GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc.

GD32VW553 基本指令用户指南

应用笔记 AN153

1.3 版本

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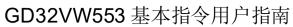




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1. 用户基本指令

在开发板烧录正确的固件后,使用 USB 线将测试机与开发板连接,打开 UART 工具,波特率选择 115200,然后连接到正确的 COM 口。开发板上电并正确启动后,通过 UART 工具下发指令,开发板即可根据指令内容完成相应操作。

本手册中,指令后面<>代表该选项必填,[]代表该选项选填。注意指令严格执行大小写。

1.1. help

该指令没有选项。

如图 1-1. help 指令所示,help 指令会将开发板支持的所有指令列出。

注意: BLE 相关指令需要通过 ble_help 指令查看,详见 1.15.1。

图 1-1. help 指令

```
help
       ble_help
      help
       reboot
       version
       tasks
       free
       sys ps
       cpu_stats
       rmem
       ps_stats
       join_group
       iperf
       iperf3
       wifi_debug
      wifi_open
wifi_close
       wifi mac addr
       wifi_concurrent
       wifi_auto_conn
       wifi_wireless_mode
       wifi_roaming
       wifi_scan
       wifi\_connect
      wifi_connect_bssid
wifi_disconnect
      wifi_status
wifi_set_ip
       wifi_ps
       wifi_listen_interval
       wifi_setup_twt
       wifi_teardown_twt
       wifi_monitor
       wifi_ap
      wifi_ap_client_delete
       wifi_stop_ap
       nvds
```

1.2. reboot

该指令没有选项。



执行该指令后开发板将重启,串口会打印启动信息。该指令与 reset 按键作用类似。

1.3. tasks

该指令没有选项。

执行该指令后将打印 task 相关信息,包括状态,优先级,自任务创建以来该 task stack 剩余的最小空间,task 序号以及 task 所用的 stack 的 base 地址。如<u>图 1-2. tasks 指令</u>所示。

图 1-2. tasks 指令

# tasks TaskName	State	Pri	Stack	ID	StackBase
CLI task WiFi core task	X	20 18	388 550	1	0x20020580 0x20024c68
IDLE	R	0	172	9	0x20026b10
tcpip_thread Tmr Svc	B B	19 19	336 172	4 10	0x20022df0 0x20026f90
wifi_mgmt BLE APP task	B B	17 17	828 316	8	0x20025a90 0x20021af8
BLE task	S	18	646	2	0x20021a+8 0x20020e78
RX TX	B B	18 20	384 148	5 6	0x20023b80 0x20024788
	_			-	

1.4. free

该指令没有选项。

执行该指令后将打印 heap 相关信息,包括剩余 heap,已用 heap,最大使用 heap,最大可用 heap 以及各个可用的 mem block 地址和大小。如**图 1-3. free** 指令所示。

图 1-3. free 指令

```
#
# free
RTOS HEAP: free=145976 used=36620 max_used=52348/182596
[0]=0x0x20025b68, 56
[1]=0x0x200264e8, 24
[2]=0x0x20027010, 24
[3]=0x0x20027038, 40
[4]=0x0x200272a8, 1480
[5]=0x0x20027bd0, 3768
[6]=0x0x20028ac0, 107824
[7]=0x0x20048000, 32760
[8]=0x0x2004fff8, 0
#
```



1.5. sys_ps

图 1-4. sys_ps 指令

sys_ps
Usage: sys_ps [mode]
 mode: 0: None, 1: CPU Deep Sleep
Current power save mode: 0

该指令使用方法如图 1-4. sys ps 指令所示, mode 有 2 种,

0: 禁用 CPU power save。

1: 启用 CPU power save,模式是 deep sleep。当 CPU 处于空闲状态时,将自动进入 deep sleep,之后可由 Wi-Fi/ble 自动唤醒或是通过 uart rx 事件主动唤醒。

如果 mode 未设置,将打印当前 CPU power save 模式。

1.6. cpu_stats

该指令没有选项。

执行该指令后将打印各个 task 的 CPU 使用情况,包括处在 Running 状态的时间和 CPU 占用率。如图 1-5. cpu stats 指令所示。

图 1-5. cpu_stats 指令

	RunTime	Percentage
CLI task	0	<1%
IDLE	23259	99%
Tmr Svc	0	<1%
tcpip_thread	0	<1%
TX	0	<1%
wifi_mgmt	0	<1%
BLE APP task	9	<1%
BLE task	21	<1%
WiFi core task	83	<1%
RX	0	<1%

1.7. rmem

该指令用于读取内存地址的值。

■ Usage: rmem <addr> [count] [width]

<addr>: 内存地址。



[count]: 读取值的个数。

[width]: 读取值的宽度,单位是 byte,范围是 1, 2, 4。

1.8. version

该指令没有选项。

执行该指令后将打印 SDK 版本, SDK 生成时间以及固件版本。

1.9. nvds

图 1-6. nvds 指令

该指令使用方法如图 1-6. nvds 指令所示,

nvds clean

该指令用于擦除所有内部 nvds flash。

nvds add <namespace> <key> <value>

该指令用于保存数据到 nvds flash。

■ nvds del <namespace> <key>

该指令用于删除 nvds flash 上指定 namespace 和 key 的数据。

nvds del <namespace>

该指令用于删除 nvds flash 上指定 namespace 的数据。

■ nvds dump

将所有 nvds flash 上的有效数据打印出来。

nvds dump verbose

将所有 nvds flash 上的数据打印出来。



nvds dump <namespace>

将 nvds flash 上指定 namespace 的数据打印出来。

■ nvds dump <namespace> <key>

将 nvds flash 上指定 namespace 和 key 的数据打印出来。

1.10. ps_stats

该指令没有选项。如图1-7. ps stats 指令所示,

执行该指令后将打印系统 power save 相关信息,包括 CPU sleep 时间,CPU 统计时间,CPU sleep 占比,Wi-Fi doze 时间,Wi-Fi 统计时间和 Wi-Fi doze 占比。时间单位均是 ms。打印一次统计量清空一次。

图 1-7. ps_stats 指令

```
# ps_stats
cpu_sleep_time: 9524
cpu_stats_time: 70215
cpu sleep: 13.5
wifi_doze_time: 30857
wifi_stats_time: 70216
wifi doze: 43.9
#
```

1.11. fatfs

图 1-8. fatfs 指令

```
# fatfs

Usage:
    fatfs create <path | path/filename>(path should end with \ or /)
    fatfs append <path/filename> <string>
    fatfs read <path/filename> [length]
    fatfs rename <path/filename> <[path/]new filename>
    fatfs delete <path | path/filename>
    fatfs show [dir]
    Example: fatfs creat a/b/c/d/ | fatfs creat a/b/c/d.txt
#
```

该指令使用方法如图1-8. fatfs 指令所示。

- fatfs create <path | path/filename> 在根目录上创建路径为 path 的文件夹或路径为 path+filename 的文件。
- fatfs append <path/filename> <string> 向路径为 path+filename 的文件以 append 的方式在文件末尾写入 string 中的内容。
- fatfs read <path/filename> [length]



从路径为 path+filename 的文件中从头开始读取 length 个 bytes 的数据,若文件长度小于 length,则读取整个文件内容。默认读取整个文件。

- fatfs rename <path/filename> <[path/]new filename> 重命名文件。
- fatfs delete <path | path/filename>

删除路径为 path 的文件夹及文件夹内所有文件,或删除路径为 path+filename 的文件。

■ fatfs show [dir]

打印路径为 dir 的文件夹内的文件的文件名和文件长度,默认为根目录。

1.12. Iwip stats

该指令没有选项。

该指令可以打印 LwIP TCP/IP 协议栈相关信息用于调试。

需要打开 LWIP_STATS 和 LWIP_STATS_DISPLAY 才能使用此命令。

1.13. Wi-Fi

此目录下是 Wi-Fi 相关指令的介绍。

1.13.1. wifi_open

该指令没有选项。

该指令用于使能 Wi-Fi 功能。执行其他 Wi-Fi 相关命令时,需要已经使能 Wi-Fi。开发板正确启动后,Wi-Fi 默认使能,因此不需要执行该指令来重复使能 Wi-Fi。该指令通常与 wifi_close 相配合,在 wifi_close 将 Wi-Fi 关闭后重新使能 Wi-Fi。如果 Wi-Fi 已使能,串口会给予提示。

1.13.2. wifi_close

该指令没有选项。

wifi_close 可以关闭 Wi-Fi, 此后一些指令将无法执行, 如 wifi_scan、wifi_connect 等。关闭后, 所有 WiFi 相关线程都会退出, 并禁用 WiFi 时钟。

开发板处于不同情况下,指令执行结果不同,如下:

- 开发板已经与 AP 连接,则会将开发板与 AP 断连,然后关闭 Wi-Fi;
- 开发板未与 AP 连接,则直接关闭 Wi-Fi;
- 开发板为 SoftAP 模式,且有 sta 与开发板连接,则会断开该连接,再关闭 Wi-Fi;
- 开发板为 SoftAP 模式,没有 sta 连接,则直接关闭 Wi-Fi;
- Wi-Fi 已关闭,则串口会提示Wi-Fi 已关闭。



1.13.3. wifi_debug

Usage: wifi_debug <0 or 1>

该指令用于控制 Wi-Fi 相关 debug log 信息的打印。0 表示关闭打印;1 表示开启打印。

1.13.4. wifi scan

该指令没有选项。

执行该指令后会打印出开发板扫描到的 AP 信息,包括 RSSI,channel,BSSID,SSID 和加密方式。如**图 1-9. wifi scan 指令**所示。

