECV: OK

# AT+WDHCP
SEND: AT+WDHCP
RECV: +WDHCP:"192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"
RECV: OK
```

 Specify a script file containing AT command with the -s option when running the CLI application.

\$ sudo ./raspi-atcmd-cli -S -s scripts/example/wifi-connect-wpa3-sae-dhcp

```
CALL: scripts/examples/wifi-connect-wpa3-sae-dhcp
SEND: AT
RECV: OK
SEND: AT+WDISCONN
RECV: OK
ECHO: Run an AP in WPA3-SAE.
ECHO: - SSID: halow atcmd sae
ECHO: - Password: 12345678
ECHO: - IP: 192.168.200.1
ECHO: - DHCP Server
HOLD: Press ENTER to continue.
SEND: AT+WSCAN
RECV: +WSCAN:"8c:0f:fa:00:28:1f",906.0,-39,"[WPA3-SAE-CCMP][ESS]","halow atcmd sae"
RECV: OK
SEND: AT+WDISCONN
RECV: OK
```

```
SEND: AT+WCONN="halow_atcmd_sae","wpa3-sae","12345678"
RECV: OK
SEND: AT+WCONN?
RECV: +WCONN:"halow_atcmd_sae","8c:0f:fa:00:28:1f","wpa3-sae","12345678","connected"
RECV: OK
SEND: AT+WDHCP
RECV: +WDHCP:"192.168.200.18","255.255.255.0","192.168.200.1"
RECV: OK
```

#### Iperf TCP Client

#### Normal Send Mode

```
# iperf -c 192.168.200.1
[ IPERF OPTION ]
 - role: client
 - protocol: tcp
 - server_port: 5001
 - server_ip: 192.168.200.1
 - send time: 10
 - send_passthrough: off
 - report_interval: 1
[ IPERF TCP Client ]
 Sending 1470 byte datagram ...
                   Transfer
                                  Bandwidth
    Interval
    0.0 ~ 1.0 sec 159.35 KBytes 1.30 Mbits/sec
    1.0 ~ 2.0 sec 166.52 KBytes 1.36 Mbits/sec
    2.0 ~ 3.0 sec 167.96 KBytes 1.37 Mbits/sec
    3.0 ~ 4.0 sec 153.60 KBytes 1.26 Mbits/sec
    4.0 ~ 5.0 sec 167.96 KBytes 1.37 Mbits/sec
    5.0 ~ 6.0 sec 165.09 KBytes 1.35 Mbits/sec
    6.0 ~ 7.0 sec 166.52 KBytes 1.36 Mbits/sec
    7.0 ~ 8.0 sec 169.39 KBytes 1.38 Mbits/sec
    8.0 ~ 9.0 sec 169.39 KBytes 1.38 Mbits/sec
    9.0 ~ 10.0 sec 163.65 KBytes 1.37 Mbits/sec
    0.0 ~ 10.0 sec 1.61 MBytes 1.35 Mbits/sec
  Sent 1149 datagrams
  Done
```

#### Passthrough Send Mode

```
# iperf -c 192.168.200.1 -P
[ IPERF OPTION ]
 - role: client
 - protocol: tcp
  - server port: 5001
  - server_ip: 192.168.200.1
  - send_time: 10
  - send_passthrough: on
  - report_interval: 1
 [ IPERF TCP Client ]
  Sending 1470 byte datagram ...
                   Transfer
                                  Bandwidth
    Interval
    0.0 ~ 1.0 sec 341.66 KBytes 2.78 Mbits/sec
    1.0 ~ 2.0 sec 337.35 KBytes 2.76 Mbits/sec
    2.0 ~ 3.0 sec 340.22 KBytes 2.77 Mbits/sec
    3.0 ~ 4.0 sec 341.66 KBytes 2.79 Mbits/sec
    4.0 ~ 5.0 sec 344.53 KBytes 2.80 Mbits/sec
    5.0 ~ 6.0 sec 334.48 KBytes 2.74 Mbits/sec
    6.0 ~ 7.0 sec 343.10 KBytes
                                 2.79 Mbits/sec
    7.0 ~ 8.0 sec 335.92 KBytes 2.74 Mbits/sec
    8.0 ~ 9.0 sec 341.66 KBytes
                                  2.80 Mbits/sec
    9.0 ~ 10.0 sec 312.95 KBytes
                                   2.67 Mbits/sec
    0.0 ~ 10.0 sec
                   3.29 MBytes
                                  2.76 Mbits/sec
  Sent 2350 datagrams
  Done
```

#### Buffered Passthrough Send Mode

