AT Commands Reference Guide

GM862-QUAD, GM862-QUAD-PY, GM862-GPS, GE863-QUAD, GE863-PY, GE863-GPS, GE864-QUAD, GE864-PY, GC864-QUAD and GC864-PY

80000ST10025a Rev. 5 - 09/07/08

Making machines talk.

This document is related to the following products:

GM862-QUAD 3 990 250 659
GM862-QUAD-PY 3 990 250 658
GM862-GPS 3 990 250 657
GM862-GPS 3 990 250 689

GE863-OUAD 3 990 250 662
GE863-PY 3 990 250 661
GE863-GPS 3 990 250 660
GE863-GPS 3 990 250 690

GT863-PY 3 990 150 471

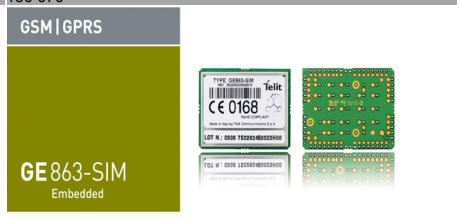
GE863-QUAD 3 990 250 651
GE863-PY 3 990 250 650

GC864-QUAD 3 990 250 675
GC864-PY 3 990 250 676
GC864-QUAD with SIM Holder 3 990 250 704

150 070
GT864-QUAD 4 990 150 069
GT864-PY 4 990

GE863-PRO^3 3 990 250 691
GE864-PRO^3 with Linux OS 3 990 250 698

GE864-AUTO 3 990 250 701



GE863-SIM 3 990 250 700

SW Version
7.03.00 / 7.02.05

Contents

DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this document is the proprietary information of Telit Communications S.p.A. and its affiliates ("TELIT"). The contents are confidential and any disclosure to persons other than the officers, employees, agents or subcontractors of the owner or licensee of this document, without the prior written consent of Telit, is strictly prohibited.

Telit makes every effort to ensure the quality of the information it makes available. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Telit does not make any warranty as to the information contained herein, and does not accept any liability for any injury, loss or damage of any kind incurred by use of or reliance upon the information.

Telit disclaims any and all responsibility for the application of the devices characterized in this document, and notes that the application of the device must comply with the safety standards of the applicable country, and where applicable, with the relevant wiring rules.

Telit reserves the right to make modifications, additions and deletions to this document due to typographical errors, inaccurate information, or improvements to programs and/or equipment at any time and without notice. Such changes will, nevertheless be incorporated into new editions of this application note.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope Of Document

To describe all AT commands implemented on the Telit wireless modules listed on the page 2.

NOTE: Telit suggests all the system developers to use always the newer AT Commands Interface Style defined by AT#SELINT=2; and in case you are starting a new design we highly recommend you to use the newer AT Commands Interface Style defined by AT#SELINT=2 which gives you a possibility to include all Telit's new features and also all future implementations.

2 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

a) ETSI GSM 07.07 specification and rules
b) ETSI GSM 07.05 specification and rules
c) Hayes standard AT command set

3 AT COMMANDS

The Telit wireless module family can be driven via the serial interface using the standard AT commands[1]. The Telit wireless module family is compliant with:

1. Hayes standard AT command set, in order to maintain the compatibility with existing SW programs.
2. ETSI GSM 07.07 specific AT command and GPRS specific commands.
3. ETSI GSM 07.05 specific AT commands for SMS (Short Message Service) and CBS (Cell Broadcast Service)
4. FAX Class 1 compatible commands

Moreover Telit wireless module family supports also Telit proprietary AT commands for special purposes.
In the following is described how to use the AT commands with the Telit wireless module family.

3.1 Definitions

The following syntactical definitions apply:

<CR> **Carriage return character**, is the command line and result code terminator character, which value, in decimal ASCII between 0 and 255,is specified within parameter **S3**. The default value is 13.

<LF> **Linefeed character**, is the character recognised as line feed character. Its value, in decimal ASCII between 0 and 255, is specified within parameter **S4**. The default value is 10. The line feed character is output after carriage return character if verbose result codes are used (**V1** option used) otherwise, if numeric format result codes are used (**V0** option used) it will not appear in the result codes.

<...> Name enclosed in angle brackets is a syntactical element. They do not appear in the command line.

[...] Optional subparameter of a command or an optional part of TA information response is enclosed in square brackets. Brackets themselves do not appear in the command line. When subparameter is not given in AT commands which have a Read command, new value equals to its previous value. In AT commands which do not store the values of any of their subparameters, and so have not a Read command, which are called *action type* commands, action should be done on the basis of the recommended default setting of the subparameter.

[1] The AT is an ATTENTION command and is used as a prefix to other parameters in a string. The AT command combined with other parameters can be set up in the communications package or typed in manually as a command line instruction.

3.2 AT Command Syntax

The syntax rules followed by Telit implementation of either Hayes AT commands, GSM commands and FAX commands are very similar to those of standard basic and extended AT commands. A special command **(#SELINT**, see §3.5.2.1.1) has been introduced in order to have an AT interface very close to the standard one.

There are two types of extended command:

- **Parameter type commands**. This type of commands may be "set" (to store a value or values for later use), "read" (to determine the current value or values stored), or "tested" (to determine ranges of values supported). Each of them has a test command (trailing **=?**) to give information about the type of its subparameters; they also have a Read command (trailing **?**) to check the current values of subparameters.

- **Action type commands**. This type of command may be "executed" or "tested".
  - "executed" to invoke a particular function of the equipment, which generally involves more than the simple storage of a value for later use
  - "tested" to determine:

    (if the command **#SELINT=*0*** *or* **#SELINT=*1*** *has been issued, see §3.5.2.1.1)*
    if subparameters are associated with the action, the ranges of subparameters values that are supported; if the command has no subparameters, issuing the correspondent Test command (trailing **=?**) raises the result code "**ERROR**".
    Note: issuing the Read command (trailing **?**) causes the command to be executed.

    (if the command **#SELINT=*2*** *has been issued, see §3.5.2.1.1)*
    whether or not the equipment implements the Action Command (in this case issuing the correspondent Test command - trailing **=?** - returns the **OK** result code), and, if subparameters are associated with the action, the ranges of subparameters values that are supported.

  Action commands don't store the values of any of their possible subparameters.

Moreover:

- *(for* **#SELINT=*0*** *or* **#SELINT=*1*** *only)*
  An enhanced test command (trailing **=??**) has been introduced to maintain backward compatibility for those commands whose subparameters changed the range of possible values from version to version.
- *(for* **#SELINT=*2*** *only)*
  The response to the Test Command (trailing **=?**) may be changed in the future by Telit to allow the description of new values/functionalities
- *(for* **#SELINT=*2*** *only)*

If all the subparameters of a parameter type command **+CMD** (or **#CMD** or **$CMD**) are optional, issuing **AT+CMD=<CR>** (or **AT#CMD=<CR>** or **AT$CMD=<CR>**) causes the **OK** result code to be returned and the previous values of the omitted subparameters to be retained.

3.2.1 String Type Parameters

A string, either enclosed between quotes or not, is considered to be a valid string type parameter input. According to V25.ter space characters are ignored on the command line and may be used freely for formatting purposes, unless they are embedded in numeric or quoted string constants; therefore a string containing a space character has to be enclosed between quotes to be considered a valid string type parameter (e.g. typing **AT+COPS=1,0,"A1"** is the same as typing **AT+COPS=1,0,A1**; typing **AT+COPS=1,0,"A BB"** is different from typing **AT+COPS=1,0,A BB**).

When **#SELINT=0 (or 1)** mode is selected, a string not enclosed between quotes is changed in upper case (e.g. **mickey** become **MICKEY**), while a string enclosed between quotes is case sensitive.
When **#SELINT=2** mode is selected, a string enclosed between quotes is case sensitive.

A small set of commands requires always to write the input string parameters within quotes: this is explicitly reported in the specific descriptions.

3.2.2 Command Lines

A command line is made up of three elements: the **prefix**, the **body** and the **termination character**.

The **command line prefix** consists of the characters "**AT**" or "**at**", or, to repeat the execution of the previous command line, the characters "**A/**" or "**a/**".
The **termination character** may be selected by a user option (parameter S3), the default being **<CR>**.
The basic structures of the command line are:

- **ATCMD1<CR>** where **AT** is the command line prefix, **CMD1** is the body of a **basic command** (nb: the name of the command never begins with the character "**+**") and **<CR>** is the command line terminator character
- **ATCMD2=10<CR>** where 10 is a subparameter
- **AT+CMD1;+CMD2=, ,10<CR>** These are two examples of **extended commands** (nb: the name of the command always begins with the character "**+**"[2]). They are delimited with semicolon. In the second command the subparameter is omitted.
- **+CMD1?<CR>** This is a Read command for checking current subparameter values
- **+CMD1=?<CR>** This is a test command for checking possible subparameter values

These commands might be performed in a single command line as shown below:

[2] The set of **proprietary AT commands** differentiates from the standard one because the name of each of them begins with either "**@**", "**#**", "**$**" or "*". **Proprietary AT commands** follow the same syntax rules as **extended commands**

ATCMD1 CMD2=10+CMD1;+CMD2=, ,10;+CMD1?;+CMD1=?<CR>

anyway it is always preferable to separate into different command lines the basic commands and the extended commands; furthermore it is suggested to avoid placing several action commands in the same command line, because if one of them fails, then an error message is received but it is not possible to argue which one of them has failed the execution.

If command **V1** is enabled (verbose responses codes) and all commands in a command line has been performed successfully, result code **<CR><LF>OK<CR><LF>** is sent from the TA to the TE, if subparameter values of a command are not accepted by the TA or command itself is invalid, or command cannot be performed for some reason, result code **<CR><LF>ERROR<CR><LF>** is sent and no subsequent commands in the command line are processed.

If command **V0** is enabled (numeric responses codes), and all commands in a command line has been performed successfully, result code **0<CR>** is sent from the TA to the TE, if sub-parameter values of a command are not accepted by the TA or command itself is invalid, or command cannot be performed for some reason, result code **4<CR>** and no subsequent commands in the command line are processed.

In case of errors depending on ME operation, **ERROR** (or **4**) response may be replaced by **+CME ERROR: <err> or +CMS ERROR: <err>**.

Note: The command line buffer accepts a maximum of 80 characters. If this number is exceeded none of the commands will be executed and TA returns **ERROR**.

3.2.2.1 ME Error Result Code - +CME ERROR: <err>

This is NOT a command, it is the error response to +**Cxxx GSM 07.07** commands.
Syntax: **+CME ERROR: <err>**
Parameter: **<err>** - error code can be either numeric or verbose (see **+CMEE**).The possible values of **<err>** are reported in the table:

Numeric Format	Verbose Format
General errors:	
0	phone failure
1	No connection to phone
2	phone-adaptor link reserved
3	operation not allowed
4	operation not supported
5	PH-SIM PIN required
10	SIM not inserted
11	SIM PIN required
12	SIM PUK required
13	SIM failure
14	SIM busy
15	SIM wrong
16	incorrect password

Numeric Format	Verbose Format
17	SIM PIN2 required
18	SIM PUK2 required
20	memory full
21	invalid index
22	not found
23	memory failure
24	text string too long
25	invalid characters in text string
26	dial string too long
27	invalid characters in dial string
30	no network service
31	network time-out
32	network not allowed - emergency calls only
40	network personalization PIN required
41	network personalization PUK required
42	network subset personalization PIN required
43	network subset personalization PUK required
44	service provider personalization PIN required
45	service provider personalization PUK required
46	corporate personalization PIN required
47	corporate personalization PUK required
General purpose error:	
100	unknown
GPRS related errors to a failure to perform an Attach:	
103	Illegal MS (#3)*
106	Illegal ME (#6)*
107	GPRS service not allowed (#7)*
111	PLMN not allowed (#11)*
112	Location area not allowed (#12)*
113	Roaming not allowed in this location area (#13)*
GPRS related errors to a failure to Activate a Context and others:	
132	service option not supported (#32)*
133	requested service option not subscribed (#33)*
134	service option temporarily out of order (#34)*
148	unspecified GPRS error
149	PDP authentication failure
150	invalid mobile class
Network survey errors: (only if command **#SELINT=*0*** or **#SELINT=*1*** has been issued - see **§3.5.2.1.1**):	
257	Network survey error (No Carrier)*
258	Network survey error (Busy)*
259	Network survey error (Wrong request)*
260	Network survey error (Aborted)*
Easy GPRS® related errors (only if command **#SELINT=*0*** or **#SELINT=*1*** has been issued - see **§3.5.2.1.1**):	
400	generic undocumented error
401	wrong state
402	wrong mode
403	context already activated
404	stack already active
405	activation failed
406	context not opened
407	cannot setup socket
408	cannot resolve DN

Numeric Format	Verbose Format
409	time-out in opening socket
410	cannot open socket
411	remote disconnected or time-out
412	connection failed
413	tx error
414	already listening
FTP related errors (only if command **#SELINT=*0*** or **#SELINT=*1*** has been issued - see **§3.5.2.1.1**)**:**	
420	ok
421	connect
422	disconnect
423	error
424	wrong state
425	can not activate
426	can not resolve name
427	can not allocate control socket
428	can not connect control socket
429	bad or no response from server
430	not connected
431	already connected
432	context down
433	no photo available
434	can not send photo
Easy GPRS® related errors (only if command **#SELINT=*2*** has been issued - see **§3.5.2.1.1**)**:**	
550	generic undocumented error
551	wrong state
552	wrong mode
553	context already activated
554	stack already active
555	activation failed
556	context not opened
557	cannot setup socket
558	cannot resolve DN
559	time-out in opening socket
560	cannot open socket
561	remote disconnected or time-out
562	connection failed
563	tx error
564	already listening
FTP related errors (only if command **#SELINT=*2*** has been issued - see **§3.5.2.1.1**)**:**	
600	generic undocumented error
601	wrong state
602	can not activate
603	can not resolve name
604	can not allocate control socket
605	can not connect control socket
606	bad or no response from server
607	not connected
608	already connected
609	context down
610	no photo available
611	can not send photo

Numeric Format	Verbose Format
612	resource used by other instance
Network survey errors: (only if command **#SELINT=*2*** has been issued - see **§3.5.2.1.1**)**:**	
657	Network survey error (No Carrier)*
658	Network survey error (Busy)*
659	Network survey error (Wrong request)*
660	Network survey error (Aborted)*
SAP related errors: (only if command **#SELINT=*2*** has been issued - see **§3.5.2.1.1**)**:**	
731	Unspecified
732	Activation command is busy
733	Activation started with CMUX off
734	Activation started on invalid CMUX
736	Remote SIM already active
737	Invalid parameter

*(values in parentheses are GSM 04.08 cause codes)

3.2.2.2 Message Service Failure Result Code - +CMS ERROR: <err>

This is NOT a command, it is the error response to +Cxxx GSM 07.05 commands
Syntax: **+CMS ERROR: <err>**
Parameter: **<err>** - numeric error code. The **<err>** values are reported in the table:

Numeric Format	Meaning
0...127	GSM 04.11 Annex E-2 values
128...255	GSM 03.40 sub clause 9.2.3.22 values
300	ME failure
301	SMS service of ME reserved
302	operation not allowed
303	operation not supported
304	invalid PDU mode parameter
305	invalid text mode parameter
310	SIM not inserted
311	SIM PIN required
312	PH-SIM PIN required
313	SIM failure
314	SIM busy
315	SIM wrong
316	SIM PUK required
317	SIM PIN2 required
318	SIM PUK2 required
320	memory failure
321	invalid memory index
322	memory full
330	SMSC address unknown
331	no network service
332	network time-out
500	unknown error

3.2.3 Information Responses And Result Codes

The TA response, in case of verbose response format enabled, for the previous examples command line could be as shown below:

- information response to **+CMD1?** **<CR><LF>+CMD1:2,1,10<CR><LF>**
- information response to **+CMD1=?** **<CR><LF>+CMD1(0-2),(0,1),(0-15)<CR><LF>**
- final result code **<CR><LF>OK<CR><LF>**

Moreover there are other two types of result codes:

- *result code*s that inform about progress of TA operation (e.g. connection establishment **CONNECT**)
- *result code*s that indicate occurrence of an event not directly associated with issuance of a command from TE (e.g. ring indication **RING**).

Here the basic result codes according to ITU-T V25Ter recommendation

Result Codes	
Numeric form	Verbose form
0	OK
1	CONNECT or CONNECT <text>[3]
2	RING
3	NO CARRIER
4	ERROR
5	CONNECT 1200[4]
6	NO DIALTONE
7	BUSY
8	NO ANSWER
10	CONNECT 2400[4]
11	CONNECT 4800[4]
12	CONNECT 9600[4]
15	CONNECT 14400[4]
23	CONNECT 1200/75[4]

[3] For SELINT 0,1 <text> is only “300”; for SELINT 2 <text> can be”300”, “1200”, “2400”, “4800”, “9600”, “14400” or “1200/75”
[4] Valid for SELINT 0,1 only

3.2.4 Command Response Time-Out

Every command issued to the Telit modules returns a result response, if response codes are enabled (default). The time needed to process the given command and return the response varies, depending on the command type. Commands that do not interact with the SIM or the network, and involve only internal set up settings or readings, have an immediate response. Commands that interact with the SIM or the network could take many seconds to send a response, depending on SIM configuration (e.g., number of contacts stored in the phonebook, number of stored SMS), or on the network the command may interact with.

In the table below are listed only the commands whose interaction with the SIM or the network could lead to long response timings. When not otherwise specified, timing is referred to set command.
For phonebook and SMS writing and reading related commands, timing is referred to commands issued after phonebook sorting is completed.
For DTMF sending and dialling commands timing is referred to module registered on network ("AT+CREG?" answer is "+CREG: 0,1" or "+CREG: 0,5").
For Python commands, timing is referred to commands issued with module in idle, flash memory not full and not fragmented, and after the first Python command. The first Python command to be issued causes a system initialization that could last a couple of minutes. Baud rate is fixed at 115200.

Command	Estimated maximum time to get response (Seconds)
+COPS	30 (test command)
+CLCK	15 (SS operation) 5 (FDN enabling/disabling)
+CLAC	5
+CPWD	15 (SS operation) 5 (PIN modification)
+CLIP	15 (read command)
+CLIR	15 (read command)
+CCFC	15
+CCWA	15
+CHLD	30
+CPIN	5
+CPBS	5 (FDN enabling/disabling)
+CPBR	5 (single reading) 15 (complete reading of a 250 records full phonebook)
+CPBF	10 (string present in a 250 records full phonebook) 5(string not present)
+CPBW	5
+CACM	5
+CAMM	5
+CPUC	5

Command	Estimated maximum time to get response (Seconds)
+VTS	20 (transmission of full "1234567890*#ABCD" string with no delay between tones, default duration)
+CSCA	5 (read and set commands)
+CSAS	5
+CRES	5
+CMGS	60 after CTRL-Z; 1 to get '>' prompt
+CMSS	60 after CTRL-Z; 1 to get '>' prompt
+CMGW	5 after CTRL-Z; 1 to get '>' prompt
+CMGD	5 (single SMS cancellation) 25 (cancellation of 50 SMS)
+CMGR	5
+CMGL	20 (full listing of 50 SMS)
+CGACT	5
+CGATT	10
D	30 (voice call) Timeout set with ATS7 (data call)
A	30 (voice call) Timeout set with ATS7 (data call)
H	30
+CHUP	5
+COPN	10
+CPOL	10 (set command; read command of 84 records)
+CRSM	5
+FRH	Timeout set with ATS7
+FTH	Timeout set with ATS7
+FRM	Timeout set with ATS7
+FTM	Timeout set with ATS7
+FRS	Timeout set with the command itself
+FTS	Timeout set with the command itself
#MBN	10
#TONE	5 (if no duration specified)
#ADC	5
#EMAILD	20
#EMAILACT	150
#SEMAIL	170 (context activation + DNS resolution)
#MSCLASS	15
#SPN	5
#STSR	10
#CCID	5
#GPRS	150
#SKTD	140 (DNS resolution + timeout set with AT#SKTCT)

Command	Estimated maximum time to get response (Seconds)
#SKTOP	290 (context activation + DNS resolution + timeout set with AT#SKTCT)
#QDNS	20
#FTPOPEN	100
#FTPCLOSE	500 (timeout set with AT#FTPTO, in case no response is received from server)
#FTPTYPE	500 (timeout set with AT#FTPTO, in case no response is received from server)
#FTPDELE	500 (timeout set with AT#FTPTO, in case no response is received from server)
#FTPPWD	500 (timeout set with AT#FTPTO, in case no response is received from server)
#FTPCWD	500 (timeout set with AT#FTPTO, in case no response is received from server)
#FTPLIST	500 (timeout set with AT#FTPTO, in case no response is received from server) + time to get listing
#FTPPUT	500 (timeout set with AT#FTPTO, in case no response is received from server)
#FTPGET	500 (timeout set with AT#FTPTO, in case no response is received from server)
#SGACT	150
#SH	3
#SD	140 (DNS resolution + connection timeout set with AT#SCFG)
#CSURV	10 to start data output; 120 seconds to complete scan
#CSURVC	10 to start data output; 120 seconds to complete scan
#CSURVU	10 to start data output; 120 seconds to complete scan
#CSURVUC	10 to start data output; 120 seconds to complete scan
#CSURVB	10 to start data output; 120 seconds to complete scan
#CSURVBC	10 to start data output; 120 seconds to complete scan
#CSURVP	10 to start data output; 120 seconds to

Command	Estimated maximum time to get response (Seconds)
	complete scan
#CSURVPC	10 to start data output; 120 seconds to complete scan
#LSCRIPT	10 (40 files, 10 Kbyte each)
#REBOOT	5
#RSCRIPT	30 seconds for a 100 Kbyte file 30 seconds timeout and ERROR message if no bytes are received on the serial line
#WSCRIPT	35 seconds for a 100 Kbyte file 30 seconds timeout and ERROR message if no bytes are sent on the serial line and the file has not been completely sent
#DSCRIPT	120
$GPSAI	5
$GPSPAR	5

3.2.5 Command Issuing Timing

The chain Command -> Response shall always be respected and a new command must not be issued before the module has terminated all the sending of its response result code (whatever it may be).
This applies especially to applications that “sense” the **OK** text and therefore may send the next command before the complete code **<CR><LF>OK<CR><LF>** is sent by the module.
It is advisable anyway to wait for at least 20ms between the end of the reception of the response and the issue of the next AT command.
If the response codes are disabled and therefore the module does not report any response to the command, then at least the 20ms pause time shall be respected.
During command mode, due to hardware limitations, under severe CPU load the serial port can loose some characters if placed in autobauding at high speeds. Therefore if you encounter this problem fix the baud rate with **+IPR** command.

3.3 Storage

3.3.1 Factory Profile And User Profiles

The Telit wireless modules stores the values set by several commands in the internal non volatile memory (NVM), allowing to remember this setting even after power off. In the NVM these values are set either as **factory profile** or as **user profiles**: there are **two customizable user profiles** and **one factory profile** in the NVM of the device: by default the device will start with user profile 0 equal to factory profile.
For backward compatibility each profile is divided into two sections, one **base section** which was historically the one that was saved and restored in early releases of code, and the **extended section** which includes all the remaining values.

The **&W** command is used to save the actual values of **both sections** of profiles into the NVM user profile.
Commands **&Y** and **&P** are both used to set the profile to be loaded at startup. **&Y** instructs the device to load at startup only the **base section**. **&P** instructs the device to load at startup the full profile: **base + extended sections**.
The **&F** command resets to factory profile values only the command of the base section of profile, while the **&F1** resets to factory profile values the full set of base + extended section commands.

The values set by other commands are stored in NVM outside the profile: some of them are stored always, without issuing any **&W**, some other are stored issuing specific commands (**+CSAS**, **#SLEDSAV**, **#VAUXSAV**, **#SKTSAV**, **#ESAV** and **$GPSSAV**); all of these values are read at power-up.

The values set by following commands are stored in the profile base section; if **#SELINT=2** they depend on the specific CMUX instance:

GSM DATA MODE	+CBST
AUTOBAUD	+IPR
COMMAND ECHO	E
RESULT MESSAGES	Q
VERBOSE MESSAGES	V
EXTENDED MESSAGES	X
FLOW CONTROL OPTIONS	&K, +IFC
DSR (C107) OPTIONS	&S
DTR (C108) OPTIONS	&D
DCD (C109) OPTIONS	&C
RI (C125) OPTIONS	\R
POWER SAVING	+CFUN
DEFAULT PROFILE	&Y0
S REGISTERS	S0;S1;S2;S3;S4;S5;S7;S12;S25;S30;S38
CHARACTER FORMAT	+ICF

The values set by following commands are stored in the profile extended section and, if the newer AT command interface style has been selected (see **#SELINT=2**), they depend on the specific CMUX instance (see **+CMUX**):

+FCLASS	+ILRR	+DR
+CSCS	+CR	+CRLP
+CRC	+CSNS	+CVHU
+CREG	+CLIP	+CLIR
+CCWA	+CUSD	+CAOC
+CSSN	+CIND	+CMER
+CPBS	+CMEE	+CGREG
+CGEREP	+CMGF	+CSDH
+CNMI	#QSS	#ACAL[5]
#TEMPMON[6]	#ACALEXT	#ECAM
#SMOV	#MWI	#NITZ
#SKIPESC	#E2ESC	#STIA
$GPSNMUN		

The values set by following commands are stored in the profile extended section and they don't depend on the specific CMUX instance (see **+CMUX**):

+CALM	+CRSL	+CMUT[5]
+CLVL[5]	+VTD	+CSCB[7]
#CAP[5]	#SRS[5]	#SRP[5]
#STM[5]	#DVI	#E2SMSRI
#DAC	#CODEC	#SHFEC[5]
#HFMICG[5]	#HSMICG	#SHFSD[5]
#SPKMUT	#NITZ	#E2SLRI
#SIMDET	#TEMPMON[6]	#PSEL
#HFRECG	#HSRECG	#SHFAGC
#SHSAGC	#SHSEC	#SHSNR
#SHFNR	#SHSSD	#TSVOL
#CPUMODE		

The values set by following commands are automatically stored in NVM, without issuing any storing command and independently from the profile (unique values), and are automatically restored at startup:

#SELINT	+COPS[8]	+CGCLASS
+CGDCONT	+CGQMIN	+CGQREQ
#REGMODE	#PLMNODE	#COPSMODE
#DIALMODE	#BND	#AUTOBND
#ENS	#SCFG	
#ENHSIM	#AUTOATT	#TXMONMODE
#TTY	#ICMP	#GSMCONT
#NWSCANTMR	#SMSMODE	#DNS
#TCPMAXDAT	#TCPREASS	

The values set by following commands are stored in NVM on demand, issuing specific commands and independently from the profile:

+CSCA	+CSMP	+CSCB

stored by +CSAS[9] command and restored by +CRES[9] command

[5] If **#SELINT=2** they depend on the CMUX 0 instance only
[6] It is partially stored in NVM, moreover only a part of it can depend on the specific **CMUX** instance; see command description.
[7] +CSCB is still stored in the profile extended section only for backward compatibility issues: its actual storing and restoring are accomplished issuing **+CSAS** and **+CRES**
[8] It is partially stored in NVM; see command description.
[9] Both commands **+CSAS** (see §3.x.3.2.5) and **+CRES** (see §3.x.3.2.6) deal with non-volatile memory, intending for it either the NVM and the SIM storage.

#SLED
stored by #SLEDSAV[10] command

#VAUX
stored by #VAUXSAV[11] command

#USERID	#PASSW	#PKTSZ
#DSTO	#SKTTO	#SKTSET#SKTCT

stored by #SKTSAV command and automatically restored at startup; factory default valutes are restored by #SKTRST command

#ESMTP	#EADDR	#EUSER
#EPASSW		

stored by #ESAV command and automatically restored at startup; factory default valutes are restored by #ERST command.

$GPSP	$GPSD	$GPSAT
$GPSAP	$GPSS	$GPSCON

stored by $GPSSAV command and automatically restored at startup; factory default valutes are restored by $GPSRST command

[10] Valid for **#SELINT=2** only.
[11] Valid for **#SELINT=2** only.

3.4 AT Commands Availability Table

The following table lists the AT commands set and matches the availability of every single command versus the Telit wireless module family. It deals with backward compatibility issues too, showing the availability of every single command depending on selected interface style (**#SELINT**).

COMMAND	GM862 - QUAD	GM862-QUAD-PY	GM862-GPS	GE863-QUAD &GE863-PRO[3]	GE863-PY & GE863-SIM	GE863-GPS	GE864-AUTO	GE864-QUAD & GC864-QUAD	GC864-PY & GE864-PY	Function	Page
Command Line General Format - Command Line Prefixes											
AT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Starting A Command Line	31
A/	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Last Command Automatic Repetition Prefix	31
General Configuration Commands - AT Interface Backward Compatibility											
#SELINT	•	•	•	•[12]	•	•		•	•	Select Interface Style	33
Hayes AT Commands - Generic Modem Control											
&F	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Set To Factory-Defined Configuration	34
Z	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Soft Reset	34
+FCLASS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Select Active Service Class	34
&Y	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Designate A Default Reset Basic Profile	35
&P	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Designate A Default Reset Full Profile	35
&W	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Store Current Configuration	36
&Z	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Store Telephone Number In The Module Internal Phonebook	36
&N	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Display Internal Phonebook Stored Numbers	36
+GMI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Manufacturer Identification	36
+GMM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Model Identification	37
+GMR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Revision Identification	37
+GCAP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Capabilities List	37
+GSN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Serial Number	37
&V	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Display Current Base Configuration And Profile	37
&V0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Display Current Configuration And Profile	38
&V1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S Registers Display	38
&V3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Extended S Registers Display	38
&V2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Display Last Connection Statistics	39
\V	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Single Line Connect Message	39
+GCI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Country Of Installation	39
%L	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Line Signal Level	39
%Q	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Line Quality	40
L	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Speaker Loudness	40
M	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Speaker Mode	40
Hayes AT Commands - DTE-Modem Interface Control											
E	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Command Echo	40
Q	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Quiet Result Codes	40
V	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Response Format	41
X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Extended Result Codes	42
I	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Identification Information	43
&C	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Data Carrier Detect (DCD) Control	43
&D	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Data Terminal Ready (DTR) Control	43
\Q	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Standard Flow Control	45

[12] GE863-PRO3 does not support selint command

COMMAND	GM862 - QUAD	GM862-QUAD-PY	GM862-GPS	GE863-QUAD &GE863-PRO[3]	GE863-PY & GE863-SIM	GE863-GPS	GE864-AUTO	GE864-QUAD & GC864-QUAD	GC864-PY & GE864-PY	Function	Page
&K	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Flow Control	45
&S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Data Set Ready (DSR) Control	46
\R	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ring (RI) Control	46
+IPR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Fixed DTE Interface Rate	47
+IFC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	DTE-Modem Local Flow Control	48
+ILRR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	DTE-Modem Local Rate Reporting	49
+ICF	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	DTE-Modem Character Framing	49
Hayes AT Commands - Call Control											
D	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Dial	50
T	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Tone Dial	54
P	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Pulse Dial	55
A	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Answer	55
H	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Disconnect	55
O	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Return To On Line Mode	55
&G	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Guard Tone	56
&Q	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sync/Async Mode	56
Hayes AT Commands - Modulation Control											
+MS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Modulation Selection	56
%E	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Line Quality Monitor And Auto Retrain Or Fallback/Fallforward	57
Hayes AT Commands - Compression Control											
+DS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Data Compression	57
+DR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Data Compression Reporting	57
Hayes AT Commands - Break Control											
\B	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Transmit Break To Remote	58
\K	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Break Handling	58
\N	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Operating Mode	58
Hayes AT Commands - S Parameters											
S0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Number Of Rings To Auto Answer	59
S1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ring Counter	60
S2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Escape Character	60
S3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Command Line Termination Character	61
S4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Response Formatting Character	62
S5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Command Line Editing Character	63
S7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Connection Completion Time-Out	63
S12	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Escape Prompt Delay	64
S25	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Delay To DTR Off	65
S30	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Disconnect Inactivity Timer	66
S38	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Delay Before Forced Hang Up	66
ETSI GSM 07.07 - General											
+CGMI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Request Manufacturer Identification	68
+CGMM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Request Model Identification	68
+CGMR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Request Revision Identification	68
+CGSN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Request Product Serial Number Identification	69
+CSCS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Select TE Character Set	69
+CIMI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Request International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI)	70
+CMUX	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Multiplexing Mode	70
+WS46	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	PCCA STD-101 Select Wireless Network	71
ETSI GSM 07.07 - Call Control											
+CHUP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Hang Up Call	71
+CBST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Select Bearer Service Type	71
+CRLP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Radio Link Protocol	73
+CR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Service Reporting Control	74
+CEER	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Extended Error Report	75
+CRC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cellular Result Codes	76
+CSNS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Single Numbering Scheme	77

COMMAND	GM862 - QUAD	GM862-QUAD-PY	GM862-GPS	GE863-QUAD &GE863-PRO[3]	GE863-PY & GE863-SIM	GE863-GPS	GE864-AUTO	GE864-QUAD & GC864-QUAD	GC864-PY & GE864-PY	Function	Page
+CVHU	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Voice Hang Up Control	77
ETSI GSM 07.07 - Network Service Handling											
+CNUM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Subscriber Number	78
+COPN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Read Operator Names	79
+CREG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Network Registration Report	80
+COPS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Operator Selection	83
+CLCK	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Facility Lock/Unlock	87
@CLCK	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Facility Improved Lock/Unlock	89
+CPWD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Change Facility Password	91
+CLIP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Calling Line Identification Presentation	92
+CLIR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Calling Line Identification Restriction	95
+CCFC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Call Forwarding Number And Conditions	96
+CCWA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Call Waiting	97
+CHLD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Call Holding Services	101
+CUSD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data	102
+CAOC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Advice Of Charge	104
+CLCC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	List Current Calls	106
+CSSN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	SS Notification	108
+CCUG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Closed User Group Supplementary Service Control	110
+CPOL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Preferred Operator List	111
ETSI GSM 07.07 - Mobile Equipment Control											
+CPAS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Phone Activity Status	111
+CFUN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Set Phone Functionality	112
+CPIN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Enter PIN	114
+CSQ	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Signal Quality	120
+CIND	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Indicator Control	121
+CMER	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mobile Equipment Event Reporting	123
+CPBS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Select Phonebook Memory Storage	123
+CPBR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Read Phonebook Entries	125
+CPBF	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Find Phonebook Entries	128
+CPBW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Write Phonebook Entry	129
+CCLK	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Clock Management	131
+CALA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Alarm Management	133
+CRSM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Restricted SIM Access	137
+CALM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Alert Sound Mode	138
+CRSL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ringer Sound Level	139
+CLVL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Loudspeaker Volume Level	141
+CMUT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Microphone Mute Control	142
+CACM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Accumulated Call Meter	143
+CAMM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Accumulated Call Meter Maximum	144
+CPUC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Price Per Unit And Currency Table	145
+CLAC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Available AT commands	146
+CALD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Delete Alarm	146
+CCID	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Read ICCID (Integrated Circuit Card Identification)	147
ETSI GSM 07.07 - Mobile Equipment Errors											
+CMEE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Report Mobile Equipment Error	147
ETSI GSM 07.07 - Voice Control											
+VTS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	DTMF Tones Transmission	148
+VTD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Tone Duration	149
ETSI GSM 07.07 - Commands For GPRS											
+CGCLASS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	GPRS Mobile Station Class	150
+CGATT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	GPRS Attach Or Detach	151
+CGEREP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	GPRS Event Reporting	152
+CGREG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	GPRS Network Registration Status	153

COMMAND	GM862-QUAD	GM862-QUAD-PY	GM862-GPS	GE863-QUAD &GE863-PRO[3]	GE863-PY & GE863-SIM	GE863-GPS	GE864-AUTO	GE864-QUAD & GC864-QUAD	GC864-PY & GE864-PY	Function	Page
+CGDCONT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Define PDP Context	155
+CGQMIN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Quality Of Service Profile (Minimum Acceptable)	157
+CGQREQ	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Quality Of Service Profile (Requested)	160
+CGACT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	PDP Context Activate Or Deactivate	162
+CGPADDR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Show PDP Address	163
+CGDATA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Enter Data State	165
ETSI GSM 07.07 - Commands For Battery Charger											
+CBC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Battery Charge	166
ETSI GSM 07.05 - General Configuration											
+CSMS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Select Message Service	169
+CPMS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Preferred Message Storage	170
+CMGF	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Message Format	173
ETSI GSM 07.05 - Message Configuration											
+CSCA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Service Center Address	174
+CSMP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Set Text Mode Parameters	175
+CSDH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Show Text Mode Parameters	180
+CSCB	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Select Cell Broadcast Message Types	181
+CSAS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Save Settings	183
+CRES	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Restore Settings	184
ETSI GSM 07.05 - Message Receiving And Reading											
+CNMI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment	185
+CMGL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	List Messages	196
@CMGL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	List Messages Improved	202
+CMGR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Read Message	204
@CMGR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Read Message Improved	211
ETSI GSM 07.05 - Message Sending And Writing											
+CMGS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Send Message	215
+CMSS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Send Message From Storage	222
+CMGW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Write Message To Memory	223
+CMGD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Delete Message	230
FAX AT Commands - General Configuration											
+FMI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Manufacturer ID	233
+FMM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Model ID	233
+FMR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Revision ID	233
FAX AT Commands - Transmission/Reception Control											
+FTS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Stop Transmission And Pause	233
+FRS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Wait For Receive Silence	234
+FTM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Transmit Data Modulation	234
+FRM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Receive Data Modulation	234
+FTH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Transmit Data With HDLC Framing	235
+FRH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Receive Data With HDLC Framing	236
FAX AT Commands - Serial Port Control											
+FLO	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Select Flow Control Specified By Type	236
+FPR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Select Serial Port Rate	237
+FDD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Double Escape Character Replacement Control	237
Custom AT Commands - General Configuration											
+PACSP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Network Selection Menu Availability	238
#CGMI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Manufacturer Identification	238
#CGMM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Model Identification	238
#CGMR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Revision Identification	239
#CGSN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Product Serial Number Identification	239
#CIMI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI)	239
#CCID	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Read ICCID (Integrated Circuit Card	239

COMMAND	GM862-QUAD	GM862-QUAD-PY	GM862-GPS	GE863-QUAD &GE863-PRO[3]	GE863-PY & GE863-SIM	GE863-GPS	GE864-AUTO	GE864-QUAD & GC864-QUAD	GC864-PY & GE864-PY	Function	Page
										Identification)	
#SPN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Service Provider Name	240
#CEER	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Extended Numeric Error Report	240
#CAP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Change Audio Path	242
#SRS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Select Ringer Sound	243
#SRP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Select Ringer Path	245
#STM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Signaling Tones Mode	246
#TONE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Tone Playback	247
#TSVOL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Tone Classes Volume	247
#REGMODE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Select Registration Operation Mode	249
#SMSMODE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	SMS Commands Operation Mode	249
#PLMNMODE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	PLMN List Selection	250
#PCT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Display PIN Counter	250
#SHDN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Software Shut Down	251
#Z	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Extended Reset	251
#WAKE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Wake From Alarm Mode	251
#QTEMP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Query Temperature Overflow	253
#TEMPMON	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Temperature Monitor	254
#SGPO	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Set General Purpose Output	256
#GGPI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	General Purpose Input	256
#GPIO	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	General Purpose Input/Output Pin Control	257
#SLED	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	STAT_LED GPIO Setting	261
#SLEDSAV	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Save STAT_LED GPIO Setting	261
#DVI	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	Digital Voiceband Interface	261
#E2SMSRI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	SMS Ring Indicator	262
#ADC	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	Analog/Digital Converter Input	263
#DAC				•	•	•		•	•	Digital/Analog Converter Control	265
#VAUX				•	•	•	•	•	•	Auxiliary Voltage Output Control	266
#VAUXSAV				•	•	•	•	•	•	#VAUX Saving	268
#V24CFG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	V24 Output Pins Configuration	268
#V24	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	V24 Output Pins Control	268
#AXE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	AXE Pin Reading	269
#TXMONMODE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	TTY-CTM-DSP Operating Mode	270
#CBC	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	Battery and Charger Status	270
#AUTOATT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	GPRS Auto-Attach Property	271
#MSCLASS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Multislot Class Control	272
#MONI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cell Monitor	273
#SERVINFO	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Serving Cell Information	278
#COPSMODE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	+COPS Mode	279
#QSS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Query SIM Status	280
#DIALMODE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ATD Dialing Mode	281
#ACAL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Automatic Call	283
#ACALEXT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Extended Automatic Call	284
#ECAM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Extended Call Monitoring	284
#SMOV	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	SMS Overflow	286
#MBN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mailbox Numbers	287
#MWI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Message Waiting Indicator	288
#CODEC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Audio Codec	289
#SHFEC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Handsfree Echo Canceller	290
#HFMICG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Handsfree Microphone Gain	291
#HSMICG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Handset Microphone Gain	292
#SHFSD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Set Headset Sidetone	293
#SPKMUT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Speaker Mute Control	294
#HFRECG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Handsfree Receiver Gain	294
#HSRECG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Handset Receiver Gain	294
#PRST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Audio Profile Factory Configuration	295

COMMAND	GM862-QUAD	GM862-QUAD-PY	GM862-GPS	GE863-QUAD &GE863-PRO[3]	GE863-PY & GE863-SIM	GE863-GPS	GE864-AUTO	GE864-QUAD & GC864-QUAD	GC864-PY & GE864-PY	Function	Page
#PSAV	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Audio Profile Configuration Save	295
#PSEL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Audio Profile Selection	296
#PSET	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Audio Profile Setting	296
#SHFAGC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Handsfree Automatic Gain Control	297
#SHFNR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Handsfree Noise Reduction	297
#SHSAGC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Handset Automatic Gain	298
#SHSEC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Handset Echo Canceller	298
#SHSNR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Handset Noise Reduction	299
#SHSSD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Set Handset Sidetone	299
#/	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Repeat Last Command	299
#NITZ	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Network Timezone	299
#ENS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Enhanced Network Selection	301
#BND	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Select Band	302
#AUTOBND	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Automatic Band Selection	303
#SKIPESC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Skip Escape Sequence	304
#E2ESC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Escape Sequence Guard Time	305
#GAUTH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	PPP-GPRS Connection Authentication Type	306
#GPPPCFG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	PPP-GPRS Parameters Configuration	307
#RTCSTAT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	RTC Status	308
#GSMAD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	GSM Antenna Detection	309
#SIMDET	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	SIM Detection Mode	310
#ENHSIM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	SIM Enhanced Speed	311
#TTY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Teletype Writer Support	312
#CPUMODE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	CPU Clock Mode	312
#GSMCONT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	GSM Context Definition	312
#CGPADDR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Show Address	313
#NWSCANTMR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Network Selection Timer	314
Custom AT Commands - General Configuration - Special Issues											
#OSC32KHZ							•			External 32kHz Oscillator	315
Custom AT Commands - Multisocket											
#SS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Status	315
#SI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Info	316
#SGACT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Context Activation	317
#SH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Shutdown	318
#SCFG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Configuration	319
#SCFGEXT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Configuration Extended	320
#SD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Dial	321
#SO	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Restore	322
#SL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Listen	323
#SA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Accept	323
#SRECV	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Receive Data In Command Mode	324
#SSEND	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Send Data In Command Mode	325
Custom AT Commands - FTP											
#FTPTO	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FTP Time-Out	326
#FTPOPEN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FTP Open	326
#FTPCLOSE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FTP Close	327
#FTPPUT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FTP Put	327
#FTPGET	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FTP Get	328
#FTPTYPE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FTP Type	329
#FTPMSG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FTP Read Message	330
#FTPDELE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FTP Delete	330
#FTPPWD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FTP Print Working Directory	330
#FTPCWD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FTP Change Working Directory	331
#FTPLIST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	FTP List	331
Custom AT Commands - Enhanced Easy GPRS® Extension											
#USERID	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Authentication User ID	332