图 1-9. wifi_scan 指令

```
# wifi_scan
# WIFI SCAN: done
       (-34 dBm) CH=
(-30 dBm) CH=
                                           1 BSSID=c4:70:ab:d9:bd:11 SSID=OpenWrt [OPEN]
                                           1 BSSID=1c:5f:2b:fd:be:60 SSID=D-Link DIR-822 [RSN:WPA-PSK 1 BSSID=86:e5:81:9b:d4:05 SSID=fly [RSN:WPA-PSK CCMP/CCMP]
                                                                                                                                                            [RSN:WPA-PSK CCMP/CCMP]
        (-42 dBm) CH=
        (-47 dBm) CH=
                                            1 BSSID=ba:fa:07:50:63:f6 SSID=Redmi K40 [RSN:WPA-PSK CCMP/CCMP]
                                           1 BSSID=08:3a:38:cc:2f:d0 SSID=GD-internet [OPEN]
1 BSSID=08:3a:38:cc:2f:d1 SSID=GD-guest [OPEN]
        (-50 dBm) CH=
        (-50 dBm) CH=
       (-50 dBm) CH= 1 BSSID=08:3a:38:cc:2f:d1 SSID=GD-guest [OPEN]

(-50 dBm) CH= 1 BSSID=08:3a:38:cc:2f:d2 SSID=GD-lan [OPEN]

(-32 dBm) CH= 6 BSSID=88:c3:97:0d:c3:70 SSID=xiaomi_4a [OPEN]

(-23 dBm) CH= 4 BSSID=68:77:24:bd:86:59 SSID=TP-LINK_8659 [RSN:WPA-PSK,SAE CCMP/CCMP][MFP:AES-128-CMAC]

(-22 dBm) CH= 4 BSSID=72:77:24:bd:86:59 SSID= [RSN:WPA-PSK CCMP/CCMP]]

[-22 dBm) CH= 5 BSSID=22:aa:95:39:57:72 SSID=HUAWEI_AX3000 [RSN:WPA-PSK,SAE CCMP/CCMP][MFP:AES-128-CMAC]
[10] (-22 dBm) CH=
[10] (-22 dBm) CH=
[11] (-23 dBm) CH=
[12] (-48 dBm) CH=
[13] (-48 dBm) CH=
                                              6 BSSID=60:3a:7c:26:f3:a0 SSID=tplink_8690 [OPEN]
6 BSSID=08:3a:38:cc:2d:f1 SSID=GD-guest [OPEN]
6 BSSID=08:3a:38:cc:2d:f2 SSID=GD-lan [OPEN]
                                             6 BSSID=08:3a:38:cc:2d:f0 SSID=GD-internet [OPEN]
6 BSSID=08:3a:38:cc:2d:f0 SSID=Windernet [OPEN]
6 BSSID=0e:cc:cb:36:80:24 SSID=Windernet [OPEN]
6 BSSID=0e:cb:9d:ce:33:ad SSID=yzq [RSN:WPA-PSK,SAE CCMP/CCMP][MFP:AES-128-CMAC]
6 BSSID=00:22:6b:60:0a:98 SSID=cisco [RSN:WPA-PSK CCMP/CCMP]
6 BSSID=82:8c:b8:9f:24:8b SSID=wlan_test [RSN:WPA-PSK CCMP/CCMP]
          (-47 dBm) CH=
(-49 dBm) CH=
          (-42 dBm) CH=
(-41 dBm) CH=
 [17]
          (-45 dBm) CH=
          (-72 dBm) CH= 6 BSSID=08:3a:38:cc:0f:12 SSID=GD-lan [0PEN]
(-55 dBm) CH= 11 BSSID=d6:4f:86:cb:c8:d0 SSID=iQ00 Neo5 [RSN:WPA-PSK CCMP/CCMP]
[19]
 [20]
           (-42 dBm) CH=
                                              9 BSSID=50:eb:f6:06:8a:18 SSID=RT-AX56U [OPEN]
          (-69 dBm) CH= 11 BSSID=08:3a:38:cc:27:71 SSID=GD-guest [OPEN]

(-22 dBm) CH= 11 BSSID=08:53:c3:d8:0d:fd SSID=xiaomi_wifi6 [RSN:WPA-PSK CCMP/CCMP]

(-69 dBm) CH= 11 BSSID=08:3a:38:cc:27:70 SSID=GD-internet [OPEN]

(-69 dBm) CH= 11 BSSID=08:3a:38:cc:27:72 SSID=GD-lan [OPEN]
```

1.13.5. wifi concurrent

Usage: wifi concurrent [0 or 1]

该指令用于控制 Wi-Fi concurrent 模式的使能。0 表示关闭,1 表示使能,当不设置选项时,仅打印当前使能状态。

使用该指令需要打开宏 CFG_WIFI_CONCURRENT,该宏位于 MSDK\macsw\export\wlan_config.h 文件。

1.13.6. wifi connect

■ Usage: wifi_connect <SSID> [PASSWORD]

该指令用于连接 AP。

■ wifi_connect <SSID>

用于连接没有加密的 AP。如果连接未加密的 AP 时输入密码,会连接失败。



■ wifi connect <SSID> <PASSWORD>

用于连接加密的 AP。

连接过程如<u>**图 1-10.** wifi</u> connect 指令所示,串口打印出了连接过程信息。如果在已连接 AP 的情况下再执行 wifi connect 指令,开发板会先与原 AP 断开,再连接新的 AP。

图 1-10. wifi_connect 指令

```
# wifi connect xiaomi 4a
[0] (-34 dBm) CH= 6 BSSID=88:c3:97:0d:c3:70 SSID=xiaomi_4a [OPEN]
MAC: auth req send
MAC: auth rsp received, status = 0
MAC: assoc req send
MAC: assoc rsp received, status = 0
WIFI_MGMT: DHCP got ip 192.168.3.127
# wifi_connect TP-LINK_8659 12345678
MAC: deauth send
[0] (-22 dBm) CH= 4 BSSID=68:77:24:bd:86:59 SSID=TP-LINK 8659 [RSN:WPA-PSK,SAE CCMP/CCMP][MFP:AES-128-CMAC]
SAE: commit send
SAE: commit received
SAE: confirm send, status code = 0
SAE: confirm received, status_code = 0
MAC: assoc req send
MAC: assoc rsp received, status = 0
WPA: 4-1 received
WPA: 4-2 send
WPA: 4-3 received
WPA: 4-4 send
WIFI_MGMT: DHCP got ip 192.168.1.100
```

1.13.7. wifi_connect_bssid

Usage: wifi_connect_bssid <BSSID> [PASSWORD]

该指令与 wifi connect 指令类似,只是选项中的 SSID 变成了 BSSID,使用方法不变。

1.13.8. wifi connect eap tls

■ Usage: wifi_connect_eap_tls <SSID>

该指令使用 EAP-TLS 认证来连接企业级 AP。

该指令只有<SSID>一个参数。连接需要的其他条件,如根证书,客户端证书等已经包含在 SDK 代码中。

1.13.9. wifi disconnect

该指令没有选项。

执行该指令后开发板将与 AP 断开。执行成功串口会打印信息:

MAC: deauth send

MGMT: disconnect complete

1.13.10. wifi auto conn

■ Usage: wifi auto conn [0 or 1]



该指令用于设置是否开机自动连接 AP。0 表示不自动连接,1 表示自动连接,当不设置选项时,仅打印当前设置。

如果设置了自动连接,再次连接 AP 成功就会将 AP 信息保存到 flash 中,多次连接 AP 只会将最后成功连接的 AP 记为有效 AP,开发板重启后将根据 flash 中的 AP 信息自动连接 AP。如果设置自动连接后没有连接 AP,开发板重启后将不会自动连接 AP。

1.13.11. wifi status

该指令没有选项。

执行该指令后串口将打印当前开发板的Wi-Fi 状态。

Wi-Fi 当前有三种模式,分别是 SoftAP,monitor 和 station。不同模式下指令打印的信息有不同,如**图 1-11. wifi** status 指令所示。

图 1-11. wifi_status 指令

```
# wifi status
WIFI Status:
WiFi VIF[0]: 76:ba:ed:71:09:10
SoftAP
       Status: Started
       SSID: ap_test
       Channel: 6
       Security: WPA2
       IP: 192.168.237.1
       Client[0]: 76:ba:ed:ff:ff:02 192.168.237.150
# wifi status
WIFI Status:
WiFi VIF[0]: 76:ba:ed:71:09:10
Monitor
# wifi status
WIFI Status:
WiFi VIF[0]: 76:ba:ed:71:09:10
       Status: Connected
       SSID: TP-LINK_8659
       BSSID: 68:77:24:bd:86:59
       Channel: 4
       Bandwidth: 0
       Security: WPA3
       IP: 192.168.1.100
# wifi status
WIFI Status:
WiFi VIF[0]: 76:ba:ed:71:09:10
STA
       Status: Disconnected
```

第一行是当前 Wi-Fi 设备的 MAC 地址;第二行当前 Wi-Fi 设备的模式,即上述三种模式中的一种。

AP 模式下,会显示状态,SSID, channel,加密方式以及 IP 地址,如果存在连接到此 AP 的设备,还会显示这些设备的信息,包括 MAC 地址和 IP 地址,多个设备依次排序。

station 模式下,Wi-Fi Status 指示当前 Wi-Fi 设备是否已连接到 AP,Connected 表示已连接,Disconnected 表示未连接。已连接情况下会显示该 AP 的 SSID,BSSID,channel 等信息。



1.13.12. wifi_monitor

■ Usage: wifi monitor stop | start < channel>

该指令使用方法如<u>**图1-12. wifi_monitor**</u>指令所示。指令 wifi_monitor start < channel>用于启动 monitor 模式,需指定监听的 channel;指令 wifi_monitor stop 用于关闭 monitor 模式并切换到 station 模式。

图 1-12. wifi_monitor 指令

```
#
# wifi_monitor
Usage: wifi_monitor stop | start <channel>
start: start the monitor mode.
<channel>: 1~14.
stop: stop the monitor mode.
#
#
```

1.13.13. wifi_ps

■ Usage: wifi_ps [mode]

图 1-13. wifi_ps 指令

该指令使用方法如图 1-13. wifi ps 指令所示, mode 有 3 种,

- 0: 禁用 power save;
- 1: 启用 power save, 模式是 Normal mode, Wi-Fi 模块将一直处于 power save 模式;
- 2: 启用 power save,模式是 Dynamic mode,Wi-Fi 模块将根据 Wi-Fi TX/RX 的流量决定是否 进入或退出 power save 模式;

不设置选项时将打印当前 Wi-Fi power save 模式。

1.13.14. wifi ap

■ Usage: wifi_ap <ssid> <password> <channel> [-a <akm>[,<akm 2>]] [-hide <hide_ap>] 该指令用于开启或关闭 SoftAP 模式,使用方法如<u>图 1-14. wifi_ap 指令</u>所示。



图 1-14. wifi_ap 指令

```
# wifi_ap
Usage: wifi_ap <ssid> <password> <channel> [-a <akm>[,<akm 2>]] [-hide <hide_ap>]
<ssid>: The length should be between 1 and 32.
<password>: The length should be between 8 and 63, but can be "NULL" indicates open ap.
<channel>: 1~13.
[-a <akm>[,<akm 2>]]: only support following 5 AKM units: open; wpa2; wpa3; wpa2,wpa3 or wpa3,wpa2, default wpa2.
[-hide <hide_ap>]: 0 means broadcast ssid or 1 means hidden ap, default 0.
for example:
    wifi_ap test_ap NULL 1 -a open -hide 0, means an open ap in channel 1 and can broadcast ssid.
    wifi_ap test_ap 12345678 1, means an WPA2 ap in channel 1.
#
```

其中,ssid 不支持中文字符。password 填为"NULL"时,表明启用一个 open AP,-a 配置将被忽略,此外若开启加密的 AP 且未配置-a 选项指定加密方式,则默认为 wpa2 加密。

1.13.15. wifi_ap_client_delete

Usage: wifi_ap_client_delete <client mac addr>

该指令用于删除与 SoftAP 连接的 client,需要指定待删除 client 的 mac 地址。

1.13.16. wifi stop ap

该指令没有选项,执行该指令后 SoftAP 模式将停止,且转为 station 模式。

1.13.17. wifi_set_ip

Usage: wifi_set_ip dhcp | <ip_addr/mask_bits> <gate_way> | dhcpd <ip_addr/mask_bits> <gate_way>

该指令用于手动设置静态 IP 或者通过 DHCP 方式自动获取 IP,或者 SoftAP 模式下修改 IP 和 网关。使用方法如<u>图 1-15. wifi</u> set ip 指令所示。

图 1-15. wifi_set_ip 指令

1.13.18. wifi_mac_addr

Usage: wifi_mac_addr [xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx]

该指令用于设置 Wi-Fi 的临时 MAC 地址,设置之后需要执行 wifi_close 和 wifi_open 指令来使设置生效,reboot 或断电重启后失效。

不设置选项,仅将打印当前 MAC 地址。



1.13.19. wifi_wireless_mode

■ Usage: wifi wireless mode [bg or bgn or bgnax]

该指令用于设置 Wi-Fi 的 wireless mode, mode 有 3 种选择: bg, bgn 以及 bgnax,设置之后需要执行 wifi close 和 wifi open 指令来使设置生效, reboot 或断电重启后失效。

不设置选项,仅将打印当前 wireless mode。

1.13.20. wifi_roaming

Usage: wifi roaming [enable] [rssi threshold]