```
# iperf -c 192.168.200.1 -P -N

[IPERF OPTION]
- role: client
- protocol: tcp
- server_port: 5001
- server_ip: 192.168.200.1
- send_time: 10
- send_passthrough: on (-)
- report_interval: 1

[IPERF TCP Client]
Sending 1470 byte datagram ...
Interval Transfer Bandwidth
```

```
0.0 ~ 1.0 sec 302.90 KBytes
                                2.48 Mbits/sec
  1.0 ~ 2.0 sec 297.16 KBytes
                                2.42 Mbits/sec
  2.0 ~ 3.0 sec 298.59 KBytes
                                2.43 Mbits/sec
  3.0 ~ 4.0 sec 295.72 KBytes
                                2.42 Mbits/sec
  4.0 ~ 5.0 sec 297.16 KBytes
                               2.43 Mbits/sec
  5.0 ~ 6.0 sec 298.59 KBytes
                               2.45 Mbits/sec
  6.0 ~ 7.0 sec 295.72 KBytes
                               2.40 Mbits/sec
 7.0 ~ 8.0 sec 298.59 KBytes
                               2.43 Mbits/sec
 8.0 ~ 9.0 sec 294.29 KBytes
                               2.41 Mbits/sec
  9.0 ~ 10.0 sec 279.93 KBytes
                                2.37 Mbits/sec
  0.0 ~ 10.0 sec 2.89 MBytes
                               2.42 Mbits/sec
Sent 2061 datagrams
Done
```

#### Remote Iperf TCP Server

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ iperf -s -i 1
Server listening on TCP port 5001
TCP window size: 85.3 KByte (default)
[ 4] local 192.168.200.1 port 5001 connected with 192.168.200.18 port 52437
            Transfer
                               Bandwidth
[ID] Interval
  4] 0.0-1.0 sec 159 KBytes 1.31 Mbits/sec
  4] 1.0- 2.0 sec 167 KBytes 1.36 Mbits/sec
  4] 2.0-3.0 sec 168 KBytes 1.37 Mbits/sec
  4] 3.0- 4.0 sec 154 KBytes 1.26 Mbits/sec
  4] 4.0-5.0 sec 168 KBytes 1.38 Mbits/sec
  4] 5.0- 6.0 sec 165 KBytes 1.35 Mbits/sec
  4] 6.0-7.0 sec 166 KBytes 1.36 Mbits/sec
  4] 7.0-8.0 sec 168 KBytes 1.38 Mbits/sec
  4] 8.0-9.0 sec 168 KBytes 1.37 Mbits/sec
  4] 9.0-10.0 sec 166 KBytes 1.36 Mbits/sec
  4] 0.0-10.0 sec 1.61 MBytes 1.35 Mbits/sec
  5] local 192.168.200.1 port 5001 connected with 192.168.200.18 port 52438
  5] 0.0-1.0 sec 326 KBytes 2.67 Mbits/sec
  5] 1.0- 2.0 sec 334 KBytes 2.73 Mbits/sec
  5] 2.0-3.0 sec 340 KBytes 2.78 Mbits/sec
  5] 3.0- 4.0 sec 339 KBytes 2.77 Mbits/sec
  5] 4.0-5.0 sec 342 KBytes 2.81 Mbits/sec
  5] 5.0-6.0 sec 333 KBytes 2.73 Mbits/sec
  5] 6.0- 7.0 sec
                   342 KBytes 2.80 Mbits/sec
  5] 7.0-8.0 sec 334 KBytes 2.74 Mbits/sec
  5] 8.0-9.0 sec 342 KBytes 2.80 Mbits/sec
  5] 9.0-10.0 sec 325 KBytes 2.66 Mbits/sec
  5] 10.0-11.0 sec 17.0 KBytes
                                139 Kbits/sec
  5] 11.0-12.0 sec 0.00 Bytes 0.00 bits/sec
  5] 0.0-12.0 sec 3.29 MBytes 2.30 Mbits/sec
  4] local 192.168.200.1 port 5001 connected with 192.168.200.18 port 52439
```

```
0.0- 1.0 sec
                 288 KBytes 2.36 Mbits/sec
                 296 KBytes 2.42 Mbits/sec
4] 1.0- 2.0 sec
4] 2.0-3.0 sec 294 KBytes 2.41 Mbits/sec
4] 3.0- 4.0 sec 296 KBytes 2.43 Mbits/sec
4] 4.0-5.0 sec 294 KBytes 2.41 Mbits/sec
4] 5.0- 6.0 sec 299 KBytes 2.45 Mbits/sec
4] 6.0- 7.0 sec 294 KBytes 2.41 Mbits/sec
4] 7.0-8.0 sec 298 KBytes 2.44 Mbits/sec
4] 8.0- 9.0 sec 295 KBytes 2.41 Mbits/sec
4] 9.0-10.0 sec 288 KBytes 2.36 Mbits/sec
4] 10.0-11.0 sec 16.1 KBytes
                             132 Kbits/sec
4] 11.0-12.0 sec 0.00 Bytes 0.00 bits/sec
4] 0.0-12.0 sec 2.89 MBytes 2.02 Mbits/sec
```