COMMAND	GM862-QUAD	GM862-QUAD-PY	GM862-GPS	GE863-QUAD &GE863-PRO[3]	GE863-PY & GE863-SIM	GE863-GPS	GE864-AUTO	GE864-QUAD & GC864-QUAD	GC864-PY & GE864-PY	Function	Page
#PASSW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Authentication Password	333
#PKTSZ	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Packet Size	334
#DSTO	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Data Sending Time-Out	335
#SKTTO	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Inactivity Time-Out	336
#SKTSET	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Definition	338
#SKTOP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Open	340
#QDNS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Query DNS	341
#CACHEDNS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	DNS Response Caching	342
#DNS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Manual DNS Selection	342
#SKTCT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket TCP Connection Time-Out	344
#SKTSAV	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Parameters Save	345
#SKTRST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Parameters Reset	346
#GPRS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	GPRS fext Activation	346
#SKTD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Dial	349
#SKTL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Listen	352
@SKTL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Listen Improved	356
#E2SLRI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Socket Listen Ring Indicator	358
#FRWL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Firewall Setup	358
#GDATAVOL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	GPRS Data Volume	360
#ICMP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ICMP Support	362
#TCPMAXDAT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Maximum TCP Payload Size	362
#TCPREASS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	TCP Reassembly	363
Custom AT Commands - E-Mail Management											
#ESMTP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	E-mail SMTP Server	363
#EADDR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	E-mail Sender Address	364
#EUSER	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	E-mail Authentication User Name	365
#EPASSW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	E-mail Authentication Password	366
#SEMAIL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	E-mail Sending With GPRS Context Activation	367
#EMAILACT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	E-mail GPRS Context Activation	369
#EMAILD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	E-mail Sending	371
#ESAV	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	E-mail Parameters Save	373
#ERST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	E-mail Parameters Reset	374
#EMAILMSG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	SMTP Read Message	375
Custom AT Commands - Easy Scan® Extension											
#CSURV	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Network Survey	375
#CSURVC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Network Survey (Numeric Format)	381
#CSURVU	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Network Survey Of User Defined Channels	387
#CSURVUC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Network Survey Of User Defined Channels (Numeric Format)	388
#CSURVB	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	BCCH Network Survey	390
#CSURVBC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	BCCH Network Survey (Numeric Format)	390
#CSURVF	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Network Survey Format	391
#CSURVNLF	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	<CR><LF> Removing On Easy Scan® Commands Family	392
#CSURVEXT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Extended Network Survey	393
#CSURVP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	PLMN Network Survey	393
#CSURVPC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	PLMN Network Survey (Numeric Format)	394
Custom AT Commands - SIM Toolkit											
#STIA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	SIM Toolkit Interface Activation	394
#STGI	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	SIM Toolkit Get Information	399
#STSR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	SIM Toolkit Send Response	404
Jammed Detect & Report AT commands											

COMMAND	GM862 - QUAD	GM862-QUAD-PY	GM862-GPS	GE863-QUAD &GE863-PRO[3]	GE863-PY & GE863-SIM	GE863-GPS	GE864-AUTO	GE864-QUAD & GC864-QUAD	GC864-PY & GE864-PY	Function	Page
#JDR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Jammed Detect & Report	406
Custom AT Commands - Easy Script® Extension - Python Interpreter[13]											
#WSCRIPT		•	•		•	•	•		•	Write Script	409
#ESCRIPT		•	•		•	•	•		•	Select Active Script	411
#STARTMODESCR		•	•		•	•	•		•	Script Execution Start Mode	412
#EXECSCR		•	•		•	•	•		•	Execute Active Script	414
#RSCRIPT		•	•		•	•	•		•	Read Script	414
#LSCRIPT		•	•		•	•	•		•	List Script Names	415
#DSCRIPT		•	•		•	•	•		•	Delete Script	416
#REBOOT		•	•		•	•	•		•	Reboot	417
#CMUXSCR		•	•		•	•	•		•	CMUX Interface Enable	417
Custom AT Commands - GPS Application											
$GPSP			•			•				GPS Controller Power Management	418
$GPSR			•			•				GPS Reset	419
$GPSD			•			•				GPS Device Type Set	419
$GPSSW			•			•				GPS Software Version	422
$GPSAT			•			•				GPS Antenna Type Definition	420
$GPSAV			•			•				GPS Antenna Supply Voltage Readout	421
$GPSAI			•			•				GPS Antenna Current Readout	421
$GPSAP			•			•				GPS Antenna Protection	421
$GPSS[14]			•			•				GPS NMEA Serial Port Speed	422
$GPSNMUN			•			•				Unsolicited GPS NMEA Data Configuration	423
$GPSACP			•			•				GPS Actual Position Information	424
$GPSCON			•			•				Direct Access To GPS Module	425
$GPSPRG			•			•				Set The GPS Module In Programming Mode	426
$GPSPS			•			•				Set the GPS Module In Power Saving Mode	426
$GPSWK			•			•				Wake Up GPS From Power Saving Mode	427
$GPSSAV			•			•				Save GPS Parameters Configuration	427
$GPSRST			•			•				Restore Default GPS Parameters	427
$GPSCMODE			•			•				GPS Controller Disabled at Start-up With Charger Inserted	428
Custom AT Commands - SAP											
#RSEN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Remote SIM Enable	428
Custom AT Commands – Telefonica OpenGate M2M											
#OGCFG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	OG Protocol Parameters Configuration	430
#OGPLATCFG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	OG Platform Parameters Configuration	430
#OGBEGINMSG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	OG Total Message Creation Start	430
#OGBEGINOGMSG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	OGMessage Creation Start	430
#OGADDPAR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	OGMessage Parameter Insertion	430
#OGBEGINARRY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	OGMessage Array Insertion Start	430
#OGADDARRY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	OGMessage Array Parameter Insertion	430
#OGENDARRAY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	OGMessage Array Parameter Insertion End	430
#OGENDOGMSG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	OGMessage Creation End	430
#OGABORTMSG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Message Creation Abort	430
#OGENDMSG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Message Creation End	430
#OGSENDMSG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Send OG Total Message	430
#OGMSGSTATUS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Get Pending OGMessage's Status	430
#OGRETOGMSG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Decode Received OGMessage	430
#OGERASEALL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Erase OGMessage's Status List	430
#OGMSG	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	OGMessage Received Indication	430
#OGMSGTOUT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	OGMessage Sending Timeout Indication	430

[13] Python is a registered trademark of the Python Software Foundation.
[14] Available for the GPS producs with the following Order-Num.: 3990250689 and 3990250690

3.5 AT Commands References

3.5.1 Command Line General Format

3.5.1.1 Command Line Prefixes

3.5.1.1.1 Starting A Command Line - AT

AT - Starting A Command Line	**SELINT 0 / 1 / 2**
AT	The prefix **AT**, or **at**, is a two-character abbreviation (**ATtention**), always used to start a command line to be sent from TE to TA
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.1.1.2 Last Command Automatic Repetition - A/

A/ - Last Command Automatic Repetition	**SELINT 0 / 1 / 2**
A/	If the prefix **A/** or **a/** is issued, the MODULE immediately execute once again the body of the preceding command line. No editing is possible and no termination character is necessary. A command line may be repeated multiple times through this mechanism, if desired. If **A/** is issued before any command line has been executed, the preceding command line is assumed to have been empty (that results in an **OK** result code). Note: this command works only at fixed IPR. Note: the custom command **#/** has been defined: it causes the last command to be executed again too; but it doesn't need a fixed IPR.
Reference	V25ter

3.5.2 General Configuration Commands

3.5.2.1 AT Interface Backward Compatibility

There are some slight modifications amongst the AT interfaces of Telit products. In order to keep backward compatibility and on the same time to give the opportunity to the customer to get competitor compatibility, Telit modules offer the specific command **#SELINT** to switch the behaviour of the device and its AT command interface. It is up to the user to select the AT interface he prefers.

The following table shows which AT commands interface can be applied and is default for the specific product:

Product	#SELINT=0	#SELINT=1	#SELINT=2
GM862-QUAD (3990250659)	•(default)	•	•
GM862-QUAD-PY (3990250658)	•	•(default)	•
GM862-GPS (3990250657) (3990250689)	•	•	•(default)
GE863-QUAD (3990250662)	•	•(default)	•
GE863-PY (3990250661)	•	•(default)	•
GE863-SIM (3990250700)	•	•(default)	•
GE863-GPS (3990250660) (3990250690)	•	•	•(default)
GE863-PRO[3] (3990250698) (3990250691)			•(default)
GE864-QUAD (3990250648)	•	•	•(default)
GE864-PY (3990250650)	•	•	•(default)
GE864-AUTO (3990250701)			•(default)
GC864-QUAD (3990250675)	•	•	•(default)
GC864-PY (3990250676)	•	•	•(default)

3.5.2.1.1 Select Interface Style - #SELINT

#SELINT - Select Interface Style	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SELINT[=<v>]	Set command sets the AT command interface style depending on parameter **<v>**. Parameter: **<v>** - AT command interface style 0 - switches the AT command interface of the products, to the GM862-GSM and GM862-GPRS interface style 1 - switches the AT command interface of the products, to the GM862-PCS, PYTHON, QUAD-PY, TRIZIUM and GE863-QUAD, PY interface style 2 - switches the AT command interface style of the product, to the new products like GE864, GC864 and the GPS products[15] Note: If parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as read command.
AT#SELINT?	Read command reports the current interface style.
AT#SELINT=?	Test command reports the available range of values for parameter **<v>**.
Note	It's suggested to reboot the module after every **#SELINT** setting.

#SELINT - Select Interface Style	SELINT 2
AT#SELINT=[<v>]	Set command sets the AT command interface style depending on parameter **<v>**. Parameter: **<v>** - AT command interface style 0 - switches the AT command interface of the products, to the GM862-GSM and GM862-GPRS interface style 1 - switches the AT command interface of the products, to the GM862-PCS, PYTHON, QUAD-PY, TRIZIUM and GE863-QUAD, PY interface style 2 - switches the AT command interface style of the product, to the new products like GE864, GC864 and the GPS products[12]
AT#SELINT?	Read command reports the current interface style.
AT#SELINT=?	Test command reports the available range of values for parameter **<v>**.
Note	It's suggested to reboot the module after every **#SELINT** setting.
Note	Issuing **AT#SELINT=<v>** when the GSM 07.10 multiplexing protocol control channel has been enabled (see **+CMUX**) causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned.
Note	Issuing **AT#SELINT=<v>** when the ENS functionality has been previously enabled (see **#ENS**) causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned.

[15] Under the **#SELINT=2**, all the new functionalities like CMUX, SAP, Multisocket are available. Moreover, all the AT commands have been improved according to the ETSI specifications.

3.5.3 Hayes Compliant AT Commands

3.5.3.1 Generic Modem Control

3.5.3.1.1 Set To Factory-Defined Configuration - &F

&F - Set To Factory-Defined Configuration	**SELINT 0 / 1 / 2**
AT&F[<value>]	Execution command sets the configuration parameters to default values specified by manufacturer; it takes in consideration hardware configuration switches and other manufacturer-defined criteria. Parameter: **<value>**: 0 - just the factory profile base section parameters are considered. 1 - either the factory profile base section and the extended section are considered (full factory profile). Note: if parameter **<value>** is omitted, the command has the same behaviour as **AT&F0**
Reference	V25ter.

3.5.3.1.2 Soft Reset - Z

Z - Soft Reset	**SELINT 0 / 1 / 2**
ATZ[<n>]	Execution command loads the base section of the specified user profile and the extended section of the default factory profile. Parameter: **<n>** 0..1 - user profile number Note: any call in progress will be terminated. Note: if parameter **<n>** is omitted, the command has the same behaviour as **ATZ0**.
Reference	V25ter.

3.5.3.1.3 Select Active Service Class - +FCLASS

+FCLASS - Select Active Service Class	**SELINT 0 / 1 / 2**
AT+FCLASS=<n>	Set command sets the wireless module in specified connection mode (data, fax, voice), hence all the calls done afterwards will be data or voice. Parameter: **<n>**

+FCLASS - Select Active Service Class	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	0 - data 1 - fax class 1 8 - voice
AT+FCLASS?	Read command returns the current configuration value of the parameter **<n>**.
AT+FCLASS=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameters **<n>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.3.1.4 Default Reset Basic Profile Designation - &Y

&Y - Default Reset Basic Profile Designation	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&Y[<n>]	Execution command defines the basic profiles which will be loaded on startup. Parameter: **<n>** 0..1 - profile (default is 0): the wireless module is able to store 2 complete configurations (see **&W**). Note: differently from command **Z<n>**, which loads just once the desired profile, the one chosen through command **&Y** will be loaded on every startup. Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour as **AT&Y0**

3.5.3.1.5 Default Reset Full Profile Designation - &P

&P - Default Reset Full Profile Designation	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&P[<n>]	Execution command defines which full profile will be loaded on startup. Parameter: **<n>** 0..1 – profile number: the wireless module is able to store 2 full configurations (see command **&W**). Note: differently from command **Z<n>**, which loads just once the desired profile, the one chosen through command **&P** will be loaded on every startup. Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour as **AT&P0**
Reference	Telit Specifications

3.5.3.1.6 Store Current Configuration - &W

&W - Store Current Configuration	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&W[<n>]	Execution command stores on profile **<n>** the complete configuration of the device. Parameter: **<n>** 0..1 - profile Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour of **AT&W0**.

3.5.3.1.7 Store Telephone Number In The Module Internal Phonebook - &Z

&Z - Store Telephone Number In The Wireless Module Internal Phonebook	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&Z<n>=<nr>	Execution command stores in the record **<n>** the telephone number **<nr>**. The records cannot be overwritten, they must be cleared before rewriting. Parameters: **<n>** - phonebook record **<nr>** - telephone number (string type) Note: the wireless module has a built in non volatile memory in which 10 telephone numbers of a maximum 24 digits can be stored Note: to delete the record **<n>** the command **AT&Z<n>=<CR>** must be issued. Note: the records in the module memory can be viewed with the command **&N**, while the telephone number stored in the record ***n*** can be dialed by giving the command **ATDS=<*n*>**.

3.5.3.1.8 Display Internal Phonebook Stored Numbers - &N

&N - Display Internal Phonebook Stored Numbers	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&N[<n>]	Execution command returns the telephone number stored at the **<n>** position in the internal memory. Parameter: **<n>** - phonebook record number Note: if parameter **<n>** is omitted then all the internal records are shown.

3.5.3.1.9 Manufacturer Identification - +GMI

+GMI - Manufacturer Identification	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2

+GMI - Manufacturer Identification	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+GMI	Execution command returns the manufacturer identification. Note: this is one of the commands whose output differs depending on the last **#SELINT** setting.
Reference	V.25ter

3.5.3.1.10 Model Identification - +GMM

+GMM - Model Identification	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+GMM	Execution command returns the model identification.
Reference	V.25ter

3.5.3.1.11 Revision Identification - +GMR

+GMR - Revision Identification	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+GMR	Execution command returns the software revision identification.
Reference	V.25ter

3.5.3.1.12 Capabilities List - +GCAP

+GCAP - Capabilities List	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+GCAP	Execution command returns the equipment supported command set list. Where: **+CGSM**: GSM ETSI command set **+FCLASS**: Fax command set **+DS**: Data Service common modem command set **+MS**: Mobile Specific command set
Reference	V.25ter

3.5.3.1.13 Serial Number - +GSN

+GSN - Serial Number	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+GSN	Execution command returns the device board serial number. Note: The number returned is not the IMSI, it is only the board number
Reference	V.25ter

3.5.3.1.14 Display Current Base Configuration And Profile - &V

&V - Display Current Base Configuration And Profile	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&V	Execution command returns some of the base configuration parameters settings. Note: this is one of the commands whose output differs depending on the last **#SELINT** setting.

&V - Display Current Base Configuration And Profile	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	Note: the row of information about **CTS (C106) OPTIONS** is in the output of **&V** only for compatibility reasons and represents only a dummy value.

3.5.3.1.15 Display Current Configuration And Profile - &V0

&V0 - Display Current Configuration And Profile	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&V0	Execution command returns all the configuration parameters settings. Note: this command is the same as **&V**, it is included only for backwards compatibility. Note: this is one of the commands whose output differs depending on the last **#SELINT** setting. Note: the row of information about **CTS (C106) OPTIONS** is in the output of **&V0** only for compatibility reasons and represents only a dummy value.

3.5.3.1.16 S Registers Display - &V1

&V1 - S Registers Display	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&V1	Execution command returns the value of the **S** registers in decimal and hexadecimal value in the format: **REG DEC HEX** **<reg0><dec> <hex>** **<reg1><dec> <hex>** ... where **<reg*n*>** - **S** register number 000..005 007 012 025 038 **<dec>** - current value in decimal notation **<hex>** - current value in hexadecimal notation

3.5.3.1.17 Extended S Registers Display - &V3

&V3 - Extended S Registers Display	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&V3	Execution command returns the value of the **S** registers in decimal and hexadecimal value in the format: **REG DEC HEX** **<reg0> <dec> <hex>**

&V3 - Extended S Registers Display	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	<reg1> <dec> <hex> ... where **<reg*n*>** - **S** register number 000..005 007 012 025 030 038 **<dec>** - current value in decimal notation **<hex>** - current value in hexadecimal notation

3.5.3.1.18 Display Last Connection Statistics - &V2

&V2 - Display Last Connection Statistics	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&V2	Execution command returns the last connection statistics & connection failure reason.

3.5.3.1.19 Single Line Connect Message - \V

\V - Single Line Connect Message	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT\V<n>	Execution command set single line connect message. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - off 1 - on

3.5.3.1.20 Country Of Installation - +GCI

+GCI - Country Of Installation	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+GCI=<code>	Set command selects the installation country code according to ITU-T.35 Annex A. Parameter: **<code>** 59 - it currently supports only the Italy country code
AT+GCI?	Read command reports the currently selected country code.
AT+GCI=?	Test command reports the supported country codes.
Reference	V25ter.

3.5.3.1.21 Line Signal Level - %L

%L - Line Signal Level	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2

%L - Line Signal Level		SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT%L	It has no effect and is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems	

3.5.3.1.22 Line Quality - %Q

%Q - Line Quality		SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT%Q	It has no effect and is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems	

3.5.3.1.23 Speaker Loudness - L

L - Speaker Loudness		SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
ATL<n>	It has no effect and is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems	

3.5.3.1.24 Speaker Mode - M

M - Speaker Mode		SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
ATM<n>	It has no effect and is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems	

3.5.3.2 DTE - Modem Interface Control

3.5.3.2.1 Command Echo - E

E - Command Echo		SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
ATE[<n>]	Set command enables/disables the command echo. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - disables command echo 1 - enables command echo (factory default) , hence command sent to the device are echoed back to the **DTE** before the response is given. Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour of **ATE0**	
Reference	V25ter	

3.5.3.2.2 Quiet Result Codes - Q

Q - Quiet Result Codes		SELINT 0 / 1
ATQ[<n>]	Set command enables or disables the result codes. Parameter:	

Q - Quiet Result Codes	SELINT 0 / 1
	<n> 0 - enables result codes (factory default) 1 - every result code is replaced with a **<CR>** 2 - disables result codes Note: After issuing either **ATQ1** or **ATQ2** every information text transmitted in response to commands is not affected Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour as **ATQ0**
Example	*After issuing ATQ1* AT+CGACT=? **+CGACT: (0-1) *a <cr> ends the response*** After issuing ATQ2 AT+CGACT=? **+CGACT: (0-1) nothing is appended to the response**
Reference	V25ter

Q - Quiet Result Codes	SELINT 2
ATQ[<n>]	Set command enables or disables the result codes. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - enables result codes (factory default) 1 - disables result codes 2 - disables result codes (only for backward compatibility) Note: After issuing either **ATQ1** or **ATQ2** every information text transmitted in response to commands is not affected Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour of **ATQ0**
Example	*After issuing ATQ1 or ATQ2* AT+CGACT=? **+CGACT: (0-1) nothing is appended to the response**
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.2.3 Response Format - V

V - Response Format	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
ATV[<n>]	Set command determines the contents of the header and trailer transmitted with result codes and information responses. It also determines if result

V - Response Format	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	codes are transmitted in a numeric form or an alphanumeric form (see [§3.2.3 Information Responses And Result Codes] for the table of result codes). Parameter: **<n>** 0 - limited headers and trailers and numeric format of result codes information responses: **<text><CR><LF>** result codes: **<numeric code><CR>** 1 - full headers and trailers and verbose format of result codes (factory default) information responses: **<CR><LF>** **<text><CR><LF>** result codes: **<CR><LF>** **<verbose code><CR><LF>** Note: the **<text>** portion of information responses is not affected by this setting. Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour of ATV0
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.2.4 Extended Result Codes - X

X - Extended Result Codes	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
ATX[<n>]	Set command selects the result code messages subset used by the modem to inform the **DTE** of the result of the commands. Parameter: **<n>** - (factory default is 1) 0 - on entering dial-mode **CONNECT** result code is given; **OK**, **CONNECT**, **RING**, **NO CARRIER**, **ERROR**, **NO ANSWER** result codes are enabled . Dial tone and busy detection (**NO DIALTONE** and **BUSY** result codes) are disabled. 1..4 - on entering dial-mode **CONNECT <text>** result code is given; all the other result codes are enabled. Note: If parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour of

X - Extended Result Codes	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	ATX0
Note	For complete control on **CONNECT** response message see also **+DR** command.
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.2.5 Identification Information - I

I - Identification Information	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
ATI[<n>]	Execution command returns one or more lines of information text followed by a result code. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - numerical identifier 1 - module checksum 2 - checksum check result 3 - manufacturer 4 - product name 5 - DOB version Note: this is one of the commands whose output differs depending on the last **#SELINT** setting. Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour of **ATI0**
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.2.6 Data Carrier Detect (DCD) Control - &C

&C - Data Carrier Detect (DCD) Control	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&C[<n>]	Set command controls the RS232 **DCD** output behaviour. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - **DCD** remains **high** always. 1 - **DCD** follows the Carrier detect status: if carrier is detected **DCD** is high, otherwise **DCD** is **low**. (factory default) 2 - **DCD off** while disconnecting Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour of **AT&C0**
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.2.7 Data Terminal Ready (DTR) Control - &D

&D - Data Terminal Ready (DTR) Control	SELINT 0 / 1

&D - Data Terminal Ready (DTR) Control	SELINT 0 / 1
AT&D[<n>]	Set command controls the Module behaviour to the RS232 **DTR** transitions. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - device ignores **DTR** transitions (factory default) 1 - when the MODULE is connected, the **High** to **Low** transition of **DTR** pin sets the device in command mode, the current connection is NOT closed 2 - when the MODULE is connected , the **High** to **Low** transition of **DTR** pin sets the device in command mode and the current connection is closed 3 - device ignores **DTR** transitions 4 - **C108/1** operation is disabled 5 - **C108/1** operation is enabled; same behaviour as for **<n>=2** Note: if a connection has been set up issuing either **#SKTD** or **#SKTOP**, then **AT&D1** has the same effect as **AT&D2**. Note: if **AT&D2** has been issued and the **DTR** has been tied **low**, autoanswering is inhibited and it is possible to answer only issuing command **ATA.** Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour as **AT&D0**
Reference	V25ter

&D - Data Terminal Ready (DTR) Control	SELINT 2
AT&D[<n>]	Set command controls the Module behaviour to the RS232 **DTR** transitions. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - device ignores **DTR** transitions (factory default); if **+CVHU** current setting is **different from 2** then every setting **AT&D0** is equivalent to **AT&D5** 1 - when the MODULE is connected, the **High** to **Low** transition of **DTR** pin sets the device in command mode, the current connection is NOT closed; if **+CVHU** current setting is **different from 2** then issuing **AT&D1** is equivalent to **AT&D5** 2 - when the MODULE is connected , the **High** to **Low** transition of **DTR** pin sets the device in command mode and the current connection is closed; if **+CVHU** current setting is **different from 2** then issuing **AT&D2** is equivalent to **AT&D5** 3 - device ignores **DTR** transitions; if **+CVHU** current setting is **different from 2** then issuing **AT&D3** is equivalent to **AT&D5** 4 - **C108/1** operation is disabled; if **+CVHU** current setting is **different from 2** then issuing **AT&D4** is equivalent to **AT&D5** 5 - **C108/1** operation is enabled; same behaviour as for **<n>=2** Note: if a connection has been set up issuing either **#SKTD** or **#SKTOP**,

&D - Data Terminal Ready (DTR) Control	SELINT 2
	then **AT&D1** has the same effect as **AT&D2**. Note: if **AT&D2** has been issued and the **DTR** has been tied **Low**, autoanswering is inhibited and it is possible to answer only issuing command **ATA**. Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour of **AT&D0**
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.2.8 Standard Flow Control - \Q

\Q - Standard Flow Control	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT\Q[<n>]	Set command controls the RS232 flow control behaviour. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - no flow control 1 - software bi-directional with filtering (**XON/XOFF**) 2 - hardware mono-directional flow control (only **CTS** active) 3 - hardware bi-directional flow control (both **RTS/CTS** active) (factory default) Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour as **AT\Q0** Note: Hardware flow control (**AT\Q3**) is not active in command mode. Note: **\Q's** settings are functionally a subset of **&K**'s ones.
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.2.9 Flow Control - &K

&K - Flow Control	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&K[<n>]	Set command controls the RS232 flow control behaviour. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - no flow control 1 - hardware mono-directional flow control (only **CTS** active) 2 - software mono-directional flow control (**XON/XOFF**) 3 - hardware bi-directional flow control (both **RTS/CTS** active) (factory default) 4 - software bi-directional with filtering (**XON/XOFF**) 5 - pass through: software bi-directional without filtering (**XON/XOFF**) 6 - both hardware bi-directional flow control (both **RTS/CTS** active) and

&K - Flow Control	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	software bi-directional flow control (**XON/XOFF**) with filtering Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour as **AT&K0** Note: **&K** has no Read Command. To verify the current setting of **&K**, simply check the settings of the active profile issuing **AT&V**. Note: Hardware flow control (**AT&K3**) is not active in command mode.

3.5.3.2.10 Data Set Ready (DSR) Control - &S

&S - Data Set Ready (DSR) Control	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&S[<n>]	Set command controls the RS232 **DSR** pin behaviour. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - always **High** 1 - follows the GSM traffic channel indication. 2 - **High** when connected 3 - **High** when device is ready to receive commands (factory default). Note: if option 1 is selected then **DSR** is tied **High** when the device receives from the network the GSM traffic channel indication. Note: in power saving mode the **DSR** pin is always tied **Low**. Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour of **AT&S0** Note: If Selint=2 is selected, and option 1 and 2 are active, **DSR** will not tied **High** in case of GSM voice connection

3.5.3.2.11 Ring (RI) Control - \R

\R - Ring (RI) Control	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT\R[<n>]	Set command controls the **RING** output pin behaviour. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - **RING** on during ringing and further connection 1 - **RING** on during ringing (factory default) 2 - **RING** follows the ring signal Note: to check the ring option status use the **&V** command. Note: if parameter is omitted, the command has the same behaviour of

\R - Ring (RI) Control	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	AT\R0

3.5.3.2.12 Fixed DTE Interface Rate - +IPR

+IPR - Fixed DTE Interface Rate	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+IPR=<rate>	Set command specifies the **DTE** speed at which the device accepts commands during command mode operations; it may be used to fix the **DTE-DCE** interface speed. Parameter: **<rate>** 0 ..300 1200 2400 4800 9600 19200 38400 57600 115200 If **<rate>** is set to 0, then automatic speed detection is enabled and also character format (see **+ICF**) is set to auto-detect. (default) If **<rate>** is specified and not 0, **DTE-DCE** speed is fixed at that speed, hence no speed auto-detection (autobauding) is enabled. Note: While in autobauding mode the 300 baud rate is not supported.
AT+IPR?	Read command returns the current value of **+IPR** parameter.
AT+IPR=?	Test command returns the supported serial port speed list.
Reference	V25ter

+IPR - Fixed DTE Interface Rate	SELINT 2
AT+IPR=<rate>	Set command specifies the **DTE** speed at which the device accepts commands during command mode operations; it may be used to fix the **DTE-DCE** interface speed. Parameter: **<rate>** 0 ..300 1200 2400 4800 9600 19200

+IPR - Fixed DTE Interface Rate	SELINT 2
	38400 57600 115200 If **<rate>** is set to 0, then automatic speed detection is enabled and also character format (see **+ICF**) is set to auto-detect. (default) If **<rate>** is specified and not 0, **DTE-DCE** speed is fixed at that speed, hence no speed auto-detection (autobauding) is enabled. Note: While in autobauding mode the 300 baud rate is not supported.
AT+IPR?	Read command returns the current value of **+IPR** parameter.
AT+IPR=?	Test command returns the list of supported autodetectable **<rate>** values and the list of fixed-only **<rate>** values in the format: **+IPR**:(list of supported autodetectable **<rate>** values), (list of fixed-only **<rate>** values)
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.2.13 DTE-Modem Local Flow Control - +IFC

+IFC - DTE-Modem Local Flow Control	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+IFC=<by_te>, <by_ta>	Set command selects the flow control behaviour of the serial port in both directions: from **DTE** to **modem** (**<by_ta>** option) and from **modem** to **DTE** (**<by_te>**) Parameters: **<by_te>** - flow control option for the data received by **DTE** 0 - flow control None 1 - **XON/XOFF** filtered 2 - **C105** (**RTS**) (factory default) 3 - **XON/XOFF** not filtered **<by_ta>** - flow control option for the data sent by **modem** 0 - flow control None 1 - **XON/XOFF** 2 - **C106** (**CTS**) (factory default) Note: Hardware flow control (**AT+IFC=2,2**) is not active in command mode. Note: This command is equivalent to **&K** command.
AT+IFC?	Read command returns active flow control settings. Note: If flow control behavior has been set with **AT&Kn** command with the parameter that is not allowed by **AT+IFC** the read command **AT+IFC?** will return: **+IFC: 0,0**

+IFC - DTE-Modem Local Flow Control	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+IFC=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameters **<by_te>** and **<by_ta>**.
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.2.14 DTE-Modem Local Rate Reporting - +ILRR

+ILRR - DTE-Modem Local Rate Reporting	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+ILRR=<n>	Set command controls whether or not the **+ILRR: <rate>** information text is transmitted from the **modem** (module) to the **DTE**. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - local port speed rate reporting disabled (factory default) 1 - local port speed rate reporting enabled Note: If **AT+IPR=0** (in autobauding) local port speed reported will be 0. Note: this information if enabled is sent upon connection.
AT+ILRR?	Read command returns active setting of **<n>**.
AT+ILRR=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameter **<n>**
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.2.15 DTE-Modem Character Framing - +ICF

+ICF - DTE-Modem Character Framing	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+ICF=<format> [,<parity>]	Set command defines the asynchronous character framing to be used when autobauding is disabled. Parameters: **<format>** - determines the number of bits in the data bits, the presence of a parity bit, and the number of stop bits in the start-stop frame. 0 - autodetection 1 - 8 Data, 2 Stop 2 - 8 Data, 1 Parity, 1 Stop 3 - 8 Data, 1 Stop 5 - 7 Data, 1 Parity, 1 Stop **<parity>** - determines how the parity bit is generated and checked, if present; setting this subparameter is mandatory and has a meaning only if **<format>** subparameter is either 2 or 5. 0 - Odd 1 - Even
AT+ICF?	Read command returns current settings for subparameters **<format>** and **<parity>**. If current setting of subparameter **<format>** is neither 2 nor 5, the current setting of subparameter **<parity>** will always represented as 0.
AT+ICF=?	Test command returns the ranges of values for the parameters **<format>** and **<parity>**
Reference	V25ter

+ICF - DTE-Modem Character Framing	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
Example	*Auto detect* AT+ICF = 0 OK *8N2* AT+ICF = 1 OK *8O1* AT+ICF = 2,0 OK *8E1* AT+ICF = 2,1 OK *8N1* AT+ICF = 3 OK *7O1* AT+ICF = 5,0 OK *7E1* AT+ICF = 5,1 OK

3.5.3.3 Call Control

3.5.3.3.1 Dial - D

D – Dial	SELINT 0 / 1
ATD<number>[;]	Execution command starts a call to the phone number given as parameter. If ";" is present, a VOICE call to the given number is performed, regardless of the current value of the connection mode set by **+FCLASS** command. Parameter: **<number>** - phone number to be dialed Note: type of call (data, fax or voice) depends on last **+FCLASS** setting. Note: the numbers accepted are 0-9 and *,#,"A", "B", "C", "D","+". Note: for backwards compatibility with landline modems modifiers "T", "P",

D – Dial	SELINT 0 / 1
	”R”, ”,”, ”W”, “!”, “@” are accepted but have no effect.
ATD><str>[;]	Issues a call to phone number which corresponding alphanumeric field is **<str>**; all available memories will be searched for the correct entry. If “**;**” is present a **voice** call is performed. Parameter: **<str>** - alphanumeric field corresponding to phone number; it must be enclosed in quotation marks. Note: parameter **<str>** is case sensitive. Note: used character set should be the one selected with command Select TE character set **+CSCS**.
ATD><mem><n>[;]	Issues a call to phone number in phonebook memory storage **<mem>**, entry location **<n>** (available memories may be queried with **AT+CPBS=?**). If “**;**” is present a **voice** call is performed. Parameters: **<mem>** - phonebook memory storage; it must not be enclosed in quotation marks. SM - SIM phonebook FD - SIM fixed dialling-phonebook LD - SIM last-dialling-phonebook MC - device missed (unanswered received) calls list RC - ME received calls list **<n>** - entry location; it should be in the range of locations available in the memory used.
ATD><n>[;]	Issues a call to phone number in entry location **<n>** of the active phonebook memory storage (see **+CPBS**). If “;” is present a **voice** call is performed. Parameter: **<n>** - active phonebook memory storage entry location; it should be in the range of locations available in the active phonebook memory storage.
ATDL	Issues a call to the last number dialed.
ATDS=<nr>[;]	Issues a call to the number stored in the MODULE internal phonebook position number **<nr>**. If “;” is present a VOICE call is performed. Parameter: **<nr>** - internal phonebook position to be called (See either **&N** and **&Z**)
ATD<number>I[;] **ATD<number>i[;]**	Issues a call overwriting the CLIR supplementary service subscription default value for this call If “;” is present a VOICE call is performed.

D – Dial	SELINT 0 / 1
	I - invocation, restrict CLI presentation **i** - suppression, allow CLI presentation
ATD<number>G[;] **ATD<number>g[;]**	Issues a call checking the CUG supplementary service information for the current call. Refer to **+CCUG** command. If ";" is present a VOICE call is performed.
ATD*<gprs_sc>[*<addr>][*[<L2P>][*[<cid>]]]]#	This command is specific of GPRS functionality and causes the MT to perform whatever actions are necessary to establish communication between the TE and the external PDN. Parameters: **<gprs_sc>** - GPRS Service Code, a digit string (value 99) which identifies a request to use the GPRS **<addr>** - string that identifies the called party in the address space applicable to the PDP. **<L2P>** - a string which indicates the layer 2 protocol to be used (see **+CGDATA** command). For communications software that does not support arbitrary characters in the dial string, the following numeric equivalents shall be used: 1 - PPP **<cid>** - a digit which specifies a particular PDP context definition (see **+CGDCONT** command).
Example	*To dial a number in SIM phonebook entry 6:* ATD>SM6 OK *To have a voice call to the 6-th entry of active phonebook:* ATD>6; OK *To call the entry with alphanumeric field* "Name"*:* ATD>"Name"; OK
Reference	V25ter.

D – Dial	SELINT 2
ATD<number>[;]	Execution command starts a call to the phone number given as parameter. If "**;**" is present, a **voice** call to the given number is performed, regardless of the current value of the connection mode set by **+FCLASS** command. Parameter: **<number>** - phone number to be dialed Note: type of call (**data**, **fax** or **voice**) depends on last **+FCLASS** setting.

D – Dial	SELINT 2
	Note: the numbers accepted are 0-9 and *,#,"A", "B", "C", "D","+". Note: for backwards compatibility with landline modems modifiers "T", "P", "R", ",", "W", "!", "@" are accepted but have no effect.
ATD><str>[;]	Issues a call to phone number which corresponding alphanumeric field is **<str>**; all available memories will be searched for the correct entry. If "**;**" is present a **voice** call is performed. Parameter: **<str>** - alphanumeric field corresponding to phone number; it must be enclosed in quotation marks. Note: parameter **<str>** is case sensitive. Note: used character set should be the one selected with **+CSCS**.
ATD><mem><n>[;]	Issues a call to phone number in phonebook memory storage **<mem>**, entry location **<n>** (available memories may be queried with **AT+CPBS=?**). If "**;**" is present a **voice** call is performed. Parameters: **<mem>** - phonebook memory storage; it must not be enclosed in quotation marks. SM - SIM phonebook FD - SIM fixed dialling-phonebook LD - SIM last-dialling-phonebook MC - device missed (unanswered received) calls list RC - ME received calls list MB - mailbox numbers stored on SIM, if this service is provided by the SIM (see **#MBN**). **<n>** - entry location; it should be in the range of locations available in the memory used.
ATD><n>[;]	Issues a call to phone number in entry location **<n>** of the active phonebook memory storage (see **+CPBS**). If "**;**" is present a **voice** call is performed. Parameter: **<n>** - active phonebook memory storage entry location; it should be in the range of locations available in the active phonebook memory storage.
ATDL	Issues a call to the last number dialed.
ATDS=<nr>[;]	Issues a call to the number stored in the MODULE internal phonebook position number **<nr>**. **If ";" is present a voice** call is performed. Parameter: **<nr>** - internal phonebook position to be called (See commands **&N** and

D – Dial	SELINT 2
	&Z)
ATD<number>I[;] **ATD<number>i[;]**	Issues a call overwriting the CLIR supplementary service subscription default value for this call If "**;**" is present a **voice** call is performed. **I** - invocation, restrict CLI presentation **i** - suppression, allow CLI presentation
ATD<number>G[;] **ATD<number>g[;]**	Issues a call checking the CUG supplementary service information for the current call. Refer to **+CCUG** command. If "**;**" is present a **voice** call is performed.
ATD*<gprs_sc> **[*<addr>][*[<L2P>]** **[*[<cid>]]]]#**	This command is specific of GPRS functionality and causes the **MT** to perform whatever actions are necessary to establish communication between the **TE** and the external PDN. Parameters: **<gprs_sc>** - GPRS Service Code, a digit string (value 99) which identifies a request to use the GPRS **<addr>** - string that identifies the called party in the address space applicable to the PDP. **<L2P>** - a string which indicates the layer 2 protocol to be used (see **+CGDATA** command). For communications software that does not support arbitrary characters in the dial string, the following numeric equivalents shall be used: 1 - PPP **<cid>** - a digit which specifies a particular **PDP** context definition (see **+CGDCONT** command).
Example	*To dial a number in SIM phonebook entry 6:* ATD>SM6 OK *To have a voice call to the 6-th entry of active phonebook:* ATD>6; OK *To call the entry with alphanumeric field "Name":* ATD>"Name"; OK
Reference	V25ter.

3.5.3.3.2 Tone Dial - T

T - Tone Dial	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
ATT	Set command has no effect is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems.
Reference	V25ter.

3.5.3.3.3 Pulse Dial - P

P - Pulse Dial	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
ATP	Set command has no effect is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems.
Reference	V25ter.

3.5.3.3.4 Answer - A

A - Answer	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
ATA	Execution command is used to answer to an incoming call if automatic answer is disabled. Note: This command MUST be the last in the command line and must be followed immediately by a **<CR>** character.
Reference	V25ter.

3.5.3.3.5 Disconnect - H

H - Disconnect	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
ATH	Execution command is used to close the current conversation (voice, data or fax). Note: this command can be issued only in command mode; when a data conversation is active the device is in on-line mode (commands are not sensed and characters are sent to the other party), hence escape sequence (see **register S2**) is required before issuing this command, otherwise if **&D1** option is active, **DTR** pin has to be tied **Low** to return in command mode.
Reference	V25ter.

3.5.3.3.6 Return To On Line Mode - O

O - Return To On Line Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
ATO	Execution command is used to return to on-line mode from command mode. If there's no active connection it returns **ERROR**. Note: After issuing this command, if the device is in conversation, to send other commands to the device you must return to command mode by issuing the escape sequence (see register **S2**) or tying low **DTR** pin if **&D1** option is active.
Reference	V25ter.

O - Return To On Line Mode	SELINT 2
ATO	Execution command is used to return to on-line mode from command mode. If there's no active connection it returns **NO CARRIER**.

O - Return To On Line Mode	SELINT 2
	Note: After issuing this command, if the device is in conversation, to send other commands to the device you must return to command mode by issuing the escape sequence (see **register S2**) or tying low **DTR** pin if **&D1** option is active.
Reference	V25ter.

3.5.3.3.7 Guard Tone - &G

&G - Guard Tone	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&G	Set command has no effect is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems.

3.5.3.3.8 Sync/Async Mode - &Q

&Q - Sync/Async Mode	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT&Q	Set command has no effect is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems.