该指令用于设置 Wi-Fistation 模式已连线状态下定时检查 RSSI 并根据结果进行 roaming 的这项功能。

■ wifi roaming

打印当前设置。

wifi_roaming [enable] [rssi_threshold]

enable 为 0 时,关闭 RSSI roaming 功能;为 1 时使能。

rssi threshold 为使能 RSSI roaming 功能下的 RSSI 阈值,必须小于 0。

1.13.21. wifi setup twt

图 1-16. wifi_setup_twt 指令

```
# wifi_setup_twt
Invaild parameters!!
Usage: wifi_setup_twt <setup type> <flow> <wake interval exp> <wake interval mantissa> <mini
wake> [wake unit]
    setup type: 0: Request, 1: Suggest, 2: Demand
    flow: 0: Announced, 1: Unannounced
    wake interval exp: TWT Wake Interval Exponent , 0 - 31
    wake interval mantissa: TWT Wake Interval mantissa, 1 - 0xFFFF
        TWT Wake Interval = (wake interval mantissa) * 2^(wake interval exp) us
    mini wake: max 255, Minimum TWT Wake Duration = (mini wake) * (wake unit)
    wake unit: 0:256us, 1:tu(1024us), default wake unit 0
```

该指令使用方法如<u>**图 1-16. wifi setup twt 指令</u>所示**,</u>

- setup type, request 表示 TWT 参数希望由 AP 确定; suggest 表示 TWT 参数通过双方协商确定; demand 表示 TWT 参数由 STA 确定,不能修改。
- flow,announced 表示 STA 醒来后需要发送 PS-poll 或 QOS-NULL HE-TB PPDU来告知 AP 自己已经醒来; unannounced 表示 STA 醒来后不需要告知 AP。
- wake interval exp, TWT Wake interval 计算公式中的指数部分;
- wake interval mantissa, TWT Wake interval 计算公式中的定点部分; 具体计算公式见上图。



- mini wake,从 TWT SP 开始,最多处于 awake 状态的时间,单位由 wake unit 确定。
- wake unit,mini wake 的单位,0 表示 256us,1 表示 1024us,默认值是 0。

1.13.22. wifi_teardown_twt

■ Usage: wifi teardown twt <flow id> [negotiation type]

该指令用于终止一条 TWT 流。

- flow id, 需要终止的 TWT 流的 id。
- negotiation type,TWT Teardown Frame 中 negotiation type 字段的值,默认为 0。

1.13.23. wifi listen interval

- Usage: wifi listen interval [interval]
- interval: 0: listen beacon by dtim, 1 10, the interval of listen beacon.

该指令用于设置低功耗模式下硬件监听 beacon 帧的间隔。

谨慎使用该指令!修改该间隔可能会出现严重的丢帧现象!

1.13.24. wifi_wps

■ Usage: wifi wps pbc | pin <pin code>

该指令用于通过WPS 功能接入AP。

■ wifi wps pbc

使用 WPS PBC 模式。

■ wifi wps pin <pin code>

使用 WPS PIN 模式。

1.14. Wi-Fi APP

1.14.1. ping

Usage: ping <target_ip | stop> [-n count] [-l size] [-i interval] [-t total time]

该指令用于进行 ping test。

target_ip 是对端地址。IPv4 格式是<ipv4_addr>, IPv6 是<-6ipv6_addr>(如果使能了 IPv6)。

其中,count 是 ping 包的数量; size 是包长度,单位是 byte; interval 是发包间隔,单位是 ms; total time 是总运行时间,单位是 s。默认情况下 count 为 5,size 为 120,interval 为 10,total time 不使用; 如果使用 total time 选项,count 与 interval 选项将不起作用,interval 默认为



1000ms, count 将等于 total time 值。

ping 指令的使用方法如图1-17. ping 指令所示,

图 1-17. ping 指令

```
16:04:22.596
                    # ping 192.168.1.1
                    # [ping_test] PING 192.168.1.1 120 bytes of data
16:04:22.599
                    [ping_test] 120 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=1 time=19 ms
[ping_test] 120 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=2 time=1 ms
[ping_test] 120 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=3 time=2 ms
16:04:22.647
16:04:22.648
16:04:22.649
16:04:22.698
                    [ping_test] 120 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=4 time=4 ms
                    [ping_test] 120 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=5 time=1 ms
[ping_test] 5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss
16:04:22.700
16:04:22.702
16:04:22.703
                    [ping_test] delay: min 1 ms, max 19 ms, avg 5 ms
16:04:23.769
16:04:31.693 # ping 192.168.1.1 -n 3
                   # [ping_test] PING 192.168.1.1 120 bytes of data
16:04:31.694
                    [ping_test] 120 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=1 time=1 ms
[ping_test] 120 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=2 time=1 ms
[ping_test] 120 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=3 time=1 ms
16:04:31.697
16:04:31.698
16:04:31.702
16:04:31.742
                    [ping_test] 3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss
16:04:31.743
                    [ping_test] delay: min 1 ms, max 1 ms, avg 1 ms
16:04:32.457
16:04:39.214 # ping 192.168.1.1 -n 3 -1 1000
                   # [ping_test] PING 192.168.1.1 1000 bytes of data
16:04:39.217
                    [ping_test] 1000 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=1 time=1 ms
[ping_test] 1000 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=2 time=1 ms
16:04:39.218
16:04:39.265
16:04:39.266
                    [ping_test] 1000 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=3 time=1 ms
                   [ping_test] 3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss [ping_test] delay: min 1 ms, max 1 ms, avg 1 ms
16:04:39.270
16:04:39.272
16:04:39.826
16:05:02.193  # ping 192.168.1.1 -n 3 -1 500 -i 5000
16:05:02.194  # [ping test] PING 192.168.1.1 500 bytes of data
16:05:02.196
                   [ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=1 time=1 ms
                   [ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: lcmp_seq=1 time=1 ms
[ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=2 time=6 ms
[ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=3 time=3 ms
[ping_test] 3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss
[ping_test] delay: min 1 ms, max 6 ms, avg 3 ms
16:05:07.231
16:05:12.209
16:05:12.211
16:05:12.215
16:05:15.208
16:11:03.842 # ping 192.168.1.1 -n 3 -l 500 -i 5000 -t 5
16:11:03.844
                    # [ping_test] PING 192.168.1.1 500 bytes of data
                    [ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=1 time=8 ms
[ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=2 time=3 ms
[ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=3 time=1 ms
16:11:03.845
16:11:04.859
16:11:05.876
                    [ping_test]
16:11:06.843
                                     500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=4 time=1 ms
                    [ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=5 time=1 ms [ping_test] 5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss
16:11:07.860
16:11:07.861
16:11:07.867
                    [ping_test] delay: min 1 ms, max 8 ms, avg 2 ms
```

ping stop

ping stop 用于终止 ping test,如图 1-18. ping stop 指令所示,

图 1-18. ping stop 指令

```
# ping 192.168.1.1 -n 3 -1 500 -i 5000 -t 50

# [ping_test] PING 192.168.1.1 500 bytes of data
[ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=1 time=1 ms
[ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=2 time=1 ms
[ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=3 time=1 ms
[ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=4 time=1 ms
ping_test] 500 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=4 time=1 ms
ping_test] 4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss
[ping_test] delay: min 1 ms, max 1 ms, avg 1 ms
```

1.14.2. join group

■ Usage: join group <group ip eg:224.0.0.5>

执行该指令前开发板必须已连接到 AP。执行该指令后开发板将加入一个多播组,例如:

■ join group 224.0.0.5



期间使用 sniffer 可以在指令执行后抓到开发板发出的 IGMP 协议包。

1.14.3. iperf3

iperf3 指令使用 iperf3 进行网络速度测试。

iperf3-h

如图 1-19. iperf3 -h 指令所示,串口将打印出 iperf3 指令相关选项。

图 1-19. iperf3 -h 指令

```
# iperf3 -h
Usage:
    iperf3 <-s|-c hostip|stop|-h> [options]
Server or Client:
    -i #
                 seconds between periodic bandwidth reports
    -p#
                 server port to listen on/connect to
Server specific:
                 run in server mode
Client specific:
    -c <host>
                 run in client mode, connecting to <host>
                 use UDP rather than TCP
    -b #[KMG][/#] target bandwidth in bits/sec (0 for unlimited)
                 (default 1 Mbit/sec for UDP, unlimited for TCP)
                 (optional slash and packet count for burst mode)
                 time in seconds to transmit for (default 10 secs)
    -1 #[KMG]
                 length of buffer to read or write
                 set the IP 'type of service'
    -5 #
```

iperf3-s [options]

■ iperf3 -s

开启一个 iperf3 server,默认监听端口 5201 上 TCP/UDP 数据。其他选项为默认值。

■ -p <port>

设置服务端监听的端口, port 范围 0-65535, 默认 5201。

举例: iperf3 -s -p 5003

服务端在5003端口监听。

■ -i <interval>

设置串口打印的测试结果的周期(Interval 这一列),单位为 second(秒),范围是 0.1-60 以及 0。当设置为 0 时代表不打印周期性报告,只输出最终的测试结果。默认是 4。

举例: iperf3 -s -i 0.5,

串口打印测试结果的周期为0.5s。

iperf3 -c <hostip> [options]

■ iperf3 -c <hostip>



开启一个 iperf3 的 client 端,并与 IP 为<host>的 server 在默认端口 5201 进行 TCP 连接,其他选项均为默认值。

■ -u

开启一个 iperf 的 client 端,并与 ip 为<host>的 server 在默认端口 5201 进行 UDP 连接。-u 选项通常与-b 选项联合使用,指定发送的数据带宽。

■ -p <port>

设置客户端连接的端口,需与服务端监听的端口相同。

■ -i <interval>

-i 选项设置与服务端相同。

■ -b <bandwidth/number>

bandwidth 单位为 bits/sec,格式为: data[KMG]。如 50K、50k 或 50000,表示带宽设置为 50Kbits/sec; 当 bandwidth 为 0 时,表示没有限制。udp 默认 1 Mbit/sec, tcp 连接下无限制。

bandwidth 后面不加"/number"时,iperf3 会根据每个数据包的长度,算出达到指定带宽每秒需要发送的数据包数量,然后每个数据包以平均时间间隔发送。

举例: iperf3 -c 192.168.3.132 -u -b 200k

bandwidth 后面加"/number"时,进入 burst mode,iperf3 会一次性连续发送指定数量(number) 的数据包,中间没有间隔,但每一批次之间有间隔,且间隔均匀。

举例: iperf3 -c 192.168.3.132 -u -b 200k/60

■ -t <time>

设置数据传输的时间,以秒为单位,默认值为10。

■ -l <length>

设置读写 buffer 的长度,单位为 byte,格式为: data[KMG],与-n 选项相同。udp 模式下该值建议设置为 1472,tcp 模式下设置为 1460。

■ -S <QOS value>

设置出栈数据包的 QOS 服务类型。Number 范围为 0-255,可以使用 16 进制(0x 前置符)、8 进制(0 前置符)和 10 进制,如 0x16 == 026 == 22。

iperf3 stop

该指令用于终止 iperf3 测试。

iperf3 test example

- 开发板与测试机连接同一个AP,然后查看自身 IP。
 - 开发板使用 wifi_connect 指令连接 AP, wifi_status 指令查看 IP。



- 测试机打开 iperf3 指令窗口,开始测试。
 - server 端先执行指令: iperf3 -s -p <port> -i <interval>
 - client 端随即执行指令: iperf3 -c <host> -l <length> -p <port> -i <interval> -u -b
 <bandwidth/number> -t <time>
 - 其中, -l、-p、-i、-u、-b、-t 选项可选。-p 选项必须 server 与 client 同时使用且值相同; -i 选项两端可不同时使用且值可不同;
 - 例如:
 - iperf3 -s -p 5004 -i 1
 - iperf3 -c 192.168.1.104 -l 1460 -p 5004 -i 2 -t 20 //TCP
 - iperf3 -c 192.168.1.104 -l 1472 -p 5004 -i 4 -t 30 -u -b 50M //UDP
- server 端执行指令后会在窗口看到打印信息,告诉我们server 已打开且在对应 port 监听, client 端执行指令后测试机与开发板会同时打印测试信息。