#### NOTE:

When sending data in passthrough mode with the -P option, the socket can only be closed after receiving the SEND\_IDLE event. It takes more than 1 second after sending the last data. So, the remote iperf tcp server stops after 1 second.

#### Iperf UDP Client

Normal Send Mode

```
# iperf -c 192.168.200.1 -u
[ IPERF OPTION ]
  - role: client
  - protocol: udp
  - server_port: 5001
  - server_ip: 192.168.200.1
  - send_time: 10
  - send passthrough: off
  - datagram_size: 1470
  - report_interval: 1
 [ IPERF UDP Client ]
  Sending 1470 byte datagrams ...
    Interval
                    Transfer
                                   Bandwidth
    0.0 ~ 1.0 sec 221.07 KBytes 1.81 Mbits/sec
    1.0 ~ 2.0 sec 222.51 KBytes 1.81 Mbits/sec
    2.0 ~ 3.0 sec 223.95 KBytes 1.82 Mbits/sec
    3.0 ~ 4.0 sec 221.07 KBytes
                                    1.80 Mbits/sec
    4.0 ~ 5.0 sec 221.07 KBytes
                                    1.80 Mbits/sec
    5.0 ~ 6.0 sec 222.51 KBytes
                                    1.81 Mbits/sec
```

```
6.0 ~ 7.0 sec 225.38 KBytes 1.84 Mbits/sec
7.0 ~ 8.0 sec 223.95 KBytes 1.82 Mbits/sec
8.0 ~ 9.0 sec 223.95 KBytes 1.83 Mbits/sec
9.0 ~ 10.0 sec 215.33 KBytes 1.82 Mbits/sec
0.0 ~ 10.0 sec 2.17 MBytes 1.82 Mbits/sec
Sent 1547 datagrams
Done
```