3.5.3.4 Modulation Control

3.5.3.4.1 Modulation Selection - +MS

+MS - Modulation Selection	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+MS= <carrier> [,<automode> [,<min_rate> [,<max_rate>]]]	Set command has no effect is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems. Parameters: **<carrier>** - a string which specifies the preferred modem carrier to use in originating or answering a connection V21 V22 V22B V23C V32 V34 **<automode>** - it enables/disables automatic modulation negotiation. 0 - disabled 1 - enabled. It has effect only if it is defined for the associated modulation. **<min_rate>** - it specifies the lowest value at which the **DCE** may establish a connection. 0 - unspecified **<max_rate>** - it specifies the highest value at which the **DCE** may establish a connection. 0 - unspecified 300..14400 - rate in bps

+MS - Modulation Selection	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	Note: to change modulation requested use **+CBST** command.
AT+MS?	Read command returns the current value of **<carrier>**, **<automode>**, **<min_rate>**, **<max_rate>** parameters.
AT+MS=?	Test command returns all supported values of the **<carrier>**, **<automode>**, **<min_rate>**, **<max_rate>** parameters.

3.5.3.4.2 Line Quality Monitor And Auto Retrain Or Fallback/Fallforward - %E

%E - Line Quality Monitor And Auto Retrain Or Fallback/Fallforward	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT%E<n>	Execution command has no effect and is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems.

3.5.3.5 Compression Control

3.5.3.5.1 Data Compression - +DS

+DS - Data Compression	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+DS=<n>	Set command sets the V42 compression parameter. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - no compression, it is currently the only supported value
AT+DS?	Read command returns current value of the data compression parameter.
AT+DS=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameter **<n>**
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.5.2 Data Compression Reporting - +DR

+DR - Data Compression Reporting	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+DR=<n>	Set command enables/disables the data compression reporting upon connection. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - data compression reporting disabled; 1 - data compression reporting enabled upon connection. Note: if enabled, the following intermediate result code is transmitted before the final result code: **+DR: <compression>** (the only supported value for **<compression>** is "**NONE**")

+DR - Data Compression Reporting		SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+DR?	Read command returns current value of **<n>**.	
AT+DR=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameter **<n>**	
Reference	V25ter	

3.5.3.6 Break Control

3.5.3.6.1 Transmit Break To Remote - \B

\B - Transmit Break To Remote		SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT\B	Execution command has no effect and is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems	

3.5.3.6.2 Break Handling - \K

\K - Break Handling		SELINT 0
AT\K<n>	Execution command has no effect and is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems Parameter: **<n>** 1..5	

\K - Break Handling		SELINT 1 / 2
AT\K[<n>]	Execution command has no effect and is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems Parameter: **<n>** 0..5	

3.5.3.6.3 Operating Mode - \N

\N - Operating Mode		SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT\N[<n>]	Set command set the connection element to be used when data calls are originated (see **+CBST**). Parameter: **<n>** 0 - transparent 1..6 - non-transparent Note: issuing **AT\N<CR>** is the same as **AT\N0<CR>**	

3.5.3.7 S Parameters

Basic commands that begin with the letter "**S**" are known as "**S-Parameters**". The number following the "**S**" indicates the "parameter number" being referenced. If the number is not recognized as a valid parameter number, an **ERROR** result code is issued.

If no value is given for the subparameter of an **S-Parameter**, an **ERROR** result code will be issued and the stored value left unchanged.

Note: what follows is a special way to select and set an **S-parameter**:

1. **ATS*n*<CR>** selects ***n*** as current parameter number. If the value of ***n*** is in the range (0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 25, 30, 38), this command establishes **S*n*** as last selected parameter. Every value out of this range and less than 256 can be used but has no meaning and is maintained only for backward compatibility with landline modems.
2. **AT=<value><CR>** or **ATS=<value><CR>** set the contents of the selected **S-parameter**

Example:

ATS7<CR>	establishes **S7** as last selected parameter.
AT=40<CR>	sets the content of **S7** to 40
ATS=15<CR>	sets the content of **S7** to 15.

3. **AT?** returns the current value of the last **S-parameter** accessed

Reference	V25ter and RC56D/RC336D

3.5.3.7.1 Number Of Rings To Auto Answer - S0

S0 - Number Of Rings To Auto Answer	**SELINT 0 / 1**
ATS0[=<n>]	Set command sets the number of rings required before device automatically answers an incoming call. Parameter: **<n>** - number of rings 0 - auto answer disabled (factory default) 1..255 - number of rings required before automatic answer.
ATS0?	Read command returns the current value of **S0** parameter.
ATS0=?	Test command returns the range for **<n>** without command echo and parenthesis.
Note	For either Read and Test command the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s
Reference	V25ter

S0 - Number Of Rings To Auto Answer	SELINT 2
ATS0=[<n>]	Set command sets the number of rings required before device automatically answers an incoming call. Parameter: **<n>** - number of rings 0 - auto answer disabled (factory default) 1..255 - number of rings required before automatic answer.
ATS0?	Read command returns the current value of **S0 parameter**.
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.7.2 Ring Counter - S1

S1 - Ring Counter	SELINT 0 / 1
ATS1	**S1** is incremented each time the device detects the ring signal of an incoming call. **S1** is cleared as soon as no ring occur. Note: the form **ATS1** has no effect.
ATS1?	Read command returns the value of **S1** ring counter.
ATS1=?	Test command returns the range of values for **S1** ring counter without command echo and parenthesis.
Note	For either Read and Test command the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s

S1 - Ring Counter	SELINT 2
ATS1	**S1** is incremented each time the device detects the ring signal of an incoming call. **S1** is cleared as soon as no ring occur. Note: the form **ATS1** has no effect.
ATS1?	Read command returns the value of this parameter.

3.5.3.7.3 Escape Character - S2

S2 - Escape Character	SELINT 0 / 1
ATS2[=<char>]	Set command sets the ASCII character to be used as escape character. Parameter: **<char>** - escape character decimal ASCII 0..255 - factory default value is 43 (+). Note: the escape sequence consists of three escape characters preceded and followed by ***n*** ms of idle (see **S12** to set ***n***).
ATS2?	Read command returns the current value of **S2** parameter.
ATS2=?	Test command returns the range for **<char>** without command echo and parenthesis
Note	For either Read and Test command the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s

S2 - Escape Character	SELINT 2
ATS2=[<char>]	Set command sets the ASCII character to be used as escape character. Parameter: **<char>** - escape character decimal ASCII 0..255 - factory default value is 43 (+). Note: the escape sequence consists of three escape characters preceded and followed by ***n*** ms of idle (see **S12** to set ***n***).
ATS2?	Read command returns the current value of **S2** parameter. Note: the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s

3.5.3.7.4 Command Line Termination Character - S3

S3 - Command Line Termination Character	SELINT 0 / 1
ATS3[=<char>]	Set command sets the value of the character either recognized by the device as command line terminator and generated by the device as part of the header, trailer, and terminator for result codes and information text, along with **S4** parameter. Parameter: **<char>** - command line termination character (decimal ASCII) 0..127 - factory default value is 13 (ASCII **CR**) Note: the "previous" value of **S3** is used to determine the command line termination character for entering the command line containing the **S3** setting command. However the result code issued shall use the "new" value of **S3** (as set during the processing of the command line).
ATS3?	Read command returns the current value of **S3** parameter.
ATS3=?	Test command returns the range for **<char>** without command echo and parenthesis.
Note	For either Read and Test command the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s
Reference	V25ter

S3 - Command Line Termination Character	SELINT 2
ATS3=[<char>]	Set command sets the value of the character either recognized by the device as command line terminator and generated by the device as part of the header, trailer, and terminator for result codes and information text, along with **S4 parameter**. Parameter: **<char>** - command line termination character (decimal ASCII) 0..127 - factory default value is 13 (ASCII **<CR>**)

S3 - Command Line Termination Character	SELINT 2
	Note: the “previous” value of **S3** is used to determine the command line termination character for entering the command line containing the **S3** setting command. However the result code issued shall use the “new” value of **S3** (as set during the processing of the command line)
ATS3?	Read command returns the current value of **S3 parameter**. Note: the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.7.5 Response Formatting Character - S4

S4 - Response Formatting Character	SELINT 0 / 1
ATS4[=<char>]	Set command sets the value of the character generated by the device as part of the header, trailer, and terminator for result codes and information text, along with the **S3** parameter. Parameter: **<char>** - response formatting character (decimal ASCII) 0..127 - factory default value is 10 (ASCII **LF**) Note: if the value of **S4** is changed in a command line the result code issued in response of that command line will use the new value of **S4**.
ATS4?	Read command returns the current value of **S4** parameter.
ATS4=?	Test command returns the range for **<char>** without command echo and parenthesis
Note	For either Read and Test command the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s
Reference	V25ter

S4 - Response Formatting Character	SELINT 2
ATS4=[<char>]	Set command sets the value of the character generated by the device as part of the header, trailer, and terminator for result codes and information text, along with the **S3 parameter**. Parameter: **<char>** - response formatting character (decimal ASCII) 0..127 - factory default value is 10 (ASCII **LF**) Note: if the value of **S4** is changed in a command line the result code issued in response of that command line will use the new value of **S4**.
ATS4?	Read command returns the current value of S4 parameter. Note: the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.7.6 Command Line Editing Character - S5

S5 - Command Line Editing Character	SELINT 0 / 1
ATS5[=<char>]	Set command sets the value of the character recognized by the device as a request to delete from the command line the immediately preceding character. Parameter: **<char>** - command line editing character (decimal ASCII) 0..127 - factory default value is 8 (ASCII **BS**).
ATS5?	Read command returns the current value of **S5** parameter.
ATS5=?	Test command returns the range for **<char>** without command echo and parenthesis.
Note	For either Read and Test command the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s
Reference	V25ter

S5 - Command Line Editing Character	SELINT 2
ATS5=[<char>]	Set command sets the value of the character recognized by the device as a request to delete from the command line the immediately preceding character. Parameter: **<char>** - command line editing character (decimal ASCII) 0..127 - factory default value is 8 (ASCII **BS**)
ATS5?	Read command returns the current value of **S5 parameter**. Note: the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.7.7 Connection Completion Time-Out - S7

S7 - Connection Completion Time-Out	SELINT 0 / 1
ATS7[=<tout>]	Set command sets the amount of time, in seconds, that the device shall allow between either answering a call (automatically or by **A** command) or completion of signalling of call addressing information to network (dialling), and establishment of a connection with the remote device. Parameter: **<tout>** - number of seconds 1..255 - factory default value is 60.
ATS7?	Read command returns the current value of **S7** parameter.
ATS7=?	Test command returns the range for **<tout>** without command echo and parenthesis.
Note	For either Read and Test command the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s
Reference	V25ter

S7 - Connection Completion Time-Out	SELINT 2
ATS7=[<tout>]	Set command sets the amount of time, in seconds, that the device shall allow between either answering a call (automatically or by **A** command) or completion of signalling of call addressing information to network (dialling), and establishment of a connection with the remote device. Parameter: **<tout>** - number of seconds 1..255 - factory default value is 60
ATS7?	Read command returns the current value of **S7 parameter**. Note: the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s
Reference	V25ter

3.5.3.7.1 – Carrier Off With Firm Time - S10

S10 –Carrier Off With Firm Time	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
ATS10	Execution command has no effect and is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems

3.5.3.7.2 Escape Prompt Delay - S12

S12 - Escape Prompt Delay	SELINT 0 / 1
ATS12[=<time>]	Set command sets: 1) the minimum period, before receipt of the first character of the three escape character sequence, during which no other character has to be detected in order to accept it as valid first character; 2) the maximum period allowed between receipt of first, or second, character of the three escape character sequence and receipt of the next; 3) the minimum period, after receipt of the last character of the three escape character sequence, during which no other character has to be detected in order to accept the escape sequence as a valid one. Parameter: **<time>** - expressed in fiftieth of a second 20..255 - factory default value is 50. Note: after **CONNECT** result code it is possible to accept the first character of the three escape character sequence without having to wait for a minimum period to be passed.
ATS12?	Read command returns the current value of **S12** parameter.
ATS12=?	Test command returns the range for **<time>** without command echo and parenthesis.
Note	For either Read and Test command the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s

S12 - Escape Prompt Delay	SELINT 2
ATS12=[<time>]	Set command sets: 1) the minimum period, before receipt of the first character of the three escape character sequence, during which no other character has to be detected in order to accept it as valid first character; 2) the maximum period allowed between receipt of first or second character of the three escape character sequence and receipt of the next; 3) the minimum period, after receipt of the last character of the three escape character sequence, during which no other character has to be detected in order to accept the escape sequence as a valid one. Parameter: **<time>** - expressed in fiftieth of a second 20..255 - factory default value is 50. Note: the minimum period **S12** has to pass after **CONNECT** result code too, before a received character is accepted as valid first character of the three escape character sequence.
ATS12?	Read command returns the current value of **S12 parameter**. Note: the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s

3.5.3.7.3 Delay To DTR Off - S25

S25 - Delay To DTR Off	SELINT 0 / 1
ATS25[=<time>]	Set command defines the amount of time, in hundredths of second, that the device will ignore the **DTR** for taking the action specified by command **&D**. Parameter: **<time>** - expressed in hundredths of a second 0..255 - factory default value is 5. Note: the delay is effective only if its value is greater than 5.
ATS25?	Read command returns the current value of **S25** parameter.
ATS25=?	Test command returns the range for **<time>** without command echo and parenthesis. Note: the output depends on the choice made through **#SELINT** command.
Note	For either Read and Test command the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s

S25 -Delay To DTR Off	SELINT 2
ATS25=[<time>]	Set command defines the amount of time, in hundredths of second, that the device will ignore the **DTR** for taking the action specified by command **&D**.

S25 -Delay To DTR Off	SELINT 2
	Parameter: **<time>** - expressed in hundredths of a second 0..255 - factory default value is 5. Note: the delay is effective only if its value is greater than 5.
ATS25?	Read command returns the current value of **S25 parameter**. Note: the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s

3.5.3.7.4 Disconnect Inactivity Timer - S30

S30 - Disconnect Inactivity Timer	SELINT 0 / 1
ATS30[=<tout>]	Set command defines the inactivity time-out in minutes. The device disconnects if no characters are exchanged for a time period of at least **<tout>** minutes. Parameter: **<tout>** - expressed in minutes 0 - disabled, disconnection due to inactivity is disabled (factory default). 1..255 - inactivity time-out value.
ATS30?	Read command returns the current value of **S30** parameter.
ATS30=?	Test command returns the range for **<tout>** without command echo and parenthesis. Note: the output depends on the choice made through **#SELINT** command.
Note	For either Read and Test command the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s

S30 -Disconnect Inactivity Timer	SELINT 2
ATS30=[<tout>]	Set command defines the inactivity time-out in minutes. The device disconnects if no characters are exchanged for a time period of at least **<tout>** minutes. Parameter: **<tout>** - expressed in minutes 0 - disabled, disconnection due to inactivity is disabled (factory default). 1..127 - inactivity time-out value
ATS30?	Read command returns the current value of **S30 parameter**. Note: the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s

3.5.3.7.5 Delay Before Forced Hang Up - S38

S38 -Delay Before Forced Hang Up	SELINT 0 / 1
ATS38[=<delay>]	Set command sets the delay, in seconds, between the device's receipt of **H**

S38 -Delay Before Forced Hang Up	SELINT 0 / 1
	command (or **ON**-to-**OFF** transition of **DTR** if device is programmed to follow the signal) and the disconnect operation. Parameter: **<delay>** - expressed in seconds 0..254 - the device will wait **<delay>** seconds for the remote device to acknowledge all data in the device buffer before disconnecting (factory default value is 20). 255 - the device doesn't time-out and continues to deliver data in the buffer until the connection is lost or the data is delivered. Note: **<delay>** parameter can be used to ensure that data in device buffer is sent before device disconnects.
ATS38?	Read command returns the current value of **S38** parameter.
ATS38=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for **<delay>** without command echo and parenthesis.
Note	For either Read and Test command the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s

S38 -Delay Before Forced Hang Up	SELINT 2
ATS38=[<delay>]	Set command sets the delay, in seconds, between the device's receipt of **H** command (or **ON**-to-**OFF** transition of **DTR**) and the disconnect operation. Parameter: **<delay>** - acknowledge timer in units of seconds 0..254 - the device will wait **<delay>** seconds for the remote device to acknowledge all data in the device buffer before disconnecting (factory default value is 20). 255 - the device doesn't time-out and continues to attempt to deliver data in the buffer until the connection is lost or the data is delivered. Note: **<delay>** parameter can be used to ensure that data in device buffer is sent before device disconnects.
ATS38?	Read command returns the current value of **S38 parameter**. Note: the format of the numbers in output is always 3 digits, left-filled with 0s

3.5.4 ETSI GSM 07.07 AT Commands

3.5.4.1 General

3.5.4.1.1 Request Manufacturer Identification - +CGMI

+CGMI - Request Manufacturer Identification	**SELINT 0 / 1**
AT+CGMI	Execution command returns the device manufacturer identification code without command echo. The output depends on the choice made through **#SELINT** command.
AT+CGMI?	Read command has the same behaviour as Execution command
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CGMI - Request Manufacturer Identification	**SELINT 2**
AT+CGMI	Execution command returns the device manufacturer identification code without command echo. The output depends on the choice made through **#SELINT** command.
AT+CGMI=?	Test command returns **OK** result code.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.1.2 Request Model Identification - +CGMM

+CGMM - Request Model Identification	**SELINT 0 / 1**
AT+CGMM	Execution command returns the device model identification code without command echo.
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CGMM - Request Model Identification	**SELINT 2**
AT+CGMM	Execution command returns the device model identification code without command echo.
AT+CGMM=?	Test command returns **OK** result code.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.1.3 Request Revision Identification - +CGMR

+CGMR - Request Revision Identification	**SELINT 0 / 1**
AT+CGMR	Execution command returns device software revision number without command echo.
AT+CGMR?	Read command has the same behaviour as Execution command
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CGMR - Request Revision Identification	**SELINT 2**
AT+CGMR	Execution command returns device software revision number without command echo.
AT+CGMR=?	Test command returns **OK** result code.

+CGMR - Request Revision Identification	SELINT 2
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.1.4 Request Product Serial Number Identification - +CGSN

+CGSN - Request Product Serial Number Identification	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CGSN	Execution command returns the product serial number, identified as the IMEI of the mobile, without command echo.
AT+CGSN?	Read command has the same behaviour as Execution command
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CGSN - Request Product Serial Number Identification	SELINT 2
AT+CGSN	Execution command returns the product serial number, identified as the IMEI of the mobile, without command echo.
AT+CGSN=?	Test command returns **OK** result code.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.1.5 Select TE Character Set - +CSCS

+CSCS - Select TE Character Set	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CSCS [=<chset>]	Set command sets the current character set used by the device. Parameter: **<chset>** - character set “IRA” - ITU-T.50 ”8859-1” - ISO 8859 Latin 1 ”PCCP437” - PC character set Code Page 437. ”UCS2” - 16-bit universal multiple-octet coded character set (ISO/IEC10646) Note: If parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CSCS?	Read command returns the current value of the active character set.
AT+CSCS=?	Test command returns the supported values of the parameter **<chset>**. For compatibility with previous versions, Test command returns **+CSCS: (“IRA”)** An enhanced version of Test command has been defined: **AT+CSCS=??**, that provides the complete range of values for **<chset>**.
AT+CSCS=??	Enhanced test command returns the supported values of the parameter **<chset>**
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CSCS - Select TE Character Set	SELINT 2
AT+CSCS= [<chset>]	Set command sets the current character set used by the device.

+CSCS - Select TE Character Set	SELINT 2
	Parameter: **<chset>** - character set "GSM" - GSM default alphabet (GSM 03.38) "IRA" - international reference alphabet (ITU-T T.50) "8859-1" - ISO 8859 Latin 1 character set "PCCP437" - PC character set Code Page 437 "UCS2" - 16-bit universal multiple-octet coded character set (ISO/IEC10646)
AT+CSCS?	Read command returns the current value of the active character set.
AT+CSCS=?	Test command returns the supported values for parameter **<chset>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.1.6 Request International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) - +CIMI

+CIMI - Request International Mobile Subscriber Identify (IMSI)	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CIMI	Execution command returns the value of the Internal Mobile Subscriber Identity stored in the SIM without command echo. Note: a SIM card must be present in the SIM card housing, otherwise the command returns **ERROR**.
AT+CIMI?	Read command has the same behaviour as Execution command
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CIMI - Request International Mobile Subscriber Identify (IMSI)	SELINT 2
AT+CIMI	Execution command returns the value of the Internal Mobile Subscriber Identity stored in the SIM without command echo. Note: a SIM card must be present in the SIM card housing, otherwise the command returns **ERROR**.
AT+CIMI=?	Test command returns **OK** result code.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.1.7 Multiplexing Mode - +CMUX

+CMUX - Multiplexing Mode	SELINT 2
AT+CMUX= **<mode>** **[,<subset>]**	Set command is used to enable/disable the GSM 07.10 multiplexing protocol control channel. Parameters: **<mode>** multiplexer transparency mechanism 0 - basic option; it is currently the only supported value. **<subset>** 0 - UIH frames used only; it is currently the only supported value. Note: after entering the ***Multiplexed Mode*** an inactive timer of five seconds

+CMUX - Multiplexing Mode	SELINT 2
	starts. If no CMUX control channel is established before this inactivity timer expires the engine returns to ***AT Command Mode*** Note: all the CMUX protocol parameter are fixed as defined in GSM07.10 and cannot be changed. Note: the maximum frame size is fixed: **N1=128**
AT+CMUX?	Read command returns the current value of **<mode>** and **<subset>** parameters, in the format: **+CMUX: <mode>,<subset>**
AT+CMUX=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for parameters **<mode>** and **<subset>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07, GSM 07.10

3.5.4.1.8 PCCA STD-101 Select Wireless Network - +WS46

+WS46 - PCCA STD-101 Select Wireless Network	SELINT 2
AT+WS46=[<n>]	Set command selects the cellular network (Wireless Data Service, WDS) to operate with the **TA** (WDS-Side Stack Selection). Parameter: **<n>** - integer type, it is the WDS-Side Stack to be used by the **TA**. 12 - GSM digital cellular
AT+WS46?	Read command reports the currently selected cellular network, in the format: **+ WS46: <n>**
AT+WS46=?	Test command reports the range for the parameter **<n>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.2 Call Control

3.5.4.2.1 Hang Up Call - +CHUP

+CHUP - Hang Up Call	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+CHUP	Execution command cancels all active and held calls, also if a multi-party session is running.
AT+CHUP=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.2.2 Select Bearer Service Type - +CBST

+CBST - Select Bearer Service Type	SELINT 0 / 1

+CBST - Select Bearer Service Type	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CBST **[=<speed>** **[,<name>** **[,<ce>]]]**	Set command sets the bearer service **<name>** with data rate **<speed>**, and the connection element **<ce>** to be used when data calls are originated. This setting is also used during mobile terminated data call setup, in case of single numbering scheme calls (refer **+CSNS**). Parameters: **<speed>** - data rate 0 - autobauding (automatic selection of the speed, factory default) 1 - 300 bps (V.21) 2 - 1200 bps (V.22) 3 - 1200/75 bps (V.23) 4 - 2400 bps (V.22bis) 6 - 4800 bps (V.32) 7 - 9600 bps (V.32) 14 - 14400 bps (V.34) 65 - 300 bps (V.110) 66 - 1200 bps (V.110) 68 - 2400 bps (V.110 or X.31 flag stuffing) 70 - 4800 bps (V.110 or X.31 flag stuffing) 71 - 9600 bps (V.110 or X.31 flag stuffing) 75 - 14400 bps (V110 or X.31 flag stuffing) **<name>** - bearer service name 0 - data circuit asynchronous (factory default) **<ce>** - connection element 0 - transparent 1 - non transparent (default) Note: the settings **AT+CBST=0,0,0** **AT+CBST=14,0,0** **AT+CBST=75,0,0** are not supported. Note: If all parameters are omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command. Note: the following settings are recommended **AT+CBST=71,0,1** for mobile-to-mobile calls **AT+CBST=7,0,1** for mobile-to-fix calls
AT+CBST?	Read command returns current value of the parameters **<speed>**, **<name>** and **<ce>**
AT+CBST=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for the parameters.
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CBST - Select Bearer Service Type	SELINT 2
AT+CBST=	Set command sets the bearer service **<name>** with data rate **<speed>**, and

+CBST - Select Bearer Service Type	SELINT 2
[<speed> **[,<name>** **[,<ce>]]]**	the connection element **<ce>** to be used when data calls are originated. This setting is also used during mobile terminated data call setup, in case of single numbering scheme calls (refer **+CSNS**). Parameters: **<speed>** - data rate 0 - autobauding (automatic selection of the speed, factory default) 1 - 300 bps (V.21) 2 - 1200 bps (V.22) 3 - 1200/75 bps (V.23) 4 - 2400 bps (V.22bis) 6 - 4800 bps (V.32) 7 - 9600 bps (V.32) 14 - 14400 bps (V.34) 65 - 300 bps (V.110) 66 - 1200 bps (V.110) 68 - 2400 bps (V.110 or X.31 flag stuffing) 70 - 4800 bps (V.110 or X.31 flag stuffing) 71 - 9600 bps (V.110 or X.31 flag stuffing) 75 - 14400 bps (V110 or X.31 flag stuffing) **<name>** - bearer service name 0 - data circuit asynchronous (factory default) **<ce>** - connection element 0 - transparent 1 - non transparent (default) Note: the settings **AT+CBST=0,0,0** **AT+CBST=14,0,0** **AT+CBST=75,0,0** are not supported. Note: the following settings are recommended **AT+CBST=71,0,1** for mobile-to-mobile calls **AT+CBST=7,0,1** for mobile-to-fix calls
AT+CBST?	Read command returns current value of the parameters **<speed>**, **<name>** and **<ce>**
AT+CBST=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for the parameters.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.2.3 Radio Link Protocol - +CRLP

+CRLP - Radio Link Protocol	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+CRLP=[<iws> **[,<mws>[,<T1>** **[,<N2>[,<ver>]]]]]**	Set command sets Radio Link Protocol (RLP) parameters used when non-transparent data calls are originated

+CRLP - Radio Link Protocol	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	Parameters: **<iws>** - IWF window Dimension 1..61 - factory default value is 61 **<mws>** - MS window Dimension 1..61 - default value is 61 **<T1>** - acknowledge timer (10 ms units). 39..255 - default value is 78 **<N2>** - retransmission attempts 1..255 - default value is 6 **<ver>** - protocol version 0
AT+CRLP?	Read command returns the current value of the RLP protocol parameters.
AT+CRLP=?	Test command returns supported range of values of the RLP protocol parameters.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.2.4 Service Reporting Control - +CR

+CR - Service Reporting Control	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+CR=[<mode>]	Set command controls whether or not intermediate result code **+CR** is returned from **TA** to **TE**. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables **+CR** reporting (factory default) 1 - enables **+CR** reporting: the intermediate result code is transmitted at the point during connect negotiation at which the **TA** has determined which speed and quality of service will be used, before any error control or data compression reports are transmitted, and before the intermediate result code **CONNECT** is transmitted. Its format is: **+CR: <serv>** where: **<serv>** ASYNC - asynchronous transparent SYNC - synchronous transparent REL ASYNC - asynchronous non-transparent REL SYNC - synchronous non-transparent. Note: this command replaces V.25ter [14] command Modulation Reporting Control (**+MR**), which is not appropriate for use with a GSM terminal.
AT+CR?	Read command returns whether or not intermediate result code **+CR** is

+CR - Service Reporting Control	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	enabled, in the format: **+CR: <mode>**
AT+CR=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.2.5 Extended Error Report - +CEER

+CEER - Extended Error Report	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CEER	Execution command returns one or more lines of information text **<report>** offering the TA user an extended error report, in the format: **+CEER: <report>** This report regards some error condition that may occur: • the failure in the last unsuccessful call setup (originating or answering) • the last call release • the last unsuccessful GPRS attach or unsuccessful PDP context activation, • the last GPRS detach or PDP context deactivation. Note: if none of the previous conditions has occurred since power up then **"No error"** condition is reported
AT+CEER?	Read command reports a information text regarding some error condition that may occur
AT+CEER=?	Test command returns **OK** result code.
Reference	GSM 07.07, GSM 04.08

+CEER - Extended Error Report	SELINT 2
AT+CEER	Execution command returns one or more lines of information text **<report>** offering the TA user an extended error report, in the format: **+CEER: <report>** This report regards some error condition that may occur: • the failure in the last unsuccessful call setup (originating or answering) • the last call release • the last unsuccessful GPRS attach or unsuccessful PDP context activation, • the last GPRS detach or PDP context deactivation. Note: if none of the previous conditions has occurred since power up then **"Normal, unspecified"** condition is reported

+CEER - Extended Error Report	SELINT 2
AT+CEER=?	Test command returns **OK** result code.
Reference	GSM 07.07, GSM 04.08

3.5.4.2.6 Cellular Result Codes - +CRC

+CRC - Cellular Result Codes	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CRC=<mode>	Set command controls whether or not the extended format of incoming call indication is used. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables extended format reporting (factory default) 1 - enables extended format reporting When enabled, an incoming call is indicated to the **TE** with unsolicited result code: **+CRING:<type>** instead of the normal **RING**. where **<type>** - call type: DATA FAX - facsimile (TS 62) VOICE - normal voice (TS 11)
AT+CRC?	Read command returns current value of the parameter **<mode>**.
AT+CRC=?	Test command returns supported values of the parameter **<mode>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CRC - Cellular Result Codes	SELINT 2
AT+CRC= [<mode>]	Set command controls whether or not the extended format of incoming call indication is used. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables extended format reporting (factory default) 1 - enables extended format reporting: When enabled, an incoming call is indicated to the **TE** with unsolicited result code **+CRING: <type>** instead of the normal **RING**.

+CRC - Cellular Result Codes	SELINT 2
	where **<type>** - call type: ASYNC - asynchronous transparent data SYNC - synchronous transparent data REL ASYNC - asynchronous non-transparent data REL SYNC - synchronous non-transparent data FAX - facsimile (TS 62) VOICE - normal voice (TS 11)
AT+CRC?	Read command returns current value of the parameter **<mode>**.
AT+CRC=?	Test command returns supported values of the parameter **<mode>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.2.7 Single Numbering Scheme - +CSNS

+CSNS - Single Numbering Scheme	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+CSNS=[<mode>]	Set command selects the bearer to be used when mobile terminated single numbering scheme call is established. Parameter values set with **+CBST** command shall be used when **<mode>** equals to a data service. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - voice (factory default) 2 - fax (TS 62) 4 - data Note: if **+CBST** parameter is set to a value that is not applicable to single numbering calls, ME/TA shall map the value to the closest valid one. E.g. if user has set **<speed>=71**, **<name>=0** and **<ce>=1** (non-trasparent asynchronous 9600 bps V.110 ISDN connection) for mobile originated calls, ME/TA shall map the values into non-trasparent asynchronous 9600 bps V.32 modem connection when single numbering scheme call is answered.
AT+CSNS?	Read command returns current value of the parameter **<mode>**.
AT+CSNS=?	Test command returns supported values of parameter **<mode>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.2.8 Voice Hang Up Control - +CVHU

+CVHU - Voice Hang Up Control	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CVHU[=<mode>]	Set command selects whether **ATH** or “**drop DTR**" shall cause a voice connection to be disconnected or not. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - "**Drop DTR**" ignored but **OK** result code given. **ATH** disconnects. 1 - "**Drop DTR**" and **ATH** ignored but **OK** result code given. 2 - "**Drop DTR**" behaviour according to **&D** setting. **ATH** disconnects

+CVHU - Voice Hang Up Control	SELINT 0 / 1
	(factory default). Note: if parameter **<mode>** is omitted the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CVHU?	Read command reports the current value of the **<mode>** parameter, **+CVHU: <mode>**
AT+CVHU=?	Test command reports the range of supported values for parameter **<mode>**

+CVHU - Voice Hang Up Control	SELINT 2
AT+CVHU= **[<mode>]**	Set command selects whether **ATH** or "**drop DTR**" shall cause a voice connection to be disconnected or not. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - "**Drop DTR**" ignored but **OK** result code given. **ATH** disconnects. 1 - "**Drop DTR**" and **ATH** ignored but **OK** result code given. 2 - "**Drop DTR**" behaviour according to **&D** setting. **ATH** disconnects (factory default).
AT+CVHU?	Read command reports the current value of the **<mode>** parameter, in the format: **+CVHU: <mode>**
AT+CVHU=?	Test command reports the range of supported values for parameter **<mode>**

3.5.4.3 Network Service Handling

3.5.4.3.1 Subscriber Number - +CNUM

+CNUM - Subscriber Number	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CNUM	Execution command returns the MSISDN (if the phone number of the device has been stored in the SIM card) in the format: **+CNUM: <number>,<type>** where **<number>** - string containing the phone number in the format **<type>** **<type>** - type of number: 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "+").
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CNUM - Subscriber Number	SELINT 2
AT+CNUM	If the ENS functionality has not been

+CNUM - Subscriber Number	SELINT 2
	previously enabled (see **#ENS**) Execution command returns the MSISDN (if the phone number of the device has been stored in the SIM card) in the format: **+CNUM: <alpha>,<number>,<type>** If the ENS functionality has been previously enabled (see **#ENS**) Execution command returns the MSISDN (if the phone number of the device has been stored in the SIM card) in the format: **+CNUM: <alpha>,<number>,<type>[<CR><LF>** **+CNUM: <alpha>,<number>,<type>[…]]** where: **<alpha>** - alphanumeric string associated to **<number>**; used character set should be the one selected with **+CSCS**. **<number>** - string containing the phone number in the format **<type>** **<type>** - type of number: 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "+").
AT+CNUM=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.3.2 Read Operator Names - +COPN

+COPN - Read Operator Names	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+COPN	Execution command returns the list of operator names from the **ME** in the format: **+COPN: <numeric1>,<alpha1>[<CR><LF><CR><LF>** **+COPN: <numeric2>,<alpha2>[…]]** where: **<numeric*n*>** - string type, operator in numeric format (see **+COPS**) **<alpha*n*>** - string type, operator in long alphanumeric format (see **+COPS**) Note: each operator code **<numeric*n*>** that has an alphanumeric equivalent **<alpha*n*>** in the ME memory is returned
Reference	GSM 07.07

+COPN - Read Operator Names	SELINT 2

+COPN - Read Operator Names	SELINT 2
AT+COPN	Execution command returns the list of operator names from the **ME** in the format: **+COPN: <numeric1>,<alpha1>[<CR><LF>** **+COPN: <numeric2>,<alpha2>[…]]** where: **<numeric*n*>** - string type, operator in numeric format (see **+COPS**) **<alpha*n*>** - string type, operator in long alphanumeric format (see **+COPS**) Note: each operator code **<numeric*n*>** that has an alphanumeric equivalent **<alpha*n*>** in the ME memory is returned
AT+COPN=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.3.3 Network Registration Report - +CREG

+CREG - Network Registration Report	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CREG[= [<mode>]]	Set command enables/disables network registration reports depending on the parameter **<mode>**. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disable network registration unsolicited result code (factory default) 1 - enable network registration unsolicited result code 2 - enable network registration unsolicited result code with network Cell identification data If **<mode>=1**, network registration result code reports: **+CREG: <stat>** where **<stat>** 0 - not registered, ME is not currently searching a new operator to register to 1 - registered, home network 2 - not registered, but ME is currently searching a new operator to register to 3 - registration denied 4 -unknown 5 - registered, roaming If **<mode>=2**, network registration result code reports: **+CREG: <stat>[,<Lac>,<Ci>]** where:

+CREG - Network Registration Report	SELINT 0 / 1
	<Lac> - Local Area Code for the currently registered on cell **<Ci>** - Cell Id for the currently registered on cell Note: **<Lac>** and **<Ci>** are reported only if **<mode>=2** and the mobile is registered on some network cell. Note: issuing **AT+CREG<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CREG=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CREG=0<CR>**.
AT+CREG?	Read command reports the **<mode>** and **<stat>** parameter values in the format: **+CREG: <mode>,<stat>[,<Lac>,<Ci>]** Note: **<Lac>** and **<Ci>** are reported only if **<mode>=2** and the mobile is registered on some network cell.
AT+CREG=?	Test command returns the range of supported **<mode>**
Example	AT OK at+creg? +CREG: 0,2 OK (the MODULE is in network searching state) at+creg? +CREG: 0,2 OK at+creg? +CREG: 0,2 OK at+creg? +CREG: 0,2 OK at+creg? +CREG: 0,1 OK *(the MODULE is registered)* at+creg? +CREG: 0,1 OK
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CREG - Network Registration Report	SELINT 2
AT+CREG=	Set command enables/disables network registration reports depending on

+CREG - Network Registration Report	SELINT 2
[<mode>]	the parameter **<mode>**. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disable network registration unsolicited result code (factory default) 1 - enable network registration unsolicited result code 2 - enable network registration unsolicited result code with network Cell identification data If **<mode>=1**, network registration result code reports: **+CREG: <stat>** where **<stat>** 0 - not registered, ME is not currently searching a new operator to register to 1 - registered, home network 2 - not registered, but ME is currently searching a new operator to register to 3 - registration denied 4 -unknown 5 - registered, roaming If **<mode>=2**, network registration result code reports: **+CREG: <stat>[,<Lac>,<Ci>]** where: **<Lac>** - Local Area Code for the currently registered on cell **<Ci>** - Cell Id for the currently registered on cell Note: **<Lac>** and **<Ci>** are reported only if **<mode>=2** and the mobile is registered on some network cell.
AT+CREG?	Read command reports the **<mode>** and **<stat>** parameter values in the format: **+CREG: <mode>,<stat>[,<Lac>,<Ci>]** Note: **<Lac>** and **<Ci>** are reported only if **<mode>=2** and the mobile is registered on some network cell.
AT+CREG=?	Test command returns the range of supported **<mode>**

Example	`AT`
	`OK`
	`at+creg?`
	`+CREG: 0,2`
	
	`OK`

+CREG - Network Registration Report	SELINT 2
	(the MODULE is in network searching state) at+creg? +CREG: 0,2 OK at+creg? +CREG: 0,2 OK at+creg? +CREG: 0,2 OK at+creg? +CREG: 0,1 OK *(the MODULE is registered)* at+creg? +CREG: 0,1 OK
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	There are situations in which the presentation of the **URC** controlled by **+CREG** is slightly different from ETSI specifications: e.g. it is possible to have an excessive presentation of the **URC +CREG: 4**. We identified this behaviour and decided to maintain it as default for backward compatibility issues. It is indeed possible to avoid it simply issuing **AT#REGMODE=1** (see **#REGMODE**): this puts the **Operation Mode** of **Registration Status Commands** in '**Enhanced Registration Operation Mode**' which is more formal.

3.5.4.3.4 Operator Selection - +COPS

+COPS - Operator Selection	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+COPS[= **[<mode>** **[,<format>** **[,<oper>]]]]**	Set command forces an attempt to select and register the GSM network operator. **<mode>** parameter defines whether the operator selection is done automatically or it is forced by this command to operator **<oper>**. The operator **<oper>** shall be given in format **<format>**. The behaviour of **+COPS** command depends on the last **#COPSMODE** setting. **(#COPSMODE=0)** Parameters: **<mode>** 0 - automatic choice (the parameter **<oper>** will be ignored) (factory

+COPS - Operator Selection	SELINT 0 / 1

default)
1 - manual choice unlocked (network is kept as long as available, then it can be changed with some other suited networks to guarantee the service)
2 - deregister from GSM network; the MODULE is kept unregistered until a **+COPS** with **<mode>=0, 1, 4** or **5** is issued
3 - set only **<format>** parameter (the parameter **<oper>** will be ignored)
4 - manual/automatic **(<oper>** field shall be present); if manual selection fails, automatic mode **(<mode>=0**) is entered
5 - manual choice locked (network is kept fixed, if the chosen network is not available, then the mobile has no service)

<format>
0 - alphanumeric long form (max length 16 digits)
1 - alphanumeric short form
2 - Numeric 5 digits [country code (3) + network code (2)]

<oper>: network operator in format defined by **<format>** parameter.

(#COPSMODE=1)

Parameters:
<mode>
0 - automatic choice (the parameter **<oper>** will be ignored) (default)
1 - manual choice **(<oper>** field shall be present)
2 - deregister from GSM network; the MODULE is kept unregistered until a **+COPS** with **<mode>=0, 1** or **4** is issued
3 - set only **<format>** parameter (the parameter **<oper>** will be ignored)
4 - manual/automatic **(<oper>** field shall be present); if manual selection fails, automatic mode **(<mode>=0**) is entered

<format>
0 - alphanumeric long form (max length 16 digits)
2 - numeric 5 digits [country code (3) + network code (2)]

<oper>: network operator in format defined by **<format>** parameter.

Note: **<mode>** parameter setting is stored in NVM and available at next reboot, if it is not **3** (i.e.: set only **<format>** parameter).