1.14.4. iperf

iperf 指令调用 iperf2 进行网络速度测试。iperf 默认运行在 tcp 模式, udp 模式必须使用-u 选项指定。下面是指令的相关选项(注意大小写)。

iperf-h

如图 1-20. iperf-h 指令所示,串口将打印出iperf 指令相关选项。

图 1-20. iperf -h 指令

```
# iperf -h
Iperf: command format error!
    iperf <-s|-c hostip|stop|-h> [options]
Client/Server:
              use UDP rather than TCP
    -u #
    -i #
               seconds between periodic bandwidth reports
               length of buffer to read or write (default 1460 Bytes)
    -1 #
    -p #
               server port to listen on/connect to (default 5001)
Server specific:
               run in server mode
    -5
Client specific:
               bandwidth to send at in bits/sec (default 1 Mbit/sec, implies -u)
    -b #
               set the IP 'type of service'
    -S #
    -c <host> run in client mode, connecting to <host>
-t # time in seconds to transmit for (default 10 secs)
```

iperf -s [options]

■ iperf -s

开启一个 iperf2 的 TCP 模式的 server,默认在 5001 端口监听,其他选项为默认值。

■ iperf -s -u

开启一个 iperf2 的 UDP 模式的 server, 默认在 5001 端口监听,其他选项为默认值。

■ -i <interval>



设置串口打印的测试结果的周期(Interval 这一列),单位为 second(秒),范围是 1-3600 之间 的整数(非整数向下取整)。默认是 1。

■ -l <length>

设置读写缓冲区的长度,单位是 byte, 默认是 1460bytes, udp 最大值为 2380, tcp 最大值为 4380。udp 建议值为 1472, tcp 为 1460。

■ -p <port>

设置服务端监听的端口。port 范围 0-65535, 默认 5001。

iperf -c <hostip> [options]

■ iperf -c <hostip>

开启一个 iperf2 的 TCP client 端,并与 ip 为<host>的 server 在默认端口 5001 进行 TCP 连接, 其他选项为默认值。

■ iperf -c <hostip> -u

开启一个 iperf2 的 UDP client 端,并与 ip 为<host>的 server 在默认端口 5001 进行 UDP 连接,其他选项为默认值。

- -i <interval>
- -l <length>
- -p <port>

设置客户端去连接的端口,与服务端监听的端口相同。

-b <bandwidth>

bandwidth 单位为 bits/sec, 格式为: data[KMG]。如 50K、50k 或 50000, 表示带宽为 50Kbits/sec; 当 bandwidth 为 0 时,表示没有限制。默认为 1 Mbit/sec。只在 UDP 模式使用。

■ -t <time>

设置传输的总时间。默认是10秒。

■ -S <QOS value>

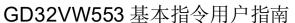
设置 IP 数据包的 QOS 服务类型。number 范围为 0-255,可以使用 16 进制(0x 前置符)或 10 进制,如 0x16 = 22。

iperf stop

该指令用于终止 iperf2 测试。

iperf test example

■ 开发板与测试机连接同一个AP,然后查看自身IP。





- 开发板使用 wifi connect 指令连接 AP, wifi status 指令查看 IP。
- 测试机打开 iperf2 指令窗口,开始测试。
- server 端先执行指令:
- iperf -s -p <port> -i <interval> -l <length> //TCP
- iperf -s -p <port> -i <interval> -l <length> -u //UDP
- client 端随即执行指令:
- iperf -c <host> -l <length> -p <port> -i <interval> -b <bandwidth/number> -t <time> -S <number>//TCP
- iperf -c <host> -l <length> -p <port> -i <interval> -u -b <bandwidth/number> -t <time>
 -S <number>//UDP
- 其中, -l、-p、-i、-u、-b、-t、-S 选项可选。
- !! 注意: -p 选项必须 server 与 client 同时使用且值相同; -i 选项两端可不同时使用 且值可不同; -u 选项必须 server 与 client 同时使用。
- 例如:
- iperf -s -p 5004 -i 1

//TCP

- iperf -s -p 5004 -i 1 -u

- //UDP
- perf -c 192.168.1.104 -l 1460 -p 5004 -i 2 -t 20 -S 0xe0
- //TCP
- iperf -c 192.168.1.104 -l 1472 -p 5004 -i 4 -t 30 -S 0xe0 -u -b 50M //UDP
- server 端执行指令后会在窗口看到打印信息,告诉我们server 已打开且在对应 port 监听, client 端执行指令后测试机与开发板会同时打印测试信息。

1.14.5. **SSI** client

该指令使用 MbedTLS 组件实现一个 HTTPS Client,该 Client 可以访问 HTTPS Server 并与其进行交互。



图 1-21. ssl client 指令

```
# ssl client
[-method Method] [-postdata Postdata]
              ssl_client -h <u>www.baidu.com</u>
ssl_client -h 192.168.3.100 -p 4433
               ssl_client -h www.baidu.com -cs c02f
               ssl_client -h www.baidu.com -cs c013
              ssl_client -h www.baidu.com -cs 2f, 35
ssl_client -h www.baidu.com -ss 0
               ssl_client -default
               ssl_client -h 192.168.3.100 -p 4433 -cert rsa1
               ssl_client -h 192.168.3.100 -p 4433 -cert ecp_chain
               ssl_client -h passport.jd.com -p 443 -method post -path /new/login.aspx -postdata
username=werty&password=erfgss
Option:
               -h host: server host name or ip
               -p port: server port
               -cs cipersuite: ciphersuite number
                              3C - MBEDTLS_TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
               -ss cipersuiteset: ciphersuite set number 0 - 7
0 - MBEDTLS_TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
                                - MBEDTLS_TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_125_CBC_SHA256
- MBEDTLS_TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- MBEDTLS_TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
               -cert type: type is choosed from {rsa1, rsa2, rsa3, ecp1, ecp2, ecp3, ecp4, rsa_chain,
ecp_chain}
                              rsa1 - TLS_CRT_1_RSA_1024_SHA256
                              rsa2 - TLS_CRT_1_RSA_2048_SHA1
                              rsa3 - TLS_CRT_1_RSA_3072_SHA256
                             ecp1 - TLS_CRT_1_ECDSA_PRIME256V1_SHA256
ecp2 - TLS_CRT_1_ECDSA_PRIME256V1_SHA256
ecp3 - TLS_CRT_1_ECDSA_SECP384R1_SHA384
ecp3 - TLS_CRT_1_ECDSA_BRAINP512R1_SHA512
ecp4 - TLS_CRT_1_ECDSA_SECP521R1_SHA512
rsa_chain - TLS_CRT_3_RSA_2048_SHA512
ecp_chain - TLS_CRT_3_ECDSA_SECP521R1_SHA512
               -path path: path of url
               -method method: method of http request: head, get, options, trace, post
                              if method is post, must use -postdata option
               -postdata postdata: request data of http request, only use when http request method is post
```

如**图 1-21. ssl client 指令**所示,

ssl client -default

使用默认配置实现HTTPS Client,该 client 可以访问 HTTPS Server: www.baidu.com。

■ -h host

服务器域名或者 IP 地址。

■ -p Port

服务器端口号。

■ -cs CiperSuite

访问服务器时使用的密钥套件。

-ss cipherSuiteSet

访问服务器时使用的密钥套件集。

-cs 选项与-ss 选项只需使用一种,同时使用时后输入的选项会将前面的选项覆盖。

■ -cert CertType

使用证书访问服务器, CertType 名称在代码中自定义设置。



-path Path

url 地址的一部分,与域名联合使用。

-method Method

HTTP 请求方法, GET, HEAD, TRACE, POST等, 服务器并非全部都可以支持。

-postdata Postdata

HTTP 请求方法为 POST 时的输入内容。

1.14.6. **ota_**demo

该指令是个 OTA 例程,可以从远端服务器上获取新固件然后进行固件更新。

图 1-22. ota_demo 指令

■ ssid

AP的 SSID。连接该 AP 后可以访问远端服务器。

password

AP 的密码,如果该 AP 是 OPEN AP 则不需要输入。

■ srvaddr

远端服务器的 IPv4 地址。

■ imageurl

新固件的 URL 地址。

1.14.7. mqtt

该指令实现了一个mqtt client。该 client 可以接入服务器,然后订阅/取消订阅/发布消息。



图 1-23. mqtt 指令

```
# mqtt
Usage:
    mqtt <connect | publish | subscribe | help | ...> [param0] [param1]...
connect <server_ip> <server_port default:1883> <encryption: 0-3> [<user_name> <user_password>]
                  encryption: 0-no encryption; 1-TLS without pre-shared key and certificate;
                  encryption: 2-TLS with one-way certificate; 3-TLS with two-way certificate;
          publish <topic_name> <topic_content> <qos: 0~2> [retain: 0/1]
          subscribe <topic_name> <qos: 0~2> <sub_or_unsub: 0/1 0 q is sub; 0 is unsub>
          disconnect
                                     --disconnect with server
          auto reconnect
                                     --set auto reconnect to server
          client_id [gigadevice2] --check or change client_id
eg1.
    mgtt connect 192.168.3.101 8885 2 vic 123
eg2.
    mqtt publish topic helloworld 1 0
eg3.
    mqtt subscribe topic 0 1
eg4.
    mqtt subscribe ?
```

mqtt help

打印 mqtt 指令介绍。

mqtt connect <server_ip> <server_port default:1883> <encryption: 0-3> [<user_name> <user_password>]

mqtt client 接入服务器指令。

■ server ip

服务器的 IPv4 地址或者域名。不支持 IPv6 地址。

■ server_port

服务器的端口号。

encryption

接入服务器的加密方式。0: 不加密; 1: 无证书无 PSK 加密; 2: 单向认证; 3: 双向认证。

user name user password

服务器提供的用户名与密码,并非是必需的。

mqtt publish <topic_name> <topic_content> <qos: 0~2> [retain: 0/1]

mqtt client 发布消息指令。

■ topic_name

发布消息所属的主题名称。

■ topic_content

消息内容。

■ qos: 0~2



- 0:接收者最多接收一次,可能会丢失消息;1:接收者最少接收一次,可能会收到重复消息;
- 2:接收者只会接收一次消息。
- retain: 0/1
- 0: 服务器不会将消息保存为保留消息; 1: 服务器将消息保存为保留消息。

mqtt subscribe <topic_name> <qos: 0~2> <sub_or_unsub: 0/1>

mgtt client 订阅/取消订阅消息指令。

■ topic name

订阅/取消订阅的的主题名称。

■ qos: 0~2

同上。

- sub or unsub: 0/1
- 0: 取消订阅; 1: 订阅。

mqtt disconnect

mqtt client 与服务器断开连接指令。

mqtt auto_reconnect [0: disable; 1: enable]

mqtt client 自动重连设置指令。0:禁止自动重连;1:使能自动重连。

mqtt client_id [new client id]

mqtt client 修改 client id 指令。不输入参数时会打印当前 client id。

1.14.8. coap_client

该指令实现了一个 coap client。该 client 可以访问或修改 coap server 上对应 URI 的资源。

- Usage: coap_client [-m get|put] [-v log_level] [-N] <URI> [data]
- -m get|put

get: 当前 client 使用 GET 方法访问 URI 资源; put: 当前 client 使用 PUT 方法更新 URI 资源。

-v log_level

用于指定当前 client 的 log level,log_level 范围为 0-8,分别对应 EMERG / ALERT / CRIT / ERR / WARN / NOTICE / INFO / DEBUG / OSCORE。默认 log level 为 6-INFO。

■ -N

若指令带-N 选项,表明当前 client 发送的报文类型为 Non-Confirmable Message,否则默认为



CON-Confirmable Message.