#### (Buffered) Passthrough Send Mode

```
# iperf -c 192.168.200.1 -u -P
 [ IPERF OPTION ]
  - role: client
  - protocol: udp
  - server_port: 5001
 - server_ip: 192.168.200.1
  - send_time: 10
  send_passthrough: on (-)
  - datagram_size: 1470
  - report_interval: 1
[ IPERF UDP Client ]
  Sending 1470 byte datagrams ...
    Interval
                   Transfer
                                  Bandwidth
    0.0 ~ 1.0 sec 538.33 KBytes 4.40 Mbits/sec
    1.0 ~ 2.0 sec 525.41 KBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
    2.0 ~ 3.0 sec 522.54 KBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
    3.0 ~ 4.0 sec 522.54 KBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
    4.0 ~ 5.0 sec 528.28 KBytes 4.30 Mbits/sec
    5.0 ~ 6.0 sec 523.97 KBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
    6.0 ~ 7.0 sec 522.54 KBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
    7.0 ~ 8.0 sec 522.54 KBytes 4.27 Mbits/sec
    8.0 ~ 9.0 sec 522.54 KBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
    9.0 ~ 10.0 sec 513.93 KBytes 4.29 Mbits/sec
    0.0 ~ 10.0 sec 5.12 MBytes
                                  4.29 Mbits/sec
  Sent 3652 datagrams
  Done
```

#### Remote Iperf UDP Server

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ iperf -s -u -i 1
-------
Server listening on UDP port 5001
Receiving 1470 byte datagrams
UDP buffer size: 160 KByte (default)
```

```
[ 3] local 192.168.200.1 port 5001 connected with 192.168.200.18 port 50000
                                                 Jitter
[ID] Interval
                  Transfer
                               Bandwidth
                                                         Lost/Total Datagrams
  3] 0.0- 1.0 sec
                    224 KBytes 1.83 Mbits/sec
                                                0.771 ms
                                                             0/ 156 (0%)
                                                0.749 ms
  3] 1.0- 2.0 sec
                    221 KBytes 1.81 Mbits/sec
                                                             0/ 154 (0%)
                    224 KBytes 1.83 Mbits/sec
                                                             0/ 156 (0%)
  3] 2.0- 3.0 sec
                                                0.606 ms
  3] 3.0- 4.0 sec
                    220 KBytes 1.80 Mbits/sec
                                                0.857 ms
                                                             0/ 153 (0%)
  3] 4.0- 5.0 sec
                    220 KBytes 1.80 Mbits/sec
                                                1.427 ms
                                                             0/ 153 (0%)
  3] 5.0- 6.0 sec
                    221 KBytes 1.81 Mbits/sec
                                                0.804 ms
                                                             0/ 154 (0%)
  3] 6.0- 7.0 sec
                    225 KBytes 1.85 Mbits/sec
                                                0.601 ms
                                                             0/ 157 (0%)
  3] 7.0- 8.0 sec
                    223 KBytes 1.82 Mbits/sec
                                                0.821 ms
                                                             0/ 155 (0%)
  3] 8.0- 9.0 sec
                    224 KBytes 1.83 Mbits/sec
                                                0.843 ms
                                                             0/ 156 (0%)
  3] 0.0-10.0 sec 2.17 MBytes 1.82 Mbits/sec
                                                 0.699 ms
                                                             0/1547 (0%)
  4] local 192.168.200.1 port 5001 connected with 192.168.200.18 port 50000
  4] 0.0- 1.0 sec
                    524 KBytes 4.29 Mbits/sec
                                                1.878 ms
                                                             1/ 366 (0.27%)
  4] 1.0- 2.0 sec
                    521 KBytes 4.27 Mbits/sec
                                                1.967 ms
                                                                 363 (0%)
  4] 2.0- 3.0 sec
                    523 KBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
                                                2.186 ms
                                                                 364 (0%)
                                                             0/
                    523 KBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
  4] 3.0- 4.0 sec
                                                2.015 ms
                                                             0/ 364 (0%)
  4] 4.0- 5.0 sec
                    525 KBytes 4.30 Mbits/sec
                                                1.932 ms
                                                             0/
                                                                 366 (0%)
  4]
      5.0- 6.0 sec
                    523 KBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
                                                1.815 ms
                                                             0/
                                                                 364 (0%)
  4] 6.0- 7.0 sec
                    521 KBytes 4.27 Mbits/sec
                                                             0/ 363 (0%)
                                                1.874 ms
  4] 7.0- 8.0 sec
                    523 KBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
                                                1.835 ms
                                                             0/
                                                                 364 (0%)
  4] 8.0- 9.0 sec
                    523 KBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
                                                1.737 ms
                                                             0/ 364 (0%)
                    523 KBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
                                                 2.109 ms
  41
     9.0-10.0 sec
                                                             0/ 364 (0%)
  4] 0.0-10.0 sec 5.12 MBytes 4.28 Mbits/sec
                                                 1.798 ms
                                                              1/3652 (0.027%)
```

#### Iperf TCP Server