Note: if **<mode>=1 or 4** (or **5** if **#COPSMODE=0**), the selected network is stored in NVM too and is available at next reboot (this will happen even with a new SIM inserted)

Note: **<format>** parameter setting is never stored in NVM

+COPS - Operator Selection	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: issuing **AT+COPS<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+COPS=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+COPS=0<CR>**.
AT+COPS?	Read command returns current value of **<mode>,<format>** and **<oper>** in format **<format>**; if no operator is selected, **<format>** and **<oper>** are omitted **+COPS: <mode>[, <format>, <oper>]**
AT+COPS=?	Test command returns a list of quadruplets, each representing an operator present in the network. The behaviour of Test command depends on the last **#COPSMODE** setting. **(#COPSMODE=0)** The command outputs as many rows as the number of quadruplets, each of them in the format: **+COPS: (<stat> ,<oper (in <format>=0)>,"",** **<oper (in <format>=2)>)** where **<stat>** - operator availability 0 - unknown 1 - available 2 - current 3 - forbidden **(#COPSMODE=1)** The quadruplets in the list are separated by commas: **+COPS: [list of supported (<stat> ,<oper (in <format>=0)>,,** **<oper (in <format>=2)>)s][,,(list of supported <mode>s),** **(list of supported<format>s)]** where **<stat>** - operator availability 0 - unknown 1 - available 2 - current 3 - forbidden Note: since with this command a network scan is done, this command may require some seconds before the output is given. Note: The value of parameter **<oper>** (in **<format>=0**) is the same as the

+COPS - Operator Selection	SELINT 0 / 1
	former GM862 family products.
Reference	GSM 07.07
COPS - Operator Selection	**SELINT 2**
AT+COPS= [<mode> [,<format> [,<oper>]]]	Set command forces an attempt to select and register the GSM network operator. **<mode>** parameter defines whether the operator selection is done automatically or it is forced by this command to operator **<oper>**. The operator **<oper>** shall be given in format **<format>**. Parameters: **<mode>** 0 - automatic choice (the parameter **<oper>** will be ignored) (factory default) 1 - manual choice (**<oper>** field shall be present) 2 - deregister from GSM network; the MODULE is kept unregistered until a **+COPS** with **<mode>=0, 1** or **4** is issued 3 - set only **<format>** parameter (the parameter **<oper>** will be ignored) 4 - manual/automatic (**<oper>** field shall be present); if manual selection fails, automatic mode (**<mode>=0**) is entered **<format>** 0 - alphanumeric long form (max length 16 digits) 2 - numeric 5 digits [country code (3) + network code (2)] **<oper>**: network operator in format defined by **<format>** parameter. Note: **<mode>** parameter setting is stored in NVM and available at next reboot, if it is not **3** (i.e.: set only **<format>** parameter). Note: if **<mode>=1 or 4**, the selected network is stored in NVM too and is available at next reboot (this will happen even with a new SIM inserted) Note: **<format>** parameter setting is never stored in NVM
AT+COPS?	Read command returns current value of **<mode>**,**<format>** and **<oper>** in format **<format>**; if no operator is selected, **<format>** and **<oper>** are omitted **+COPS: <mode>**[, **<format>**, **<oper>**]
AT+COPS=?	Test command returns a list of quadruplets, each representing an operator present in the network. The quadruplets in the list are separated by commas: **+COPS: [list of supported (<stat> ,<oper (in <format>=0)>,, <oper (in <format>=2)>)s][,,(list of supported <mode>s), (list of supported<format>s)]** where **<stat>** - operator availability 0 - unknown

+COPS - Operator Selection	SELINT 0 / 1
	1 - available 2 - current 3 - forbidden Note: since with this command a network scan is done, this command may require some seconds before the output is given.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.3.5 Facility Lock/Unlock - +CLCK

+CLCK - Facility Lock/Unlock	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CLCK= <fac>,<mode> [,<passwd> [,<class>]]	Execution command is used to lock or unlock a **ME** o a network facility. Parameters: **<fac>** - facility "SC" - SIM (PIN request) (device asks SIM password at power-up and when this lock command issued) "AO"- BAOC (Barr All Outgoing Calls) "OI" - BOIC (Barr Outgoing International Calls) "OX" - BOIC-exHC (Barr Outgoing International Calls except to Home Country) "AI" - BAIC (Barr All Incoming Calls) "IR" - BIC-Roam (Barr Incoming Calls when Roaming outside the home country) "AB" - All Barring services (applicable only for **<mode>=0**) "AG" - All outGoing barring services (applicable only for **<mode>=0**) "AC" - All inComing barring services (applicable only for **<mode>=0**) "FD" - SIM fixed dialling memory feature (if PIN2 authentication has not been done during the current session, PIN2 is required as **<passwd>**) "PN" - network Personalisation "PU" - network subset Personalisation **<mode>** - defines the operation to be done on the facility 0 - unlock facility 1 - lock facility 2 - query status **<passwd>** - shall be the same as password specified for the facility from the **DTE** user interface or with command Change Password **+CPWD** **<class>** - sum of integers each representing a class of information (default is 7) 1- voice (telephony) 2 - data (refers to all bearer services) 4 - fax (facsimile services)

+CLCK - Facility Lock/Unlock	SELINT 0 / 1
	8 - short message service 16 - data circuit sync 32 - data circuit async 64 - dedicated packet access 128 - dedicated PAD access Note: when **<mode>=2** and command successful, it returns: **+CLCK: <status>** where **<status>** - current status of the facility 0 - not active 1 - active
AT+CLCK=?	Test command reports all the facility supported by the device.
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	The improving command **@CLCK** has been defined.

+CLCK - Facility Lock/Unlock	SELINT 2
AT+CLCK=<fac>,<mode>[,<passwd>[,<class>]]	Execution command is used to lock or unlock a **ME** o a network facility. Parameters: **<fac>** - facility "PS" - PH-SIM (lock PHone to SIM card) MT asks password when other than current SIM card inserted; MT may remember certain amount of previously used cards thus not requiring password when they are inserted "PF" - lock Phone to the very First inserted SIM card (MT asks password when other than the first SIM card is inserted) "SC" - SIM (PIN request) (device asks SIM password at power-up and when this lock command issued) "AO"- BAOC (Barr All Outgoing Calls) "OI" - BOIC (Barr Outgoing International Calls) "OX" - BOIC-exHC (Barr Outgoing International Calls except to Home Country) "AI" - BAIC (Barr All Incoming Calls) "IR" - BIC-Roam (Barr Incoming Calls when Roaming outside the home country) "AB" - All Barring services (applicable only for **<mode>=0**) "AG" - All outGoing barring services (applicable only for **<mode>=0**) "AC" - All inComing barring services (applicable only for **<mode>=0**) "FD" - SIM fixed dialling memory feature (if PIN2 authentication has not been done during the current session, PIN2 is required as **<passwd>**) "PN" - network Personalisation "PU" - network subset Personalisation "PP" - service Provider Personalization "PC" - Corporate Personalization

+CLCK - Facility Lock/Unlock	SELINT 2
	<mode> - defines the operation to be done on the facility 0 - unlock facility 1 - lock facility 2 - query status **<passwd>** - shall be the same as password specified for the facility from the **DTE** user interface or with command Change Password **+CPWD** **<class>** - sum of integers each representing a class of information (default is 7) 1 - voice (telephony) 2 - data (refers to all bearer services) 4 - fax (facsimile services) 8 - short message service 16 - data circuit sync 32 - data circuit async 64 - dedicated packet access 128 - dedicated PAD access Note: when **<mode>=2** and command successful, it returns: **+CLCK: <status>[,<class1>[<CR><LF>+CLCK: <status>,<class2>[…]]** where **<status>** - the current status of the facility 0 - not active 1 - active **<class*n*>** - class of information of the facility
AT+CLCK=?	Test command reports all the facilities supported by the device.
Reference	GSM 07.07
Example	*Querying such a facility returns an output on three rows, the first for voice, the second for data, the third for fax:* AT+CLCK =”AO”,2 +CLCK: <status>,1 +CLCK: <status>,2 +CLCK: <status>,4

3.5.4.3.6 Facility Improved Lock/Unlock - @CLCK

@CLCK - Facility Improved Lock/Unlock	SELINT 0 / 1
AT@CLCK= <fac>,<mode> [,<passwd> [,<class>]]	Execution command is used to lock or unlock a **ME** o a network facility. Parameters: **<fac>** - facility "SC" - SIM (PIN request) (device asks SIM password at power-up and when this lock command issued)

@CLCK - Facility Improved Lock/Unlock	SELINT 0 / 1
	"AO"- BAOC (Barr All Outgoing Calls) "OI" - BOIC (Barr Outgoing International Calls) "OX" - BOIC-exHC (Barr Outgoing International Calls except to Home Country) "AI" - BAIC (Barr All Incoming Calls) "IR" - BIC-Roam (Barr Incoming Calls when Roaming outside the home country) "AB" - All Barring services (applicable only for **<mode>=0**) "AG" - All outGoing barring services (applicable only for **<mode>=0**) "AC" - All inComing barring services (applicable only for **<mode>=0**) "FD" - SIM fixed dialling memory feature (if PIN2 authentication has not been done during the current session, PIN2 is required as **<passwd>**) "PN" - network Personalisation "PU" - network subset Personalisation **<mode>** - defines the operation to be done on the facility 0 - unlock facility 1 - lock facility 2 - query status **<passwd>** - shall be the same as password specified for the facility from the **DTE** user interface or with command Change Password **+CPWD** **<class>** - sum of integers each representing a class of information (default is 7) 1- voice (telephony) 2 - data (refers to all bearer services) 4 - fax (facsimile services) 8 - short message service 16 - data circuit sync 32 - data circuit async 64 - dedicated packet access 128 - dedicated PAD access Note: when **<mode>=2** and command successful, it returns: **@CLCK: <status>[,<class1>** **[<CR><LF>@CLCK: <status>,<class2>[…]]** where **<status>** - the current status of the facility 0 - not active 1 - active **<class*n*>** - class of information of the facility
AT@CLCK=?	Test command reports all the facilities supported by the device.
Reference	GSM 07.07

@CLCK - Facility Improved Lock/Unlock	SELINT 0 / 1
Example	*Querying such a facility returns an output on three rows, the first for voice, the second for data, the third for fax:* AT@CLCK =”AO”,2 @CLCK: <status>,1 @CLCK: <status>,2 @CLCK: <status>,4 OK

3.5.4.3.7 Change Facility Password - +CPWD

+CPWD - Change Facility Password	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CPWD=<fac>, <oldpwd>, <newpwd>	Execution command changes the password for the facility lock function defined by command Facility Lock **+CLCK**. Parameters: **<fac>** - facility “SC” - SIM (PIN request) “AB” - All barring services “P2” - SIM PIN2 **<oldpwd>** - string type, it shall be the same as password specified for the facility from the ME user interface or with command **+CPWD**. **<newpwd>** - string type, it is the new password Note: parameter **<oldpwd>** is the old password while **<newpwd>** is the new one.
AT+CPWD=?	Test command returns a list of pairs **(<fac>,<pwdlength>)** which presents the available facilities and the maximum length of their password (**<pwdlength>**)
Example	at+cpwd=? +CPWD: ("SC",8),("AB",4),("P2",4) OK
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CPWD - Change Facility Password	SELINT 2
AT+CPWD=<fac>, <oldpwd>, <newpwd>	Execution command changes the password for the facility lock function defined by command Facility Lock **+CLCK**. Parameters: **<fac>** - facility “SC” - SIM (PIN request) “AB” - All barring services “P2” - SIM PIN2

+CPWD - Change Facility Password	SELINT 2
	"PS"- SIM VO **<oldpwd>** - string type, it shall be the same as password specified for the facility from the ME user interface or with command **+CPWD**. **<newpwd>** - string type, it is the new password Note: parameter **<oldpwd>** is the old password while **<newpwd>** is the new one.
AT+CPWD=?	Test command returns a list of pairs **(<fac>,<pwdlength>)** which presents the available facilities and the maximum length of their password (**<pwdlength>**)

Example	`at+cpwd=?`
	`+CPWD: ("SC",8),("AB",4),("P2",8),("PS",8)`
	
	`OK`

Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.3.8 Calling Line Identification Presentation - +CLIP

+CLIP - Calling Line Identification Presentation	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CLIP[=[<n>]]	Set command enables/disables the presentation of the CLI (Calling Line Identity) at the **TE**. This command refers to the GSM supplementary service CLIP (Calling Line Identification Presentation) that enables a called subscriber to get the CLI of the calling party when receiving a mobile terminated call. Parameters: **<n>** 0 - disables CLI indication (factory default) 1 - enables CLI indication If enabled the device reports after each **RING** the response: **+CLIP: <number>,<type>,"",128,<alpha>,<CLI_validity>** where: **<number>** - string type phone number of format specified by **<type>** **<type>** - type of address octet in integer format 128 - both the type of number and the numbering plan are unknown 129 - unknown type of number and ISDN/Telephony numbering plan 145 - international type of number and ISDN/Telephony numbering plan (contains the character "**+**") **<alpha>** - string type; alphanumeric representation of **<number>** corresponding to the entry found in phonebook; used character set should be the one selected with command Select **TE** character set **+CSCS**.

+CLIP - Calling Line Identification Presentation	SELINT 0 / 1
	<CLI_validity> 0 - CLI valid 1 - CLI has been withheld by the originator. 2 - CLI is not available due to interworking problems or limitation or originating network. Note: in the **+CLIP:** response they are currently not reported either the **subaddress** information (it's always **""** after the 2nd comma) and the **subaddress type** information (it's always **128** after the 3rd comma) Note: issuing **AT+CLIP<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CLIP=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CLIP=0<CR>**.
AT+CLIP?	Read command returns the presentation status of the CLI in the format: **+CLIP: <n>,<m>** where: **<n>** 0 - CLI presentation disabled 1 - CLI presentation enabled **<m>** - status of the CLIP service on the GSM network 0 - CLIP not provisioned 1 - CLIP provisioned 2 - unknown (e.g. no network is present) Note: This command issues a status request to the network, hence it may take a few seconds to give the answer due to the time needed to exchange data with it.
AT+CLIP=?	Test command returns the supported values of the parameter **<n>**
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	The command changes only the report behaviour of the device, it does not change CLI supplementary service setting on the network.

+CLIP - Calling Line Identification Presentation	SELINT 2
AT+CLIP=[<n>]	Set command enables/disables the presentation of the CLI (Calling Line Identity) at the **TE**. This command refers to the GSM supplementary service CLIP (Calling Line Identification Presentation) that enables a called subscriber to get the CLI of the calling party when receiving a mobile terminated call. Parameters: **<n>**

+CLIP - Calling Line Identification Presentation	SELINT 2
	0 - disables CLI indication (factory default) 1 - enables CLI indication If enabled the device reports after each RING the response: **+CLIP: <number>,<type>,"",128,<alpha>,<CLI_validity>** where: **<number>** - string type phone number of format specified by **<type>** **<type>** - type of address octet in integer format 128 - both the type of number and the numbering plan are unknown 129 - unknown type of number and ISDN/Telephony numbering plan 145 - international type of number and ISDN/Telephony numbering plan (contains the character "**+**") **<alpha>** - string type; alphanumeric representation of **<number>** corresponding to the entry found in phonebook; used character set should be the one selected with command Select **TE** character set **+CSCS**. **<CLI_validity>** 0 - CLI valid 1 - CLI has been withheld by the originator. 2 - CLI is not available due to interworking problems or limitation or originating network. Note: in the **+CLIP:** response they are currently not reported either the **subaddress** information (it's always **""** after the 2nd comma) and the **subaddress type** information (it's always **128** after the 3rd comma)
AT+CLIP?	Read command returns the presentation status of the CLI in the format: **+CLIP: <n>,<m>** where: **<n>** 0 - CLI presentation disabled 1 - CLI presentation enabled **<m>** - status of the CLIP service on the GSM network 0 - CLIP not provisioned 1 - CLIP provisioned 2 - unknown (e.g. no network is present) Note: This command issues a status request to the network, hence it may take a few seconds to give the answer due to the time needed to exchange data with it.
AT+CLIP=?	Test command returns the supported values of parameter **<n>**
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	The command changes only the report behaviour of the device, it does not change CLI supplementary service setting on the network.

3.5.4.3.9 Calling Line Identification Restriction - +CLIR

+CLIR - Calling Line Identification Restriction	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CLIR[=[<n>]]	Set command overrides the CLIR subscription when temporary mode is provisioned as a default adjustment for all following outgoing calls. This adjustment can be revoked by using the opposite command. This command refers to CLIR-service (GSM 02.81) that allows a calling subscriber to enable or disable the presentation of the CLI to the called party when originating a call. Parameter: **<n>** - facility status on the Mobile 0 - CLIR facility according to CLIR service network status 1 - CLIR facility active (CLI not sent) 2 - CLIR facility not active (CLI sent) Note: issuing **AT+CLIR<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CLIR=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CLIR=0<CR>**.
AT+CLIR?	Read command gives the default adjustment for all outgoing calls **(<n>)** and also triggers an interrogation of the provision status of the CLIR service **(<m>)**, where **<n>** - facility status on the Mobile 0 - CLIR facility according to CLIR service network status 1 - CLIR facility active (CLI not sent) 2 - CLIR facility not active (CLI sent) **<m>** - facility status on the Network 0 - CLIR service not provisioned 1 - CLIR service provisioned permanently 2 - unknown (e.g. no network present, etc.) 3 - CLI temporary mode presentation restricted 4 - CLI temporary mode presentation allowed
AT+CLIR=?	Test command reports the supported values of parameter **<n>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	This command sets the default behaviour of the device in outgoing calls.

+CLIR - Calling Line Identification Restriction	SELINT 2
AT+CLIR=[<n>]	Set command overrides the CLIR subscription when temporary mode is provisioned as a default adjustment for all following outgoing calls. This adjustment can be revoked by using the opposite command. This command refers to CLIR-service (GSM 02.81) that allows a calling subscriber to enable or disable the presentation of the CLI to the called party when originating a call.

+CLIR - Calling Line Identification Restriction	SELINT 2
	Parameter: **<n>** - facility status on the Mobile 0 - CLIR facility according to CLIR service network status 1 - CLIR facility active (CLI not sent) 2 - CLIR facility not active (CLI sent)
AT+CLIR?	Read command gives the default adjustment for all outgoing calls (**<n>**) and also triggers an interrogation of the provision status of the CLIR service (**<m>**), where **<n>** - facility status on the Mobile 0 - CLIR facility according to CLIR service network status 1 - CLIR facility active (CLI not sent) 2 - CLIR facility not active (CLI sent) **<m>** - facility status on the Network 0 - CLIR service not provisioned 1 - CLIR service provisioned permanently 2 - unknown (e.g. no network present, etc.) 3 - CLI temporary mode presentation restricted 4 - CLI temporary mode presentation allowed
AT+CLIR=?	Test command reports the supported values of parameter **<n>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	This command sets the default behaviour of the device in outgoing calls.

3.5.4.3.10 Call Forwarding Number And Conditions - +CCFC

+CCFC - Call Forwarding Number And Condition	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+CCFC=<reason>,<cmd>[,<number>[,<type>[,<class>[,,,<time>]]]]	Execution command controls the call forwarding supplementary service. Registration, erasure, activation, deactivation, and status query are supported. Parameters: **<reason>** 0 - unconditional 1 - mobile busy 2 - no reply 3 - not reachable 4 - all calls (not with query command) 5 - all conditional calls (not with query command) **<cmd>** 0 - disable 1 - enable 2 - query status 3 - registration 4 - erasure

+CCFC - Call Forwarding Number And Condition	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	<number> - string type phone number of forwarding address in format specified by **<type>** parameter **<type>** - type of address octet in integer format : 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "**+**") **<class>** - sum of integers each representing a class of information which the command refers to; default 7 (voice + data + fax) 1 - voice (telephony) 2 - data 4 - fax (facsimile services) 8 - short message service 16 - data circuit sync 32 - data circuit async 64 - dedicated packet access 128 - dedicated PAD access **<time>** - time in *seconds* to wait before call is forwarded; it is valid only when **<reason>** "no reply" is enabled (**<cmd>**=1) or queried (**<cmd>**=2) 1..30 - automatically rounded to a multiple of 5 seconds (default is 20) Note: when **<cmd>=2** and command successful, it returns: **+CCFC: <status>,<class1>[,<number>,<type>[,,,<time>]][<CR><LF>** **+CCFC: <status>,<class2>[,<number>,<type>[,,,<time>]][…]]** where: **<status>** - current status of the network service 0 - not active 1 - active **<class*n*>** - same as **<class>** **<time>** - it is returned only when **<reason>**=2 (“no reply”) and **<cmd>**=2. The other parameters are as seen before.
AT+CCFC=?	Test command reports supported values for the parameter **<reason>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	When querying the status of a network service **(<cmd>=2**) the response line for 'not active' case **(<status>=0**) should be returned only if service is not active for any **<class>**.

3.5.4.3.11 Call Waiting - +CCWA

+CCWA - Call Waiting	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CCWA[=[<n>[,<cmd>[,<class>]]]]	Set command allows the control of the call waiting supplementary service. Activation, deactivation, and status query are supported.

+CCWA - Call Waiting	SELINT 0 / 1

Parameters:
<n> - enables/disables the presentation of an unsolicited result code:
0 - disable
1 - enable
<cmd> - enables/disables or queries the service at network level:
0 - disable
1 - enable
2 - query status
<class> - is a sum of integers each representing a class of information which the command refers to; default is 7 (**voice + data + fax**)
1 - voice (telephony)
2 - data
4 - fax (facsimile services)
8 - short message service
16 - data circuit sync
32 - data circuit async
64 - dedicated packet access
128 - dedicated PAD access

Note: the response to the query command is in the format:

+CCWA: <status>,<class1>[<CR><LF>
+CCWA: <status>,<class2>[…]]

where
<status> represents the status of the service:
0 - inactive
1 - active
<class*n*> - same as **<class>**

Note: the unsolicited result code enabled by parameter **<n>** is in the format:

+CCWA: <number>,<type>,<class>,<alpha>,<cli_validity>

where
<number> - string type phone number of calling address in format specified by **<type>**
<type> - type of address in integer format
<class> - see before
<alpha> - string type; alphanumeric representation of **<number>** corresponding to the entry found in phonebook; used character set should be the one selected with **+CSCS**.
<cli_validity>
0 - CLI valid
1 - CLI has been withheld by the originator
2 - CLI is not available due to interworking problems or limitations of

+CCWA - Call Waiting	SELINT 0 / 1
	originating network Note: if parameter **<cmd>** is omitted then network is not interrogated. Note: in the query command the class parameter must not be issued. Note: the difference between call waiting report disabling (**AT+CCWA = 0,1,7**) and call waiting service disabling (**AT+CCWA = 0,0,7**) is that in the first case the call waiting indication is sent to the device by network but this last one does not report it to the **DTE**; instead in the second case the call waiting indication is not generated by the network. Hence the device results busy to the third party in the 2nd case while in the 1st case a ringing indication is sent to the third party. Note: The command **AT+CCWA=1,0** has no effect a non sense and must not be issued. Note: issuing **AT+CCWA<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CCWA=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CCWA=0<CR>**.
AT+CCWA?	Read command reports the current value of the parameter **<n>**.
AT+CCWA=?	Test command reports the supported values for the parameter **<n>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CCWA - Call Waiting	SELINT 2
AT+CCWA= [<n>[,<cmd> [,<class>]]]	Set command allows the control of the call waiting supplementary service. Activation, deactivation, and status query are supported. Parameters: **<n>** - enables/disables the presentation of an unsolicited result code: 0 - disable 1 - enable **<cmd>** - enables/disables or queries the service at network level: 0 - disable 1 - enable 2 - query status **<class>** - is a sum of integers each representing a class of information which the command refers to; default is 7 (**voice + data + fax**) 1 - voice (telephony) 2 - data 4 - fax (facsimile services) 8 - short message service 16 - data circuit sync 32 - data circuit async 64 - dedicated packet access 128 - dedicated PAD access

+CCWA - Call Waiting	SELINT 2
	Note: the response to the query command is in the format: **+CCWA: <status>,<class1>[<CR><LF>** **+CCWA: <status>,<class2>[…]]** where **<status>** represents the status of the service: 0 - inactive 1 - active **<class*n*>** - same as **<class>** Note: the unsolicited result code enabled by parameter **<n>** is in the format:: **+CCWA: <number>,<type>,<class>,[<alpha>][,<cli_validity>]** where: **<number>** - string type phone number of calling address in format specified by **<type>** **<type>** - type of address in integer format **<class>** - see before **<alpha>** - string type; alphanumeric representation of **<number>** corresponding to the entry found in phonebook; used character set should be the one selected with **+CSCS**. **<cli_validity>** 0 - CLI valid 1 - CLI has been withheld by the originator 2 - CLI is not available due to interworking problems or limitations of originating network Note: if parameter **<cmd>** is omitted then network is not interrogated. Note: in the query command the class parameter must not be issued. Note: the difference between call waiting report disabling (**AT+CCWA = 0,1,7**) and call waiting service disabling (**AT+CCWA = 0,0,7**) is that in the first case the call waiting indication is sent to the device by network but this last one does not report it to the **DTE**; instead in the second case the call waiting indication is not generated by the network. Hence the device results busy to the third party in the 2nd case while in the 1st case a ringing indication is sent to the third party. Note: The command **AT+CCWA=1,0** has no effect a non sense and must not be issued..
AT+CCWA?	Read command reports the current value of the parameter **<n>**.
AT+CCWA=?	Test command reports the supported values for the parameter **<n>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.3.12 Call Holding Services - +CHLD

+CHLD - Call Holding Services	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CHLD=<n>	Execution command controls the network call hold service. With this service it is possible to disconnect temporarily a call and keep it suspended while it is retained by the network, contemporary it is possible to connect another party or make a multiparty connection. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - releases all held calls, or sets the UDUB (User Determined User Busy) indication for a waiting call. 1 - releases all active calls (if any exist), and accepts the other (held or waiting) call 1X - releases a specific active call X 2 - places all active calls (if any exist) on hold and accepts the other (held or waiting) call. 2X - places all active calls on hold except call X with which communication shall be supported 3 - adds an held call to the conversation Note: "X" is the numbering (starting with 1) of the call given by the sequence of setting up or receiving the calls (active, held or waiting) as seen by the served subscriber. Calls hold their number until they are released. New calls take the lowest available number. Note: where both a held and a waiting call exist, the above procedures apply to the waiting call (i.e. not to the held call) in conflicting situation.
AT+CHLD=?	Test command returns the list of supported **<n>s**. **+CHLD: (0,1,2,3)** Note: consider what has been written about the Set command relating the actions on a specific call (X).
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	ONLY for VOICE calls

+CHLD - Call Holding Services	SELINT 2
AT+CHLD=[<n>]	Execution command controls the network call hold service. With this service it is possible to disconnect temporarily a call and keep it suspended while it is retained by the network, contemporary it is possible to connect another party or make a multiparty connection. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - releases all held calls, or sets the UDUB (User Determined User Busy) indication for a waiting call. (only from version D)

+CHLD - Call Holding Services	SELINT 2
	1 - releases all active calls (if any exist), and accepts the other (held or waiting) call 1X - releases a specific active call X 2 - places all active calls (if any exist) on hold and accepts the other (held or waiting) call. 2X - places all active calls on hold except call X with which communication shall be supported (only from version D). 3 - adds an held call to the conversation 4 - connects the two calls and disconnects the subscriber from both calls (Explicit Call Transfer (ECT)) Note: "X" is the numbering (starting with 1) of the call given by the sequence of setting up or receiving the calls (active, held or waiting) as seen by the served subscriber. Calls hold their number until they are released. New calls take the lowest available number. Note: where both a held and a waiting call exist, the above procedures apply to the waiting call (i.e. not to the held call) in conflicting situation.
AT+CHLD=?	Test command returns the list of supported **<n>s**. **+CHLD: (0,1,1X,2,2X,3,4)**
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	ONLY for VOICE calls

3.5.4.3.13 Unstructured Supplementary Service Data - +CUSD

+CUSD - Unstructured Supplementary Service Data	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CUSD[=[<n>[,<str>[,<dcs>]]]]	Set command allows control of the Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD [GSM 02.90]). Parameters: **<n>** - is used to disable/enable the presentation of an unsolicited result code. 0 - disable the result code presentation in the **DTA** 1 - enable the result code presentation in the **DTA** **<str>** - USSD-string (when **<str>** parameter is not given, network is not interrogated) - If **<dcs>** indicates that GSM338 default alphabet is used **ME/TA** converts GSM alphabet into current TE character set (see **+CSCS**) - If **<dcs>** indicates that 8-bit data coding scheme is used: **ME/TA** converts each 8-bit octet into two IRA character long hexadecimal number; e.g. octet with integer value 42 is presented to **TE** as two characters 2A (IRA 50 and 65). **<dcs>** - GSM 3.38 Cell Broadcast Data Coding Scheme in integer format (default is 0).

+CUSD - Unstructured Supplementary Service Data	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: the unsolicited result code enabled by parameter **<n>** is in the format: **+CUSD: <m>[,<str>,<dcs>]** to the **TE** where: **<m>**: 0 - no further user action required (network initiated USSD-Notify, or no further information needed after mobile initiated operation). 1 - further user action required (network initiated USSD-Request, or further information needed after mobile initiated operation) 2 - USSD terminated by the network 3 - other local client has responded 4 - operation not supported 5 - network time out Note: in case of successful mobile initiated operation, **DTA** waits the USSD response from the network and sends it to the **DTE** before the final result code. This will block the AT command interface for the period of the operation. Note: issuing **AT+CUSD<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CUSD=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CUSD=0<CR>**.
AT+CUSD?	Read command reports the current value of the parameter **<n>**
AT+CUSD=?	Test command reports the supported values for the parameter **<n>**
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	Only mobile initiated operations are supported

+CUSD - Unstructured Supplementary Service Data	SELINT 2
AT+CUSD=[<n>[,<str>[,<dcs>]]]	Set command allows control of the Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD [GSM 02.90]). Parameters: **<n>** - is used to disable/enable the presentation of an unsolicited result code. 0 - disable the result code presentation in the **DTA** 1 - enable the result code presentation in the **DTA** 2 - cancel an ongoing USSD session (not applicable to read command response) **<str>** - USSD-string (when **<str>** parameter is not given, network is not interrogated) - If **<dcs>** indicates that GSM338 default alphabet is used **ME/TA**

+CUSD - Unstructured Supplementary Service Data	SELINT 2
	converts GSM alphabet into current TE character set (see **+CSCS**). - If **<dcs>** indicates that 8-bit data coding scheme is used: **ME/TA** converts each 8-bit octet into two IRA character long hexadecimal number; e.g. octet with integer value 42 is presented to TE as two characters 2A (IRA 50 and 65). **<dcs>** - GSM 3.38 Cell Broadcast Data Coding Scheme in integer format (default is 0). Note: the unsolicited result code enabled by parameter **<n>** is in the format: **+CUSD: <m>[,<str>,<dcs>]** to the TE where: **<m>**: 0 - no further user action required (network initiated USSD-Notify, or no further information needed after mobile initiated operation). 1 - further user action required (network initiated USSD-Request, or further information needed after mobile initiated operation) 2 - USSD terminated by the network 3 - other local client has responded 4 - operation not supported 5 - network time out
AT+CUSD?	Read command reports the current value of the parameter **<n>**
AT+CUSD=?	Test command reports the supported values for the parameter **<n>**
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	Only mobile initiated operations are supported

3.5.4.3.14 Advice Of Charge - +CAOC

+CAOC - Advice Of Charge	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CAOC[= [<mode>]]	Set command refers to the Advice of Charge supplementary services that enable subscriber to get information about the cost of calls; the command also includes the possibility to enable an unsolicited event reporting of the Current Call Meter (CCM) information. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - query CCM value 1 - disables unsolicited CCM reporting 2 - enables unsolicited CCM reporting Note: the unsolicited result code enabled by parameter **<mode>** is in the format:

+CAOC - Advice Of Charge	SELINT 0 / 1
	+CCCM: <ccm> where: **<ccm>** - current call meter in home units, string type: three bytes of the CCM value in hexadecimal format (e.g. “00001E” indicates decimal value 30) Note: the unsolicited result code **+CCCM** is sent when the CCM value changes, but not more than every 10 seconds. Note: issuing **AT+CAOC<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CAOC=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CAOC=0<CR>**.
AT+CAOC?	Read command reports the value of parameter **<mode>** in the format: **+CAOC: <mode>**
AT+CAOC=?	Test command reports the supported values for **<mode>** parameter. Note: the representation format doesn’t match the v.25ter §5.7.3 “Information text formats for test commands”. The output is: **+CAOC: 0, 1, 2**
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	**+CAOC** command returns an estimate of the cost of the current call only, produced by the MS and based on the information provided by either AoCI or AOCC supplementary services; it is not stored in the SIM.

+CAOC - Advice Of Charge	SELINT 2
AT+CAOC=<mode>	Set command refers to the Advice of Charge supplementary services that enable subscriber to get information about the cost of calls; the command also includes the possibility to enable an unsolicited event reporting of the Current Call Meter (CCM) information. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - query CCM value 1 - disables unsolicited CCM reporting 2 - enables unsolicited CCM reporting Note: the unsolicited result code enabled by parameter **<mode>** is in the format: **+CCCM: <ccm>** where: **<ccm>** - current call meter in home units, string type: three bytes of the

+CAOC - Advice Of Charge	SELINT 2
	CCM value in hexadecimal format (e.g. “00001E” indicates decimal value 30) Note: the unsolicited result code **+CCCM** is sent when the CCM value changes, but not more than every 10 seconds.
AT+CAOC?	Read command reports the value of parameter **<mode>** in the format: **+CAOC: <mode>**
AT+CAOC=?	Test command reports the supported values for **<mode>** parameter.
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	**+CAOC** command returns an estimate of the cost of the current call only, produced by the MS and based on the information provided by either AoCI or AOCC supplementary services; it is not stored in the SIM.

3.5.4.3.15 List Current Calls - +CLCC

+CLCC - List Current Calls	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CLCC	Execution command returns the list of current calls and their characteristics in the format: **[+CLCC:<id1>,<dir>,<stat>,<mode>,<mpty>,<number>,<type>** **[<CR><LF>+CLCC:<id2>,<dir>,<stat>,<mode>,<mpty>,<number>,<type>[…]]]** where: **<id*n*>** - call identification number **<dir>** - call direction 0 - mobile originated call 1 - mobile terminated call **<stat>** - state of the call 0 - active 1 - held 2 - dialling (**MO** call) 3 - alerting (**MO** call) 4 - incoming (**MT** call) 5 - waiting (**MT** call) **<mode>** - call type 0 - voice 1 - data 2 - fax 9 - unknown **<mpty>** - multiparty call flag 0 - call is not one of multiparty (conference) call parties

+CLCC - List Current Calls	SELINT 0 / 1
	<number> - string type phone number in format specified by **<type>** **<type>** - type of phone number octet in integer format 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "+") Note: If no call is active then only **OK** message is sent. This command is useful in conjunction with command **+CHLD** to know the various call status for call holding.
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CLCC - List Current Calls	SELINT 2
AT+CLCC	Execution command returns the list of current calls and their characteristics in the format: **[+CLCC:<id1>,<dir>,<stat>,<mode>,<mpty>,<number>,<type>** **,<alpha>[<CR><LF>+CLCC:<id2>,<dir>,<stat>,<mode>,** **<mpty>,<number>,<type>,<alpha>[…]]]** where: **<id*n*>** - call identification number **<dir>** - call direction 0 - mobile originated call 1 - mobile terminated call **<stat>** - state of the call 0 - active 1 - held 2 - dialing (**MO** call) 3 - alerting (**MO** call) 4 - incoming (**MT** call) 5 - waiting (**MT** call) **<mode>** - call type 0 - voice 1 - data 2 - fax 9 - unknown **<mpty>** - multiparty call flag 0 - call is not one of multiparty (conference) call parties **<number>** - string type phone number in format specified by **<type>** **<type>** - type of phone number octet in integer format 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "**+**") **<alpha>** - string type; alphanumeric representation of **<number>** corresponding to the entry found in phonebook; used character set should be the one selected with **+CSCS**.

+CLCC - List Current Calls	SELINT 2
	Note: If no call is active then only **OK** message is sent. This command is useful in conjunction with command **+CHLD** to know the various call status for call holding.
AT+CLCC=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.3.16 SS Notification - +CSSN

+CSSN - SS Notification	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CSSN[= [<n>[,<m>]]]	It refers to supplementary service related network initiated notifications. Set command enables/disables the presentation of notification result codes from **TA** to **TE**. Parameters: **<n>** - sets the **+CSSI** result code presentation status 0 - disable 1 - enable **<m>** - sets the **+CSSU** result code presentation status 0 - disable 1 - enable When **<n>=1** and a supplementary service notification is received after a mobile originated call setup, an unsolicited code: **+CSSI: <code1>** is sent to **TE** before any other **MO** call setup result codes, where: **<code1>**: 1 - some of the conditional call forwarding are active 2 - call has been forwarded 3 - call is waiting 5 - outgoing calls are barred 6 - incoming calls are barred When **<m>=1** and a supplementary service notification is received during a mobile terminated call setup or during a call, an unsolicited result code **+CSSU: <code2>** is sent to **TE**, where: **<code2>**: 0 - this is a forwarded call (**MT** call setup) 2 - call has been put on hold (during a voice call) 3 - call has been retrieved (during a voice call)

+CSSN - SS Notification	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: issuing **AT+CSSN<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CSSN=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CSSN=0<CR>**.
AT+CSSN?	Read command reports the current value of the parameters.
AT+CSSN=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameters **<n>**, **<m>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CSSN - SS Notification	SELINT 2
AT+CSSN=[<n>[,<m>]]	It refers to supplementary service related network initiated notifications. Set command enables/disables the presentation of notification result codes from **TA** to **TE**. Parameters: **<n>** - sets the **+CSSI** result code presentation status 0 - disable 1 - enable **<m>** - sets the **+CSSU** result code presentation status 0 - disable 1 - enable When **<n>**=1 and a supplementary service notification is received after a mobile originated call setup, an unsolicited code: **+CSSI: <code1>** is sent to **TE** before any other **MO** call setup result codes, where: **<code1>**: 1 - some of the conditional call forwardings are active 2 - call has been forwarded 3 - call is waiting 5 - outgoing calls are barred 6 - incoming calls are barred When **<m>=1** and a supplementary service notification is received during a mobile terminated call setup or during a call, an unsolicited result code: **+CSSU: <code2>** is sent to **TE**, where: **<code2>**: 0 - this is a forwarded call (**MT** call setup) 2 - call has been put on hold (during a voice call) 3 - call has been retrieved (during a voice call).
AT+CSSN?	Read command reports the current value of the parameters.
AT+CSSN=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameters **<n>**,

+CSSN - SS Notification	SELINT 2
	<m>.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.3.17 Closed User Group Supplementary Service Control - +CCUG

+CCUG - Closed User Group Supplementary Service Control	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CCUG[= [<n>[,<index> [,<info>]]]]	Set command allows control of the Closed User Group supplementary service [GSM 02.85]. Parameters: **<n>** 0 - disable CUG temporary mode (factory default). 1 - enable CUG temporary mode: it enables to control the CUG information on the air interface as a default adjustment for all following outgoing calls. **<index>** 0..9 - CUG index 10 - no index (preferential CUG taken from subscriber data) (default) **<info>** 0 - no information (default) 1 - suppress Outgoing Access (OA) 2 - suppress preferential CUG 3 - suppress OA and preferential CUG Note: issuing **AT+CCUG<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CCUG=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CCUG=0<CR>**.
AT+CCUG?	Read command reports the current value of the parameters
AT+CCUG=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for the parameters **<n>**, **<index>**, **<info>**
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CCUG - Closed User Group Supplementary Service Control	SELINT 2
AT+CCUG= [<n>[,<index> [,<info>]]]	Set command allows control of the Closed User Group supplementary service [GSM 02.85]. Parameters: **<n>** 0 - disable CUG temporary mode (factory default). 1 - enable CUG temporary mode: it enables to control the CUG information on the air interface as a default adjustment for all following outgoing calls.

+CCUG - Closed User Group Supplementary Service Control	SELINT 2
	<index> 0..9 - CUG index 10 - no index (preferential CUG taken from subscriber data) (default) **<info>** 0 - no information (default) 1 - suppress Outgoing Access (OA) 2 - suppress preferential CUG 3 - suppress OA and preferential CUG
AT+CCUG?	Read command reports the current value of the parameters
AT+CCUG=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.3.18 Preferred Operator List - +CPOL

+CPOL - Preferred Operator List	SELINT 2
AT+CPOL= **[<index>][,<format>** **[,<oper>]]**	Execution command writes an entry in the SIM list of preferred operators. Parameters: **<index>** - integer type; the order number of operator in the SIM preferred operator list 1..*n* **<format>** 2 - numeric **<oper>** **<oper>** - string type Note: if **<index>** is given but **<oper>** is left out, entry is deleted. If **<oper>** is given but **<index>** is left out, **<oper>** is put in the next free location. If only **<format>** is given, the format of the **<oper>** in the read command is changed.
AT+CPOL?	Read command returns all used entries from the SIM list of preferred operators.
AT+CPOL=?	Test command returns the whole **<index>** range supported by the SIM and the range for the parameter **<format>**
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4 Mobile Equipment Control

3.5.4.4.1 Phone Activity Status - +CPAS

+CPAS - Phone Activity Status	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CPAS	Execution command reports the device status in the form: **+CPAS: <pas>** Where:

+CPAS - Phone Activity Status	SELINT 0 / 1
	<pas> - phone activity status 0 - ready (device allows commands from **TA/TE**) 1 - unavailable (device does not allow commands from **TA/TE**) 2 - unknown (device is not guaranteed to respond to instructions) 3 - ringing (device is ready for commands from **TA/TE**, but the ringer is active) 4 - call in progress (device is ready for commands from **TA/TE**, but a call is in progress)
AT+CPAS?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command.
AT+CPAS=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for **<pas>**. Note: although **+CPAS** is an execution command, ETSI 07.07 requires the Test command to be defined.
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CPAS - Phone Activity Status	SELINT 2
AT+CPAS	Execution command reports the device status in the form: **+CPAS: <pas>** Where: **<pas>** - phone activity status 0 - ready (device allows commands from **TA/TE**) 1 - unavailable (device does not allow commands from **TA/TE**) 2 - unknown (device is not guaranteed to respond to instructions) 3 - ringing (device is ready for commands from **TA/TE**, but the ringer is active) 4 - call in progress (device is ready for commands from **TA/TE**, but a call is in progress)
AT+CPAS=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for **<pas>**. Note: although **+CPAS** is an execution command, ETSI 07.07 requires the Test command to be defined.