■ URI

当前 coap server 的地址和服务器内资源标签,例: coap://192.168.1.1/example,表示服务器 位域 192.168.1.1, 当前需要访问服务器上 URI 为 example 内的资源。

■ data

当 client 使用 PUT 方法时, data 是 client 端更新服务器内对应 URI 资源的具体内容。

1.14.9. coap_server

该指令实现了一个 coap server。

■ coap_server

启动 coap server。

coap server stop

停止 coap server。

1.14.10. socket client

该指令使用 LwIP Sockets API 实现了一个 TCP/UDP 客户端,可以与服务端连接并通信。

- socket client <0:TCP or 1:UDP> <remote ip> <remote port>
- remote ip: 服务端 IPv4 地址。remote port: 服务端端口号。

1.14.11. socket server

该指令使用 LwIP Sockets API 实现了一个 TCP/UDP 服务端,客户端可以接入并通信。

- socket server <0:TCP or 1:UDP> <server port>
- server port: 服务端端口号。

1.14.12. socket_close

该指令用于关闭 TCP/UDP 客户端/服务端。

- socket close <fd>
- fd: TCP/UDP 客户端/服务端对应的套接字描述符。

1.14.13. socket get status

该指令用于获取使用 LwIP Sockets API 实现的 TCP/UDP 客户端/服务端的状态。该指令没有选项。



1.14.14. wifi_ap_provisioning

■ Usage: wifi_ap_provisioning [start]

■ start: 1: start provisioning, 0: stop provisioning

该指令可以实现一个Wi-FiAP配网例程。start 为 1 时启动配网流程,start 为 0 时停止配网流程。

1.15. BLE

此目录下是 ble 相关指令的介绍。

1.15.1. ble_help

该指令没有选项。

如**图 1-24.** ble_help 指令 (msdk configuration) 及**图 1-25.** ble_help 指令 (msdk_ffd configuration) 所示,ble_help 指令会将 ble 所有指令列出。根据 configuration 的不同,可以使用的 ble 指令也会有所区别,所以 ble help 指令列出来的内容也会不一样。

图 1-24. ble_help 指令 (msdk configuration)

```
# ble_help
BLE COMMAND LIST:
_____
   ble_enable
   ble_disable
   ble_ps
   ble_addr_set
   ble_courier_wifi
   ble adv
   ble adv stop
   ble_adv_restart
   ble_disconn
   ble_remove_bond
   ble_list_sec_devs
   ble_set_auth
   ble_pair
   ble_encrypt
   ble_passkey
   ble_compare
   ble_peer_feat
   ble_peer_ver
   ble_param_update
   ble_get_rssi
   ble set dev name
   ble get dev name
   ble_set_pkt_size
   ble_sample_srv_ntf
```



图 1-25. ble_help 指令 (msdk_ffd configuration)

```
# ble help
BLE COMMAND LIST:
_____
   ble_enable
   ble_disable
   ble_ps
   ble addr set
   ble_courier_wifi
   ble adv
   ble_adv_stop
   ble_adv_restart
   ble_scan
   ble_scan_stop
   ble_list_scan_devs
   ble_sync
   ble sync cancel
   ble_sync_terminate
   ble_sync_ctrl
   ble_conn
   ble_cancel_conn
   ble_disconn
   ble_remove_bond
   ble_list_sec_devs
   ble_set_auth
   ble_pair
   ble encrypt
   ble_passkey
   ble_compare
   ble_peer_feat
   ble_peer_ver
   ble_param_update
   ble_get_rssi
   ble_set_dev_name
   ble_get_dev_name
   ble_set_phy
   ble_get_phy
    ble set pkt size
   ble_sample_srv_ntf
```

1.15.2. ble_enable

该指令没有选项。

ble_enable 用于打开 ble,执行其他 ble 相关命令时,需要在 ble 打开的情况下才有效。开发板正确启动后, ble 默认打开, 因此不需要执行该指令来重复打开 ble。该指令通常与 ble_disable 相配合,在 ble 关闭后使用指令 ble_enable, ble 会进入初始状态,并不会恢复成 ble_disable 前的状态。

如<u>**图 1-26.** ble_enable 指令</u>所示,ble 关闭后执行 ble_enable,ble 将打开,串口显示 reset 的日志,若 ble 已打开,串口会提示 ble 已打开。



图 1-26. ble_enable 指令

```
# ble_disable
ble disable success
# ble_enable
# BLE local addr: AB:89:67:45:23:01, type 0x0
=== BLE Adapter enable complete ===
# ble_enable
ble already enable
#
```

1.15.3. ble disable

该指令没有选项。

ble_disable 可以关闭ble,此后一些指令将无法执行,如ble_adv, ble_scan, ble_conn等。

该指令执行后会对 ble 软硬件执行 reset 动作,然后关闭 ble,因此开发板处于不同场景下的执行结果会略有差异,例如:

- 开发板未打开 ble 任何功能,则直接关闭 ble;
- 开发板已经建立了 connection,则会将开发板与 peer 断线,然后关闭 ble;
- 开发板打开了 advertising,则会将开发板 stop advertising,然后关闭 ble;
- 开发板打开了 scanning,则会将开发板 stop scanning,然后关闭 ble;
- ble 已关闭,则串口会提示 ble 已关闭。

如<u>**图 1-27. ble disable 指令</u>所示,ble_disable** 执行后会打印提示。</u>

图 1-27. ble_disable 指令

```
# ble_disable
ble disable success
#
# ble_adv 0
ble is disabled, please 'ble_enable' before
Error!
# ble_disable
ble is disabled, please 'ble_enable' before
Error!
# bre_disable
```

1.15.4. ble ps

■ Usage: ble_ps <0 or 1>

该指令用来配置 ble 的 power save 功能,默认是启用状态。当 ps mode 为 1 时,启用 power save 模式,在没有任务处理或者 adv/scan interval 间隔时间大于 5ms 时,软件会让 ble core 进入 sleep,来节省功耗。当 ps mode 为 0 时,禁用 power save 模式,ble core 不会进入 sleep 状态。

如 <u>图 1-28. ble ps 指令</u>所示, ble ps 执行后会打印提示。



图 1-28. ble_ps 指令

```
# ble_ps
Current ps mode: 1
Usage: ble_ps <0, 1>
    0: ble not deep sleep
    1: ble deep sleep and support external wake-up
# ble_ps 0
ble_ps config complete. ps mode: 0
# ble_ps 1
ble_ps config complete. ps mode: 1
#
```

1.15.5. ble_courier_wifi

■ Usage: ble_courier_wifi <0:disable or 1:enable>

该指令用来打开或关闭蓝牙配网(配置 Wi-Fi 网络)功能,默认该功能是关闭的。打开该功能后,设备会发送 advertising 报文供手机端发现,可以使用微信小程序 "GD 蓝牙配网"进行操作。关闭该功能后,advertising 会被关闭。

如<u>**图 1-29.** ble courier wifi 指令</u>所示, ble courier wifi 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-29. ble courier wifi 指令

```
# ble_courier_wifi
Usage: ble_courier_wifi <0:disable; 1:enable>
#
# ble_courier_wifi 1
bcwl_adv_mgr_evt_hdlr state change 0x0 ==> 0x1, reason 0x0
ble_courier_wifi ret:0
# bcwl_adv_mgr_evt_hdlr state change 0x1 ==> 0x2, reason 0x0
bcwl_adv_mgr_evt_hdlr state change 0x2 ==> 0x3, reason 0x0
bcwl_adv_mgr_evt_hdlr state change 0x3 ==> 0x4, reason 0x0
bcwl_adv_mgr_evt_hdlr state change 0x4 ==> 0x6, reason 0x0
# ble_courier_wifi 0
ble_courier_wifi ret:0
# bcwl_adv_mgr_evt_hdlr state change 0x6 ==> 0x2, reason 0x0
bcwl_adv_mgr_evt_hdlr state change 0x6 ==> 0x0, reason 0x0
bcwl_adv_mgr_evt_hdlr state change 0x2 ==> 0x0, reason 0x0
```

1.15.6. ble_adv

Usage: ble_adv <adv type>

该指令用于打开 advertising,使本地设备可以被其它 BLE 设备发现并连接,通过 adv type 可以 设置广播类型为 legacy advertising(scannable connectable undirected), extended advertising(connectable undirected), periodic advertising(undirected periodic,仅在 msdk_fd configuration 下可用)。

msdk configuration 仅支持 1 组 advertising,msdk_ffd configuration 可同时支持 2 组 advertising。 在被其它设备成功连接后对应的 advertising 会被停止并且会被删除。



如**图 1-30.** ble_adv 指令所示,ble_adv 执行后会打印提示,当 advstate 为 0x6 的时候,表示成功,否则表示执行失败。advindex 也会提示出来,可用于 ble_adv_stop 或 ble_adv_restart 指令,例如下图的 advidx 为 0。

图 1-30. ble adv 指令

```
# ble_adv
Usage: ble_adv <adv type>
<adv type>: advertising type, value 0 ~ 2
        0: legacy advertising, 1: extended advertising, 2: periodic advertising
        support 2 advertising sets at the same time

# # ble_adv 0
adv state change 0x0 ==> 0x1, reason 0x0
adv index 0
# adv state change 0x1 ==> 0x2, reason 0x0
adv state change 0x2 ==> 0x3, reason 0x0
adv state change 0x3 ==> 0x4, reason 0x0
adv state change 0x4 ==> 0x6, reason 0x0
```

1.15.7. ble_adv_stop

- Usage: ble adv stop <advidx> [remove]
- adv idx: advertising index, 执行 ble_adv 命令的 log 中可以获取
- remove:表示 stop advertising 后是否需要 remove 操作,默认值为 1,advertising stop 后会被 remove;若配置值为 0,将不会 remove advertising,可以通过 ble_adv_restart 再次开启 advertising,该操作会比 ble_adv 开启 advertising 少一个创建的过程。

该指令用于关闭 advertising。

如 <u>**Ø 1-31.** ble_adv_stop 指令</u>所示, ble_adv_stop 执行后会打印提示。当 stop 一个非法的 adv idx 时,会提示 fail 并给出非 0 的 status。

图 1-31. ble_adv_stop 指令

```
# ble_adv_stop 0
# adv state change 0x6 ==> 0x2, reason 0x0
adv stopped, remove 1
adv state change 0x2 ==> 0x0, reason 0x0
# ble_adv_stop 1 0
# adv state change 0x6 ==> 0x2, reason 0x0
adv stopped, remove 0
# ble_adv_stop 0
stop adv fail status 0x40
#
```

1.15.8. ble_adv_restart

- Usage: ble_adv_restart <advidx>
- adv idx: advertising index, 执行 ble_adv 命令的 log 中可以获取



该指令用于重新开启 advertising。在执行"ble_adv_stop <idx>0"后,对应的 advertising 处于 stop 状态,此时可以通过 ble_adv_restart 重新 start。

如<u>**图 1-32.** ble_adv_restart 指令</u>所示,ble_adv_restart 执行后会打印提示,当 adv state 为 0x6 时,表示 restart success,否则为失败;若 adv idx 为非法的 index,将会打印失败日志。

图 1-32. ble_adv_restart 指令

```
# ble_adv 0
adv state change 0x0 ==> 0x1, reason 0x0
adv index 0
# adv state change 0x1 ==> 0x2, reason 0x0
adv state change 0x2 ==> 0x3, reason 0x0
adv state change 0x3 ==> 0x4, reason 0x0
adv state change 0x4 ==> 0x6, reason 0x0
ble_adv_stop 0 0
# adv state change 0x6 ==> 0x2, reason 0x0
adv stopped, remove 0
# ble_adv_restart 0
# adv state change 0x2 ==> 0x6, reason 0x0
# ble_adv_restart 1
restart adv fail 0x40
#
```