```
# iperf -s
[ IPERF OPTION ]
  - role: server
  - protocol: tcp
   -- ipv4: on
   -- ipv6: on
  - server_port: 5001
  report_interval: 1
 [ IPERF TCP Server ]
  Connected with client: 192.168.200.1 port 55360
                                       Bandwidth
    Interval
                      Transfer
    0.0 ~ 1.0 sec 316.30 KBytes
                                      2.59 Mbits/sec
           2.0 sec 315.34 KBytes
                                     2.58 Mbits/sec
           3.0 sec 317.23 KBytes
                                      2.60 Mbits/sec
    3.0 ~ 4.0 sec 313.44 KBytes
                                      2.56 Mbits/sec
    4.0 ~ 5.0 sec 312.51 KBytes
                                      2.56 Mbits/sec
```

```
5.0 ~ 6.0 sec 314.16 KBytes 2.57 Mbits/sec
6.0 ~ 7.0 sec 317.44 KBytes 2.60 Mbits/sec
7.0 ~ 8.0 sec 314.41 KBytes 2.57 Mbits/sec
8.0 ~ 9.0 sec 314.16 KBytes 2.57 Mbits/sec
9.0 ~ 10.2 sec 365.05 KBytes 2.59 Mbits/sec
0.0 ~ 10.2 sec 3.13 MBytes 2.58 Mbits/sec
Done

Press ENTER to continue or type any key to stop : q
```

#### Remote Iperf TCP Client

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ iperf -c 192.168.200.18 -i 1
Client connecting to 192.168.200.18, TCP port 5001
TCP window size: 43.8 KByte (default)
-----
[ 3] local 192.168.200.1 port 55360 connected with 192.168.200.18 port 5001
[ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
 3] 0.0-1.0 sec 384 KBytes 3.15 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 1.0-2.0 sec 384 KBytes 3.15 Mbits/sec
 3] 2.0- 3.0 sec 256 KBytes 2.10 Mbits/sec
3] 3.0- 4.0 sec 384 KBytes 3.15 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 4.0-5.0 sec 256 KBytes 2.10 Mbits/sec
  3] 5.0- 6.0 sec 256 KBytes 2.10 Mbits/sec
  3] 6.0-7.0 sec 384 KBytes 3.15 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 7.0-8.0 sec 256 KBytes 2.10 Mbits/sec
  3] 8.0-9.0 sec 384 KBytes 3.15 Mbits/sec
  3] 9.0-10.0 sec 256 KBytes 2.10 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 0.0-10.1 sec 3.12 MBytes 2.60 Mbits/sec
```

#### Iperf UDP Server

```
# iperf -s -u

[ IPERF OPTION ]

- role: server

- protocol: udp

-- ipv4: on

-- ipv6: on

- server_port: 5001

- report_interval: 1

[ IPERF UDP Server ]
```

Interval	Transfer	Bandwidth	Jitter	Lost	/Total Datagrams
0.0 ~ 1.0 sec	327.30 KBytes	2.68 Mbits/sec	0.903 ms	0/	228 (0%)
1.0 ~ 2.0 sec	328.74 KBytes	2.69 Mbits/sec	0.884 ms	0/	229 (0%)
2.0 ~ 3.0 sec	328.74 KBytes	2.69 Mbits/sec	0.984 ms	0/	229 (0%)
3.0 ~ 4.0 sec	330.18 KBytes	2.70 Mbits/sec	0.887 ms	0/	230 (0%)
4.0 ~ 5.0 sec	328.74 KBytes	2.69 Mbits/sec	1.086 ms	0/	229 (0%)
5.0 ~ 6.0 sec	330.18 KBytes	2.70 Mbits/sec	0.701 ms	0/	230 (0%)
6.0 ~ 7.0 sec	330.18 KBytes	2.70 Mbits/sec	0.913 ms	0/	230 (0%)
7.0 ~ 8.0 sec	328.74 KBytes	2.69 Mbits/sec	1.167 ms	0/	229 (0%)
8.0 ~ 9.0 sec	328.74 KBytes	2.69 Mbits/sec	0.890 ms	0/	229 (0%)
9.0 ~ 10.0 sec	335.92 KBytes	2.73 Mbits/sec	0.883 ms	0/	234 (0%)
0.0 ~ 10.0 sec	3.22 MBytes	2.70 Mbits/sec	0.883 ms	0/22	297 (0%)
Done: 2297/2297					
ress ENTER to con	tinue or type any	kev to stop : a			