Example	`ATD03282131321;`
	`OK`
	`AT+CPAS`
	`+CPAS: 4` *the called phone has answered to your call*
	
	`OK`
	`ATH`
	`OK`

Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.2 Set Phone Functionality - +CFUN

+CFUN - Set Phone Functionality	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CFUN=<fun>	Set command selects the level of functionality in the **ME**. Parameter: **<fun>** - is the power saving function mode 0 - minimum functionality, NON-CYCLIC SLEEP mode: in this mode, the AT interface is not accessible. Consequently, once you have set **<fun>** level 0, do not send further characters. Otherwise these characters remain in the input buffer and may delay the output of an unsolicited result code. The first wake-up event stops power saving and takes the ME back to full functionality level **<fun>=1**. 1 - mobile full functionality with power saving disabled (factory default) 2 - disable TX 4 - disable either TX and RX 5 - mobile full functionality with power saving enabled Note: issuing **AT+CFUN=4** actually causes the module to perform either a network deregistration and a SIM deactivation. Note: if power saving enabled, it reduces the power consumption during the idle time, thus allowing a longer standby time with a given battery capacity. Note: to place the module in power saving mode, set the **<fun>** parameter at value = 5 and the line **DTR** (RS232) must be set to **OFF**. Once in power saving, the **CTS** line switch to the **OFF** status to signal that the module is really in power saving condition. During the power saving condition, before sending any AT command on the serial line, the **DTR** must be enabled and it must be waited for the **CTS** (RS232) line to go in **ON** status. Until the **DTR** line is **ON**, the module will not return back in the power saving condition. Note: the power saving function does not affect the network behavior of the MODULE, even during the power save condition the module remains registered on the network and reachable for incoming calls or SMS. If a call arrives during the power save, then the module will wake up and proceed normally with the unsolicited incoming call code
AT+CFUN?	Read command reports the current level of functionality.
AT+CFUN=?	Test command returns the list of supported values for **<fun>** For compatibility with previous versions, Test command returns **+CFUN: (1, 5)** An enhanced version of Test command has been defined: **AT+CFUN=??**, that provides the complete range of values for **<fun>**.
AT+CFUN=??	Enhanced test command returns the list of supported values for **<fun>**
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CFUN - Set Phone Functionality	SELINT 2
AT+CFUN=[<fun>[,<rst>]]	Set command selects the level of functionality in the ME. Parameters: **<fun>** - is the power saving function mode 0 - minimum functionality, NON-CYCLIC SLEEP mode: in this mode, the AT interface is not accessible. Consequently, once you have set **<fun>** level 0, do not send further characters. Otherwise these characters remain in the input buffer and may delay the output of an unsolicited result code. The first wake-up event stops power saving and takes the ME back to full functionality level **<fun>=1**. 1 - mobile full functionality with power saving disabled (factory default) 2 - disable TX 4 - disable both TX and RX 5 - mobile full functionality with power saving enabled **<rst>** - reset flag 0 - do not reset the ME before setting it to **<fun>** functionality level Note: issuing **AT+CFUN=4[,0]** actually causes the module to perform either a network deregistration and a SIM deactivation. Note: if power saving enabled, it reduces the power consumption during the idle time, thus allowing a longer standby time with a given battery capacity. Note: to place the module in power saving mode, set the **<fun>** parameter at value = 5 and the line **DTR** (RS232) must be set to **OFF**. Once in power saving, the **CTS** line switch to the **OFF** status to signal that the module is really in power saving condition. During the power saving condition, before sending any **AT** command on the serial line, the **DTR** must be enabled and it must be waited for the **CTS** (RS232) line to go in **ON** status. Until the **DTR** line is **ON**, the module will not return back in the power saving condition. Note: the power saving function does not affect the network behavior of the MODULE, even during the power save condition the module remains registered on the network and reachable for incoming calls or SMS. If a call incomes during the power save, then the module will wake up and proceed normally with the unsolicited incoming call code
AT+CFUN?	Read command reports the current setting of **<fun>**.
AT+CFUN=?	Test command returns the list of supported values for **<fun>** and **<rst>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.3 Enter PIN - +CPIN

+CPIN - Enter PIN	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CPIN[=<pin>[,<newpin>]]	Set command sends to the device a password which is necessary before it can be operated (SIM PIN, SIM PUK, PH-SIM PIN, etc.).

+CPIN - Enter PIN	SELINT 0 / 1
	If the PIN required is SIM PUK or SIM PUK2, the **<newpin>** is required. This second pin, **<newpin>**, will replace the old pin in the SIM. The command may be used to change the SIM PIN by sending it with both parameters **<pin>** and **<newpin>** when PIN request is pending; if no PIN request is pending the command will return an error code and to change the PIN the command **+CPWD** must be used instead. Parameters: **<pin>** - string type value **<newpin>** - string type value. To check the status of the PIN request use the command **AT+CPIN?** Note: If all parameters are omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CPIN?	Read command reports the PIN/PUK/PUK2 request status of the device in the form: **+CPIN:<code>** where: **<code>** - PIN/PUK/PUK2 request status code READY - ME is not pending for any password SIM PIN - ME is waiting SIM PIN to be given SIM PUK - ME is waiting SIM PUK to be given PH-SIM PIN - ME is waiting phone-to-SIM card password to be given PH-FSIM PIN - ME is waiting phone-to-very first SIM card password to be given PH-FSIM PUK - ME is waiting phone-to-very first SIM card unblocking password to be given SIM PIN2 - ME is waiting SIM PIN2 to be given; this **<code>** is returned only when the last executed command resulted in PIN2 authentication failure (i.e. **+CME ERROR: 17**) SIM PUK2 - ME is waiting SIM PUK2 to be given; this **<code>** is returned only when the last executed command resulted in PUK2 authentication failure (i.e. **+CME ERROR: 18**) PH-NET PIN - ME is waiting network personalization password to be given PH-NET PUK - ME is waiting network personalization unblocking password to be given PH-NETSUB PIN - ME is waiting network subset personalization password to be given PH-NETSUB PUK - ME is waiting network subset personalization unblocking password to be given PH-SP PIN - ME is waiting service provider personalization password to be given PH-SP PUK - ME is waiting service provider personalization unblocking password to be given PH-CORP PIN - ME is waiting corporate personalization password to be

+CPIN - Enter PIN	SELINT 0 / 1

given
PH-CORP PUK - ME is waiting corporate personalization unblocking password to be given

Note: Pin pending status at startup depends on PIN facility setting, to change or query the default power up setting use either the **AT+CLCK=SC,<mode>, <pin>** command or the **AT@CLCK=SC,<mode>, <pin>** command.

Example

```
AT+CMEE=1
OK
AT+CPIN?
+CME ERROR: 10     error: you have to insert the SIM
AT+CPIN?
+CPIN: READY      you inserted the SIM and device is not
                  waiting for PIN to be given

OK
```

Note

What follows is a list of the commands which are accepted when ME is pending SIM PIN or SIM PUK

A	**#GPIO**	**#CSURVB**	**+CPIN**
D	**#ADC**	**#CSURVBC**	**+CSQ**
H	**#DAC**	**#CSURVF**	**+CCLK**
O	**#VAUX**	**#CSURVNLF**	**+CALA**
E	**#CBC**	**#CSURVEXT**	**+CRSM**
I	**#AUTOATT**	**#JDR**	**+CALM**
L	**#MONI**	**#WSCRIPT**	**+CRSL**
M	**#SERVINFO**	**#ESCRIPT**	**+CLVL**
P	**#COPSMODE**	**#RSCRIPT**	**+CMUT**
Q	**#QSS**	**#LSCRIPT**	**+CMEE**
S	**#DIALMODE**	**#DSCRIPT**	**+CGREG**
T	**#ACAL**	**#REBOOT**	**+CBC**
V	**#ACALEXT**	**#STARTMODESCR**	**+CSDH**
X	**#CODEC**	**#EXECSCR**	**+CNMI**
Z	**#SHFEC**		**+FMI**
&C	**#HFMICG**	**#PLMNMODE**	**+FMM**
&D	**#HSMICG**	**+FCLASS**	**+FMR**
&F	**#SHFSD**	**+GCAP**	**+FTS**
&K	**#BND**	**+GCI**	**+FRS**
&N	**#AUTOBND**	**+IPR**	**+FTM**
&P	**#RTCSTAT**	**+IFC**	**+FRM**
&S	**#USERID**	**+ILRR**	**+FTH**
&V	**#PASSW**	**+ICF**	**+FRH**
&W	**#PKTSZ**	**+MS**	**+FLO**
&Y	**#DSTO**	**+DS**	**+FPR**
&Z	**#SKTTO**	**+DR**	**+FDD**

+CPIN - Enter PIN		SELINT 0 / 1

%E	#SKTSET	+CGMI	$GPSP
%L	#SKTOP	+CGMM	$GPSPS
%Q	#SKTCT	+CGMR	$GPSR
\Q	#SKTSAV	+GMI	$GPSD
\R	#SKTRST	+GMM	$GPSSW
\V	#ESMTP	+GMR	$GPSAT
#SELINT	#EADDR	+CGSN	$GPSAV
#CGMI	#EUSER	+GSN	$GPSAI
#CGMM	#EPASSW	+CHUP	$GPSAP
#CGMR	#SEMAIL	+CRLP	$GPSS
#CGSN	#EMAILD	+CR	$GPSNMUN
#CAP	#ESAV	+CRC	$GPSACP
#SRS	#ERST	+CSNS	$GPSWK
#SRP	#EMAILMSG	+CREG	$GPSSAV
#STM	#CSURV	+COPS	$GPSRST
#PCT	#CSURVC	+CLIP	$GPSCON
#SHDN	#CSURVU	+CPAS	$GPSPRG
#WAKE	#CSURVUC	+CFUN	
#QTEMP			

All the above commands, but the ones in the grayed cells, can be issued even if the SIM card is not inserted yet.

All the above commands, but **+CSDH** and **+CNMI**, can be issued even if ME is waiting for phone-To-SIM card password to be given

Reference	GSM 07.07

+CPIN - Enter PIN		SELINT 2

AT+CPIN=<pin> [,<newpin>]	Set command sends to the device a password which is necessary before it can be operated (SIM PIN, SIM PUK, PH-SIM PIN, etc.). If the PIN required is SIM PUK or SIM PUK2, the **<newpin>** is required. This second pin, **<newpin>** will replace the old pin in the SIM. The command may be used to change the SIM PIN by sending it with both parameters **<pin>** and **<newpin>** when PIN request is pending; if no PIN request is pending the command will return an error code and to change the PIN the command **+CPWD** must be used instead. Parameters: **<pin>** - string type value **<newpin>** - string type value. To check the status of the PIN request use the command **AT+CPIN?** Note: If all parameters are omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.

+CPIN - Enter PIN	SELINT 2
AT+CPIN?	Read command reports the PIN/PUK/PUK2 request status of the device in the form: **+CPIN: <code>** where: **<code>** - PIN/PUK/PUK2 request status code READY - ME is not pending for any password SIM PIN - ME is waiting SIM PIN to be given SIM PUK - ME is waiting SIM PUK to be given PH-SIM PIN - ME is waiting phone-to-SIM card password to be given PH-FSIM PIN - ME is waiting phone-to-very first SIM card password to be given PH-FSIM PUK - ME is waiting phone-to-very first SIM card unblocking password to be given SIM PIN2 - ME is waiting SIM PIN2 to be given; this **<code>** is returned only when the last executed command resulted in PIN2 authentication failure (i.e. **+CME ERROR: 17**) SIM PUK2 - ME is waiting SIM PUK2 to be given; this **<code>** is returned only when the last executed command resulted in PUK2 authentication failure (i.e. **+CME ERROR: 18**) PH-NET PIN - ME is waiting network personalization password to be given PH-NET PUK - ME is waiting network personalization unblocking password to be given PH-NETSUB PIN - ME is waiting network subset personalization password to be given PH-NETSUB PUK - ME is waiting network subset personalization unblocking password to be given PH-SP PIN - ME is waiting service provider personalization password to be given PH-SP PUK - ME is waiting service provider personalization unblocking password to be given PH-CORP PIN - ME is waiting corporate personalization password to be given PH-CORP PUK - ME is waiting corporate personalization unblocking password to be given Note: Pin pending status at startup depends on PIN facility setting, to change or query the default power up setting use the command **AT+CLCK=SC,<mode>,<pin>**
Example	AT+CMEE=1 OK AT+CPIN? +CME ERROR: 10 *error: you have to insert the SIM* AT+CPIN? +CPIN: READY *you inserted the SIM and device is not waiting for PIN to be given* OK

+CPIN - Enter PIN			SELINT 2
Note	What follows is a list of the commands which are accepted when ME is pending SIM PIN or SIM PUK		

A	#DAC	#CSURVNLF	+CPIN
D	#VAUX	#CSURVEXT	+CSQ
H	#VAUXSAV	#JDR	+CIND
O	#CBC	#WSCRIPT	+CMER
E	#AUTOATT	#ESCRIPT	+CCLK
I	#MONI	#RSCRIPT	+CALA
L	#SERVINFO	#LSCRIPT	+CALD
M	#QSS	#DSCRIPT	+CRSM
P	#DIALMODE	#REBOOT	+CALM
Q	#ACAL	#CMUXSCR	+CRSL
S	#ACALEXT	#STARTMODESCR	+CLVL
T	#CODEC	#EXECSCR	+CMUT
V	#SHFEC	#RSEN	+CLAC
X	#HFMICG	#CCID	+CMEE
Z	#HSMICG		+CGREG
&C	#SHFSD	#PLMNMODE	+CBC
&D	#BND	#V24CFG	+CSDH
&F	#AUTOBND	#V24	+CNMI
&K	#RTCSTAT	+FCLASS	+FMI
&N	#USERID	+GCAP	+FMM
&P	#PASSW	+GCI	+FMR
&S	#PKTSZ	+IPR	+FTS
&V	#DSTO	+IFC	+FRS
&W	#SKTTO	+ILRR	+FTM
&Y	#SKTSET	+ICF	+FRM
&Z	#SKTOP	+MS	+FTH
%E	#SKTCT	+DS	+FRH
%L	#SKTSAV	+DR	+FLO
%Q	#SKTRST	+CGMI	+FPR
\Q	#SPKMUT	+CGMM	+FDD
\R	#ESMTP	+CGMR	$GPSP
\V	#EADDR	+GMI	$GPSPS
#SELINT	#EUSER	+GMM	$GPSR
#CGMI	#EPASSW	+GMR	$GPSD
#CGMM	#SEMAIL	+CGSN	$GPSSW
#CGMR	#EMAILD	+GSN	$GPSAT
#CGSN	#ESAV	+CMUX	$GPSAV
#CAP	#ERST	+CHUP	$GPSAI
#SRS	#EMAILMSG	+CRLP	$GPSAP
#SRP	#CSURV	+CR	$GPSS
#STM	#CSURVC	+CRC	$GPSNMUN
#PCT	#CSURVU	+CSNS	$GPSACP

+CPIN - Enter PIN		SELINT 2

#SHDN	#CSURVUC	+CREG	$GPSWK
#WAKE	#CSURVB	+COPS	$GPSSAV
#QTEMP	#CSURVBC	+CLIP	$GPSRST
#GPIO	#CSURVF	+CPAS	$GPSCON
#ADC		+CFUN	$GPSPRG

All the above commands, but the ones in the grayed cells, can be issued even if the SIM card is not inserted yet.

All the above commands, but **+CSDH** and **+CNMI**, can be issued even if ME is waiting for phone-To-SIM card password to be given

Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.4 Signal Quality - +CSQ

+CSQ - Signal Quality	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CSQ	Execution command reports received signal quality indicators in the form: **+CSQ: <rssi>,<ber>** where **<rssi>** - received signal strength indication 0 - (-113) dBm or less 1 - (-111) dBm 2..30 - (-109)dBm..(-53)dBm / 2 dBm per step 31 - (-51)dBm or greater 99 - not known or not detectable **<ber>** - bit error rate (in percent) 0 - less than 0.2% 1 - 0.2% to 0.4% 2 - 0.4% to 0.8% 3 - 0.8% to 1.6% 4 - 1.6% to 3.2% 5 - 3.2% to 6.4% 6 - 6.4% to 12.8% 7 - more than 12.8% 99 - not known or not detectable Note: this command should be used instead of the **%Q** and **%L** commands, since GSM relevant parameters are the radio link ones and no line is present, hence **%Q %L** and have no meaning.
AT+CSQ?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command.
AT+CSQ=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of the parameters **<rssi>** and **<ber>**.

+CSQ - Signal Quality	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: although **+CSQ** is an execution command without parameters, ETSI 07.07 requires the Test command to be defined.
Reference	GSM 07.07
	SELINT 2
AT+CSQ	Execution command reports received signal quality indicators in the form: **+CSQ: <rssi>**,**<ber>** where **<rssi>** - received signal strength indication 0 - (-113) dBm or less 1 - (-111) dBm 2..30 - (-109)dBm..(-53)dBm / 2 dBm per step 31 - (-51)dBm or greater 99 - not known or not detectable **<ber>** - bit error rate (in percent) 0 - less than 0.2% 1 - 0.2% to 0.4% 2 - 0.4% to 0.8% 3 - 0.8% to 1.6% 4 - 1.6% to 3.2% 5 - 3.2% to 6.4% 6 - 6.4% to 12.8% 7 - more than 12.8% 99 - not known or not detectable Note: this command should be used instead of the **%Q** and **%L** commands, since GSM relevant parameters are the radio link ones and no line is present, hence **%Q** and **%L** have no meaning.
AT+CSQ=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of the parameters **<rssi>** and **<ber>**. Note: although **+CSQ** is an execution command without parameters, ETSI 07.07 requires the Test command to be defined.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.5 Indicator Control - +CIND

+CIND - Indicator Control	SELINT 2
AT+CIND= **[<state>** **[,<state>[,…]]]**	Set command is used to control the registration state of ME indicators, in order to automatically send the **+CIEV** URC, whenever the value of the associated indicator changes. The supported indicators (**<descr>**) and their order appear from test command **AT+CIND=?** Parameter: **<state>** - registration state 0 - the indicator is deregistered; there's no unsolicited result code (**+CIEV**

+CIND - Indicator Control	SELINT 2
	URC) automatically sent by the ME to the application, whenever the value of the associated indicator changes; the value can be directly queried with **+CIND?** 1 - the indicator is registered: an unsolicited result code (**+CIEV** URC) is automatically sent by the ME to the application, whenever the value of the associated indicator changes; it is still possible to query the value through **+CIND?** (default)
AT+CIND?	Read command returns the current value of ME indicators, in the format: **+CIND: <ind>[,<ind>[,…]]**[16] Note: the order of the values **<ind>s** is the same as that in which the associated indicators appear from test command **AT+CIND=?**
AT+CIND=?	Test command returns pairs, where string value **<descr>** is a description (max. 16 chars) of the indicator and compound value is the supported values for the indicator, in the format: **+CIND: ((<descr>, (list of supported <ind>s))[,(<descr>, (list of supported <ind>s))[,…]])** where: **<descr>** - indicator names as follows (along with their **<ind>** ranges) “battchg” - battery charge level **<ind>** - battery charge level indicator range 0..5 99 - not measurable “signal” - signal quality **<ind>** - signal quality indicator range 0..7 99 - not measurable “service” - service availability **<ind>** - service availability indicator range 0 - not registered to any network 1 - registered “sounder” - sounder activity **<ind>** - sounder activity indicator range 0 - there’s no any sound activity 1 - there’s some sound activity “message” - message received **<ind>** - message received indicator range 0 - there is no unread short message at memory location “SM” 1 - unread short message at memory location “SM” “call” - call in progress **<ind>** - call in progress indicator range 0 - there’s no calls in progress 1 - at least a call has been established “roam” - roaming

[16] In present SW release AT+CIND? does not return current value in case of SmsFull, UnreadMessage and SoundActivity also only Rssi and Roam URC indicators are implemented. All other indicators will be fully implemented in the future SW releases.

+CIND - Indicator Control	SELINT 2
	<ind> - roaming indicator range 0 - registered to home network or not registered 1 - registered to other network "smsfull" - a short message memory storage in the MT has become full (1), or memory locations are available (0) **<ind>** - short message memory storage indicator range 0 - memory locations are available 1 - a short message memory storage in the MT has become full. "rssi" - received signal (field) strength **<ind>** - received signal strength level indicator range 0 - signal strength ≤ (-112) dBm 1..4 - signal strength in (-97) dBm..(-66) dBm (15 dBm steps) 5 - signal strength ≥ (-51) dBm 99 - not measurable
Example	*Next command causes all the indicators to be registered* AT+CIND=1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 *Next command causes all the indicators to be de-registered* AT+CIND=0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 *Next command to query the current value of all indicators* AT+CIND? CIND: 4,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,2 OK
Note	See command **+CMER**
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.6 Mobile Equipment Event Reporting - +CMER

+CMER - Mobile Equipment Event Reporting	SELINT 2
AT+CMER= **[<mode>** **[,<keyp>** **[,<disp>** **[,<ind>** **[,<bfr>]]]]]**	Set command enables/disables sending of unsolicited result codes from TA to TE in the case of indicator state changes (n.b.: sending of URCs in the case of key pressings or display changes are currently not implemented). Parameters: **<mode>** - controls the processing of unsolicited result codes 0 - discard **+CIEV** Unsolicited Result Codes. 1 - discard **+CIEV** Unsolicited Result Codes when TA-TE link is reserved (e.g. on-line data mode); otherwise forward them directly to the TE. 2 - buffer **+CIEV** Unsolicited Result Codes in the TA when TA-TE link is reserved (e.g. on-line data mode) and flush them to the TE after reservation; otherwise forward them directly to the TE. 3 - forward **+CIEV** Unsolicited Result Codes directly to the TE; when TA is in on-line data mode each **+CIEV** URC is replaced with a **Break** (100 ms), and is stored in a buffer; onche the ME goes into command mode

+CMER - Mobile Equipment Event Reporting	SELINT 2
	(after **+++** was entered), all URCs stored in the buffer will be output. **<keyp>** - keypad event reporting 0 - no keypad event reporting **<disp>** - display event reporting 0 - no display event reporting **<ind>** - indicator event reporting 0 - no indicator event reporting 2 - indicator event reporting **<bfr>** - TA buffer clearing 0 - TA buffer of unsolicited result codes is cleared when <mode> 1..3 is entered
AT+CMER?	Read command returns the current setting of parameters, in the format: **+CMER: <mode>,<keyp>,<disp>,<ind>,<bfr>**
AT+CMER=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for parameters **<mode>, <keyp>, <disp>, <ind>, <bfr>**, in the format: **+CMER: (list of supported <mode>s),(list of supported <keyp>s), (list of supported <disp>s),(list of supported <ind>s),(list of supported <bfr>s)**
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.7 Select Phonebook Memory Storage - +CPBS

+CPBS - Select Phonebook Memory Storage	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CPBS[= <storage>]	Set command selects phonebook memory storage **<storage>**, which will be used by other phonebook commands. Parameter: **<storage>** "SM" - SIM phonebook "FD" - SIM fixed dialling-phonebook (only phase 2/2+ SIM) "LD" - SIM last-dialling-phonebook (**+CPBF** is not applicable for this storage) "MC" - device missed (unanswered received) calls list **(+CPBF** is not applicable for this storage) "RC" - **ME** received calls list (**+CPBF** is not applicable for this storage) Note: If parameter is omitted then Set command has the same behaviour as Read command.
AT+CPBS?	Read command returns the actual values of the parameter **<storage>**, the number of occupied records **<used>** and the maximum index number **<total>**, in the format: **+CPBS: <storage>,<used>,<total>** Note: For **<storage>="MC"**: if there are more than one missed calls from

+CPBS - Select Phonebook Memory Storage	SELINT 0 / 1
	the same number the read command will return only the last call
AT+CPBS=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for the parameters **<storage>**. Note: the presentation format of the Test command output is the set of available values for **<storage>**, each of them enclosed in parenthesis: **+CPBS: ("SM"),("FD"),("LD"),("MC"),("RC")**
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CPBS - Select Phonebook Memory Storage	SELINT 2
AT+CPBS= <storage>	Set command selects phonebook memory storage **<storage>**, which will be used by other phonebook commands. Parameter: **<storage>** "SM" - SIM phonebook "FD" - SIM fixed dialling-phonebook (only phase 2/2+ SIM) "LD" - SIM last-dialling-phonebook **(+CPBF** is not applicable for this storage) "MC" - device missed (unanswered received) calls list **(+CPBF** is not applicable for this storage) "RC" - ME received calls list **(+CPBF** is not applicable for this storage). “MB” - mailbox numbers stored on SIM; it is possible to select this storage only if the **mailbox** service is provided by the SIM (see **#MBN**).
AT+CPBS?	Read command returns the actual values of the parameter **<storage>**, the number of occupied records **<used>** and the maximum index number **<total>**, in the format: **+CPBS: <storage>**,**<used>**,**<total>** Note: For **<storage>=”MC”**: if there are more than one missed calls from the same number the read command will return only the last call
AT+CPBS=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for the parameters **<storage>**.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.8 Read Phonebook Entries - +CPBR

+CPBR - Read Phonebook Entries	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CPBR= <index1> [,<index2>]	Execution command returns phonebook entries in location number range **<index1>**..**<index2>** from the current phonebook memory storage selected with **+CPBS**. If **<index2>** is omitted, only location **<index1>** is returned. Parameters: **<index1>** - integer type value in the range of location numbers of

+CPBR - Read Phonebook Entries	SELINT 0 / 1
	phonebook memory **<index2>** - integer type value in the range of location numbers of phonebook memory The response format is: **+CPBR: <index>,<number>,<type>,<text>** where: **<index>** - the current position number of the PB index (to see the range of values use **+CPBR=?**) **<number>** - string type phone number in format **<type>** **<type>** - type of phone number octet in integer format 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "**+**") **<text>** - the alphanumeric text associated to the number; used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS**. Note: if "MC" is the current selected phonebook memory storage, all the missed calls coming from the same number will be saved as one missed call and **+CPBR** will show just one line of information. Note: If all queried locations are empty (but available), no information text lines will be returned, while if listing fails in an **ME** error, **+CME ERROR: <err>** is returned.
AT+CPBR=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of the parameters in the form: **+CPBR: (<minIndex> - <maxIndex>),<nlength>,<tlength>** where: **<minIndex>** - the minimum **<index>** number, integer type **<maxIndex>** - the maximum **<index>** number, integer type **<nlength>** - maximum **<number>** field length, integer type **<tlength>** - maximum **<name>** field length, integer type
Note	Remember to select the PB storage with **+CPBS** command before issuing PB commands.
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CPBR - Read Phonebook Entries	SELINT 2
AT+CPBR=<index1>[,<index2>]	Execution command returns phonebook entries in location number range **<index1>..<index2>** from the current phonebook memory storage selected with **+CPBS**. If **<index2>** is omitted, only location **<index1>** is returned. Parameters: **<index1>** - integer type, value in the range of location numbers of the currently selected phonebook memory storage (see **+CPBS**). **<index2>** - integer type, value in the range of location numbers of the

+CPBR - Read Phonebook Entries	SELINT 2
	currently selected phonebook memory storage (see **+CPBS**). The response format is: **[+CPBR: <index1>,<number>,<type>,<text>[<CR><LF>** **+CPBR: <index2>,<number>,<type>,<text>[…]]]** where: **<index*n*>** - the location number of the phonebook entry **<number>** - string type phone number of format **<type>** **<type>** - type of phone number octet in integer format 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "**+**") **<text>** - the alphanumeric text associated to the number; used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS.** Note: if "MC" is the currently selected phonebook memory storage, a sequence of missed calls coming from the same number will be saved as one missed call and **+CPBR** will show just one line of information. Note: If all queried locations are empty (but available), no information text lines will be returned, while if listing fails in an **ME** error, **+CME ERROR: <err>** is returned.
AT+CPBR=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for parameters **<index*n*>** and the maximum lengths of **<number>** and **<text>** fields, in the format: **+CPBR: (<minIndex>** - **<maxIndex>**),**<nlength>**,**<tlength>** where: **<minIndex>** - the minimum **<index>** number, integer type **<maxIndex>**- the maximum **<index>** number, integer type **<nlength>** - maximum **<number>** field length, integer type **<tlength>** - maximum **<name>** field length, integer type Note: the value of **<nlength>** could vary, depending on whether or not the ENS functionality has been previously enabled (see **#ENS**), in the following situations: 1. if "SM" memory storage has been selected (see **+CPBS**) and the **SIM** supports the **Extension1** service 2. if "FD" memory storage has been selected (see **+CPBS**) and the **SIM** supports the **Extension2** service 3. if "MB" memory storage has been selected (see **+CPBS**) and the **SIM** supports the **Extension6** service
Note	Remember to select the PB storage with **+CPBS** command before issuing PB commands.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.9 Find Phonebook Entries - +CPBF

+CPBF - Find Phonebook Entries	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CPBF= <findtext>	Execution command returns phonebook entries (from the current phonebook memory storage selected with **+CPBS**) which alphanumeric field start with string **<findtext>**. Parameter: **<findtext>** - string type, it is NOT case sensitive; used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS**. The command returns a report in the form: **+CPBF: <index1>,<number>,<type>,<text>[[…]<CR><LF>** **+CPBF: <index*n*>,<number>,<type>,<text>]** where **<index*n*>**, **<number>**, **<type>**, and **<text>** have the same meaning as in the command **+CPBR** report. Note: **+CPBF** is not applicable if the current selected storage (see **+CPBS**) is either “MC”, either “RC” or “LD”. Note: if no PB records satisfy the search criteria then an **ERROR** message is reported.
AT+CPBF=?	Test command reports the maximum lengths of **<number>** and **<text>** fields. **+CPBF: [<max_number_length>],[<max_text_length>]**
Note	Remember to select the PB storage with **+CPBS** command before issuing PB commands.
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CPBF - Find Phonebook Entries	SELINT 2
AT+CPBF= <findtext>	Execution command returns phonebook entries (from the current phonebook memory storage selected with **+CPBS**) which alphanumeric field start with string **<findtext>**. Parameter: **<findtext>** - string type; used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS.** The command returns a report in the form: **[+CPBF: <index1>,<number>,<type>,<text>[<CR><LF>** **+CPBF: <index2>,<number>,<type>,<text>[…]]]** where: **<index*n*>** - the location number of the phonebook entry **<number>** - string type phone number of format **<type>**

+CPBF - Find Phonebook Entries	SELINT 2
	<type> - type of phone number octet in integer format 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "**+**") **<text>** - the alphanumeric text associated to the number; used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS.** Note: **+CPBF** is not applicable if the current selected storage (see **+CPBS**) is either "MC", either "RC" or "LD". Note: if **<findtext>=""** the command returns all the phonebook records. Note: if no PB records satisfy the search criteria then an **ERROR** message is reported.
AT+CPBF=?	Test command reports the maximum lengths of **<number>** and **<text>** fields, in the format: **+CPBF: [<nlength>],[<tlength>]** where: **<nlength>** - maximum length of field **<number>**, integer type **<tlength>** - maximum length of field **<text>**, integer type Note: the value of **<nlength>** could vary, depending on whether or not the ENS functionality has been previously enabled (see **#ENS**), in the following situations: 1. if "SM" memory storage has been selected (see **+CPBS**) and the **SIM** supports the **Extension1** service 2. if "FD" memory storage has been selected (see **+CPBS**) and the **SIM** supports the **Extension2** service 1. if "MB" memory storage has been selected (see **+CPBS**) and the **SIM** supports the **Extension6** service
Note	Remember to select the PB storage with **+CPBS** command before issuing PB commands.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.10 Write Phonebook Entry - +CPBW

+CPBW - Write Phonebook Entry	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CPBW= **[<index>]** **[,<number>** **[,<type>** **[,<text>]]]**	Execution command stores at the position **<index>** a phonebook record defined by **<number>**, **<type>** and **<text>** parameters Parameters: **<index>** - record position **<number>** - string type, phone number in the format **<type>** **<type>** - the type of number 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "+")

+CPBW - Write Phonebook Entry	SELINT 0 / 1
	<text> - the text associated to the number, string type; used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS**. Note: If record number **<index>** already exists, it will be overwritten. Note: if only **<index>** is given, the record number **<index>** is deleted. Note: if **<index>** is omitted or **<index>**=0, the number **<number>** is stored in the first free phonebook location. (example at+cpbw=0,2,129,"Testo" and at+cpbw=,2,129,"Testo") Note: omission of all the subparameters causes an **ERROR** result code.
AT+CPBW=?	Test command returns location range supported by the current storage as a compound value, the maximum length of **<number>** field, supported number format of the storage and maximum length of **<text>** field. The format is: **+CPBW: (list of supported <index>s),<nlength>,** **(list of supported <type>s),<tlength>** where: **<nlength>** - integer type value indicating the maximum length of field **<number>** **<tlength>** - integer type value indicating the maximum length of field **<text>**
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	Remember to select the PB storage with **+CPBS** command before issuing PB commands.

+CPBW - Write Phonebook Entry	SELINT 2
AT+CPBW= **[<index>]** **[,<number>** **[,<type>** **[,<text>]]]**	Execution command writes phonebook entry in location number **<index>** in the current phonebook memory storage selected with **+CPBS**. Parameters: **<index>** - integer type, value in the range of location numbers of the currently selected phonebook memory storage (see **+CPBS**). **<number>** - string type, phone number in the format **<type>** **<type>** - the type of number 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "**+**") **<text>** - the text associated to the number, string type; used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS**. Note: If record number **<index>** already exists, it will be overwritten.

+CPBW - Write Phonebook Entry	SELINT 2
	Note: if either **<number>**, **<type>** and **<text>** are omitted, the phonebook entry in location **<index>** is deleted. Note: if **<index>** is omitted or **<index>**=0, the number **<number>** is stored in the first free phonebook location. `(example at+cpbw=0,"+390404192701",129,"Text" and at+cpbw=,"+390404192701",129,"Text")` Note: if either "LD", "MC" or "RC" memory storage has been selected (see **+CPBS**) it is possible just to delete the phonebook entry in location **<index>**, therefore parameters **<number>**, **<type>** and **<text>** must be omitted.
AT+CPBW=?	Test command returns location range supported by the current storage as a compound value, the maximum length of **<number>** field, supported number format of the storage and maximum length of **<text>** field. The format is: **+CPBW: (list of supported <index>s),<nlength>,** **(list of supported <type>s),<tlength>** where: **<nlength>** - integer type value indicating the maximum length of field **<number>**. **<tlength>** - integer type value indicating the maximum length of field **<text>** Note: the value of **<nlength>** could vary, depending on whether or not the ENS functionality has been previously enabled (see **#ENS**), in the following situations: 1. if "SM" memory storage has been selected (see **+CPBS**) and the **SIM** supports the **Extension1** service 2. if "FD" memory storage has been selected (see **+CPBS**) and the **SIM** supports the **Extension2** service 1. if "MB" memory storage has been selected (see **+CPBS**) and the **SIM** supports the **Extension6** service
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	Remember to select the PB storage with **+CPBS** command before issuing PB commands.

3.5.4.4.11 Clock Management - +CCLK

+CCLK - Clock Management	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CCLK [=<time>]	Set command sets the real-time clock of the ME. Parameter: **<time>** - current time as quoted string in the format : "yy/MM/dd,hh:mm:ss±zz"

+CCLK - Clock Management	SELINT 0 / 1
	yy - year (two last digits are mandatory), range is 00..99 MM - month (two last digits are mandatory), range is 01..12 dd - day (two last digits are mandatory), range is 01..31 (if the month MM has less than 31 days, the clock will be set for the next month) hh - hour (two last digits are mandatory), range is 00..23 mm - minute (two last digits are mandatory), range is 00..59 ss - seconds (two last digits are mandatory), range is 00..59 ±zz - time zone (indicates the difference, expressed in quarter of an hour, between the local time and GMT; two last digits are mandatory), range is -47..+48 Note: If the parameter is omitted the behavior of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CCLK?	Read command returns the current setting of the real-time clock, in the format **<time>**. Note: the three last characters of **<time>** are not returned by **+CCLK?** because the **ME** doesn't support time zone information.
AT+CCLK=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

Example	`AT+CCLK="02/09/07,22:30:00+00"`
	`OK`
	`AT+CCLK?`
	`+CCLK: 02/09/07,22:30:25`
	
	`OK`

Reference	GSM 07.07

+CCLK - Clock Management	SELINT 2
AT+CCLK=<time>	Set command sets the real-time clock of the **ME**. Parameter: **<time>** - current time as quoted string in the format: "yy/MM/dd,hh:mm:ss±zz" yy - year (two last digits are mandatory), range is 00..99 MM - month (two last digits are mandatory), range is 01..12 dd - day (two last digits are mandatory), range is 01..31 (if the month MM has less than 31 days, the clock will be set for the next month) hh - hour (two last digits are mandatory), range is 00..23 mm - minute (two last digits are mandatory), range is 00..59 ss - seconds (two last digits are mandatory), range is 00..59 ±zz - time zone (indicates the difference, expressed in quarter of an hour, between the local time and GMT; two last digits are mandatory), range is -47..+48
AT+CCLK?	Read command returns the current setting of the real-time clock, in the format **<time>**. Note: the three last characters of **<time>**, i.e. the time zone information, are

+CCLK - Clock Management	SELINT 2
	returned by **+CCLK?** only if the **#NITZ** URC *'extended'* format has been enabled (see **#NITZ**).
AT+CCLK=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

Example	`AT+CCLK="02/09/07,22:30:00+00"`
	`OK`
	`AT+CCLK?`
	`+CCLK: 02/09/07,22:30:25`
	
	`OK`

Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.12 Alarm Management - +CALA

+CALA - Alarm Management	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CALA[=<time>[,<n>[,<type>[,<text>[,<recurr>[,<silent>]]]]]]	Set command stores in the internal Real Time Clock an alarm time with respective settings. It is possible to set up a recurrent alarm for one or more days in the week. Currently just one alarm can be set. When the RTC time reaches the alarm time then the alarm starts, the behaviour of the MODULE depends upon the setting **<type>** and if the device was already **ON** at the moment when the alarm time had come. Parameters: **<time>** - current alarm time as quoted string "" - (empty string) deletes the current alarm and resets all the **+CALA** parameters to the "factory default" configuration "hh:mm:ss±zz" - format to be used only when issuing **+CALA** with parameter **<recurr>** too. "yy/MM/dd,hh:mm:ss±zz" - generic format: it's the same as defined for **+CCLK** (see) **<n>** - index of the alarm 0 - The only value supported is 0. **<type>** - alarm behaviour type 0 - reserved for other equipment use. 1 - the MODULE simply wakes up fully operative as if the **ON/OFF** button had been pressed. If the device is already **ON** at the alarm time, then it does nothing (default). 2 - the MODULE wakes up in "alarm mode" if at the alarm time it was off, otherwise it remains fully operative. In both cases the MODULE issues an unsolicited code every 3s: **+CALA: <text>** where **<text>** is the **+CALA** optional parameter previously set. The device keeps on sending the unsolicited code every 3s until a

+CALA - Alarm Management	SELINT 0 / 1
	#WAKE or **#SHDN** command is received or a 90 seconds timer expires. If the device is in "alarm mode" and it does not receive the **#WAKE** command within 90 seconds then it shuts down. 3 - the MODULE wakes up in "alarm mode" if at the alarm time it was off, otherwise it remains fully operative. In both cases the MODULE starts playing the alarm tone on the selected path for the ringer (see **#SRP**) The device keeps on playing the alarm tone until a **#WAKE** or **#SHDN** command is received or a 90 seconds timer expires. If the device is in "alarm mode" and it does not receive the **#WAKE** command within 90s then it shuts down. 4 - the MODULE wakes up in "alarm mode" if at the alarm time it was off, otherwise it remains fully operative. In both cases the MODULE brings the pin **GPIO6** high, provided its **<direction>** has been set to alarm output, and keeps it in this state until a **#WAKE** or **#SHDN** command is received or a 90 seconds timer expires. If the device is in "alarm mode" and it does not receive the **#WAKE** command within 90s then it shuts down. 5 - the MODULE will make both the actions as for **<type>=2** and **<type>=3**. 6 - the MODULE will make both the actions as for **<type>=2** and **<type>=4**. 7 - the MODULE will make both the actions as for **<type>=3** and **<type>=4**. **<text>** - unsolicited alarm code text string. It has meaning only if **<type>** is equal to 2 or 5 or 6. **<recurr>** - string type value indicating day of week for the alarm in one of the following formats: "<1..7>[,<1..7>[, …]]" - it sets a recurrent alarm for one or more days in the week; the digits 1 to 7 corresponds to the days in the week (Monday is 1). "0" - it sets a recurrent alarm for all days in the week. **<silent>** - integer type indicating if the alarm is silent or not. 0 - the alarm will not be silent; 1 - the alarm will be silent. During the "alarm mode" the device will not make any network scan and will not register to any network and therefore is not able to dial or receive any call or SMS, the only commands that can be issued to the MODULE in this state are the **#WAKE** and **#SHDN**, every other command must not be issued during this state. Note: If the parameter is omitted the behavior of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CALA?	Read command returns the list of current active alarm settings in the ME, in the format: **[+CALA: <time>,<n>,<type>,[<text>],<recurr>,<silent>]**

+CALA - Alarm Management	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: if no alarm is present a **<CR><LF>** is issued.
AT+CALA=?	Test command returns the list of supported index values (currently just 0), alarm types and maximum length of the text to be displayed, in the format: **+CALA: (list of supported <n>s),(list of supported <type>s),<tlength>** where: **<n>** and **<type>** as before **<tlength>** - maximum **<text>** field length, integer type Note: an enhanced version of Test command has been defined, **AT+CALA=??**, providing the range of available values for **<rlenght>** and **<silent>** too.
AT+CALA=??	Test command returns the list of supported index values (currently just 0), alarm types, maximum length of the text to be displayed, maximum length of **<recurr>** and supported **<silent>**s, in the format: **+CALA: (list of supported <n>s),(list of supported <type>s),<tlength>, <rlength>,(list of supported <silent>s)** where: **<n>**, **<type>, <tlength>** and **<silent>** as before **<rlength>** - maximum **<recurr>** field length, integer type
Example	`AT+CALA="02/09/07,23:30:00+00"` `OK`
Reference	ETSI 07.07, ETSI 27.007

+CALA - Alarm Management	SELINT 2
AT+CALA=<time>[,<n>[,<type>[,<text>[,<recurr>[,<silent>]]]]]	Set command stores in the internal Real Time Clock an alarm time with respective settings. It is possible to set up a recurrent alarm for one or more days in the week. Currently just one alarm can be set. When the RTC time reaches the alarm time then the alarm starts, the behaviour of the MODULE depends upon the setting **<type>** and if the device was already ON at the moment when the alarm time had come. Parameters: **<time>** - current alarm time as quoted string “” - (empty string) deletes the current alarm and resets all the **+CALA** parameters to the “factory default” configuration "hh:mm:ss±zz" - format to be used only when issuing **+CALA** with parameter **<recurr>** too. "yy/MM/dd,hh:mm:ss±zz" - generic format: it’s the same as defined for **+CCLK** (see) **<n>** - index of the alarm

+CALA - Alarm Management	SELINT 2

0 - The only value supported is 0.

<type> - alarm behaviour type

0 - reserved for other equipment use.

1 - the MODULE simply wakes up fully operative as if the ON/OFF button had been pressed. If the device is already ON at the alarm time, then it does nothing (default).

2 - the MODULE wakes up in "alarm mode" if at the alarm time it was off, otherwise it remains fully operative. In both cases the MODULE issues an unsolicited code every 3s:

+CALA: <text>

where **<text>** is the **+CALA** optional parameter previously set.

The device keeps on sending the unsolicited code every 3s until a **#WAKE** or **#SHDN** command is received or a 90 seconds timer expires. If the device is in "alarm mode" and it does not receive the **#WAKE** command within 90s then it shuts down.

3 - the MODULE wakes up in "alarm mode" if at the alarm time it was off, otherwise it remains fully operative. In both cases the MODULE starts playing the alarm tone on the selected path for the ringer (see command **#SRP**)
The device keeps on playing the alarm tone until a **#WAKE** or **#SHDN** command is received or a 90 s time-out occurs. If the device is in "alarm mode" and it does not receive the **#WAKE** command within 90s then it shuts down.