1.15.9. ble scan

该指令没有选项。

该指令仅在 msdk ffd configuration 下可以使用。

用于打开 scan 功能,扫描到的设备信息会被打印出来,包括设备地址、设备地址类型、rssi、name 和 devidx 等,其中 devidx 可用来 connect 或 sync。扫描到的设备信息会被一直记录直至开始新一次的 scan 或者执行 ble disable。可以使用 ble scan stop 停止 scan 功能。

如<u>**图 1-33.** ble scan 指令</u>所示, ble scan 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-33. ble scan 指令

```
# ble_scan
# Ble Scan enabled status 0x0
new device addr A0:0B:16:90:45:D4, addr type 0x0, rssi -93, sid 0xff, dev idx 0, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr B8:7C:6F:A9:80:91, addr type 0x0, rssi -76, sid 0xff, dev idx 1, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 61:A2:D2:6C:AB:32, addr type 0x1, rssi -91, sid 0xff, dev idx 2, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 7D:F5:F7:70:77:8C, addr type 0x1, rssi -65, sid 0xff, dev idx 3, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 79:C8:B9:04:03:AA, addr type 0x1, rssi -62, sid 0xff, dev idx 4, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 05:55:95:51:C4:D7, addr type 0x1, rssi -81, sid 0xff, dev idx 5, peri_adv_int 0, name
ble_scan_stop
# Ble Scan disabled status 0x0
```

1.15.10. ble scan stop

该指令没有选项。



该指令仅在 msdk ffd configuration 下可以使用。

用于关闭 scan 功能。success 后 status 为 0,否则 fail。

如<u>**图 1-34.** ble scan stop 指令</u>所示,ble_scan_stop 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-34. ble_scan_stop 指令

```
# ble_scan

# ble_scan

# ble_scan enabled status 0x0

new device addr A0:0B:16:90:45:D4, addr type 0x0, rssi -93, sid 0xff, dev idx 0, peri_adv_int 0, name

new device addr B8:7C:6F:A9:80:91, addr type 0x0, rssi -76, sid 0xff, dev idx 1, peri_adv_int 0, name

new device addr 61:A2:D2:6C:AB:32, addr type 0x1, rssi -91, sid 0xff, dev idx 2, peri_adv_int 0, name

new device addr 7D:F5:F7:70:77:8C, addr type 0x1, rssi -65, sid 0xff, dev idx 3, peri_adv_int 0, name

new device addr 79:C8:B9:04:03:AA, addr type 0x1, rssi -62, sid 0xff, dev idx 4, peri_adv_int 0, name

new device addr 05:55:95:51:C4:D7, addr type 0x1, rssi -81, sid 0xff, dev idx 5, peri_adv_int 0, name

ble_scan_stop

# Ble Scan disabled status 0x0
```

1.15.11. ble_list_scan_devs

该指令没有选项。

该指令仅在 msdk_ffd configuration 下可以使用。

用于查询最近一次 scan 到的设备,会显示 devidx 和 device addr。

如图 1-35. ble list scan devs 指令所示, ble list scan devs 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-35. ble_list_scan_devs 指令

```
# ble_scan

# Ble Scan enabled status 0x0

new device addr A0:08:16:90:45:D4, addr type 0x0, rssi -93, sid 0xff, dev idx 0, peri_adv_int 0, name

new device addr B8:7C:6F:A9:80:91, addr type 0x0, rssi -76, sid 0xff, dev idx 1, peri_adv_int 0, name

new device addr 61:A2:D2:6C:AB:32, addr type 0x1, rssi -91, sid 0xff, dev idx 2, peri_adv_int 0, name

new device addr 7D:F5:F7:70:77:8C, addr type 0x1, rssi -65, sid 0xff, dev idx 3, peri_adv_int 0, name

new device addr 79:C8:B9:04:03:AA, addr type 0x1, rssi -62, sid 0xff, dev idx 3, peri_adv_int 0, name

new device addr 05:55:95:51:C4:D7, addr type 0x1, rssi -62, sid 0xff, dev idx 4, peri_adv_int 0, name

new device addr 05:55:95:51:C4:D7, addr type 0x1, rssi -81, sid 0xff, dev idx 5, peri_adv_int 0, name

ble_scan_stop

# Ble Scan disabled status 0x0

# ble_list_scan_devs

dev idx: 0, device addr: A0:08:16:90:45:D4

dev idx: 1, device addr: A0:08:16:90:45:D4

dev idx: 2, device addr: 61:A2:D2:6C:AB:32

dev idx: 3, device addr: 79:C8:B9:04:03:AA

dev idx: 4, device addr: 79:C8:B9:04:03:AA

dev idx: 5, device addr: 05:55:95:51:C4:D7
```

1.15.12. ble sync

- Usage: ble_sync <devidx>
- dev idx 需从 scan list 中获取。

该指令仅在 msdk ffd configuration 下可以使用。

该指令用于 sync periodic advertising,建立 sync 的过程中需要保持 scan 功能打开,建立成功后才可以将 scan 功能关闭。sync 成功会打印 sync idx 日志,用于 ble_sync_terminate 或 ble_syc_ctrl 指令。该指令会默认打开 periodic advertising report 功能,因此在收到 periodic advertising 报文后 app 会打印相关日志,若需要关闭 report 功能,可使用 ble sync ctrl 指令。



如 **图 1-36. ble sync 指令**所示, ble sync 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-36. ble_sync 指令

1.15.13. ble_sync_cancel

该指令没有选项。

该指令仅在 msdk ffd configuration 下可以使用。

在使用 ble_sync 指令开始同步 periodic advertising 但没有成功同步上时,可以使用该命令来取消同步操作。

如<u>**图 1-37. ble_sync_cancel 指令</u>所示,ble_sync_cancel** 执行后会打印提示。</u>

图 1-37. ble_sync_cancel 指令

```
# ble_sync 7
# periodic sync idx 1, state 1

# ble_sync_cancel
per sync cancel success
# periodic sync idx 1, state 3
periodic sync idx 1, state 0
```

1.15.14. ble_sync_terminate

- Usage: ble_sync_terminate < sync idx>
- sync idx: 需要从 ble_sync 指令创建 sync 成功的日志中获取。

该指令用于 terminate 指定的 sync 链路。

该指令仅在 msdk ffd configuration 下可以使用。

如<u>**8 1-38.** ble sync terminate 指令</u>所示,ble sync terminate 执行后会打印提示。



图 1-38. ble_sync_terminate 指令

```
| # ble_sync
| Usage: ble_sync <dev idx>
<dev idx>: device index in scan list
| # ble_scan
| # ble_scan
| # ble_scan enabled status 0x0
| new device addr 4C:40:00:F1:10:FE, addr type 0x1, rssi -64, sid 0xff, dev idx 0, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 88:76:76:A9:80:91, addr type 0x0, rssi -74, sid 0xff, dev idx 1, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 80:EA:48:87:69:C9, addr type 0x0, rssi -71, sid 0xff, dev idx 2, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 2F:E7:1E:C2:C8:B7, addr type 0x1, rssi -76, sid 0xff, dev idx 2, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 2F:E7:1E:C2:C8:B7, addr type 0x1, rssi -76, sid 0xff, dev idx 3, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 52:D3:19:00:FC:E2, addr type 0x1, rssi -70, sid 0xff, dev idx 4, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 52:D3:19:C1:E7:E2, addr type 0x1, rssi -72, sid 0xff, dev idx 4, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 52:D3:19:C1:E7:E2, addr type 0x1, rssi -72, sid 0xff, dev idx 6, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 52:D3:19:C1:E8:B, addr type 0x1, rssi -72, sid 0xff, dev idx 6, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 52:D3:19:C1:E8:B, addr type 0x1, rssi -93, sid 0xff, dev idx 7, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 52:F7:40:F8:03 addr type 0x1, rssi -95, sid 0xff, dev idx 7, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 52:F7:40:F8:15:A7, addr type 0x1, rssi -96, sid 0xff, dev idx 9, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 35:C9:38:FF:22:11, addr type 0x1, rssi -96, sid 0xff, dev idx 10, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 35:C9:38:FF:22:11, addr type 0x1, rssi -96, sid 0xff, dev idx 11, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 35:C9:38:FF:22:11, addr type 0x1, rssi -97, sid 0xff, dev idx 24, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 37:A3:A0:10:A2:DE, addr type 0x1, rssi -97, sid 0xff, dev idx 24, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 37:A3:A0:10:A2:DE, addr type 0x1, rssi -97, sid 0xff, dev idx 25, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 35:C9:38:FF:22:11, addr type 0x1, rssi -97, sid 0xff, dev idx 25, peri_adv_int 0, name
| new device addr 37:A3:A0:10:A2:DE, a
```

1.15.15. ble_sync_ctrl

- Usage: ble_sync_ctrl <sync idx> <report>
- sync idx: 需要从 ble sync 指令创建 sync 成功的日志中获取。

该指令仅在 msdk ffd configuration 下可以使用。

该指令用于打开或关闭 periodic advertising report 功能,默认 report 功能是打开的,每次收到 sync 到的报文,均会上报至 app。

如<u>**图 1-39.** ble sync ctrl</u> 指令所示, ble sync ctrl 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-39. ble_sync_ctrl 指令

```
periodic device reported, addr AB:89:67:45:23:01
ble_sync_ctrl
Usage: ble_sync_ctrl <sync idx> <report>
<sync idx>: periodic advertising sync index
<report>: control bitfield for periodic advertising report
      bit 0: report periodic advertising event
# periodic device reported, addr AB:89:67:45:23:01
ble_sync_ctrl 1 0
# periodic device report ctrl status 0x0
```



1.15.16. ble_conn

- Usage: ble_conn <devidx>
- dev idx 需从 scan list 中获取。

该指令仅在 msdk ffd configuration 下可以使用。

该指令用于主动发起连接,执行该命令前需要执行 ble_scan 获取扫描信息中的 dev idx,若没有扫描到对端设备,将无法建立连接。

如<u>**图 1-40.** ble_conn 指令</u>所示,ble_conn 执行后会打印提示。如果连接成功会打印下图红线 log,其中 conn idx 需要在 ble_disconn, ble_pair, ble_encrypt 等命令中用到。

图 1-40. ble_conn 指令

```
# ble_scan
# Ble Scan enabled status 0x0
new device addr 36:35:87:81:(A:7D, addr type 0x1, rssi -75, sid 0xff, dev idx 0, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 47:33:32:06:24:65, addr type 0x1, rssi -94, sid 0xff, dev idx 1, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr C:89:67:45:23:01, addr type 0x0, rssi -41, sid 0xff, dev idx 2, peri_adv_int 0, name GD-BLE - 01:23:45:67:89:cc
new device addr 88:7C:6F:A9:80:91, addr type 0x0, rssi -74, sid 0xff, dev idx 3, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 77:81:A9:CC:E0:8B, addr type 0x1, rssi -94, sid 0xff, dev idx 4, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:CB:E6:E5:05:93, addr type 0x1, rssi -94, sid 0xff, dev idx 4, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:CB:E6:E5:05:93, addr type 0x1, rssi -91, sid 0xff, dev idx 5, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 70:3F:81:48:EC:47, addr type 0x1, rssi -92, sid 0xff, dev idx 7, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 45:52:E1:E0:F6.7, addr type 0x1, rssi -92, sid 0xff, dev idx 7, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 45:A2:52:28:DE:67, addr type 0x1, rssi -94, sid 0xff, dev idx 8, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 45:A2:52:28:DE:67, addr type 0x1, rssi -94, sid 0xff, dev idx 9, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 45:A2:52:28:DE:67, addr type 0x1, rssi -99, sid 0xff, dev idx 9, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 45:A2:52:28:DE:67, addr type 0x1, rssi -99, sid 0xff, dev idx 9, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:A2:52:28:DE:67, addr type 0x1, rssi -99, sid 0xff, dev idx 9, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 45:A2:52:28:DE:67, addr type 0x1, rssi -99, sid 0xff, dev idx 9, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 45:A2:52:28:DE:67, addr type 0x1, rssi -99, sid 0xff, dev idx 9, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 45:A2:52:DE:DE:67, addr type 0x1, rssi -99, sid 0xff, dev idx 9, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 45:A2:52:DE:DE:67, addr type 0x1, rssi -99, sid 0xff, dev idx 9, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 45:A2:52:DE:DE:67, addr type 0x1, rssi -99, sid 0xff, dev idx 9, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 45:A2:52:DE:DE:67, addr ty
```