#### Remote Iperf UDP Client

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ iperf -c 192.168.200.18 -u -b 2.7M -i 1
Client connecting to 192.168.200.18, UDP port 5001
Sending 1470 byte datagrams, IPG target: 4355.56 us (kalman adjust)
UDP buffer size: 160 KByte (default)
[ 3] local 192.168.200.1 port 45616 connected with 192.168.200.18 port 5001
[ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
[ 3] 0.0-1.0 sec 332 KBytes 2.72 Mbits/sec
  3] 1.0- 2.0 sec 330 KBytes 2.70 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 2.0-3.0 sec 329 KBytes 2.69 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 3.0-4.0 sec 330 KBytes 2.70 Mbits/sec
  3] 4.0- 5.0 sec 329 KBytes 2.69 Mbits/sec
  3] 5.0-6.0 sec 330 KBytes 2.70 Mbits/sec
  3] 6.0-7.0 sec 330 KBytes 2.70 Mbits/sec
  3] 7.0-8.0 sec 329 KBytes 2.69 Mbits/sec
 3] 8.0-9.0 sec 330 KBytes 2.70 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 9.0-10.0 sec 329 KBytes 2.69 Mbits/sec
  3] 0.0-10.0 sec 3.22 MBytes 2.70 Mbits/sec
  3] Sent 2297 datagrams
[ 3] Server Report:
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec 3.22 MBytes 2.70 Mbits/sec
                                                0.882 ms
                                                            0/2297 (0%)
```

## 8.2 Remote Server/Client (raspi-atcmd-remote)

A remote server/client application run one server or client. This application is a Linux application and can be executed on Raspberry Pi.

#### 8.2.1 Source files

File Description	
main.c UDP/TCP server/client related functions	
Makefile	Make file for building

Table 8.2 raspi-atcmd-remote source files

## 8.2.2 Build

Copy the "atcmd/host/raspi-atcmd-remote" directory to the Raspberry Pi's home directory. And build the remote application with the make command.

\$ cd \$HOME

\$ cd raspi-atcmd-remote

\$ make clean

removed 'raspi-atcmd-remote'

\$ make

cc -g -o raspi-atcmd-remote main.c -Wall -Wno-unused-function -DCONFIG\_VERBOSE

#### 8.2.3 Run

\$ ./raspi-atcmd-remote [-h|--help]

raspi-atcmd-remote version 1.2.0 Copyright (c) 2019-2023 <NEWRACOM LTD>

#### Usage

- \$ ./raspi-atcmd-remote -s [-p <listen\_port>] [-u] [-e]
- \$ ./raspi-atcmd-remote -c <server\_ip> [-p <server\_port>] [-u] [-e]

Options:	
-s,server	run in server mode
-c,client #	run in client mode
-p,port #	set server port to listen on or connect to (default: 50000)
-u,udp	use UDP
-e,echo	enable echo for received packets (default: off)
-v,version	print version information and quit
-h,help	print this message and quit

## Examples:

Mode	Protocol	Command
Server	ТСР	\$ ./raspi-atcmd-remote -s -p 50000 [-e]
	UDP	\$ ./raspi-atcmd-remote -s -u -p 60000 [-e]
Client	ТСР	\$ ./raspi-atcmd-remote -c 192.168.200.1 -p 50000 [-e]
	UDP	\$ ./raspi-atcmd-remote -c 192.168.200.1 -u -p 60000 [-e]

# **9 Revision History**

Revision No	Date	Comments	
1.0	03/28/2019	Initial version for customer release created	
1.1	07/02/2019	Sample Applications updated	