4 - the MODULE wakes up in "alarm mode" if at the alarm time it was off, otherwise it remains fully operative. In both cases the MODULE brings the pin GPIO6 high, provided its **<direction>** has been set to alarm output, and keeps it in this state until a **#WAKE** or **#SHDN** command is received or a 90 seconds timer expires. If the device is in "alarm mode" and it does not receive the **#WAKE** command within 90s then it shuts down.

5 - the MODULE will make both the actions as for type=2 and **<type>=3**.

6 - the MODULE will make both the actions as for type=2 and **<type>=4**.

7 - the MODULE will make both the actions as for type=3 and **<type>=4**.

8 - the MODULE wakes up in "alarm mode" if at the alarm time it was off, otherwise it remains fully operative. In both cases the MODULE sets **High** the **RI** output pin. The **RI** output pin remains **High** until next **#WAKE** issue or until a 90s timer expires. If the device is in "alarm mode" and it does not receive the **#WAKE** command within 90s. After that it shuts down.

<text> - unsolicited alarm code text string. It has meaning only if **<type>** is equal to 2 or 5 or 6.

<recurr> - string type value indicating day of week for the alarm in one of the following formats:
“<1..7>[,<1..7>[, …]]” - it sets a recurrent alarm for one or more days in

+CALA - Alarm Management	SELINT 2
	the week; the digits 1 to 7 corresponds to the days in the week (Monday is 1). "0" - it sets a recurrent alarm for all days in the week. **<silent>** - integer type indicating if the alarm is silent or not. 0 - the alarm will not be silent; 1 - the alarm will be silent. During the "alarm mode" the device will not make any network scan and will not register to any network and therefore is not able to dial or receive any call or SMS, the only commands that can be issued to the MODULE in this state are the **#WAKE** and **#SHDN**, every other command must not be issued during this state. Note: it is mandatory to set at least once the RTC (issuing **+CCLK**) before it is possible to issue **+CALA** with **<type>=8**
AT+CALA?	Read command returns the list of current active alarm settings in the ME, in the format: **[+CALA: <time>,<n>,<type>,[<text>],<recurr>,<silent>]**
AT+CALA=?	Test command returns the list of supported index values (currently just 0), alarm types, maximum length of the text to be displayed, maximum length of **<recurr>** and supported **<silent>**s, in the format: **+CALA: (list of supported <n>s),(list of supported <type>s),<tlength>, <rlength>,(list of supported <silent>s)**
Example	AT+CALA="02/09/07,23:30:00+00" OK
Reference	ETSI 07.07, ETSI 27.007

3.5.4.4.13 Restricted SIM Access - +CRSM

+CRSM - Restricted SIM Access	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+CRSM=<command>[,<fileid>[,<P1>,<P2>,<P3>[,<data>]]]	Execution command transmits to the **ME** the SIM **<command>** and its required parameters. **ME** handles internally all **SIM-ME** interface locking and file selection routines. As response to the command, **ME** sends the actual SIM information parameters and response data. Parameters: **<command>** - command passed on by the **ME** to the SIM 176 - READ BINARY 178 - READ RECORD 192 - GET RESPONSE 214 - UPDATE BINARY 220 - UPDATE RECORD 242 - STATUS **<fileid>** - identifier of an elementary data file on SIM. Mandatory for every

+CRSM - Restricted SIM Access	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	command except STATUS. **<P1>**,**<P2>**,**<P3>** - parameter passed on by the **ME** to the SIM; they are mandatory for every command except GET RESPONSE and STATUS 0..255 **<data>** - information to be read/written to the SIM (hexadecimal character format). The response of the command is in the format: **+CRSM: <sw1>,<sw2>[,<response>]** where: **<sw1>**,**<sw2>** - information from the SIM about the execution of the actual command either on successful or on failed execution. **<response>** - on a successful completion of the command previously issued it gives the requested data (hexadecimal character format). It's not returned after a successful UPDATE BINARY or UPDATE RECORD command. Note: this command requires PIN authentication. However commands READ BINARY and READ RECORD can be issued before PIN authentication and if the SIM is blocked (after three failed PIN authentication attempts) to access the contents of the Elementary Files. Note: use only decimal numbers for parameters **<command>**, **<fileid>**, **<P1>**, **<P2>** and **<P3>**.
AT+CRSM=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Reference	GSM 07.07, GSM 11.11

3.5.4.4.14 Alert Sound Mode - +CALM

+CALM - Alert Sound Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CALM[= <mode>]	Set command is used to select the general alert sound mode of the device. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - normal mode 1 - silent mode; no sound will be generated by the device, except for alarm sound 2 - stealth mode; no sound will be generated by the device Note: if silent mode is selected then incoming calls will not produce alerting sounds but only the unsolicited messages **RING** or **+CRING**.

+CALM - Alert Sound Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: If parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CALM?	Read command returns the current value of parameter **<mode>**.
AT+CALM=?	Test command returns the supported values for the parameter **<mode>** as compound value. For compatibility with previous versions, Test command returns **+CALM: (0,1)** An enhanced version of Test command has been defined: **AT+CALM=??**, that provides the complete range of values for **<mode>**.
AT+CALM=??	Enhanced test command returns the complete range of values for the parameter **<mode>** as compound value: **+CALM: (0-2)**
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CALM - Alert Sound Mode	SELINT 2
AT+CALM= <mode>	Set command is used to select the general alert sound mode of the device. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - normal mode 1 - silent mode; no sound will be generated by the device, except for alarm sound 2 - stealth mode; no sound will be generated by the device Note: if silent mode is selected then incoming calls will not produce alerting sounds but only the unsolicited messages **RING** or **+CRING**.
AT+CALM?	Read command returns the current value of parameter **<mode>**.
AT+CALM=?	Test command returns the supported values for the parameter **<mode>** as compound value. **+CALM: (0-2)**
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.15 Ringer Sound Level - +CRSL

+CRSL - Ringer Sound Level	SELINT 0
AT+CRSL[= <level>]	Set command is used to select the incoming call ringer sound level of the device. Parameter: **<level>** - ringer sound level 0 - Off

+CRSL - Ringer Sound Level	SELINT 0
	1 - low 2 - middle 3 - high 4 - progressive Note: if parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command
AT+CRSL?	Read command reports the current **<level>** setting of the call ringer in the format: **+CRSL: <level>**
AT+CRSL=?	Test command reports **<level>** supported values as compound value. For compatibility with previous versions, Test command returns **+CRSL: (0-3)** An enhanced version of Test command has been defined: **AT+CRSL=??**, that provides the complete range of values for **<level>**.
AT+CRSL=??	Enhanced Test command returns the complete range of supported values for the parameter **<mode>**: **+CRSL: (0-4)**
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CRSL - Ringer Sound Level	SELINT 1
AT+CRSL[= <level>]	Set command is used to select the incoming call ringer sound level of the device. Parameter: **<level>** - ringer sound level 0 - Off 1 - low 2 - middle 3 - high 4 - progressive Note: if parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command
AT+CRSL?	Read command reports the current **<level>** setting of the call ringer in the format: **+CRSL: <level>**
AT+CRSL=?	Test command reports **<level>** supported values as compound value, in the format: **+CRSL: (0-4)**

+CRSL - Ringer Sound Level	SELINT 1
	Note: an enhanced version of Test command has been defined: **AT+CRSL=??**.
AT+CRSL=??	Enhanced Test command returns the complete range of supported values for the parameter **<mode>**: **+CRSL: (0-4)**
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CRSL - Ringer Sound Level	SELINT 2
AT+CRSL=<level>	Set command is used to select the incoming call ringer sound level of the device. Parameter: **<level>** - ringer sound level 0 - Off 1 - low 2 - middle 3 - high 4 - progressive
AT+CRSL?	Read command reports the current **<level>** setting of the call ringer in the format: **+CRSL: <level>**
AT+CRSL=?	Test command reports **<level>** supported values as compound value. **+CRSL: (0-4)**
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.16 Loudspeaker Volume Level - +CLVL

+CLVL - Loudspeaker Volume Level	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CLVL[= <level>]	Set command is used to select the volume of the internal loudspeaker audio output of the device. Parameter: **<level>** - loudspeaker volume 0..*max* - the value of *max* can be read by issuing the Test command **AT+CLVL=?** Note: If the parameter is omitted the behavior of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CLVL?	Read command reports the current **<level>** setting of the loudspeaker volume in the format: **+CLVL: <level>**
AT+CLVL=?	Test command reports **<level>** supported values range in the format:

+CLVL - Loudspeaker Volume Level	SELINT 0 / 1
	+CLVL: (0-*max*)
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CLVL - Loudspeaker Volume Level	SELINT 2
AT+CLVL=<level>	Set command is used to select the volume of the internal loudspeaker audio output of the device. Parameter: **<level>** - loudspeaker volume 0..*max* - the value of *max* can be read by issuing the Test command **AT+CLVL=?**
AT+CLVL?	Read command reports the current **<level>** setting of the loudspeaker volume in the format: **+CLVL: <level>**
AT+CLVL=?	Test command reports **<level>** supported values range in the format: **+CLVL: (0-*max*)**
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.17 Microphone Mute Control - +CMUT

+CMUT - Microphone Mute Control	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CMUT[=[<n>]]	Set command enables/disables the muting of the microphone audio line during a voice call. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - mute off, microphone active (factory default) 1 - mute on, microphone muted. Note: this command mutes/activates both microphone audio paths, internal mic and external mic. Note: issuing **AT+CMUT<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CMUT=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CMUT=0<CR>**.
AT+CMUT?	Read command reports whether the muting of the microphone audio line during a voice call is enabled or not, in the format: **+CMUT: <n>**
AT+CMUT=?	Test command reports the supported values for **<n>** parameter.
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CMUT - Microphone Mute Control	SELINT 2
AT+CMUT=<n>	Set command enables/disables the muting of the microphone audio line

+CMUT - Microphone Mute Control	SELINT 2
	during a voice call. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - mute off, microphone active (factory default) 1 - mute on, microphone muted. Note: this command mutes/activates both microphone audio paths, internal mic and external mic.
AT+CMUT?	Read command reports whether the muting of the microphone audio line during a voice call is enabled or not, in the format: **+CMUT: <n>**
AT+CMUT=?	Test command reports the supported values for **<n>** parameter.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.18 Accumulated Call Meter - +CACM

+CACM - Accumulated Call Meter	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CACM[= <pwd>]	Set command resets the Advice of Charge related Accumulated Call Meter stored in SIM (ACM): it contains the total number of home units for both the current and preceding calls. Parameter: **<pwd>** - to access this command PIN2 is required; if PIN2 has been already input once after startup, it is required no more Note: If the parameter is omitted the behavior of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CACM?	Read command reports the current value of the SIM ACM in the format: **+CACM: <acm>** where: **<acm>** - accumulated call meter in home units, string type: three bytes of the ACM value in hexadecimal format (e.g. “00001E” indicates decimal value 30) Note: the value **<acm>** is in units whose price and currency are defined with command **+CPUC**
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CACM - Accumulated Call Meter	SELINT 2
AT+CACM= [<pwd>]	Set command resets the Advice of Charge related Accumulated Call Meter stored in SIM (ACM): it contains the total number of home units for both the current and preceding calls.

+CACM - Accumulated Call Meter	SELINT 2
	Parameter: **<pwd>** - to access this command PIN2; if PIN2 has been already input once after startup, it is required no more
AT+CACM?	Read command reports the current value of the SIM ACM in the format: **+CACM: <acm>** where: **<acm>** - accumulated call meter in home units, string type: three bytes of the ACM value in hexadecimal format (e.g. “00001E” indicates decimal value 30) Note: the value **<acm>** is in home units; price per unit and currency are defined with command **+CPUC**
AT+CACM=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.19 Accumulated Call Meter Maximum - +CAMM

+CAMM - Accumulated Call Meter Maximum	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CAMM[= <acmmax> [,<pwd>]]	Set command sets the Advice of Charge related Accumulated Call Meter Maximum Value stored in SIM (ACMmax). This value represents the maximum number of home units allowed to be consumed by the subscriber. When ACM reaches **<acmmax>** value further calls are prohibited. Parameter: **<acmmax>** - ACMmax value, integer type: it is the maximum number of home units allowed to be consumed by the subscriber. **<pwd>** - PIN2; if PIN2 has been already input once after startup, it is required no more Note: **<acmmax>=0** value disables the feature. Note: if the parameters are omitted the behavior of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CAMM?	Read command reports the ACMmax value stored in SIM in the format: **+CAMM : <acmm>** where: **<acmm>** - ACMmax value in home units, string type: three bytes of the ACMmax value in hexadecimal format (e.g. “00001E” indicates decimal value 30)
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CAMM - Accumulated Call Meter Maximum	SELINT 2
AT+CAMM= [<acmmax> [,<pwd>]]	Set command sets the Advice of Charge related Accumulated Call Meter Maximum Value stored in SIM (ACMmax). This value represents the maximum number of home units allowed to be consumed by the subscriber. When ACM reaches **<acmmax>** value further calls are prohibited. Parameter: **<acmmax>** - ACMmax value, integer type: it is the maximum number of home units allowed to be consumed by the subscriber. **<pwd>** - PIN2; if PIN2 has been already input once after startup, it is required no more Note: **<acmmax>** = 0 value disables the feature.
AT+CAMM?	Read command reports the ACMmax value stored in SIM in the format: **+CAMM : <acmm>** where: **<acmm>** - ACMmax value in home units, string type: three bytes of the ACMmax value in hexadecimal format (e.g. “00001E” indicates decimal value 30)
AT+CAMM=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.20 Price per Unit and Currency Table - +CPUC

+CPUC - Price Per Unit And Currency Table	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CPUC[= <currency>, <ppu>[,<pwd>]]	Set command sets the values of Advice of Charge related Price per Unit and Currency Table stored in SIM (PUCT). The PUCT information can be used to convert the home units (as used in commands **+CAOC**, **+CACM** and **+CAMM**) into currency units. Parameters: **<currency>** - string type; three-character currency code (e.g. LIT, USD, DEM etc..); used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS**. **<ppu>** - price per unit, string type (dot is used as decimal separator) e.g. “1989.27” **<pwd>** - SIM PIN2; if PIN2 has been already input once after startup, it is required no more Note: if the parameters are omitted the behavior of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CPUC?	Read command reports the current values of **<currency>** and **<ppu>** parameters in the format: **+CACM : <currency>,<ppu>**
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CPUC - Price Per Unit And Currency Table	SELINT 2
AT+CPUC=<currency>,<ppu>[,<pwd>]	Set command sets the values of Advice of Charge related Price per Unit and Currency Table stored in SIM (PUCT). The PUCT information can be used to convert the home units (as used in commands **+CAOC**, **+CACM** and **+CAMM**) into currency units. Parameters: **<currency>** - string type; three-character currency code (e.g. “LIT”, “L. “, “USD”, “DEM” etc..); used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS**. **<ppu>** - price per unit, string type (dot is used as decimal separator) e.g. “1989.27” **<pwd>** - SIM PIN2; if PIN2 has been already input once after startup, it is required no more
AT+CPUC?	Read command reports the current values of **<currency>** and **<ppu>** parameters in the format: **+CACM : <currency>,<ppu>**
AT+CPUC=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.21 Available AT Commands - +CLAC

+CLAC - Available AT Commands	SELINT 2
AT+CLAC	Execution command causes the ME to return the AT commands that are available for the user, in the following format: **<AT cmd1>[<CR><LF><AT cmd2>[…]]** where: **<AT cmd*n*>** - defines the AT command including the prefix **AT**
AT+CLAC=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.4.22 Delete Alarm - +CALD

+CALD - Delete Alarm	SELINT 2
AT+CALD=<n>	Execution command deletes an alarm in the ME Parameter: **<n>** - alarm index 0
AT+CALD=?	Test command reports the range of supported values for **<n>** parameter.
Reference	3G TS 27.007

3.5.4.4.23 Read ICCID (Integrated Circuit Card Identification) - +CCID

+CCID - Read ICCID (Integrated Circuit Card Identification)	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CCID	Execution command reads on SIM the ICCID (card identification number that provides a unique identification number for the SIM)
AT+ CCID?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command.
AT+CCID=?	Test command reports **OK**.

3.5.4.5 Mobile Equipment Errors

3.5.4.5.1 Report Mobile Equipment Error - +CMEE

+CMEE - Report Mobile Equipment Error	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CMEE[=[<n>]]	Set command enables/disables the report of result code: **+CME ERROR: <err>** as an indication of an error relating to the **+Cxxx** commands issued. When enabled, device related errors cause the **+CME ERROR: <err>** final result code instead of the default **ERROR** final result code. **ERROR** is anyway returned normally when the error message is related to syntax, invalid parameters, or **DTE** functionality. Parameter: **<n>** - enable flag 0 - disable **+CME ERROR:<err>** reports, use only **ERROR** report. 1 - enable **+CME ERROR:<err>** reports, with **<err>** in numeric format 2 - enable **+CME ERROR: <err>** reports, with **<err>** in verbose format Note: issuing **AT+CMEE<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CMEE=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CMEE=0<CR>**.
AT+CMEE?	Read command returns the current value of subparameter **<n>** **+CMEE: <n>**
AT+CMEE=?	Test command returns the range of values for subparameter **<n>** in the format: **+CMEE: 0, 1, 2** Note: the representation format of the Test command output is not included in parenthesis.
Note	**+CMEE** has no effect on the final result code **+CMS**
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CMEE - Report Mobile Equipment Error	SELINT 2
AT+CMEE=[<n>]	Set command enables/disables the report of result code: **+CME ERROR: <err>** as an indication of an error relating to the +**Cxxx** commands issued. When enabled, device related errors cause the **+CME ERROR: <err>** final result code instead of the default **ERROR** final result code. **ERROR** is anyway returned normally when the error message is related to syntax, invalid parameters, or **DTE** functionality. Parameter: **<n>** - enable flag 0 - disable **+CME ERROR:<err>** reports, use only **ERROR** report. 1 - enable **+CME ERROR:<err>** reports, with **<err>** in numeric format 2 - enable **+CME ERROR: <err>** reports, with **<err>** in verbose format
AT+CMEE?	Read command returns the current value of subparameter **<n>**: **+CMEE: <n>**
AT+CMEE=?	Test command returns the range of values for subparameter **<n>**
Note	**+CMEE** has no effect on the final result code **+CMS**
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.6 Voice Control

3.5.4.6.1 DTMF Tones Transmission - +VTS

+VTS - DTMF Tones Transmission	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+VTS=<dtmfstring>[,duration]	Execution command allows the transmission of DTMF tones. Parameters: **<dtmfstring>** - string of **<dtmf>s,** i.e. ASCII characters in the set **(0-9), #,*,(A-D)**; it allows the user to send a sequence of DTMF tones, each of them with a duration that was defined through **+VTD** command. **<duration>** - duration of a tone in 1/100 sec.; this parameter can be specified only if the length of first parameter is just one ASCII character 0 - a single DTMF tone will be transmitted for a duration depending on the network, no matter what the current **+VTD** setting is. 1..255 - a single DTMF tone will be transmitted for a time **<duration>** (in 10 ms multiples), no matter what the current **+VTD** setting is. Note: this commands operates in voice mode only (see **+FCLASS**).
AT+VTS=?	For compatibility with previous versions, Test command returns **+VTS: (),(),()**

+VTS - DTMF Tones Transmission	SELINT 0 / 1
	An enhanced version of Test command has been defined: **AT+VTS=??**, that provides the correct range of values for **<DTMF>**.
AT+VTS=??	Test command provides the list of supported **<dtmf>s** and the list of supported **<duration>s** in the format: **(list of supported <dtmf>s)[,(list of supported <duration>s)]**
Reference	GSM 07.07 and TIA IS-101

+VTS - DTMF Tones Transmission	SELINT 2
AT+VTS= <dtmfstring> [,duration]	Execution command allows the transmission of DTMF tones. Parameters: **<dtmfstring>** - string of **<dtmf>s,** i.e. ASCII characters in the set **(0-9), #,*,(A-D)**; it allows the user to send a sequence of DTMF tones, each of them with a duration that was defined through **+VTD** command. **<duration>** - duration of a tone in 1/100 sec.; this parameter can be specified only if the length of first parameter is just one ASCII character 0 - a single DTMF tone will be transmitted for a duration depending on the network, no matter what the current **+VTD** setting is. 1..255 - a single DTMF tone will be transmitted for a time **<duration>** (in 10 ms multiples), no matter what the current **+VTD** setting is. Note: this commands operates in voice mode only (see **+FCLASS**).
AT+VTS=?	Test command provides the list of supported **<dtmf>s** and the list of supported **<duration>s** in the format: **(list of supported <dtmf>s)[,(list of supported <duration>s)]**
Reference	GSM 07.07 and TIA IS-101

3.5.4.6.2 Tone Duration - +VTD

+VTD - Tone Duration	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+VTD[= <duration>]	Set command sets the length of tones transmitted with **+VTS** command. Parameter: **<duration>** - duration of a tone 0 - the duration of every single tone is dependent on the network (factory default) 1..255 - duration of every single tone in 1/10 sec. Note: If parameter is omitted the behavior of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+VTD?	Read command reports the current Tone Duration, in the format: **<duration>**
AT+VTD=?	Test command provides the list of supported **<duration>s** in the format: **(list of supported <duration>s)**

+VTD - Tone Duration	SELINT 0 / 1
Reference	GSM 07.07 and TIA IS-101

+VTD - Tone Duration	SELINT 2
AT+VTD= <duration>	Set command sets the length of tones transmitted with **+VTS** command. Parameter: **<duration>** - duration of a tone 0 - the duration of every single tone is dependent on the network (factory default) 1..255 - duration of every single tone in 1/10 sec.
AT+VTD?	Read command reports the current Tone Duration, in the format: **<duration>**
AT+VTD=?	Test command provides the list of supported **<duration>s** in the format: **(list of supported <duration>s)**
Reference	GSM 07.07 and TIA IS-101

3.5.4.7 Commands For GPRS

3.5.4.7.1 GPRS Mobile Station Class - +CGCLASS

+CGCLASS - GPRS Mobile Station Class	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CGCLASS [=<class>]	Set command sets the GPRS class according to **<class>** parameter. Parameter: **<class>** - GPRS class “B” - GSM/GPRS (factory default) “CG” - class C in GPRS only mode (GPRS only) “CC” - class C in circuit switched only mode (GSM only) Note: the setting is saved in NVM (and available on following reboot). Note: if parameter **<class>** is omitted, then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CGCLASS?	Read command returns the current value of the GPRS class in the format: **+CGLASS: <class>**
AT+CGCLASS=?	Test command reports the range for the parameter **<class>**

+CGCLASS - GPRS mobile station class	SELINT 2
AT+CGCLASS= [<class>]	Set command sets the GPRS class according to **<class>** parameter. Parameter: **<class>** - GPRS class

+CGCLASS - GPRS mobile station class	SELINT 2
	"B" - GSM/GPRS (factory default) "CG" - class C in GPRS only mode (GPRS only) "CC" - class C in circuit switched only mode (GSM only) Note: the setting is saved in NVM (and available on following reboot).
AT+CGCLASS?	Read command returns the current value of the GPRS class in the format: **+CGLASS: <class>**
AT+CGCLASS=?	Test command reports the range for the parameter **<class>**

3.5.4.7.2 GPRS Attach Or Detach - +CGATT

+CGATT - GPRS Attach Or Detach	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CGATT[= <state>]	Execution command is used to attach the terminal to, or detach the terminal from, the GPRS service depending on the parameter **<state>**. Parameter: **<state>** - state of GPRS attachment 0 - detached 1 - attached Note: If the parameter is omitted the behavior of Execution command is the same as Read command.
AT+CGATT?	Read command returns the current GPRS service state.
AT+CGATT=?	Test command requests information on the supported GPRS service states.
Example	AT+CGATT? +CGATT: 0 OK AT+CGATT=? +CGATT: (0,1) OK AT+CGATT=1 OK
Reference	GSM 07.07
	SELINT 2
AT+CGATT=[<state>]	Execution command is used to attach the terminal to, or detach the terminal from, the GPRS service depending on the parameter **<state>**. Parameter: **<state>** - state of GPRS attachment 0 - detached 1 - attached
AT+CGATT?	Read command returns the current GPRS service state.
AT+CGATT=?	Test command requests information on the supported GPRS service states.

+CGATT - GPRS Attach Or Detach	SELINT 0 / 1
Example	AT+CGATT? +CGATT: 0 OK AT+CGATT=? +CGATT: (0,1) OK AT+CGATT=1 OK
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.7.3 GPRS Event Reporting - +CGEREP

+CGEREP - GPRS Event Reporting	SELINT 2
AT+CGEREP= [<mode>[,<bfr>]]	Set command enables or disables sending of unsolicited result codes **+CGEV: XXX** (see below) from **TA** to **TE** in the case of certain events occurring in the **TA** or the network. Parameters: **<mode>** - controls the processing of **URCs** specified with this command 0 - Buffer unsolicited result codes in the **TA**. If **TA** result code buffer is full, the oldest one can be discarded. No codes are forwarded to the **TE**. 1 - Discard unsolicited result codes when **TA-TE** link is reserved (e.g. in on-line data mode); otherwise forward them directly to the **TE**. 2 - Buffer unsolicited result codes in the **TA** when **TA-TE** link is reserved (e.g. in on-line data mode) and flush them to the **TE** when **TA-TE** link becomes available; otherwise forward them directly to the **TE**. **<bfr>** - controls the effect on buffered codes when **<mode> 1** or **2** is entered: 0 - **TA** buffer of unsolicited result codes defined within this command is cleared when **<mode>=1** or **2** is entered. 1 - **TA** buffer of unsolicited result codes defined within this command is flushed to the **TE** when **<mode>=1** or **2** is entered (**OK** response shall be given before flushing the codes) **Unsolicited Result Codes** The following unsolicited result codes and the corresponding events are defined: **+CGEV: REJECT <PDP_type>, <PDP_addr>** A network request for PDP context activation occurred when the **TA** was unable to report it to the **TE** with a +**CRING** unsolicited result code and was automatically rejected **+CGEV: NW REACT <PDP_type>, <PDP_addr>, [<cid>]** The network has requested a context reactivation. The <cid> that was

+CGEREP - GPRS Event Reporting	SELINT 2
	used to reactivate the context is provided if known to **TA** **+CGEV: NW DEACT <PDP_type>, <PDP_addr>, [<cid>]** The network has forced a context deactivation. The <cid> that was used to activate the context is provided if known to **TA** **+CGEV: ME DEACT <PDP_type>, <PDP_addr>, [<cid>]** The mobile equipment has forced a context deactivation. The <cid> that was used to activate the context is provided if known to **TA** **+CGEV: NW DETACH** The network has forced a GPRS detach. This implies that all active contexts have been deactivated. These are not reported separately **+CGEV: ME DETACH** The mobile equipment has forced a GPRS detach. This implies that all active contexts have been deactivated. These are not reported separately **+CGEV: ME CLASS <class>** The mobile equipment has forced a change of MS class. The highest available class is reported (see **+CGCLASS**)
AT+CGEREP?	Read command returns the current <mode> and <bfr> settings, in the format: **+CGEREP: <mode>,<bfr>**
AT+CGEREP=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for the **+CGEREP** command parameters.
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.7.4 GPRS Network Registration Status - +CGREG

+CGREG - GPRS Network Registration Status	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CGREG[= [<n>]]	Set command controls the presentation of an unsolicited result code **+CGREG**: (see format below). Parameter: **<n>** - result code presentation mode 0 - disable network registration unsolicited result code 1 - enable network registration unsolicited result code; if there is a change in the terminal GPRS network registration status, it is issued the unsolicited result code: **+CGREG: <stat>** where:

+CGREG - GPRS Network Registration Status	SELINT 0 / 1
	<stat> - registration status 0 - not registered, terminal is not currently searching a new operator to register to 1 - registered, home network 2 - not registered, but terminal is currently searching a new operator to register to 3 - registration denied 4 - unknown 5 - registered, roaming 2 - enable network registration and location information unsolicited result code; if there is a change of the network cell, it is issued the unsolicited result code: **+CGREG: <stat>[,<lac>,<ci>]** where: **<stat>** - registration status (see above for values) **<lac>** - location area code in hexadecimal format (e.g. "00C3" equals 195 in decimal) **<ci>** - cell ID in hexadecimal format Note: issuing **AT+CGREG<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CGREG=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CGREG=0<CR>**.
AT+CGREG?	Read command returns the status of result code presentation mode **<n>** and the integer **<stat>** which shows whether the network has currently indicated the registration of the terminal in the format: **+CGREG:<n>,<stat>**.
AT+CGREG=?	Test command returns supported values for parameter **<n>**
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CGREG - GPRS Network Registration Status	SELINT 2
AT+CGREG=[<n>]	Set command controls the presentation of an unsolicited result code **+CGREG: (see format below)**. Parameter: **<n>** - result code presentation mode 0 - disable network registration unsolicited result code 1 - enable network registration unsolicited result code; if there is a change in the terminal GPRS network registration status, it is issued the unsolicited result code: **+CGREG: <stat>** where:

+CGREG - GPRS Network Registration Status	SELINT 2
	<stat> - registration status 0 - not registered, terminal is not currently searching a new operator to register to 1 - registered, home network 2 - not registered, but terminal is currently searching a new operator to register to 3 - registration denied 4 - unknown 5 - registered, roaming 2 - enable network registration and location information unsolicited result code; if there is a change of the network cell, it is issued the unsolicited result code: **+CGREG: <stat>[,<lac>,<ci>]** where: **<stat>** - registration status (see above for values) **<lac>** - location area code in hexadecimal format (e.g. "00C3" equals 195 in decimal) **<ci>** - cell ID in hexadecimal format.
AT+CGREG?	Read command returns the status of result code presentation mode **<n>** and the integer **<stat>** which shows whether the network has currently indicated the registration of the terminal in the format: **+CGREG: <n>,<stat>**
AT+CGREG=?	Test command returns supported values for parameter **<n>**
Reference	GSM 07.07
Note	There are situations in which the presentation of the **URC** controlled by **+CGREG** is slightly different from ETSI specifications. We identified this behaviour and decided to maintain it as default for backward compatibility issues. It is indeed possible to avoid it simply issuing **AT#REGMODE=1** (see **#REGMODE**): this puts the **Operation Mode** of **Registration Status Commands** in '**Enhanced Registration Operation Mode**' which is more formal.

3.5.4.7.5 Define PDP Context - +CGDCONT

+CGDCONT - Define PDP Context	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CGDCONT[= **[<cid>** **[,<PDP_type>** **[,<APN>** **[,<PDP_addr>** **[,<d_comp>** **[,<h_comp>** **[,<pd1>** **[,…[,pdN]]]]]]]]]**	Set command specifies PDP context parameter values for a PDP context identified by the (local) context identification parameter, **<cid>** Parameters: **<cid>** - (PDP Context Identifier) numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition. 1..*max* - where the value of *max* is returned by the Test command **<PDP_type>** - (Packet Data Protocol type) a string parameter which specifies the type of packet data protocol

+CGDCONT - Define PDP Context	SELINT 0 / 1
	"IP" - Internet Protocol **<APN>** - (Access Point Name) a string parameter which is a logical name that is used to select the GGSN or the external packet data network. If the value is empty (“”) or omitted, then the subscription value will be requested. **<PDP_addr>** - a string parameter that identifies the terminal in the address space applicable to the PDP. The allocated address may be read using the **+CGPADDR** command. **<d_comp>** - numeric parameter that controls PDP data compression 0 - off (default if value is omitted) 1 - on **<h_comp>** - numeric parameter that controls PDP header compression 0 - off (default if value is omitted) 1 - on **<pd1>**, …, **<pdN>** - zero to N string parameters whose meanings are specific to the **<PDP_type>** Note: a special form of the Set command, **+CGDCONT=<cid>**, causes the values for context number **<cid>** to become undefined. Note: issuing **AT+CGDCONT<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CGDCONT=<CR>** returns the **OK** result code.
AT+CGDCONT?	Read command returns the current settings for each defined context in the format: **+CGDCONT: <cid>,<PDP_type>,<APN>,<PDP_addr>,<d_comp>, <h_comp>[,<pd1>[,…[,pdN]]]<CR><LF>[<CR><LF>+CGDCONT: <cid>,<PDP_type>,<APN>,<PDP_addr>,<d_comp>,<h_comp> [,<pd1>[,…[,pdN]]]<CR><LF>[…]]**
AT+CGDCONT=?	Test command returns values supported as a compound value

Example	`AT+CGDCONT=1,”IP”,”APN”,”10.10.10.10”,0,0`
	`OK`
	`AT+CGDCONT?`
	`+CGDCONT: 1,”IP”,“APN”,”10.10.10.10”,0,0`
	
	`OK`
	`AT+CGDCONT=?`
	`+CGDCONT: (1-5),”IP”,,,(0-1),(0-1)`
	
	`OK`

Reference	GSM 07.07

+CGDCONT - Define PDP Context	SELINT 2
AT+CGDCONT= [<cid>	Set command specifies PDP context parameter values for a PDP context identified by the (local) context identification parameter, **<cid>**

+CGDCONT - Define PDP Context	SELINT 2
[,<PDP_type> **[,<APN>** **[,<PDP_addr>** **[,<d_comp>** **[,<h_comp>** **[,<pd1>** **[,…[,pdN]]]]]]]]**	Parameters: **<cid>** - (PDP Context Identifier) numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition. 1..*max* - where the value of *max* is returned by the Test command **<PDP_type>** - (Packet Data Protocol type) a string parameter which specifies the type of packet data protocol "IP" - Internet Protocol **<APN>** - (Access Point Name) a string parameter which is a logical name that is used to select the GGSN or the external packet data network. If the value is empty (“”) or omitted, then the subscription value will be requested. **<PDP_addr>** - a string parameter that identifies the terminal in the address space applicable to the PDP. The allocated address may be read using the **+CGPADDR** command. **<d_comp>** - numeric parameter that controls PDP data compression 0 - off (default if value is omitted) 1 - on **<h_comp>** - numeric parameter that controls PDP header compression 0 - off (default if value is omitted) 1 - on **<pd1>**, …, **<pdN>** - zero to N string parameters whose meanings are specific to the **<PDP_type>** Note: a special form of the Set command, **+CGDCONT=<cid>**, causes the values for context number **<cid>** to become undefined.
AT+CGDCONT?	Read command returns the current settings for each defined context in the format: **+CGDCONT: <cid>,<PDP_type>,<APN>,<PDP_addr>,<d_comp>,<h_comp>[,<pd1>[,…[,pdN]]][<CR><LF>+CGDCONT: <cid>,<PDP_type>,<APN>,<PDP_addr>,<d_comp>,<h_comp>[,<pd1>[,…[,pdN]]][…]]**
AT+CGDCONT=?	Test command returns values supported as a compound value

Example	`AT+CGDCONT=1,”IP”,”APN”,”10.10.10.10”,0,0`
	`OK`
	`AT+CGDCONT?`
	`+CGDCONT: 1,”IP”,“APN”,”10.10.10.10”,0,0`
	
	`OK`
	`AT+CGDCONT=?`
	`+CGDCONT: (1-5),”IP”,,,(0-1),(0-1)`
	
	`OK`

Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.7.6 Quality Of Service Profile (Minimum Acceptable) - +CGQMIN

+CGQMIN - Quality Of Service Profile (Minimum Acceptable)	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CGQMIN[= [<cid> [,<precedence> [,<delay> [,<reliability> [,<peak> [,<mean>]]]]]]]	Set command allows to specify a minimum acceptable profile which is checked by the terminal against the negotiated profile returned in the Activate PDP Context Accept message. Parameters: **<cid>** - PDP context identification (see **+CGDCONT**). **<precedence>** - precedence class **<delay>** - delay class **<reliability>** - reliability class **<peak>** - peak throughput class **<mean>** - mean throughput class If a value is omitted for a particular class then this class is not checked. Note: a special form of the Set command, **+CGQMIN=<cid>** causes the requested profile for context number **<cid>** to become undefined. Note: issuing **AT+CGQMIN<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CGQMIN=<CR>** returns the **OK** result code.
AT+CGQMIN?	Read command returns the current settings for each defined context in the format: **+CGQMIN: <cid>,<precedence>,<delay>,<reliability>,<peak>, <mean><CR><LF>[<CR><LF>+CGQMIN: <cid>,<precedence>, <delay>,<reliability>,<peak>,<mean><CR><LF>[…]]** If no PDP context has been defined, it has no effect and **OK** result code is returned.
AT+CGQMIN=?	Test command returns as a compound value the type of the current PDP context and the supported values for the subparameters in the format: **+CGQMIN: <PDP_Type>,(list of supported <precedence>s), (list of supported <delay>s),(list of supported <reliability>s), (list of supported <peak>s),(list of supported <mean>s)** Note: only the “IP” PDP_Type is currently supported.

Example	`AT+CGQMIN=1,0,0,3,0,0`
	`OK`
	`AT+CGQMIN?`
	`+CGQMIN: 1,0,0,5,0,0`
	
	`OK`
	`AT+CGQMIN=?`
	`+CGQMIN: “IP”,(0-3),(0-4),(0-5),(0-9),(0-19,31)`

+CGQMIN - Quality Of Service Profile (Minimum Acceptable)	SELINT 0 / 1
	OK
Reference	GSM 07.07; GSM 03.60

+CGQMIN - Quality Of Service Profile (Minimum Acceptable)	SELINT 2
AT+CGQMIN= [<cid> [,<precedence> [,<delay> [,<reliability> [,<peak> [,<mean>]]]]]]	Set command allows to specify a minimum acceptable profile which is checked by the terminal against the negotiated profile returned in the Activate PDP Context Accept message. Parameters: **<cid>** - PDP context identification (see **+CGDCONT** command). **<precedence>** - precedence class **<delay>** - delay class **<reliability>** - reliability class **<peak>** - peak throughput class **<mean>** - mean throughput class If a value is omitted for a particular class then this class is not checked. Note: a special form of the Set command, **+CGQMIN=<cid>** causes the requested profile for context number **<cid>** to become undefined.
AT+CGQMIN?	Read command returns the current settings for each defined context in the format: **+CGQMIN: <cid>,<precedence>,<delay>,<reliability>,<peak>, <mean>[<CR><LF>+CGQMIN: <cid>,<precedence>, <delay>,<reliability>,<peak>,<mean>[…]]** If no PDP context has been defined, it has no effect and **OK** result code is returned.
AT+CGQMIN=?	Test command returns as a compound value the type of the current PDP context and the supported values for the subparameters in the format: **+CGQMIN: <PDP_Type>,(list of supported <precedence>s), (list of supported <delay>s),(list of supported <reliability>s), (list of supported <peak>s),(list of supported <mean>s)** Note: only the “IP” PDP_Type is currently supported.
Example	AT+CGQMIN=1,0,0,3,0,0 OK AT+CGQMIN? +CGQMIN: 1,0,0,5,0,0 OK AT+CGQMIN=? +CGQMIN: “IP”,(0-3),(0-4),(0-5),(0-9),(0-18,31) OK

+CGQMIN - Quality Of Service Profile (Minimum Acceptable)	SELINT 2
Reference	GSM 07.07; GSM 03.60

3.5.4.7.7 Quality Of Service Profile (Requested) - +CGQREQ

+CGQREQ - Quality Of Service Profile (Requested)	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CGQREQ[= [<cid> [,<precedence> [,<delay> [,<reliability> [,<peak> [,<mean>]]]]]]]	Set command allows to specify a Quality of Service Profile that is used when the terminal sends an Activate PDP Context Request message to the network. It specifies a profile for the context identified by the (local) context identification parameter, **<cid>**. Parameters: **<cid>** - PDP context identification (see **+CGDCONT** command). **<precedence>** - precedence class **<delay>** - delay class **<reliability>** - reliability class **<peak>** - peak throughput class **<mean>** - mean throughput class If a value is omitted for a particular class then this class is not checked. Note: a special form of the Set command, **+CGQREQ=<cid>** causes the requested profile for context number **<cid>** to become undefined. Note: issuing **AT+CGQREQ<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CGQREQ=<CR>** returns the **OK** result code.
AT+CGQREQ?	Read command returns the current settings for each defined context in the format: **+CGQREQ: <cid>,<precedence>,<delay>,<reliability>,<peak>, <mean><CR><LF>[<CR><LF>+CGQREQ: <cid>,<precedence>, <delay>,<reliability>,<peak>,<mean><CR><LF>[…]]** If no PDP context has been defined, it has no effect and **OK** result code is returned.
AT+CGQREQ=?	Test command returns as a compound value the type of the current PDP context and the supported values for the subparameters in the format: **+CGQREQ: <PDP_Type>,(list of supported <precedence>s), (list of supported <delay>s),(list of supported <reliability>s), (list of supported <peak>s),(list of supported <mean>s)** Note: only the “IP” PDP_Type is currently supported.
Example	`AT+CGQREQ?` `+CGQREQ: 1,0,0,3,0,0`

+CGQREQ - Quality Of Service Profile (Requested)	SELINT 0 / 1
	OK AT+CGQREQ=1,0,0,3,0,0 OK AT+CGQREQ=? +CGQREQ: ”IP”,(0-3),(0-4),(0-5),(0-9),(0-19,31) OK
Reference	GSM 07.07; GSM 03.60

+CGQREQ - Quality Of Service Profile (Requested)	SELINT 2
AT+CGQREQ= [<cid> [,<precedence> [,<delay> [,<reliability> [,<peak> [,<mean>]]]]]]	Set command allows to specify a Quality of Service Profile that is used when the terminal sends an Activate PDP Context Request message to the network. It specifies a profile for the context identified by the (local) context identification parameter, **<cid>**. Parameters: **<cid>** - PDP context identification (see **+CGDCONT** command). **<precedence>** - precedence class **<delay>** - delay class **<reliability>** - reliability class **<peak>** - peak throughput class **<mean>** - mean throughput class If a value is omitted for a particular class then this class is not checked. Note: a special form of the Set command, **+CGQREQ=<cid>** causes the requested profile for context number **<cid>** to become undefined.
AT+CGQREQ?	Read command returns the current settings for each defined context in the format: **+CGQREQ: <cid>,<precedence>,<delay>,<reliability>,<peak>, <mean>[<CR><LF>+CGQREQ: <cid>,<precedence>, <delay>,<reliability>,<peak>,<mean>[…]]** If no PDP context has been defined, it has no effect and **OK** result code is returned.
AT+CGQREQ=?	Test command returns as a compound value the type of the current PDP context and the supported values for the subparameters in the format: **+CGQREQ: <PDP_Type>,(list of supported <precedence>s), (list of supported <delay>s),(list of supported <reliability>s), (list of supported <peak>s),(list of supported <mean>s)** Note: only the “IP” PDP_Type is currently supported.
Example	AT+CGQREQ? +CGQREQ: 1,0,0,3,0,0

+CGQREQ - Quality Of Service Profile (Requested)	SELINT 2
	OK AT+CGQREQ=1,0,0,3,0,0 OK AT+CGQREQ=? +CGQREQ: ”IP”,(0-3),(0-4),(0-5),(0-9),(0-18,31) OK
Reference	GSM 07.07; GSM 03.60

3.5.4.7.8 PDP Context Activate Or Deactivate - +CGACT

+CGACT - PDP Context Activate Or Deactivate	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CGACT[= [<state>[,<cid> [,<cid>[,…]]]]]	Execution command is used to activate or deactivate the specified PDP context(s) Parameters: **<state>** - indicates the state of PDP context activation 0 - deactivated 1 - activated **<cid>** - a numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition (see **+CGDCONT**) Note: if no **<cid>**s are specified the activation/deactivation form of the command activates/deactivates all defined contexts. Note: issuing **AT+CGACT<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CGACT=<CR>** returns the **OK** result code.
AT+CGACT?	Read command returns the current activation state for all the defined PDP contexts in the format: **+CGACT: <cid>,<state><CR><LF>[<CR><LF>+CGACT: <cid>,<state><CR><LF>[…]]**
AT+CGACT=?	Test command reports information on the supported PDP context activation states parameters in the format: **+CGACT: (0-1)**
Example	AT+CGACT? +CGACT: 1,1 OK AT+CGACT=1,1 OK
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CGACT - PDP Context Activate Or Deactivate	SELINT 2

+CGACT - PDP Context Activate Or Deactivate	SELINT 2
AT+CGACT= **[<state>[,<cid>** **[,<cid>[,…]]]]**	Execution command is used to activate or deactivate the specified PDP context(s) Parameters: **<state>** - indicates the state of PDP context activation 0 - deactivated 1 - activated **<cid>** - a numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition (see **+CGDCONT** command) Note: if no **<cid>**s are specified the activation/deactivation form of the command activates/deactivates all defined contexts.
AT+CGACT?	Read command returns the current activation state for all the defined PDP contexts in the format: **+CGACT: <cid>,<state>[<CR><LF>+CGACT: <cid>,<state>[…]]**
AT+CGACT=?	Test command reports information on the supported PDP context activation states parameters in the format: **+CGACT: (0,1)**

Example	`AT+CGACT=1,1`
	`OK`
	`AT+CGACT?`
	`+CGACT: 1,1`
	
	`OK`

Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.7.9 Show PDP Address - +CGPADDR

+CGPADDR - Show PDP Address	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CGPADDR= **[<cid>[,<cid>** **[,…]]]**	Execution command returns a list of PDP addresses for the specified context identifiers in the format: **+CGPADDR: <cid>,<PDP_addr><CR><LF>[<CR><LF>** **+CGPADDR: <cid>,<PDP_addr><CR><LF>[…]]** Parameters: **<cid>** - a numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition (see **+CGDCONT** command). If no **<cid>** is specified, the addresses for all defined contexts are returned. **<PDP_addr>** - a string that identifies the terminal in the address space applicable to the PDP. The address may be static or dynamic. For a static address, it will be the one set by the **+CGDCONT** command when the context was defined. For a dynamic address it will be the one assigned during the last PDP context activation that used the context definition

+CGPADDR - Show PDP Address	SELINT 0 / 1
	referred to by **<cid>**; if no address is available the empty string (“”) is represented as **<PDP_addr>**
AT+CGPADDR=?	Test command returns a list of defined **<cid>**s.
Example	AT#GPRS=1 +IP: xxx.yyy.zzz.www OK AT+CGPADDR=1 +CGPADDR: 1,”xxx.yyy.zzz.www” OK AT+CGPADDR=? +CGPADDR: (1) OK
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CGPADDR - Show PDP Address	SELINT 2
AT+CGPADDR= [<cid>[,<cid> [,…]]]	Execution command returns a list of PDP addresses for the specified context identifiers in the format: **+CGPADDR: <cid>,<PDP_addr>[<CR><LF>+CGPADDR: <cid>, <PDP_addr>[…]]** Parameters: **<cid>** - a numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition (see **+CGDCONT** command). If no **<cid>** is specified, the addresses for all defined contexts are returned. **<PDP_addr>** - a string that identifies the terminal in the address space applicable to the PDP. The address may be static or dynamic. For a static address, it will be the one set by the **+CGDCONT** command when the context was defined. For a dynamic address it will be the one assigned during the last PDP context activation that used the context definition referred to by **<cid>**; if no address is available the empty string (“”) is represented as **<PDP_addr>**
AT+CGPADDR=?	Test command returns a list of defined **<cid>**s.
Example	AT#GPRS=1 +IP: xxx.yyy.zzz.www OK AT+CGPADDR=1 +CGPADDR: 1,”xxx.yyy.zzz.www” OK

+CGPADDR - Show PDP Address	SELINT 2
	AT+CGPADDR=? +CGPADDR: (1) OK
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.7.10 Enter Data State - +CGDATA

+CGDATA - Enter Data State	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CGDATA=[<L2P>,[<cid>[,<cid>[,…]]]]	Execution command causes to perform whatever actions are necessary to establish a communication with the network using one or more GPRS PDP types. Parameters: **<L2P>** - string parameter that indicates the layer 2 protocol to be used "PPP" - PPP Point-to-point protocol **<cid>** - numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition (see **+CGDCONT** command). Note: if parameter **<L2P>** is omitted, the layer 2 protocol is unspecified
AT+CGDATA=?	Test command reports information on the supported layer 2 protocols. Note: the representation format of the Test command output is not included in parenthesis
Example	AT+CGDATA=? +CGDATA: ”PPP” OK AT+CGDATA=”PPP”,1 OK
Reference	GSM 07.07

+CGDATA - Enter Data State	SELINT 2
AT+CGDATA=[<L2P>,[<cid>[,<cid>[,…]]]]	Execution command causes to perform whatever actions are necessary to establish a communication with the network using one or more GPRS PDP types. Parameters: **<L2P>** - string parameter that indicates the layer 2 protocol to be used "PPP" - PPP Point-to-point protocol **<cid>** - numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition (see **+CGDCONT** command). Note: if parameter **<L2P>** is omitted, the layer 2 protocol is unspecified
AT+CGDATA=?	Test command reports information on the supported layer 2 protocols.