1.15.17. ble cancel conn

该指令没有选项。

该指令仅在 msdk_ffd configuration 下可以使用。

该指令用于取消未建立成功的连接。在执行 ble_conn 指令后并未成功连接时,可通过 ble_cancel_conn 来取消连接操作。若成功建立了连接,需要断开,可执行 ble_disconn 指令。

如<u>**图 1-41.** ble_cancel_conn 指令</u>所示,ble_cancel_conn 执行后会打印提示,当 init conn 进入 idle 状态下表示执行成功。



图 1-41. ble_cancel_conn 指令

```
# ble_scan
# Ble Scan enabled status 0x0
new device addr 0A:E2:AC:E6:73:A0, addr type 0x1, rssi -97, sid 0xff, dev idx 0, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr CC:89:67:45:23:01, addr type 0x0, rssi -38, sid 0xff, dev idx 1, peri_adv_int 0, name GD-BLE - 01:23:45:67:89:cc
new device addr 4C:AD:03:32:B8:FF, addr type 0x1, rssi -72, sid 0xff, dev idx 2, peri_adv_int 0, name
ble_scan_stop
# Ble Scan disabled status 0x0
# ble_conn 1
# ===> init conn starting idx 1, wl_used 0
===> init conn started idx 1, wl_used 0
# ble_cancel_conn
# ===> init conn idle idx 1, wl_used 0 reason 0x0
==> init conn idle idx 1, wl_used 0 reason 0x0
# ble_cancel_conn
cancel connect fail status 0x43
#
```

1.15.18. ble disconn

- Usage: ble disconn <conn idx>
- conn idx 在设备建立 connection success 时会打印,可从 ble conn 日志中获取。

该指令用于断开已经建立的 connection。

如 **图 1-42. ble disconn 指令**所示, ble disconn 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-42. ble_disconn 指令

```
# ble_scan
# Ble Scan enabled status 0x0
new device addr 88:7C:6F:A9:80:91, addr type 0x0, rssi -87, sid 0xff, dev idx 0, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 68:50:35:8E:6D:A4, addr type 0x1, rssi -96, sid 0xff, dev idx 1, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr CC:89:67:45:23:01, addr type 0x0, rssi -38, sid 0xff, dev idx 2, peri_adv_int 0, name GD-BLE - 01:23:45:67:89:cc
new device addr SB:6E:DC:46:92:36, addr type 0x1, rssi -63, sid 0xff, dev idx 2, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr A0:0B:16:90:45:D4, addr type 0x1, rssi -65, sid 0xff, dev idx 3, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 55:16:5F:A2:09:55, addr type 0x1, rssi -72, sid 0xff, dev idx 5, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:39:4F:F4:83:50, addr type 0x1, rssi -60, sid 0xff, dev idx 5, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:39:4F:F4:83:50, addr type 0x1, rssi -60, sid 0xff, dev idx 6, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:39:4F:F4:83:50, addr type 0x1, rssi -60, sid 0xff, dev idx 6, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:39:4F:F4:83:50, addr type 0x1, rssi -60, sid 0xff, dev idx 6, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:39:4F:F4:83:50, addr type 0x1, rssi -60, sid 0xff, dev idx 6, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:39:4F:F4:83:50, addr type 0x1, rssi -60, sid 0xff, dev idx 6, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:39:4F:F4:83:50, addr type 0x1, rssi -60, sid 0xff, dev idx 6, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:39:4F:F4:83:50, addr type 0x1, rssi -60, sid 0xff, dev idx 6, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:30:4F:F4:83:50, addr type 0x1, rssi -63, sid 0xff, dev idx 4, peri_adv_int 0, name
new device addr 57:40:20:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:40:4F:
```

1.15.19. ble_list_sec_devs

该指令没有选项。

用于查询 flash 中存储的 bonded device 信息和当前正在 connect 的 device 信息。其中包括 dev idx、 id addr、LTK 和 IRK 等信息。

如图 1-43. ble list sec devs 指令所示, ble_list_sec_devs 执行后会打印提示。



图 1-43. ble_list_sec_devs 指令

```
# ble_list_sec_devs
======= dev idx 0 ========

--> sec device cur_addr 80:0C:67:21:EF:9F

--> sec device id_addr 80:0C:67:21:EF:9F

local key size 16, ltk(hex): 12d0157d8147eb7853f4212aadb37cca
peer key size 16, ltk(hex): 68a78d360c5208bcf1f46e4c4fe2c110
peer irk(hex): 4cc1178f4c11d8b79def464e279b1c66
======= dev idx 1 =======

--> sec device cur_addr CC:89:67:45:23:01

--> sec device id_addr CC:89:67:45:23:01

local key size 16, ltk(hex): 7ee66fd8e2eb316bee12ad376a0d5e96
peer key size 16, ltk(hex): d098c8f4d864b604f65757d7f864f5c6
peer irk(hex): a421c66a2af80b16e354bc8056f9fdd7

local csrk(hex): 192a8799f937f9db48e30ab20f324f93
peer csrk(hex): e1aa971a9fa7fdc099e6aabbf920222f
#
```

1.15.20. ble_remove_bond

- Usage: ble_remove_bond <dev idx>
- dev idx 需要从 ble_list_sec_devs 指令中获取。

该指令用于删除设备的 bond 信息,若该设备正处于连接状态,会先断开连线再删除 bond 信息,flash 中对应的内容也将删除。

如<u>**8 1-44.** ble remove bond 指令</u>所示, ble remove bond 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-44. ble remove bond 指令

1.15.21. ble_set_auth

Usage: ble_set_auth <bond> <mitm> <sc> <iocap>

该指令用于配置设备安全策略:配对完成后是否保存配对信息,是否支持中间人攻击保护,是否支持安全连接和 IO 能力等。



如果配置了 bond flag,设备配对成功后会保存 peer 的 LTK、IRK 和 CSRK 等信息至 flash; 配置 mitm flag 表示支持中间人攻击保护,若对端也支持,可根据 IO 能力来选择不同的配对方式; 配置 sc flag 表示设备支持安全连接,若对端也支持,可通过 ECDH 密钥交换算法来生成长期密钥; 配置 iocap 可以选择在配对过程中使用的 IO 的能力,支持 display only, display yes no, keyboard only, no input no output, keyboard display 等方式。

如<u>图 1-45. ble set auth 指令</u>所示, ble set auth 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-45. ble_set_auth 指令

```
# ble set auth
Usage: ble_set_auth <bond> <mitm> <sc> <iocap>
<bond>: bonding flag for authentication
      0x00: no bonding
      0x01: bonding
<mitm>: mitm flag for authentication
      0x00: mitm protection not required
      0x01: mitm protection required
<sc>: secure connections flag for authention
      0x00: secure connections pairing is not supported
      0x01: secure connections pairing is supported
<iocap>: io capability to set
      0x00: display only
      0x01: display yes no
      0x02: keyboard only
      0x03: no input no output
      0x04: keyboard display
# ble_set_auth 1 0 0 2
ble set auth success.
```

1.15.22. ble pair

- Usage: ble pair < conn idx>
- conn idx 在设备建立 connection success 时会打印,可从 ble conn 日志中获取。

该指令用于主动与指定连线的设备进行配对,配对操作用以生成可用于加密链接的密钥。

如**图 1-46. ble pair 指令**所示, ble pair 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-46. ble_pair 指令

```
# ble_pair
Usage: ble_pair <conn idx>
<conn idx>: index of the connection to pair
#
# ble_pair 0
# bond ind, key size 16, ltk: 0xbf528921c3f9e555e3b71972b0951ca7
rcv remote irk: 0x4cc1178f4c11d8b79def464e279b1c66
rcv remote identity addr: 0x80:0xc:0x67:0x21:0xef:0x9f, type 0
conn_idx 0 pairing success, level 0x1 ltk_present 1 sc 0
local key size 16, ltk(hex): 6d99cb37930a4a239034ac67dc32a7f9
peer key size 16, ltk(hex): bf528921c3f9e555e3b71972b0951ca7
peer irk(hex): 4cc1178f4c11d8b79def464e279b1c66
bond data ind: gatt_start_hdl 0, gatt_end_hdl 0, svc_chg_hdl 0, cli_info 1, cli_feat 0, srv_feat 0
```



1.15.23. ble_passkey

- Usage: ble_passkey <conn idx> <passkey>
- conn idx 在设备建立 connection success 时会打印,可从 ble conn 日志中获取。

该指令用于与指定连线的设备进行配对的过程中输入 passkey(6 位的数字),需要与对端一致才能配对成功。

如<u>**图 1-47. ble passkey 指令</u>所示,ble passkey** 执行后会打印提示。</u>

图 1-47. ble_passkey 指令

```
# ble set auth 1 1 0 2
ble set auth success.
# ble_pair 0
# conn_idx 0 waiting for user to input key .....
ble_passkey
Usage: ble_passkey <conn idx> <passkey>
<conn idx>: index of connection to input passkey
<passkey>: passkey value to input, should be 6-digit value between 000000 and 999999
# ble_passkey 0 366279
input passkey0: 366279 passkey1: 0
# bond ind, key size 16, ltk: 0xe7b672e24a20a327567cc89d208c2f04
rcv remote irk: 0x4cc1178f4c11d8b79def464e279b1c66
rcv remote identity addr: 0x80:0xc:0x67:0x21:0xef:0x9f, type 0
conn_idx 0 pairing success, level 0x5 ltk_present 1 sc 0 local key size 16, ltk(hex): 9957c1d5710148fdf36cdbc7eb4cf8f3
peer key size 16, ltk(hex): e7b672e24a20a327567cc89d208c2f04
peer irk(hex): 4cc1178f4c11d8b79def464e279b1c66
bond data ind: gatt_start_hdl 0, gatt_end_hdl 0, svc_chg_hdl 0, cli_info 1, cli_feat 0, srv_feat 0
```

1.15.24. ble_encrypt

- Usage: ble_encrypt <conn idx>
- conn idx 在设备建立 connection success 时会打印,可从 ble conn 日志中获取。

该指令用于对指定连线进行加密,如果链路已处于加密状态,会重新生成 encryption key。

如<u>**图 1-48. ble encrypt 指令</u>所示,ble encrypt** 执行后会打印提示。</u>

图 1-48. ble_encrypt 指令

1.15.25. ble compare

- Usage: ble_compare <conn idx> <result>
- conn idx 在设备建立 connection success 时会打印,可从 ble conn 日志中获取。