1.2	08/01/2019	HW Flow Control added	
1.3	09/17/2019	Additional AT-commands added	
1.4	11/18/2019	Download binary update & remove description wpa security	
1.5	02/14/2020	Improved command descriptions	
1.6	03/25/2020	SPI connection and CLI application added	
1.7	03/31/2020	AT+STXMODE, AT+SRXMODE, AT+SRXAVAIL and AT+SRECV commands removed	
1.8	04/07/2020	Socket related events removed and added CLI application updated	
1.9	05/15/2020	Ping size parameter removed Test Application added	
1.10	05/22/2020	AT+WDHCPS, AT+WSOFTAP commands added	
1.11	06/03/2020	AT+SLEEP command added	
1.12	07/15/2020	"Chapter 2.2 Building the firmware" added	
1.13	08/04/2020	UART default baudrate changed (38400 -> 115200) "4) Run with script file" in chapter 8.1 added	
1.14	08/13/2020	BSSID in AT+WCONN command added	
4.45	08/24/2020	AT+WROAM command added	
1.15		ROAMING event added	
1.16	09/02/2020	AT+WFOTA command added	
1.16		FOTA event added	
1.17	10/08/2020	In raspi-atcmd-cli application, Iperf command supported	
1.18	11/24/2020	FOTA updated - New events added - Get-bin-crc.sh removed - Update-fota-info.sh added	
1.19	06/15/2021	AT+WSTAINFO command added	
1.20	06/25/2021	WPA3-OWE/SAE security added	
1.21	07/12/2021	AT+WMCS command removed	
1.21.1	07/29/2021	Some examples fixed	
1.22.0	10/21/2021	AT+SLEEP command removed AT+WSLEEP command added DEEPSLEEP_WAKEUP event added	
1.22.1	11/12/2021	Country code added (AU, NZ)	
1 22 2	12/16/2021	AT+WFOTA command updated	
1.22.2	12/10/2021	- fota.json file in JSON format that describes new firmware	

		- bin_name and bin_crc32 parameters to set new firmware
		- description and example
1.22.3	02/03/2022	Added setting form enable serial port
	ļ <i>'</i> '	Change event name from TCP CONNECT to CONNECT
		SCAN_DONE event removed
		ROAMING event removed
1.22.4	02/25/2022	CONNECT_SUCCESS event changed
		CONNECT_FAIL event changed
		DISCONNECT event changed
		SEND_IDLE event changed
1.22.5	03/08/2022	SEND_DROP event changed
1.22.3	03/00/2022	SEND_EXIT event changed
		SEND_ERROR event changed
		AT+WMCS command added
		AT+WTXTIME command added
1.22.6	03/16/2022	AT+WDUTYCYCLE command added
		AT+WCCATHRESHOLD command added
		AT+WBSSMAXIDLE command added
1.22.7	03/28/2022	AT+WSCAN SET/GET command added
		AT+WCONN command updated
1.22.8	04/22/2022	AT+WTIMEOUT command updated
		AT+SSEND command updated
		AT+WDNS command added
		AT+SOPEN command updated
		AT+SSEND command updated
		AT+SRECV command added
1.22.9	08/08/2022	AT+SRECVMODE command added
		AT+SRXLOGLEVEL command removed
		AT+SRECVINFO command added
		AT+SADDRINFO command added
		RECV_READY event added
1.23.0		AT+WDHCP SET/GET command added
	04 /42 /2022	DHCP related events added
	01/13/2023	Country code "K1" and "K2" added
		Test Application updated
1.23.1	03/10/2023	AT+STCPNODELAY command added
	, , ,	AT+WROAM command removed
1.23.2	03/31/2023	CONNECT FAIL event removed
		STA CONNECT/STA DISCONNECT events added