+CGDATA - Enter Data State	SELINT 2
Example	AT+CGDATA=? +CGDATA: (”PPP”) OK AT+CGDATA=”PPP”,1 OK
Reference	GSM 07.07

3.5.4.8 Commands For Battery Charger

3.5.4.8.1 Battery Charge - +CBC

+CBC - Battery Charge	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CBC	Execution command returns the current Battery Charge status in the format: **+CBC: <bcs>,<bcl>** where: **<bcs>** - battery charge status 0 - **ME** is powered by the battery 1 - **ME** has a battery connected, and charger pin is being powered 2 - **ME** does not have a battery connected 3 - Recognized power fault, calls inhibited **<bcl>** - battery charge level 0 - battery is exhausted, or ME does not have a battery connected 25 - battery charge remained is estimated to be 25% 50 - battery charge remained is estimated to be 50% 75 - battery charge remained is estimated to be 75% 100 - battery is fully charged. Note: **<bcs>=1** indicates that the battery charger supply is inserted and the battery is being recharged if necessary with it. Supply for **ME** operations is taken anyway from VBATT pins. Note: without battery/power connected on VBATT pins or during a power fault the unit is not working, therefore values **<bcs>=2** and **<bcs>=3** will never appear.
AT+CBC?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command.
AT+CBC=?	Test command returns parameter values supported as a compound value. For compatibility with previous versions, Test command returns **+CBC: (0-2),(0-100)** An enhanced version of Test command has been defined: **AT+CBC=??**, that provides the complete range of values for **<bcs>** and **<bcl>**.

+CBC - Battery Charge	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: although **+CBC** is an execution command, ETSI 07.07 requires the Test command to be defined.
AT+CBC=??	Enhanced test command returns the complete range of values for **<bcs>** and **<bcl>**: **+CBC: (0-3),(0-100)**
Example	AT+CBC +CBC: 0,75 OK
Note	The **ME** does not make differences between being powered by a battery or by a power supply on the VBATT pins, so it is not possible to distinguish between these two cases.
Reference	GSM 07.07

+ CBC - Battery Charge	SELINT 2
AT+CBC	Execution command returns the current Battery Charge status in the format: **+CBC: <bcs>,<bcl>** where: **<bcs>** - battery status 0 - **ME** is powered by the battery 1 - **ME** has a battery connected, and charger pin is being powered 2 - **ME** does not have a battery connected 3 - Recognized power fault, calls inhibited **<bcl>** - battery charge level 0 - battery is exhausted, or **ME** does not have a battery connected 25 - battery charge remained is estimated to be 25% 50 - battery charge remained is estimated to be 50% 75 - battery charge remained is estimated to be 75% 100 - battery is fully charged. Note: **<bcs>**=1 indicates that the battery charger supply is inserted and the battery is being recharged if necessary with it. Supply for **ME** operations is taken anyway from **VBATT** pins. Note: without battery/power connected on **VBATT** pins or during a power fault the unit is not working, therefore values **<bcs>=2** and **<bcs>=3** will never appear.
AT+CBC=?	Test command returns parameter values supported as a compound value. **+CBC: (0-3),(0-100)** Note: although **+CBC** is an execution command, ETSI 07.07 requires the

+ CBC - Battery Charge		SELINT 2
	Test command to be defined.	
Example	AT+CBC +CBC: 0,75 OK	
Note	The **ME** does not make differences between being powered by a battery or by a power supply on the **VBATT** pins, so it is not possible to distinguish between these two cases.	
Reference	GSM 07.07	

3.5.5 ETSI GSM 07.05 AT Commands for SMS and CBS

3.5.5.1 General Configuration

3.5.5.1.1 Select Message Service - +CSMS

+CSMS - Select Message Service	**SELINT 0 / 1**
AT+CSMS [=<service>]	Set command selects messaging service **<service>**. It returns the types of messages supported by the **ME**: Parameter: **<service>** 0 - The syntax of SMS AT commands is compatible with GSM 07.05 Phase 2 version 4.7.0 (factory default) Set command returns current service setting along with the types of messages supported by the ME: **+CSMS: <service>,<mt>,<mo>,<bm>** where: **<mt>** - mobile terminated messages support 0 - type not supported 1 - type supported **<mo>** - mobile originated messages support 0 - type not supported 1 - type supported **<bm>** - broadcast type messages support 0 - type not supported 1 - type supported Note: If parameter is omitted then the behavior of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CSMS?	Read command reports current service setting along with supported message types in the format: **+CSMS: <service>,<mt>,<mo>,<bm>** where: **<service>** - messaging service (see above) **<mt>** - mobile terminated messages support (see above) **<mo>** - mobile originated messages support (see above) **<bm>** - broadcast type messages support (see above)
AT+CSMS=?	Test command reports a list of all services supported by the device. The supported value of the parameter **<service>**.
Reference	GSM 07.05; GSM 03.40; GSM 03.41

+CSMS - Select Message Service	SELINT 2
AT+CSMS= <service>	Set command selects messaging service **<service>**. It returns the types of messages supported by the **ME**: Parameter: **<service>** 0 - The syntax of SMS AT commands is compatible with GSM 07.05 Phase 2 version 4.7.0 (factory default) Set command returns the types of messages supported by the **ME**: **+CSMS: <mt>,<mo>,<bm>** where: **<mt>** - mobile terminated messages support 0 - type not supported 1 - type supported **<mo>** - mobile originated messages support 0 - type not supported 1 - type supported **<bm>** - broadcast type messages support 0 - type not supported 1 - type supported
AT+CSMS?	Read command reports current service setting along with supported message types in the format: **+CSMS: <service>,<mt>,<mo>,<bm>** where: **<service>** - messaging service (see above) **<mt>** - mobile terminated messages support (see above) **<mo>** - mobile originated messages support (see above) **<bm>** - broadcast type messages support (see above)
AT+CSMS=?	Test command reports the supported value of the parameter **<service>**.
Reference	GSM 07.05; GSM 03.40; GSM 03.41

3.5.5.1.2 Preferred Message Storage - +CPMS

+CPMS - Preferred Message Storage	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CPMS[= <memr> [,<memw> [,<mems>]]]	Set command selects memory storages **<memr>**, **<memw>** and **<mems>** to be used for reading, writing, sending and storing SMs. Parameters: **<memr>** - memory from which messages are read and deleted "SM" - SIM SMS memory storage "ME" - **ME** internal storage (read only, no delete) **<memw>** - memory to which writing and sending operations are made "SM" - SIM SMS memory storage

+CPMS - Preferred Message Storage	SELINT 0 / 1
	<mems> - memory to which received SMs are preferred to be stored "SM" - SIM SMS memory storage The command returns the memory storage status in the format: **+CPMS: <usedr>,<totalr>,<usedw>,<totalw>,<useds>,<totals>** where **<usedr>** - number of SMs stored into **<memr>** **<totalr>** - max number of SMs that **<memr>** can contain **<usedw>** - number of SMs stored into **<memw>** **<totalw>** max number of SMs that **<memw>** can contain **<useds>** - number of SMs stored into **<mems>** **<totals>** - max number of SMS that **<mems>** can contain Note: The only supported memory storage for writing and sending SMs is the SIM internal memory "SM", so **<memw>=<mems>="SM"**. Note: the received class 0 SMS are stored in the "ME" memory regardless the **<mems>** setting and they are automatically deleted at power off. Note: If all parameters are omitted the behavior of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT+CPMS?	Read command reports the message storage status in the format: **+CPMS: <memr>,<usedr>,<totalr>,<memw>,<usedw>,<totalw>,<mems>,<useds>,<totals>** where **<memr>**, **<memw>** and **<mems>** are the selected storage memories for reading, writing and storing respectively.
AT+CPMS=?	Test command reports the supported values for parameters **<memr>**, **<memw>** and **<mems>**

Example	`AT+CPMS?`
	`+CPMS: "SM",5,10,"SM",5,10,"SM",5,10`
	
	`OK` *you have 5 out of 10 SMS SIM positions occupied*

Reference	GSM 07.05

+CPMS - Preferred Message Storage		SELINT 2
*Note: the behaviour of command **+CPMS** differs depending on whether or not the improved SMS commands operation mode has been enabled (see **#SMSMODE**)*		
(#SMSMODE=0)		
# S M	**AT+CPMS= <memr> [,<memw>**	Set command selects memory storages **<memr>**, **<memw>** and **<mems>** to be used for reading, writing, sending and storing SMs.

+CPMS - Preferred Message Storage		SELINT 2
#SMSMODE=0	**[,<mems>]]**	Parameters: **<memr>** - memory from which messages are read and deleted "SM" - SIM SMS memory storage "ME" - **ME** internal storage (read only, no delete) **<memw>** - memory to which writing and sending operations are made "SM" - SIM SMS memory storage **<mems>** - memory to which received SMs are preferred to be stored "SM" - SIM SMS memory storage The command returns the memory storage status in the format: **+CPMS: <usedr>,<totalr>,<usedw>,<totalw>,<useds>,<totals>** where: **<usedr>** - number of SMs stored into **<memr>** **<totalr>** - max number of SMs that **<memr>** can contain **<usedw>** - number of SMs stored into **<memw>** **<totalw>** max number of SMs that **<memw>** can contain **<useds>** - number of SMs stored into **<mems>** **<totals>** - max number of SMs that **<mems>** can contain Note: The only supported memory storage for writing and sending SMs is the SIM internal memory "SM", so **<memw>=<mems>="SM"**. Note: the received class 0 SMS are stored in the "ME" memory regardless the **<mems>** setting and they are automatically deleted at power off.
#SMSMODE=0	**AT+CPMS?**	Read command reports the message storage status in the format: **+CPMS: <memr>,<usedr>,<totalr>,<memw>,<usedw>,<totalw>, <mems>,<useds>,<totals>** where **<memr>**, **<memw>** and **<mems>** are the selected storage memories for reading, writing and storing respectively.
#SMSMSM	**AT+CPMS=?**	Test command reports the supported values for parameters **<memr>**, **<memw>** and **<mems>**

	Example	`AT+CPMS?`
		`+CPMS: "SM",5,10,"SM",5,10,"SM",5,10`
		
		`OK`
		`(you have 5 out of 10 SMS SIM positions occupied)`

	Reference	GSM 07.05
(#SMSMODE=1)		
#S	**AT+CPMS= <memr>**	Set command selects memory storages **<memr>**, **<memw>** and **<mems>** to be used for reading, writing, sending and storing SMs.

+CPMS - Preserved Message Storage		SELINT 2
MSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1	**[,<memw> [,<mems>]]**	Parameters: **<memr>** - memory from which messages are read and deleted "SM" - SIM SMS memory storage **<memw>** - memory to which writing and sending operations are made "SM" - SIM SMS memory storage **<mems>** - memory to which received SMs are preferred to be stored "SM" - SIM SMS memory storage The command returns the memory storage status in the format: **+CPMS: <usedr>,<totalr>,<usedw>,<totalw>,<useds>,<totals>** where: **<usedr>** - number of SMs stored into **<memr>** **<totalr>** - max number of SMs that **<memr>** can contain **<usedw>** - number of SMs stored into **<memw>** **<totalw>** max number of SMs that **<memw>** can contain **<useds>** - number of SMs stored into **<mems>** **<totals>** - max number of SMs that **<mems>** can contain Note: The only supported memory storage for reading, writing and sending SMs is the SIM internal memory "SM": **<memr>=<memw>=<mems>="SM"**.
#SMSMODE=1	**AT+CPMS?**	Read command reports the message storage status in the format: **+CPMS: <memr>,<usedr>,<totalr>,<memw>,<usedw>,<totalw>, <mems>,<useds>,<totals>** where **<memr>**, **<memw>** and **<mems>** are the selected storage memories for reading, writing and storing respectively.
	AT+CPMS=?	Test command reports the supported values for parameters **<memr>**, **<memw>** and **<mems>**

	Example	`AT+CPMS?`
		`+CPMS: "SM",5,10,"SM",5,10,"SM",5,10`
		
		`OK`
		`(you have 5 out of 10 SMS SIM positions occupied)`

	Reference	GSM 07.05

3.5.5.1.3 Message Format - +CMGF

+CMGF - Message Format		SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CMGF[= [<mode>]]	Set command selects the format of messages used with send, list, read and write commands.	

+CMGF - Message Format	SELINT 0 / 1
	Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - PDU mode, as defined in GSM 3.40 and GSM 3.41 (factory default) 1 - text mode Note: issuing **AT+CMGF<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CMGF=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CMGF=0<CR>**.
AT+CMGF?	Read command reports the current value of the parameter **<mode>**.
AT+CMGF=?	Test command reports the supported value of **<mode>** parameter.
Reference	GSM 07.05

+CMGF - Message Format	SELINT 2
AT+CMGF=[<mode>]	Set command selects the format of messages used with send, list, read and write commands. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - PDU mode, as defined in GSM 3.40 and GSM 3.41 (factory default) 1 - text mode
AT+CMGF?	Read command reports the current value of the parameter **<mode>**.
AT+CMGF=?	Test command reports the supported value of **<mode>** parameter.
Reference	GSM 07.05

3.5.5.2 Message Configuration

3.5.5.2.1 Service Center Address - +CSCA

+CSCA - Service Center Address	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CSCA[=[<number>[,<type>]]]	Set command sets the Service Center Address to be used for mobile originated SMS transmissions. Parameter: **<number>** - SC phone number in the format defined by **<type>** **<type>** - the type of number 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "+") Note: to use the SM service, is mandatory to set a Service Center Address at which service requests will be directed. Note: in Text mode, this setting is used by send and write commands; in

+CSCA - Service Center Address	SELINT 0 / 1
	PDU mode, setting is used by the same commands, but only when the length of the SMSC address coded into the **<pdu>** parameter equals zero. Note: the current settings are stored through **+CSAS** Note: issuing **AT+CSCA<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CSCA=<CR>** causes an **OK** result code to be issued.
AT+CSCA?	Read command reports the current value of the SCA in the format: **+CSCA: <number>,<type>** Note: if SCA is not present the device reports an error message.
AT+ CSCA=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
Reference	GSM 07.05

+CSCA -Service Center Address	SELINT 2
AT+CSCA=<number>[,<type>]	Set command sets the Service Center Address to be used for mobile originated SMS transmissions. Parameter: **<number>** - SC phone number in the format defined by **<type>** **<type>** - the type of number 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "**+**") Note: to use the SM service, is mandatory to set a Service Center Address at which service requests will be directed. Note: in Text mode, this setting is used by send and write commands; in PDU mode, setting is used by the same commands, but only when the length of the SMSC address coded into the **<pdu>** parameter equals zero. Note: the current settings are stored through **+CSAS**
AT+CSCA?	Read command reports the current value of the SCA in the format: **+CSCA: <number>,<type>** Note: if SCA is not present the device reports an error message.
AT+CSCA=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
Reference	GSM 07.05

3.5.5.2.2 Set Text Mode Parameters - +CSMP

+CSMP - Set Text Mode Parameters	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CSMP[=	Set command is used to select values for additional parameters for storing

+CSMP - Set Text Mode Parameters	SELINT 0 / 1
[<fo> **[,<vp>** **[,<pid>** **[,<dcs>]]]]]**	and sending SMs when the text mode is used **(+CMGF=1**) Parameters: **<fo>** - depending on the command or result code: first octet of GSM 03.40 SMS-DELIVER, SMS-SUBMIT (default 17), SMS-STATUS-REPORT, or SMS-COMMAND (default 2) in integer format. **<vp>** - depending on SMS-SUBMIT **<fo>** setting: GSM 03.40 TP-Validity-Period either in integer format (default 167) or in quoted time-string format **<pid>** - GSM 03.40 TP-Protocol-Identifier in integer format. **<dcs>** - depending on the command or result code: GSM 03.38 SMS Data Coding Scheme (default 0), or Cell Broadcast Data Coding Scheme Note: the current settings are stored through **+CSAS** Note: issuing **AT+CSMP<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CSMP=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CSMP=0<CR>**.
AT+CSMP?	Read command reports the current setting in the format: **+CSMP: < fo>,<vp>,<pid>,<dcs>**
AT+CSMP=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for **<fo>**, **<vp>**, **<pid>** and **<dcs>** parameters.
Example	*Set the parameters for an outgoing message with 24 hours of validity period and default properties:* AT+CSMP=17,167,0,0 OK
Reference	GSM 07.05; GSM 03.40; GSM 03.38

+CSMP - Set Text Mode Parameters		SELINT 2
*Note: the behaviour of command **+CPMS** differs depending on whether or not the improved SMS commands operation mode has been enabled (see **#SMSMODE**)*		
(#SMSMODE=0)		
# S M S M O D E	**AT+CSMP=** **[<fo>** **[,<vp>** **[,<pid>** **[,<dcs>]]]]**	Set command is used to select values for additional parameters for storing and sending SMs when the text mode is used (**AT+CMGF=1**) Parameters: **<fo>** - first octet of GSM 03.40 SMS-SUBMIT in integer format (default 17, i.e. SMS-SUBMIT with validity period in relative format). As first octet of a PDU has the following bit field description (we'll refer to

+CSMP - Set Text Mode Parameters		SELINT 2
= 0 # S M S M O D E = 0 # S M S M O D E = 0 # S M S M O D E = 0 # S M		**bit[7]bit[6]bit[5]bit[4]bit[3]bit[2]bit[1]bit[0]**): **bit[1]bit[0]**: Message Type Indicator, 2-bit field describing the message type: all the combinations are converted in [01] (default is [01]); [00] - converted in [01] [01] - SMS-SUBMIT [10] - converted in [01] [11] - converted in [01] **bit[2]**: Reject Duplicates, 1-bit field: user is not responsible for setting this bit and, if any set, it will have no meaning (default is [0]); **bit[4]bit[3]**: Validity Period Format, 2-bit field indicating whether or not the Validity Period field is present (default is [10]): [00] - Validity Period field *not present* [01] - Validity Period field present in *enhanced format*: it is currently converted in [00], i.e. *not present* [10] - Validity Period field present in *relative format*, (i.e. integer type, see below) [11] - Validity Period field present in *absolute format* (i.e. quoted time-string type); we strongly suggest to not use this format because its implementation is currently under refinement **bit[5]**: Reply Path, 1-bit field indicating the request for Reply Path (default is [0]); [0] - Reply Path not requested [1] - Reply Path requested **bit[6]**: User Data Header Indicator, 1-bit field: user is not responsible for setting this bit and, if any set, it will have no meaning (default is [0]); **bit[7]**: Status Report Request, 1-bit field indicating the MS is requesting a status report (default is [0]); [0] - MS is not requesting a status report [1] - MS is requesting a status report **<vp>** - depending on **<fo>** setting: if **<fo>** asks for a Validity Period in *relative format* **<vp>** shall be integer type (default 167, i.e. 24 hours); if **<fo>** asks for a Validity Period in *absolute format* we strongly suggest to modify it in *relative format*, because the implementation of this topic is currently under refinement and it is currently not possible to set **<vp>** with a quoted time string type. (for *relative format* only:) 0..143 - (**<vp>** + 1) x 5 minutes; 144..167 - 12 hours + ((**<vp>** - 143) x 30 minutes); 168..196 - (**<vp>** - 166) x 1 day; 197..255 - (**<vp>** - 192) x 1 week; **<pid>** - GSM 03.40 TP-Protocol-Identifier in integer format. **<dcs>** - depending on the command or result code: GSM 03.38 SMS

+CSMP - Set Text Mode Parameters		SELINT 2
S M O D E = 0		Data Coding Scheme (default 0), or Cell Broadcast Data Coding Scheme Note: the current settings are stored through +CSAS
	AT+CSMP?	Read command reports the current setting in the format: **+CSMP: < fo>,<vp>,<pid>,<dcs>**
	AT+CSMP=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

	Example	*Set the parameters for an outgoing message with 24 hours of validity period and default properties:*
		
		`AT+CSMP=17,167,0,0`
		`OK`

	Reference	GSM 07.05; GSM 03.40; GSM 03.38
(#SMSMODE=1)		
# S M S M O D E = 1 # S M S M O D E = 1 # S M S M	**AT+CSMP=** **[<fo>** **[,<vp>** **[,<pid>** **[,<dcs>]]]]**	Set command is used to select values for additional parameters for storing and sending SMs when the text mode is used (**AT+CMGF=1**) Parameters: **<fo>** - first octet of GSM 03.40 SMS-SUBMIT, in integer format (default 17, i.e. SMS-SUBMIT with validity period in relative format). As first octet of a PDU has the following bit field description (**bit[7]bit[6]bit[5]bit[4]bit[3]bit[2]bit[1]bit[0]**): **bit[1]bit[0]**: Message Type Indicator, 2-bit field describing the message type; [01] - SMS-SUBMIT (default) ;any other combination will generate an error **bit[2]**: Reject Duplicates, 1-bit field: user is not responsible for setting this bit and, if any set, it will have no meaning (default is [0]); **bit[4]bit[3]**: Validity Period Format, 2-bit field indicating whether or not the Validity Period field is present (default is [10]): [00] - Validity Period field *not present* [01] - Validity Period field present in *enhanced format*(i.e. quoted time-string type, see below) [10] - Validity Period field present in *relative format*, (i.e. integer type, see below) [11] - Validity Period field present in *absolute format* (i.e. quoted time-string type, see below) **bit[5]**: Reply Path, 1-bit field indicating the request for Reply Path (default is [0]); [0] - Reply Path not requested [1] - Reply Path requested **bit[6]**: User Data Header Indicator, 1-bit field: user is not responsible for setting this bit and, if any set, it will have no meaning (default is [0]);

+CSMP - Set Text Mode Parameters		SELINT 2
ODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1		**bit[7]**: Status Report Request, 1-bit field indicating the MS is requesting a status report (default is [0]); [0] - MS is not requesting a status report [1] - MS is requesting a status report **<vp>** - depending on **<fo>** setting: a) if **<fo>** asks for a *Not Present* Validity Period, **<vp>** can be any type and it will be not considered; b) if **<fo>** asks for a Validity Period in *relative format*, **<vp>** shall be integer type (default 167, i.e. 24 hours); 0..143 - (**<vp>** + 1) x 5 minutes 144..167 - 12 hours + ((**<vp>** - 143) x 30 minutes) 168..196 - (**<vp>** - 166) x 1 day 197..255 - (**<vp>** - 192) x 1 week c) if **<fo>** asks for a Validity Period in *absolute format*, **<vp>** shall be quoted time-string type (see **+CCLK**) d) if **<fo>** asks for a Validity Period in *enhanced format*, **<vp>** shall be the quoted hexadecimal representation (string type) of 7 octets, as follows: • the first octet is the **Validity Period Functionality Indicator**, indicating the way in which the other 6 octets are used; let's consider its bit field description: **bit[7]**: extension bit [0] - there are no more VP Fuctionality Indicator extension octets to follow **bit[6]**: Single Shot SM; [0] - the SC is not required to make up to one delivery attempt [1] - the SC is required to make up to one delivery attempt **bit[5]bit[4]bit[3]**: reserved [000] **bit[2]bit[1]bit[0]**: Validity Period Format [000] - No Validity Period specified [001] - Validity Period specified as for the relative format. The following octet contains the VP value as described before; all the other octets are 0's. [010] - Validity Period is relative in integer representation. The following octet contains the VP value in the range 0 to 255, representing 0 to 255 seconds; all the other octets are 0's. [011] - Validity Period is relative in semi-octet representation. The following 3 octets contain the relative time in Hours, Minutes and Seconds, giving the length of the validity period counted from when the SMS-SUBMIT is received by the SC; all the other octets are 0's. **<pid>** - GSM 03.40 TP-Protocol-Identifier in integer format.

+CSMP - Set Text Mode Parameters		SELINT 2
#SMSMODE=1		**<dcs>** - depending on the command or result code: GSM 03.38 SMS Data Coding Scheme (default 0), or Cell Broadcast Data Coding Scheme Note: the current settings are stored through **+CSAS** Note: we're storing through **+CSAS** the **<vp>** value too, but only as integer type, i.e. only in its *relative format*
	AT+CSMP?	Read command reports the current setting in the format: **+CSMP: <fo>,<vp>,<pid>,<dcs>** Note: if the Validity Period Format (**<fo>**'s **bit[4]bit[3]**) is [00] (i.e. *Not Present*), **<vp>** is represented just as a quoted empty string (**""**).
	AT+CSMP=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
#SMSMODE=1	Example	*Set the parameters for an outgoing message with 24 hours of validity period and default properties:* AT+CSMP=17,167,0,0 OK *Set the parameters for an outgoing message with validity period in enhanced format: the* ***<vp>*** *string actually codes 24 hours of validity period.* AT+CSMP=9,"01A80000000000" OK *Set the parameters for an outgoing message with validity period in enhanced format: the* ***<vp>*** *string actually codes 60 seconds of validity period.* AT+CSMP=9,"023C0000000000" OK *Set the parameters for an outgoing message with validity period in enhanced format: the* ***<vp>*** *string actually codes 29 hours 85 minutes 30 seconds of validity period.* AT+CSMP=9,"03925803000000" OK
#SMSMODE=1	Reference	GSM 07.05; GSM 03.40; GSM 03.38

3.5.5.2.3 Show Text Mode Parameters - +CSDH

+CSDH - Show Text Mode Parameters		SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CSDH[=[<show>]]	Set command controls whether detailed header information is shown in text mode (**+CMGF=1**) result codes.	

+CSDH - Show Text Mode Parameters	SELINT 0 / 1
	Parameter: **<show>** 0 - do not show header values defined in commands **+CSCA** and **+CSMP** (**<sca>**, **<tosca>**, **<fo>**, **<vp>**, **<pid>** and **<dcs>**) nor **<length>**, **<toda>** or **<tooa>** in **+CMT**, **+CMGL**, **+CMGR** result codes for SMS-DELIVERs and SMS-SUBMITs in text mode. For SMS-COMMANDs in **+CMGR** result code do not show **<pid>**, **<mn>**, **<da>**, **<toda>**, **<length>** or **<cdata>** 1 - show the values in result codes Note: issuing **AT+CSDH<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CSDH=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CSDH=0<CR>**.
AT+CSDH?	Read command reports the current setting in the format: **+CSDH: <show>**
AT+CSDH=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameter **<show>**
Reference	GSM 07.05

+CSDH - Show Text Mode Parameters	SELINT 2
AT+CSDH= **[<show>]**	Set command controls whether detailed header information is shown in text mode (**AT+CMGF=1**) result codes. Parameter: **<show>** 0 - do not show header values defined in commands **+CSCA** and **+CSMP** (**<sca>**, **<tosca>**, **<fo>**, **<vp>**, **<pid>** and **<dcs>**) nor **<length>**, **<toda>** or **<tooa>** in **+CMT**, **+CMGL**, **+CMGR** result codes for SMS-DELIVERs and SMS-SUBMITs in text mode. For SMS-COMMANDs in **+CMGR** result code do not show **<pid>**, **<mn>**, **<da>**, **<toda>**, **<length>** or **<cdata>** 1 - show the values in result codes
AT+CSDH?	Read command reports the current setting in the format: **+CSDH: <show>**
AT+CSDH=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameter **<show>**
Reference	GSM 07.05

3.5.5.2.4 Select Cell Broadcast Message Types - +CSCB

+CSCB -Select Cell Broadcast Message Types	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CSCB[=	Set command selects which types of Cell Broadcast Messages are to be

+CSCB -Select Cell Broadcast Message Types	SELINT 0 / 1
[<mode>[,<mids>[,<dcss>]]]	received by the device. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - the message types defined by **<mids>** and **<dcss>** are accepted (factory default) 1 - the message types defined by **<mids>** and **<dcss>** are rejected **<mids>** - Message Identifiers, string type: all different possible combinations of the CBM message identifiers; default is empty string (“”). **<dcss>** - Data Coding Schemes, string type: all different possible combinations of CBM data coding schemes; default is empty string (“”). Note: the current settings are stored through **+CSAS** Note: issuing **AT+CSCB<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CSCB=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CSCB=0<CR>**.
AT+CSCB?	Read command reports the current value of parameters **<mode>**, **<mids>** and **<dcss>**.
AT+CSCB=?	Test command returns the range of values for parameter **<mode>**.

Example	`AT+CSCB?`
	`+CSCB: 1,"",""`
	
	`OK` *(all CBMs are accepted, none is rejected)*
	`AT+CSCB=0,"0,1,300-315,450","0-3"`
	`OK`

Reference	GSM 07.05, GSM 03.41, GSM 03.38.

CSCB -Select Cell Broadcast Message Types	SELINT 2
AT+CSCB=[<mode>[,<mids>[,<dcss>]]]	Set command selects which types of Cell Broadcast Messages are to be received by the device. Parameters: **<mode>** 0 - the message types defined by **<mids>** and **<dcss>** are accepted (factory default) 1 - the message types defined by **<mids>** and **<dcss>** are rejected **<mids>** - Message Identifiers, string type: all different possible combinations of the CBM message identifiers; default is empty string (“”). **<dcss>** - Data Coding Schemes, string type: all different possible combinations of CBM data coding schemes; default is empty string (“”).

CSCB -Select Cell Broadcast Message Types	SELINT 2
	Note: the current settings are stored through **+CSAS**
AT+CSCB?	Read command reports the current value of parameters **<mode>**, **<mids>** and **<dcss>**.
AT+CSCB=?	Test command returns the range of values for parameter **<mode>**.
Example	AT+CSCB? +CSCB: 1,"","" OK *(all CBMs are accepted, none is rejected)* AT+CSCB=0,"0,1,300-315,450","0-3" OK
Reference	GSM 07.05, GSM 03.41, GSM 03.38.

3.5.5.2.5 Save Settings - +CSAS

+CSAS - Save Settings	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CSAS [=<profile>]	Execution command saves settings which have been made by the **+CSCA**, **+CSMP** and **+CSCB** commands in local non volatile memory. Parameter: **<profile>** 0 - it saves the settings to NVM (factory default). 1..n - SIM profile number; the value of n depends on the SIM and its max is 3. Note: certain settings may not be supported by the SIM and therefore they are always saved to NVM, regardless the value of **<profile>**. Note: If parameter is omitted the settings are saved in the non volatile memory.
AT+CSAS?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command with parameter omitted.
AT+CSAS=?	Test command returns the possible range of values for the parameter **<profile>**.
Reference	GSM 07.05

+CSAS - Save Settings	SELINT 2
AT+CSAS [=<profile>]	Execution command saves settings which have been made by the **+CSCA**, **+CSMP** and **+CSCB** commands in local non volatile memory. Parameter: **<profile>** 0 - it saves the settings to NVM (factory default). 1..n - SIM profile number; the value of n depends on the SIM and its max is 3. Note: certain settings may not be supported by the SIM and therefore they

+CSAS - Save Settings	SELINT 2
	are always saved to NVM, regardless the value of **<profile>**. Note: If parameter is omitted the settings are saved in the non volatile memory.
AT+CSAS=?	Test command returns the possible range of values for the parameter **<profile>**.
Reference	GSM 07.05

3.5.5.2.6 Restore Settings - +CRES

+CRES - Restore Settings	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CRES [=<profile>]	Execution command restores message service settings saved by **+CSCA** command from either NVM or SIM. Parameter: **<profile>** 0 - it restores message service settings from NVM. 1..n - it restores message service settings from SIM. The value of n depends on the SIM and its max is 3. Note: certain settings may not be supported by the SIM and therefore they are always restored from NVM, regardless the value of **<profile>**. Note: If parameter is omitted the command restores message service settings from NVM.
AT+CRES?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command with parameter omitted.
AT+CRES=?	Test command returns the possible range of values for the parameter **<profile>**.
Reference	GSM 07.05

+CRES - Restore Settings	SELINT 2
AT+CRES [=<profile>]	Execution command restores message service settings saved by **+CSAS** command from either NVM or SIM. Parameter: **<profile>** 0 - it restores message service settings from NVM. 1..n - it restores message service settings from SIM. The value of n depends on the SIM and its max is 3. Note: certain settings may not be supported by the SIM and therefore they are always restored from NVM, regardless the value of **<profile>**. Note: If parameter is omitted the command restores message service

+CRES - Restore Settings	SELINT 2
	settings from NVM.
AT+CRES=?	Test command returns the possible range of values for the parameter **<profile>**.
Reference	GSM 07.05

3.5.5.3 Message Receiving And Reading

3.5.5.3.1 New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment - +CNMI

+CNMI - New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CNMI[=[<mode>[,<mt> [,<bm>[,<ds> [,<bfr>]]]]]]	Set command selects the behaviour of the device on how the receiving of new messages from the network is indicated to the **DTE**. Parameter: **<mode>** - unsolicited result codes buffering option 0 - Buffer unsolicited result codes in the **TA**. If **TA** result code buffer is full, indications can be buffered in some other place or the oldest indications may be discarded and replaced with the new received indications. 1 - Discard indication and reject new received message unsolicited result codes when **TA-TE** link is reserved, otherwise forward them directly to the **TE**. 2 - Buffer unsolicited result codes in the **TA** in case the **DTE** is busy and flush them to the **TE** after reservation. Otherwise forward them directly to the **TE**. 3 - if **<mt>** is set to 1 an indication via 100 ms break is issued when a SMS is received while the module is in GPRS online mode. It enables the hardware ring line for 1 s. too. **<mt>** - result code indication reporting for SMS-DELIVER 0 - No SMS-DELIVER indications are routed to the **TE**. 1 - If SMS-DELIVER is stored into **ME/TA**, indication of the memory location is routed to the **TE** using the following unsolicited result code: **+CMTI: <memr>,<index>** where: **<memr>** - memory storage where the new message is stored "SM" "ME" **<index>** - location on the memory where SM is stored. 2 - SMS-DELIVERs (except class 2 messages and messages in the message waiting indication group) are routed directly to the **TE** using the following unsolicited result code: **(PDU Mode)** **+CMT: ,<length><CR><LF><pdu>** where:

+CNMI - New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment	SELINT 0 / 1

<length> - PDU length
<pdu> - PDU message

(TEXT Mode)

**+CMT:<oa>,,<scts>*[,<tooa>,<fo>,<pid>,<dcs>,*
<sca>,<tosca>,<length>]<CR><LF><data>** (the information written in italics will be present depending on **+CSDH** last setting)
where:
<oa> - originating address, string type converted in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**)
<scts> - arrival time of the message to the SC
<tooa>*, *<tosca> - type of number **<oa>** or ***<sca>***:
129 - number in national format
145 - number in international format (contains the "+")
<fo> - first octet of GSM 03.40
<pid> - Protocol Identifier
<dcs> - Data Coding Scheme
<sca> - Service Centre address, string type, converted in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**)
<length> - text length
<data> - TP-User-Data

Class 2 messages and messages in the message waiting indication group (stored message) result in indication as defined in **<mt>=1**.
3 - Class 3 SMS-DELIVERs are routed directly to **TE** using unsolicited result codes defined in **<mt>=2**. Messages of other data coding schemes result in indication as defined in **<mt>=1**.
<bm> - broadcast reporting option
0 - Cell Broadcast Messages are not sent to the **DTE**
2 - New Cell Broadcast Messages are sent to the **DTE** with the unsolicited result code:

(PDU Mode)
+CBM: <length><CR><LF><PDU>
where:
<length> - PDU length
<PDU> - message PDU

(TEXT Mode)
+CBM:<sn>,<mid>,<dcs>,<pag>,<pags><CR><LF><data>
where:
<sn> - message serial number
<mid> - message ID
<dcs> - Data Coding Scheme
<pag> - page number
<pags> - total number of pages of the message

+CNMI - New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment	SELINT 0 / 1
	<data> - CBM Content of Message **<ds>** - SMS-STATUS-REPORTs reporting option 0 - status report receiving is not reported to the **DTE** 1 - the status report is sent to the **DTE** with the following unsolicited result code: **(PDU Mode)** **+CDS: <length><CR><LF><PDU>** where: **<length>** - PDU length **<PDU>** - message PDU **(TEXT Mode)** **+CDS: <fo>,<mr>,,,<scts>,<dt>,<st>** where: **<fo>** - first octet of the message PDU **<mr>** - message reference number **<scts>** - arrival time of the message to the SC **<dt>** - sending time of the message **<st>** - message status as coded in the PDU 2 - if a status report is stored, then the following unsolicited result code is sent: **+CDSI: <memr>,<index>** where: **<memr>** - memory storage where the new message is stored "SM" **<index>** - location on the memory where SM is stored **<bfr>** - buffered result codes handling method: 0 - **TA** buffer of unsolicited result codes defined within this command is flushed to the **TE** when **<mode>=1..3** is entered (**OK** response shall be given before flushing the codes) 1 - TA buffer of unsolicited result codes defined within this command is cleared when **<mode>=1..3** is entered. Note: issuing **AT+CNMI<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+CNMI=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+CNMI=0<CR>**.
AT+CNMI?	Read command returns the current parameter settings for **+CNMI** command in the form: **+CNMI: <mode>,<mt>,<bm>,<ds>,<bfr>**
AT+CNMI=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for the **+CNMI** command parameters.