该指令用于与指定连线的设备进行配对的过程中,判断两端生成的临时 key 是否相同。

如 **图 1-49. ble compare 指令**所示, ble compare 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-49. ble_compare 指令

```
ble_conn 13
# ===> init conn starting idx 1, wl_used 0
===> init conn started idx 1, wl_used 0
connect success. conn idx:0, conn_hdl:0x1
===> init conn idle idx 1, wl_used 0 reason 0x0
le pkt size ind: conn idx 0, tx oct 251, tx time 2120, rx oct 251, rx time 2120
conn idx: 0, peer version: 0xb, subversion: 0xc, comp id 0xc2b
conn idx: 0, peer feature: 0x0000000ff70179ff
conn idx 0 num val: 365294
waiting for user to compare.....
# ble_compare
Usage: ble_compare <conn idx> <result>
<conn idx> index of connection
<result>: numeric comparison result, 0 for fail and 1 for success
# ble_compare 0 1
compare result: 1
# bond ind, key size 16, ltk: 0x1316d3d3bdb200f9bb006e9c9a663480
rcv remote irk: 0x9db73b59862a11c553732ca71f6e894
rcv remote identity addr: 0xab:0x89:0x67:0x45:0x23:0x1, type 0
bond ind csrk: e4 63 4c 41 7c 0d 04 57 fa c1 3e ca 38 8f 13 27
conn_idx 0 pairing success, level 0xd ltk_present 1 sc 1
local key size 16, ltk(hex): 1316d3d3bdb200f9bb006e9c9a663480
peer key size 16, ltk(hex): 1316d3d3bdb200f9bb006e9c9a663480
peer irk(hex): 9db73b59862a11c5530732ca71f6e894
local csrk(hex): 2e43fe4c2eda3d9ce2d5eedd8995d0dc
peer csrk(hex): e4634c417c0d0457fac13eca388f1327
```

1.15.26. ble_peer_feat

- Usage: ble peer feat <conn idx>
- conn idx 在设备建立 connection success 时会打印,可从 ble conn 日志中获取。

该指令用于获取指定连线设备支持的 feature,每个 bit 对应的含义可参考 BLE Core Spec 的 FEATURE SUPPORT。

如**图 1-50. ble peer feat 指令**所示, ble peer feat 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-50. ble_peer_feat 指令

```
# ble_peer_feat
Usage: ble_peer_feat <conn idx>
<conn idx>: index of connection
#
# ble_peer_feat 0
# conn idx: 0, peer feature: 0x00000000ff70179ff
```

1.15.27. ble peer ver

Usage: ble peer ver <conn idx>



■ conn idx 在设备建立 connection success 时会打印,可从 ble conn 日志中获取。

该指令用于获取指定连线设备的版本信息,包括蓝牙版本信息(0xb:BT5.2), 子版本信息, company identifier(GigaDevice: 0x0C2B)。

如<u>**图 1-51.** ble peer ver 指令</u>所示,ble_peer_ver 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-51. ble_peer_ver 指令

```
# ble_peer_ver
Usage: ble_peer_ver <conn idx>
<conn idx>: index of connection
#
# ble_peer_ver 0
# conn idx: 0, peer version: 0xb, subversion: 0xc, comp id 0xc2b
```

1.15.28. ble_get_rssi

- Usage: ble_get_rssi < conn idx>
- conn idx 在设备建立 connection success 时会打印,可从 ble_conn 日志中获取。

该指令用来获取指定连线上收到的对端设备发送的最新报文的rssi。

如<u>**图 1-52.** ble get rssi 指令</u>所示,ble get rssi 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-52. ble_get_rssi 指令

```
# ble_get_rssi
Usage: ble_get_rssi <conn idx>
<conn idx>: index of connection
#
# ble_get_rssi 0
# conn idx 0 rssi: -42
ble_get_rssi 0
# conn idx 0 rssi: -55
```

1.15.29. ble_param_update

- Usage: ble param update <conn idx> <interval> <latency> <supv tout> <ce len>
- conn idx 在设备建立 connection success 时会打印,可从 ble_conn 日志中获取。

该指令用于更新指定连线的 connection interval, latency, supervision timeout 等参数。

如*图 1-53. ble param update 指令***所示,ble param update** 执行后会打印提示。



图 1-53. ble_param_update 指令

```
# ble_param_update
Usage: ble_param_update <conn idx> <interval> <latency> <supv tout> <ce len>
        <conn idx>: index of connection
        <interval>: connection interval in unit of 1.25ms, range from 0x00006 to 0x0C80 in hex value
        <latency>: connection latency to update in hex value
        <supv tout>: supervision timeout in unit of 10ms, range from 0x000A to 0x0C80 in hex value
        <ce len>: connection event length in unit of 0.625 ms in hex value
        #

# ble_param_update 0 6 0 a 0

# conn idx 0, param update ind: interval 6, latency 0, sup to 10
conn idx 0, param update result status: 0x0
```

1.15.30. ble_set_phy

- Usage: ble_set_phy <conn idx> <tx phy> <rx phy> <phy opt>
- conn idx 在设备建立 connection success 时会打印,可从 ble_conn 日志中获取。

该指令仅在 msdk_ffd configuration 下可以使用。

该指令用于设置在指定连线上使用的 tx/rx phy,其中设置的 tx/rx phy 参数为 0,表示所有都支持,否则如图 1-54. ble set phy 指令

如**图 1-54. ble set phy 指令**所示, ble set phy 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-54. ble_set_phy 指令

```
# ble_set_phy
Usage: ble_set_phy <conn idx> <tx phy> <rx phy> <phy opt>
<conn idx>: index of connection
<tx phy>: transmit phy to set
        bit 0: 1M phy, bit 1: 2M phy, bit 2: coded phy
<rx phy>: receive phy to set
        bit 0: 1M phy, bit 1: 2M phy, bit 2: coded phy
<rx phy>: receive phy to set
        bit 0: 1M phy, bit 1: 2M phy, bit 2: coded phy
<phy opt>: phy options for coded phy
        0x00: no prefer coding
        0x01: prefer S=2 coding be used
        0x02: prefer S=8 coding be used
# ble_set_phy 0 2 2 0
# le phy ind conn idx 0: tx phy 0x2, rx phy 0x2
conn idx 0 le phy set status 0x0
```

1.15.31. ble get phy

- Usage: ble get phy <conn idx>
- conn idx 在设备建立 connection success 时会打印,可从 ble conn 日志中获取。

该指令用于获取指定连线当前使用的 tx/rx phy。

该指令仅在 msdk ffd configuration 下可以使用。

如<u>**图 1-55.** ble get phy 指令</u>所示, ble_get_phy 执行后会打印提示, 其中 0x1: 1M; 0x2: 2M: 0x3: coded。



图 1-55. ble_get_phy 指令

```
# ble_get_phy
Usage: ble_get_phy <conn idx>
<conn idx>: index of connection
#
# ble_get_phy 0
# le phy ind conn idx 0: tx phy 0x1, rx phy 0x1
conn idx 0 le phy get status 0x0
```

1.15.32. ble_set_pkt_size

- Usage: ble_set_pkt_size <conn idx> <tx oct> <tx time>
- conn idx 在设备建立 connection success 时会打印,可从 ble_conn 日志中获取。

该指令用于设置指定连线上发送 PDU 时可使用的最大字节数及时间。

如<u>**图 1-56.** ble set pkt size 指令</u>所示, ble set pkt size 执行后会打印提示。

图 1-56. ble_set_pkt_size 指令

```
# ble_set_pkt_size
Usage: ble_set_pkt_size <conn idx> <tx oct> <tx time>
<conn idx>: index of connection
<tx oct>: preferred maximum number of payload octets in a single data PDU, Range 27 to 251
<tx time>: preferred maximum number of microseconds used to transmit a single data PDU, Range 328 to 17040
#
# ble_set_pkt_size 0 27 328
# conn idx 0, packet size set status 0x0
le pkt size ind: conn idx 0, tx oct 27, tx time 328, rx oct 251, rx time 17040
```

1.15.33. ble set dev name

- Usage: ble_set_dev_name <device name>
- <device name>: ble device name

该指令用于修改 BLE device name,如果当前有 advertising 广播,该指令也会同步更新 advertising data 中的内容。

如<u>**图 1-57. ble_set_dev_name 指令</u>所示,ble_set_dev_name** 执行后会有打印提示。</u>

图 1-57. ble_set_dev_name 指令

```
# ble_set_dev_name
Usage: ble_set_dev_name <device name>
<device name>: ble device name
#
# ble_set_dev_name test
set device name to test
```



1.15.34. ble_get_dev_name

该指令没有选项。

该指令用于获取当前使用的 BLE device name。

如图 1-58. ble get dev name 指令所示, ble get dev name 执行后会有打印提示。

图 1-58. ble_get_dev_name 指令

```
# ble_get_dev_name
dev_name :GD-BLE-88:00:27:ed:ba:c6
```

1.15.35. ble_addr_set

■ Usage: ble_addr_set <byte0> <byte1> <byte2> <byte3> <byte4> <byte5> 该指令用于设置 BLE public address(小端格式),设置的 address 将在下次 reboot 后生效。如图 1-59. ble addr set 指令所示,ble addr set 执行后会有打印提示。

图 1-59. ble addr set 指令

```
BLE local addr: C6:BA:ED:27:00:88, type 0x0
=== BLE Adapter enable complete ==:
# ble_addr_set
Usage: ble_addr_set <byte0> <byte1> <byte2> <byte3> <byte4> <byte5>
Example: ble_addr_set aa bb cc 11 22 33
# ble_addr_set 11 22 33 44 55 66
ble addr set success, please reboot to make it take effect
# reboot
#ALW: MBL: First print.
ALW: MBL: Boot from Image 0.
ALW: MBL: Validate Image 0 OK.
ALW: MBL: Jump to Main Image (0x0800a000).
Chip: GD32VW55x
 === RF initialization finished ===
SDK Version: v1.0.2-36d5987990e6adc5
Build date: 2025/03/05 17:08:34
=== WiFi calibration done ===
=== PHY initialization finished ===
BLE local addr: 66:55:44:33:22:11, type 0x0
 == BLE Adapter enable complete ==
```

1.15.36. ble_sample_srv_ntf

- Usage: ble sample srv ntf < conn idx> < len>
- <conn idx>: index of connection
- <len>: data length, Range 1 to mtu size

该指令在与对端建立连线并且对端 GATT client enable 了 sample service CCCD 后可用于向对端发送 notification。

如<u>**图 1-60. ble sample srv ntf 指令</u>所示,ble_sample_srv_ntf** 执行后会有打印提示。</u>



图 1-60. ble_sample_srv_ntf 指令

```
conn_idx 0 encrypt success, pairing_lvl 0x1
conn idx: 0, peer version: 0xc, subversion: 0x0, comp id 0x46
conn idx: 0, peer feature: 0x00000001f701fdfd
ble sample srv mtu info, conn_idx 0, mtu size 512
le pkt size info: conn idx 0, tx oct 251, tx time 2120, rx oct 251, rx time 2120

# ble_sample_srv_ntf 0 50
ble sample srv ntf not enabled!!!
# ble sample srv write cccd value: 0x1
# ble_sample_srv_ntf 0 50
# ble_sample srv ntf send rsp status 0x0, conn idx 0, att idx 6
```



2. 版本历史

表 2-1. 版本历史

版本号.	说明	日期
1.0	首次发布	2023年10月17日
1.1	增加新的指令: nvds, ps_stats,	2024年 02月 28日
	wifi_setup_twt,wifi_teardown_twt,	
	w ifi_roaming,	
	w ifi_w ireless_mode。	
1.2	增加新指令组 Wi-Fi APP,内容是	
	Wi-Fi demo 指令; ble 新增指令	2024年 07月 12日
	ble_set_dev_name。	
1.3	增加新的指令:	
	ble_get_dev_name, ble_addr_set	
	ble_sample_srv_ntf,	2025年 03月 26日
	wifi_ap_provisioning,lwip_stats,	
	w ifi_ap_client_delete。	
	移除指令:ali_cloud,azure。	



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