+CNMI - New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment	SELINT 0 / 1
	For compatibility with previous versions, Test command returns: **+CNMI: (0-2)*,(0-3),(0,2),(0-2),(0,1)*** An enhanced version of Test command has been defined: **AT+CNMI=??**, that provides the complete range of values for parameter **<mode>**.
AT+CNMI=??	Enhanced test command reports the supported range of values for all the **+CNMI** command parameters.
Reference	GSM 07.05
Note	**DTR** signal is ignored, hence the indication is sent even if the **DTE** is inactive (**DTR** signal is Low). In this case the unsolicited result code may be lost so if MODULE remains active while **DTE** is not, at **DTE** startup is suggested to check whether new messages have reached the device meanwhile with command **AT+CMGL=0** that lists the new messages received.

+CNMI - New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment		SELINT 2
*Note: the behaviour of command **+CNMI** differs depending on whether or not the improved SMS commands operation mode has been enabled (see **#SMSMODE**)*		
(#SMSMODE=0)		
#SMSMODE=0	**AT+CNMI=[<mode>[,<mt>[,<bm>[,<ds>[,<bfr>]]]]]**	Set command selects the behaviour of the device on how the receiving of new messages from the network is indicated to the **DTE**. Parameter: **<mode>** - unsolicited result codes buffering option 0 - Buffer unsolicited result codes in the **TA**. If **TA** result code buffer is full, indications can be buffered in some other place or the oldest indications may be discarded and replaced with the new received indications. 1 - Discard indication and reject new received message unsolicited result codes when **TA-TE** link is reserved, otherwise forward them directly to the **TE**. 2 - Buffer unsolicited result codes in the TA in case the **DTE** is busy and flush them to the TE after reservation. Otherwise forward them directly to the TE. 3 - if **<mt>** is set to 1 an indication via 100 ms break is issued when a SMS is received while the module is in GPRS online mode. It enables the hardware ring line for 1 s. too. **<mt>** - result code indication reporting for SMS-DELIVER 0 - No SMS-DELIVER indications are routed to the TE and messages are stored in SIM. 1 - If SMS-DELIVER is stored into ME/TA, indication of the memory location is routed to the TE using the following unsolicited result code: **+CMTI: <mems>,<index>**

+CNMI - New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment		SELINT 2
#SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SMSMOD		where: **<mems>** - memory storage where the new message is stored (see **+CPMS**) **<index>** - location on the memory where SMS is stored. 2 - SMS-DELIVERs (except class 2 messages and messages in the "store" message waiting indication group) are routed directly to the TE using the following unsolicited result code: **(PDU Mode)** **+CMT: <alpha>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>** where: **<alpha>** - alphanumeric representation of originator/destination number corresponding to the entry found in MT phonebook; used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS.** **<length>** - PDU length **<pdu>** - PDU message **(TEXT Mode)** **+CMT:<oa>,<alpha>,<scts>*[,<tooa>,<fo>,<pid>,<dcs>,<sca>,<tosca>,<length>]*<CR><LF><data>** (the information written in italics will be present depending on **+CSDH** last setting) where: **<oa>** - originating address, string type converted in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<alpha>** - alphanumeric representation of **<oa>**; used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS**. **<scts>** - arrival time of the message to the SC ***<tooa>*, *<tosca>*** - type of number **<oa>** or ***<sca>***: 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "**+**") ***<fo>*** - first octet of GSM 03.40 ***<pid>*** - Protocol Identifier ***<dcs>*** - Data Coding Scheme **<sca>** - Service Centre address, string type, converted in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) ***<length>*** - text length **<data>** - TP-User-Data • If **<dcs>** indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used and **<fo>** indicates that GSM03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is not set (bit 6 of **<fo>** is 0), each character of GSM alphabet will be converted into current TE character set (see **+CSCS**) • If **<dcs>** indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used or **<fo>** indicates that GSM03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is set (bit 6 of **<fo>** is 1), each 8-bit octet will be converted into two IRA character long hexadecimal

+CNMI - New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment		SELINT 2
E=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #S		number (e.g. octet 0x2A will be converted as two characters 0x32 0x41) Class 2 messages and messages in the “store” message waiting indication group result in indication as defined in **<mt>=1**. 3 - Class 3 SMS-DELIVERs are routed directly to TE using unsolicited result codes defined in **<mt>=2**. Messages of other data coding schemes result in indication as defined in **<mt>=1**. **<bm>** - broadcast reporting option 0 - Cell Broadcast Messages are not sent to the **DTE** 2 - New Cell Broadcast Messages are sent to the **DTE** with the unsolicited result code: **(PDU Mode)** **+CBM: <length><CR><LF><PDU>** where: **<length>** - PDU length **<PDU>** - message PDU **(TEXT Mode)** **+CBM:<sn>,<mid>,<dcs>,<pag>,<pags><CR><LF><data>** where: **<sn>** - message serial number **<mid>** - message ID **<dcs>** - Data Coding Scheme **<pag>** - page number **<pags>** - total number of pages of the message **<data>** - CBM Content of Message • If **<dcs>** indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used , each character of GSM alphabet will be converted into current TE character set (see **+CSCS**) • If **<dcs>** indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used, each 8-bit octet will be converted into two IRA character long hexadecimal number (e.g. octet 0x2A will be converted as two characters 0x32 0x41) **<ds>** - SMS-STATUS-REPORTs reporting option 0 - status report receiving is not reported to the **DTE** 1 - the status report is sent to the **DTE** with the following unsolicited result code: **(PDU Mode)** **+CDS: <length><CR><LF><PDU>** where: **<length>** - PDU length **<PDU>** - message PDU

+CNMI - New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment		SELINT 2
M S M O D E = 0 # S M S M O D E = 0		**(TEXT Mode)** **+CDS: <fo>,<mr>,,,<scts>,<dt>,<st>** where: **<fo>** - first octet of the message PDU **<mr>** - message reference number; GSM 03.40 TP-Message-Reference in integer format **<scts>** - arrival time of the message to the SC **<dt>** - sending time of the message **<st>** - message status as coded in the PDU 2 - if a status report is stored, then the following unsolicited result code is sent: **+CDSI: <memr>,<index>** where: **<memr>** - memory storage where the new message is stored "SM" **<index>** - location on the memory where SMS is stored **<bfr>** - buffered result codes handling method: 0 - **TA** buffer of unsolicited result codes defined within this command is flushed to the **TE** when **<mode>=1..3** is entered (**OK** response shall be given before flushing the codes) 1 - **TA** buffer of unsolicited result codes defined within this command is cleared when **<mode>=1..3** is entered.
# S M S M O D E = 0	**AT+CNMI?**	Read command returns the current parameter settings for **+CNMI** command in the form: **+CNMI: <mode>,<mt>,<bm>,<ds>,<bfr>**
	AT+CNMI=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for the **+CNMI** command parameters.
	Reference	GSM 07.05
	Note	**DTR** signal is ignored, hence the indication is sent even if the **DTE** is inactive (**DTR** signal is **Low**). In this case the unsolicited result code may be lost so if MODULE remains active while **DTE** is not, at **DTE** startup is suggested to check whether new messages have reached the device meanwhile with command **AT+CMGL=0** that lists the new messages received.
(#SMSMODE=1)		
# S M S M O	**AT+CNMI=[<mode>[,<mt> [,<bm>[,<ds> [,<bfr>]]]]]**	Set command selects the behaviour of the device on how the receiving of new messages from the network is indicated to the **DTE**. Parameter: **<mode>** - unsolicited result codes buffering option 0 - Buffer unsolicited result codes in the **TA**. If **TA** result code buffer

+CNMI - New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment		SELINT 2
#SMSMODE=1		is full, indications can be buffered in some other place or the oldest indications may be discarded and replaced with the new received indications. 1 - Discard indication and reject new received message unsolicited result codes when **TA-TE** link is reserved, otherwise forward them directly to the **TE**. 2 - Buffer unsolicited result codes in the TA in case the **DTE** is busy and flush them to the TE after reservation. Otherwise forward them directly to the TE. 3 - if **<mt>** is set to 1 an indication via 100 ms break is issued when a SMS is received while the module is in GPRS online mode. It enables the hardware ring line for 1 s. too. **<mt>** - result code indication reporting for SMS-DELIVER 0 - No SMS-DELIVER indications are routed to the TE and messages are stored in SIM. 1 - If SMS-DELIVER is stored into ME/TA, indication of the memory location is routed to the TE using the following unsolicited result code: **+CMTI: <mems>,<index>** where: **<mems>** - memory storage where the new message is stored (see **+CPMS**) **<index>** - location on the memory where SMS is stored. 2 - SMS-DELIVERs (except class 2 messages and messages in the "store" message waiting indication group) are routed directly to the TE using the following unsolicited result code: **(PDU Mode)** **+CMT: <alpha>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>** where: **<alpha>** - alphanumeric representation of originator/destination number corresponding to the entry found in MT phonebook; used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS**. **<length>** - PDU length **<pdu>** - PDU message **(TEXT Mode)** **+CMT:<oa>,<alpha>,<scts>*[,<tooa>,<fo>,<pid>,<dcs>,<sca>,<tosca>,<length>]*<CR><LF><data>** (the information written in italics will be present depending on **+CSDH** last setting) where: **<oa>** - originating address, string type converted in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<alpha>** - alphanumeric representation of **<oa>**; used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS**. **<scts>** - arrival time of the message to the SC

+CNMI - New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment		SELINT 2
S M S M O D E = 1 # S M S M O D E = 1 # S M S M O D E = 1 # S M S M O D E =		***<tooa>***, ***<tosca>*** - type of number **<oa>** or ***<sca>***: 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "**+**") ***<fo>*** - first octet of GSM 03.40 ***<pid>*** - Protocol Identifier ***<dcs>*** - Data Coding Scheme **<sca>** - Service Centre address, string type, converted in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) ***<length>*** - text length **<data>** - TP-User-Data • If **<dcs>** indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used and **<fo>** indicates that GSM03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is not set (bit 6 of **<fo>** is 0), each character of GSM alphabet will be converted into current TE character set (see **+CSCS**) • If **<dcs>** indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used or **<fo>** indicates that GSM03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is set (bit 6 of **<fo>** is 1), each 8-bit octet will be converted into two IRA character long hexadecimal number (e.g. octet 0x2A will be converted as two characters 0x32 0x41) Class 2 messages and messages in the "store" message waiting indication group result in indication as defined in **<mt>=1**. 3 - Class 3 SMS-DELIVERs are routed directly to TE using unsolicited result codes defined in **<mt>=2**. Messages of other data coding schemes result in indication as defined in **<mt>=1**. **<bm>** - broadcast reporting option 0 - Cell Broadcast Messages are not sent to the **DTE** 2 - New Cell Broadcast Messages are sent to the **DTE** with the unsolicited result code: **(PDU Mode)** **+CBM: <length><CR><LF><PDU>** where: **<length>** - PDU length **<PDU>** - message PDU **(TEXT Mode)** **+CBM:<sn>,<mid>,<dcs>,<pag>,<pags><CR><LF><data>** where: **<sn>** - message serial number **<mid>** - message ID **<dcs>** - Data Coding Scheme **<pag>** - page number **<pags>** - total number of pages of the message **<data>** - CBM Content of Message

+CNMI - New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment		SELINT 2
1 #SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMS		• If **<dcs>** indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used , each character of GSM alphabet will be converted into current TE character set (see **+CSCS**) • If **<dcs>** indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used, each 8-bit octet will be converted into two IRA character long hexadecimal number (e.g. octet 0x2A will be converted as two characters 0x32 0x41) **<ds>** - SMS-STATUS-REPORTs reporting option 0 - status report receiving is not reported to the **DTE** 1 - the status report is sent to the **DTE** with the following unsolicited result code: **(PDU Mode)** **+CDS: <length><CR><LF><PDU>** where: **<length>** - PDU length **<PDU>** - message PDU **(TEXT Mode)** **+CDS: <fo>,<mr>,<ra>,<tora>,<scts>,<dt>,<st>** where: **<fo>** - first octet of the message PDU **<mr>** - message reference number; GSM 03.40 TP-Message-Reference in integer format **<ra>** - recipient address, string type, represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<tora>** - type of number **<ra>** **<scts>** - arrival time of the message to the SC **<dt>** - sending time of the message **<st>** - message status as coded in the PDU 2 - if a status report is stored, then the following unsolicited result code is sent: **+CDSI: <memr>,<index>** where: **<memr>** - memory storage where the new message is stored "SM" **<index>** - location on the memory where SMS is stored **<bfr>** - buffered result codes handling method: 0 - **TA** buffer of unsolicited result codes defined within this command is flushed to the **TE** when **<mode>=1..3** is entered (**OK** response shall be given before flushing the codes) 1 - **TA** buffer of unsolicited result codes defined within this command is cleared when **<mode>=1..3** is entered.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">+CNMI - New Message Indications To Terminal Equipment</th><th>SELINT 2</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">MODE=1

#SMSMODE=1

#SMSMODE=1</td><td>AT+CNMI?</td><td>Read command returns the current parameter settings for +CNMI command in the form:

+CNMI: <mode>,<mt>,<bm>,<ds>,<bfr></td></tr>
<tr><td>AT+CNMI=?</td><td>Test command reports the supported range of values for the +CNMI command parameters.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reference</td><td>GSM 07.05</td></tr>
<tr><td>Note</td><td>DTR signal is ignored, hence the indication is sent even if the DTE is inactive (DTR signal is Low). In this case the unsolicited result code may be lost so if MODULE remains active while DTE is not, at DTE startup is suggested to check whether new messages have reached the device meanwhile with command AT+CMGL=0 that lists the new messages received.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Note</td><td>It has been necessary to take the following decisions to get over any incoherence problem in a multiplexed environment (see +CMUX), due to the possibility to have contemporaneous different settings of parameter <mt> in different sessions:

<table>
<tr><th>Message Class or Indication group, as in the DCS
<mt> settings in different sessions</th><th>SM Class is No Class
OR
SM Class is 0 or 1 or 3
OR
SM is an Indication with group “Discard”</th><th>SM Class is 3</th></tr>
<tr><td><mt>=2 for session “0”
AND
<mt>=anyvalue for other session(s)</td><td>URC is shown only on session “0”</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td><mt>=3 for session “0”
AND
<mt>=0 or 1 for other session(s)</td><td></td><td>URC is shown only on session “0”</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Note</td><td>It has been necessary to take the following decision to get over an incoherence problem in a multiplexed environment (see +CMUX), due to the possibility to have contemporaneous different settings of parameter <ds> in different sessions:

<table>
<tr><th><ds> settings in different sessions</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td><ds>=1 for session “0”
AND
<ds>=2 for at least one of the other sessions</td><td>URC +CDS is shown only on session “0” and no status report is stored on SIM</td></tr>
<tr><td><ds>=0 for session “0”
AND
<ds>=2 for at least one of the other sessions</td><td>no URC is shown on any session and no status report is stored on SIM</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

3.5.5.3.2 List Messages - +CMGL

+CMGL - List Messages	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CMGL [=<stat>]	Execution command reports the list of all the messages with status value **<stat>** stored into **<memr>** message storage (**<memr>** is the message storage for read and delete SMs as last settings of command **+CPMS**). The parameter type and the command output depend on the last settings of command **+CMGF** (message format to be used) **(PDU Mode)** Parameter: **<stat>** 0 - new message 1 - read message 2 - stored message not yet sent 3 - stored message already sent 4 - all messages. Each message to be listed is represented in the format: **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>** where **<index>** - message position in the memory storage list. **<stat>** - status of the message **<length>** - length of the PDU in bytes **<pdu>** - message in PDU format according to GSM 3.40 **(Text Mode)** Parameter: **<stat>** "REC UNREAD" - new message "REC READ" - read message "STO UNSENT" - stored message not yet sent "STO SENT" - stored message already sent "ALL" - all messages. Each message to be listed is represented in the format (the information written in italics will be present depending on **+CSDH** last setting): **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<oa/da>,,*[,<tooa/toda>,<length>]*** **<CR><LF> <data>** where **<index>** - message position in the storage **<stat>** - message status **<oa/da>** - originator/destination address, string type, represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**)

+CMGL - List Messages	**SELINT 0 / 1**
	<tooa/toda> - type of number **<oa/da>** 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "+") ***<length>*** - text length **<data>** - **TP-User-Data** Each message delivery confirm is represented in the format**:** **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<fo>,<mr>,,,<scts>,<dt>,<st>** where **<index>** - message position in the storage **<stat>** - message status **<fo>** - first octet of the message PDU **<mr>** - message reference number **<scts>** - arrival time of the message to the SC **<dt>** - sending time of the message **<st>** - message status as coded in the PDU Note: **OK** result code is sent at the end of the listing. Note: If parameter is omitted the command returns the list of sms with “REC UNREAD” status.
AT+CMGL?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command with parameter omitted
AT+CMGL=?	Test command returns a list of supported **<stat>s**
Note	If Text Mode **(+CMGF=1**) the Test command output is not included in parenthesis **AT+CMGL=?** **+CMGL: "REC UNREAD","REC READ","STO UNSENT",** **"STO SENT","ALL"**
Note	The improving command **@CMGL** has been defined
Reference	GSM 07.05

+CMGL - List Messages		**SELINT 2**
*Note: the behaviour of command **+CMGL** differs depending on whether or not the improved SMS commands operation mode has been enabled (see **#SMSMODE**)*		
(#SMSMODE=0)		
# S M S M O D	**AT+CMGL [=<stat>]**	Execution command reports the list of all the messages with status value **<stat>** stored into **<memr>** message storage (**<memr>** is the message storage for read and delete SMs as last settings of command **+CPMS**). The parameter type and the command output depend on the last settings of command **+CMGF** (message format to be used)

+CMGL - List Messages		SELINT 2
E=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #S		**(PDU Mode)** Parameter: **<stat>** 0 - new message 1 - read message 2 - stored message not yet sent 3 - stored message already sent 4 - all messages. If there is at least one message to be listed the representation format is: **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<alpha>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>** **[<CR><LF>** **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<alpha>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>[...]]** where: **<index>** - message position in the memory storage list. **<stat>** - status of the message **<alpha>** - string type alphanumeric representation of **<da>** or **<oa>**, corresponding to an entry found in the phonebook; used character set is the one selected with command **+CSCS**. **<length>** - length of the PDU in bytes **<pdu>** - message in PDU format according to GSM 3.40 **(Text Mode)** Parameter: **<stat>** "REC UNREAD" - new message "REC READ" - read message "STO UNSENT" - stored message not yet sent "STO SENT" - stored message already sent "ALL" - all messages. The representation format for stored messages (either sent or unsent) or received messages (either read or unread, not message delivery confirm) is (the information written in italics will be present depending on **+CSDH** last setting): **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<oa/da>,<alpha>,<scts>*[,<tooa/toda>,<length>]*<CR><LF><data>[<CR><LF>** **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<oa/da>,<alpha>,<scts>*[,<tooa/toda>,<length>]*<CR><LF><data>[...]]** where:

+CMGL - List Messages		SELINT 2
M S M O D E = 0 # S M S M O D E = 0 # S M S M O D E = 0 # S M S M O D E = 0		**<index>** - message position in the storage **<stat>** - message status **<oa/da>** - originator/destination address, string type , represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<alpha>** - string type alphanumeric representation of **<da>** or **<oa>**, corresponding to an entry found in the phonebook; used character set is the one selected with command **+CSCS**. **<scts>** - TP-Service Centre Time Stamp in Time String Format ***<tooa/toda>*** - type of number **<oa/da>** 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "**+**") ***<length>*** - text length **<data>** - TP-User-Data • If **<dcs>** indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used , each character of GSM alphabet will be converted into current TE character set (see **+CSCS**) • If **<dcs>** indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used, each 8-bit octet will be converted into two IRA character long hexadecimal number (e.g. octet 0x2A will be converted as two characters 0x32 0x41) If there is at least one message delivery confirm to be listed the representation format is: **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<fo>,<mr>,,,<scts>,<dt>,<st>[<CR><LF>** **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<fo>,<mr>,<ra>,<tora>,<scts>,<dt>,<st>** **[...]]** where **<index>** - message position in the storage **<stat>** - message status **<fo>** - first octet of the message PDU **<mr>** - message reference number; GSM 03.40 TP-Message-Reference in integer format **<scts>** - arrival time of the message to the SC **<dt>** - sending time of the message **<st>** - message status as coded in the PDU Note: If parameter is omitted the command returns the list of sms with "**REC UNREAD**" status. Note: the order in which the messages are reported by **+CMGL** is the same order in which these messages have been processed by the module
	AT+CMGL=?	Test command returns a list of supported **<stat>**s
	Reference	GSM 07.05, GSM 03.40

+CMGL - List Messages		SELINT 2
	(#SMSMODE=1)	
#SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSM	**AT+CMGL [=<stat>]**	Execution command reports the list of all the messages with status value **<stat>** stored into **<memr>** message storage (**<memr>** is the message storage for read and delete SMs as last settings of command **+CPMS**). The parameter type and the command output depend on the last settings of command **+CMGF** (message format to be used) **(PDU Mode)** Parameter: **<stat>** 0 - new message 1 - read message 2 - stored message not yet sent 3 - stored message already sent 4 - all messages. If there is at least one message to be listed the representation format is: **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<alpha>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>[<CR><LF> +CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<alpha>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>[...]]** where: **<index>** - message position in the memory storage list. **<stat>** - status of the message **<alpha>** - string type alphanumeric representation of **<da>** or **<oa>**, corresponding to an entry found in the phonebook; used character set is the one selected with command **+CSCS**. **<length>** - length of the PDU in bytes **<pdu>** - message in PDU format according to GSM 3.40 **(Text Mode)** Parameter: **<stat>** "REC UNREAD" - new message "REC READ" - read message "STO UNSENT" - stored message not yet sent "STO SENT" - stored message already sent "ALL" - all messages. The representation format for stored messages (either sent or unsent) or received messages (either read or unread, not message delivery

+CMGL - List Messages		SELINT 2
ODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1		confirm) is (the information written in italics will be present depending on **+CSDH** last setting): **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<oa/da>,<alpha>,<scts>*[,<tooa/toda>, <length>]*<CR><LF><data>[<CR><LF>** **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<oa/da>,<alpha>,<scts>*[,<tooa/toda>, <length>]*<CR><LF><data>[...]]** where: **<index>** - message position in the storage **<stat>** - message status **<oa/da>** - originator/destination address, string type , represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<alpha>** - string type alphanumeric representation of **<da>** or **<oa>**, corresponding to an entry found in the phonebook; used character set is the one selected with command **+CSCS**. **<scts>** - TP-Service Centre Time Stamp in Time String Format ***<tooa/toda>*** - type of number **<oa/da>** 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "**+**") ***<length>*** - text length **<data>** - TP-User-Data • If **<dcs>** indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used , each character of GSM alphabet will be converted into current TE character set (see **+CSCS**) • If **<dcs>** indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used, each 8-bit octet will be converted into two IRA character long hexadecimal number (e.g. octet 0x2A will be converted as two characters 0x32 0x41) • If <fo> indicates that a UDH is present each 8-bit octet will be converted into two IRA character long hexadecimal number. The <length> indicates text length in characters without UDH length. If there is at least one message delivery confirm to be listed the representation format is: **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<fo>,<mr>,<ra>,<tora>,<scts>,<dt>,<st> [<CR><LF>** **+CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<fo>,<mr>,<ra>,<tora>,<scts>,<dt>,<st> [...]]** where **<index>** - message position in the storage **<stat>** - message status **<fo>** - first octet of the message PDU **<mr>** - message reference number; GSM 03.40 TP-Message-

+CMGL - List Messages		SELINT 2
#SMSMODE=1		Reference in integer format **<ra>** - recipient address, string type , represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<tora>** - type of number <ra> **<scts>** - arrival time of the message to the SC **<dt>** - sending time of the message **<st>** - message status as coded in the PDU Note: If parameter is omitted the command returns the list of sms with "**REC UNREAD**" status. Note: the order in which the messages are reported by **+CMGL** corresponds to their position in the memory storage
	AT+CMGL=?	Test command returns a list of supported **<stat>**s
	Reference	GSM 07.05, GSM 03.40

3.5.5.3.3 List Messages Improved - @CMGL

@CMGL - List Messages Improved		SELINT 0
AT@CMGL [=<stat>]	Execution command reports the list of all the messages with status value **<stat>** stored into **<memr>** message storage (**<memr>** is the message storage for read and delete SMs as last settings of command **+CPMS**). The parameter type and the command output depend on the last settings of command **+CMGF** (message format to be used) **(PDU Mode)** Parameter: **<stat>** 0 - new message 1 - read message 2 - stored message not yet sent 3 - stored message already sent 4 - all messages. Each message to be listed is represented in the format: **@CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>** where **<index>** - message position in the memory storage list. **<stat>** - status of the message **<length>** - length of the PDU in bytes **<pdu>** - message in PDU format according to GSM 3.40 **(Text Mode)**	

@CMGL - List Messages Improved	SELINT 0
	Parameter: **<stat>** "REC UNREAD" - new message "REC READ" - read message "STO UNSENT" - stored message not yet sent "STO SENT" - stored message already sent "ALL" - all messages. Each message to be listed is represented in the format (the information written in italics will be present depending on **+CSDH** last setting): **@CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<oa/da>,,*[,<tooa/toda>,<length>]*** **<CR><LF> <data>** where **<index>** - message position in the storage **<stat>** - message status **<oa/da>** - originator/destination address, string type, represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) ***<tooa/toda>*** - type of number **<oa/da>** 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "+") ***<length>*** - text length **<data>** - TP-User-Data Each message delivery confirm is represented in the format**:** **@CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<fo>,<mr>,,,<scts>,<dt>,<st>** where **<index>** - message position in the storage **<stat>** - message status **<fo>** - first octet of the message PDU **<mr>** - message reference number **<scts>** - arrival time of the message to the SC **<dt>** - sending time of the message **<st>** - message status as coded in the PDU Note: The command differs from the **+CMGL** because at the end of the listing a **<CR><LF>** is put before the **OK** result code. Note: If parameter is omitted the command returns the list of sms with “REC UNREAD” status.
AT@CMGL?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command with parameter omitted
AT@CMGL=?	Test command returns a list of supported **<stat>s**

@CMGL - List Messages Improved	SELINT 0
Note	If Text Mode **(+CMGF=1**) the Test command output is not included in parenthesis **AT@CMGL=?** **@CMGL: "REC UNREAD","REC READ","STO UNSENT",** **"STO SENT","ALL"**
Reference	GSM 07.05

@CMGL - List Messages Improved	SELINT 1
AT@CMGL **[=<stat>]**	Execution command reports the list of all the messages with status value **<stat>** stored into **<memr>** message storage (**<memr>** is the message storage for read and delete SMs as last settings of command **+CPMS**). The parameter type and the command output depend on the last settings of command **+CMGF** (message format to be used) **(PDU Mode)** Parameter: **<stat>** 0 - new message 1 - read message 2 - stored message not yet sent 3 - stored message already sent 4 - all messages. Each message to be listed is represented in the format: **@CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>** where **<index>** - message position in the memory storage list. **<stat>** - status of the message **<length>** - length of the PDU in bytes **<pdu>** - message in PDU format according to GSM 3.40 **(Text Mode)** Parameter: **<stat>** "REC UNREAD" - new message "REC READ" - read message "STO UNSENT" - stored message not yet sent "STO SENT" - stored message already sent "ALL" - all messages. Each message to be listed is represented in the format: **@CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<oa/da>[,,,<tooa/toda>,<length>]**

@CMGL - List Messages Improved	SELINT 1
	<CR><LF> <data> where **<index>** - message position in the storage **<stat>** - message status **<oa/da>** - originator/destination address, string type, represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<tooa/toda>** - type of number **<oa/da>** 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "+") **<length>** - text length **<data>** - TP-User-Data Each message delivery confirm is represented in the format**:** **@CMGL: <index>,<stat>,<fo>,<mr>,,,<scts>,<dt>,<st>** where **<index>** - message position in the storage **<stat>** - message status **<fo>** - first octet of the message PDU **<mr>** - message reference number **<scts>** - arrival time of the message to the SC **<dt>** - sending time of the message **<st>** - message status as coded in the PDU Note: The command differs from the **+CMGL** because at the end of the listing a **<CR><LF>** is put before the **OK** result code. Note: If parameter is omitted the command returns the list of sms with “REC UNREAD” status.
AT@CMGL?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command with parameter omitted
AT@CMGL=?	Test command returns a list of supported **<stat>s**
Note	If Text Mode **(+CMGF=1**) the Test command output is not included in parenthesis **AT@CMGL=?** **@CMGL: "REC UNREAD","REC READ","STO UNSENT",** **"STO SENT","ALL"**
Reference	GSM 07.05

3.5.5.3.4 Read Message - +CMGR

+CMGR - Read Message	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CMGR= <index>	Execution command reports the message with location value **<index>** from **<memr>** message storage (**<memr>** is the message storage for read and

+CMGR - Read Message	SELINT 0 / 1

delete SMs as last settings of command **+CPMS**).

Parameter:
<index> - message index.

The output depends on the last settings of command **+CMGF** (message format to be used)

(PDU Mode)

The output has the following format:

+CMGR: <stat>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>

where
<stat> - status of the message
0 - new message
1 - read message
2 - stored message not yet sent
3 - stored message already sent
<length> - length of the PDU in bytes.
<pdu> - message in PDU format according to GSM 3.40.

The status of the message and entire message data unit **<pdu>** is returned.

(Text Mode)

Output format for received messages (the information written in italics will be present depending on **+CSDH** last setting):

+CMGR: <stat>,<oa>,,<scts> ***[,<tooa>,<fo>,<pid>,<dcs>,<sca>,<tosca>,<length>]*****<CR><LF><data>**

Output format for either sent or unsent messages:
+CMGR: <stat>,<da>,*[,<toda>,<fo>,<pid>,<dcs>,<sca>,<tosca>,<length>]*<CR><LF><data>

Output format for message delivery confirm:
+CMGR: <stat>,<fo>,<mr>,,,<scts>,<dt>,<st>

where:
<stat> - status of the message
"REC UNREAD" - new received message unread
"REC READ" - received message read
"STO UNSENT" - message stored not yet sent
"STO SENT" - message stored already sent
<fo> - first octet of the message PDU
<mr> - message reference number

+CMGR - Read Message	**SELINT 0 / 1**
	<scts> - arrival time of the message to the SC **<dt>** - sending time of the message **<st>** - message status as coded in the PDU ***<pid>*** - Protocol Identifier ***<dcs>*** - Data Coding Scheme **<oa>** - Originator address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<da>** - Destination address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) ***<sca>*** - Service Centre number ***<tooa>,<toda >,<tosca>*** - type of number **<oa>**,**<da>**,***<sca>*** 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "+") ***<length>*** - text length **<data>** - TP-User_data Note: in both cases if status of the message is 'received unread', status in the storage changes to 'received read'. Note: an error result code is sent on empty record **<index>**.
AT+CMGR=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
Note	The improving command **@CMGR** has been defined
Reference	GSM 07.05

+CMGR - Read Message		**SELINT 2**
*Note: the behaviour of command **+CMGR** differs depending on whether or not the improved SMS commands operation mode has been enabled (see **#SMSMODE**)*		
	(#SMSMODE=0)	
# S M S M O D E = 0 # S M S	**AT+CMGR= <index>**	Execution command reports the message with location value **<index>** from **<memr>** message storage (**<memr>** is the message storage for read and delete SMs as last settings of command **+CPMS**). Parameter: **<index>** - message index. The output depends on the last settings of command **+CMGF** (message format to be used) **(PDU Mode)** If there is a message in location **<index>**, the output has the following format: **+CMGR: <stat>,<alpha>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>** where

+CMGR - Read Message	SELINT 2

MODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0

<stat> - status of the message
 0 - new message
 1 - read message
 2 - stored message not yet sent
 3 - stored message already sent
<alpha> - string type alphanumeric representation of **<da>** or **<oa>**, corresponding to an entry found in the phonebook; used character set is the one selected with command **+CSCS**.
<length> - length of the PDU in bytes.
<pdu> - message in PDU format according to GSM 3.40.

The status of the message and entire message data unit **<pdu>** is returned.

(Text Mode)

If there is a **Received** message in location **<index>** the output format is (the information written in *italics* will be present depending on **+CSDH** last setting):
+CMGR: <stat>,<oa>,<alpha>,<scts>*[,<tooa>,<fo>,<pid>, <dcs>,<sca>,<tosca>,<length>]*<CR><LF><data>

If there is either a **Sent** or an **Unsent** message in location **<index>** the output format is:
+CMGR: <stat>,<da>,<alpha>*[,<toda>,<fo>,<pid>,<dcs>,<vp>, <sca>,<tosca>,<length>]*<CR><LF><data>

If there is a **Message Delivery Confirm** in location **<index>** the output format is:
+CMGR: <stat>,<fo>,<mr>,,,<scts>,<dt>,<st>

where:
<stat> - status of the message
 "REC UNREAD" - new received message unread
 "REC READ" - received message read
 "STO UNSENT" - message stored not yet sent
 "STO SENT" - message stored already sent
<fo> - first octet of the message PDU
<mr> - message reference number; GSM 03.40 TP-Message-Reference in integer format
<scts> - arrival time of the message to the SC
<dt> - sending time of the message
<st> - message status as coded in the PDU
<pid> - Protocol Identifier
<dcs> - Data Coding Scheme
<vp> - Validity period; only the integer format is supported
<oa> - Originator address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**)

+CMGR - Read Message		SELINT 2
#SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0		**<da>** - Destination address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<alpha>** - string type alphanumeric representation of **<da>** or **<oa>**, corresponding to an entry found in the phonebook; used character set is the one selected with command **+CSCS**. ***<sca>*** - Service Centre number ***<tooa>,<toda >,<tosca>*** - type of number **<oa>**,**<da>**,***<sca>*** 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "**+**") ***<length>*** - text length **<data>** - TP-User_data • If **<dcs>** indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used , each character of GSM alphabet will be converted into current TE character set (see **+CSCS**) • If **<dcs>** indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used, each 8-bit octet will be converted into two IRA character long hexadecimal number (e.g. octet 0x2A will be converted as two characters 0x32 0x41) Note: in both cases if status of the message is 'received unread', status in the storage changes to 'received read'. Note: an error result code is sent on empty record **<index>**.
	AT+CMGR=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
	Reference	GSM 07.05
	(#SMSMODE=1)	
#SMSMODE=1 #SMSMO	**AT+CMGR= <index>**	Execution command reports the message with location value **<index>** from **<memr>** message storage (**<memr>** is the message storage for read and delete SMs as last settings of command **+CPMS**). Parameter: **<index>** - message index. The output depends on the last settings of command **+CMGF** (message format to be used) **(PDU Mode)** If there is a message in location **<index>**, the output has the following format: **+CMGR: <stat>,<alpha>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>** where **<stat>** - status of the message 0 - new message

+CMGR - Read Message		SELINT 2
DE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #		1 - read message 2 - stored message not yet sent 3 - stored message already sent **<alpha>** - string type alphanumeric representation of **<da>** or **<oa>**, corresponding to an entry found in the phonebook; used character set is the one selected with command **+CSCS**. **<length>** - length of the PDU in bytes. **<pdu>** - message in PDU format according to GSM 3.40. The status of the message and entire message data unit **<pdu>** is returned. **(Text Mode)** If there is a **Received** message in location **<index>** the output format is (the information written in *italics* will be present depending on **+CSDH** last setting)*:* **+CMGR: <stat>,<oa>,<alpha>,<scts>*[,<tooa>,<fo>,<pid>, <dcs>,<sca>,<tosca>,<length>]*<CR><LF><data>** If there is either a **Sent** or an **Unsent** message in location **<index>** the output format is: **+CMGR: <stat>,<da>,<alpha>*[,<toda>,<fo>,<pid>,<dcs>,[<vp>], <sca>,<tosca>,<length>]*<CR><LF><data>** If there is a **Message Delivery Confirm** in location **<index>** the output format is: **+CMGR: <stat>,<fo>,<mr>,<ra>,<tora>,<scts>,<dt>,<st>** where: **<stat>** - status of the message "REC UNREAD" - new received message unread "REC READ" - received message read "STO UNSENT" - message stored not yet sent "STO SENT" - message stored already sent ***<fo>*** - first octet of the message PDU **<mr>** - message reference number; GSM 03.40 TP-Message-Reference in integer format **<ra>** - recipient address, string type, represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<tora>** - type of number **<ra>** **<scts>** - arrival time of the message to the SC **<dt>** - sending time of the message **<st>** - message status as coded in the PDU ***<pid>*** - Protocol Identifier ***<dcs>*** - Data Coding Scheme **<vp>** - Validity Period; its format depends on SMS-SUBMIT **<fo>** setting (see **+CSMP**):

+CMGR - Read Message		SELINT 2
SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1		a) *Not Present* if **<fo>** tells that the *Validity Period Format is* ***Not Present*** b) *Integer* type if **<fo>** tells that the *Validity Period Format is* ***Relative*** c) *Quoted time-string type* if **<fo>** tells that the *Validity Period Format is* ***Absolute*** d) Quoted hexadecimal representation of 7 octets if **<fo>** tells that the *Validity Period Format is* ***Enhanced***. **<oa>** - Originator address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<da>** - Destination address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<alpha>** - string type alphanumeric representation of **<da>** or **<oa>**, corresponding to an entry found in the phonebook; used character set is the one selected with command **+CSCS**. ***<sca>*** - Service Centre number ***<tooa>,<toda >,<tosca>*** - type of number **<oa>**,**<da>**,***<sca>*** 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "**+**") ***<length>*** - text length **<data>** - TP-User_data • If **<dcs>** indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used , each character of GSM alphabet will be converted into current TE character set (see **+CSCS**) • If **<dcs>** indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used, each 8-bit octet will be converted into two IRA character long hexadecimal number (e.g. octet 0x2A will be converted as two characters 0x32 0x41) Note: in both cases if status of the message is 'received unread', status in the storage changes to 'received read'.
	AT+CMGR=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
	Reference	GSM 07.05

3.5.5.3.5 Read Message Improved - @CMGR

@CMGR - Read Message Improved		SELINT 0
AT@CMGR=<index>	Execution command reports the message with location value **<index>** from **<memr>** message storage (**<memr>** is the message storage for read and delete SMs as last settings of command **+CPMS**). Parameter: **<index>** - message index. The output depends on the last settings of command **+CMGF** (message format to be used)	

@CMGR - Read Message Improved	SELINT 0

(PDU Mode)

The output has the following format:

@CMGR: <stat>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>

where
<stat> - status of the message
0 - new message
1 - read message
2 - stored message not yet sent
3 - stored message already sent
<length> - length of the PDU in bytes.
<pdu> - message in PDU format according to GSM 3.40.

The status of the message and entire message data unit **<pdu>** is returned.

(Text Mode)

Output format for received messages (the information written in italics will be present depending on **+CSDH** last setting):

@CMGR: <stat>,<oa>,,<scts> ***[,<tooa>,<fo>,<pid>,<dcs>,<sca>,<tosca>,<length>]*****<CR><LF><text>**

Output format for either sent or unsent messages:
@CMGR: <stat>,<da>,*[,<toda>,<fo>,<pid>,<dcs>,,<sca>,<tosca>,<length>]*<CR><LF><text>

Output format for message delivery confirm:
@CMGR: <stat>,<fo>,<mr>,,,<scts>,<dt>,<st>

where:
<stat> - status of the message
"REC UNREAD" - new received message unread
"REC READ" - received message read
"STO UNSENT" - message stored not yet sent
"STO SENT" - message stored already sent
<fo> - first octet of the message PDU
<mr> - message reference number
<scts> - arrival time of the message to the SC
<dt> - sending time of the message
<st> - message status as coded in the PDU
<pid> - Protocol Identifier
<dcs> - Data Coding Scheme
<oa> - Originator address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**)

@CMGR - Read Message Improved	SELINT 0
	<da> - Destination address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) ***<sca>*** - Service Centre number ***<tooa>,<toda >,<tosca>*** - type of number **<oa>**,**<da>**,***<sca>*** 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "+") ***<length>*** - text length **<text>** - message text Note: the command differs from the **+CMGR** because after the message **<pdu>** or **<text>** a **<CR><LF>** is put before the **OK** result code. Note: in both cases if status of the message is 'received unread', status in the storage changes to 'received read'. Note: an error result code is sent on empty record **<index>**.
AT@CMGR=?	Test command has no effect; the answer is **OK**
Reference	GSM 07.05

@CMGR - Read Message Improved	SELINT 1
AT@CMGR= <index>	Execution command reports the message with location value **<index>** from **<memr>** message storage (**<memr>** is the message storage for read and delete SMs as last settings of command **+CPMS**). Parameter: **<index>** - message index. The output depends on the last settings of command **+CMGF** (message format to be used) **(PDU Mode)** The output has the following format: **@CMGR: <stat>,<length><CR><LF><pdu>** where **<stat>** - status of the message 0 - new message 1 - read message 2 - stored message not yet sent 3 - stored message already sent **<length>** - length of the PDU in bytes. **<pdu>** - message in PDU format according to GSM 3.40. The status of the message and entire message data unit **<pdu>** is returned. **(Text Mode)**

@CMGR - Read Message Improved	**SELINT 1**
	Output format for received messages: **@CMGR: <stat>,<oa>,,<scts> [,<tooa>,<fo>,<pid>,<dcs>,<sca>, <tosca>,<length>]<CR><LF><text>** Output format for either sent or unsent messages: **@CMGR: <stat>,<da>[,,<toda>,<fo>,<pid>,<dcs>,, <sca>,<tosca>,<length>]<CR><LF><text>** Output format for message delivery confirm: **@CMGR: <stat>,<fo>,<mr>,,,<scts>,<dt>,<st>** where: **<stat>** - status of the message "REC UNREAD" - new received message unread "REC READ" - received message read "STO UNSENT" - message stored not yet sent "STO SENT" - message stored already sent **<fo>** - first octet of the message PDU **<mr>** - message reference number **<scts>** - arrival time of the message to the SC **<dt>** - sending time of the message **<st>** - message status as coded in the PDU **<pid>** - Protocol Identifier **<dcs>** - Data Coding Scheme **<oa>** - Originator address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<da>** - Destination address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**) **<sca>** - Service Centre number **<tooa>**,**<toda >**,**<tosca>** - type of number **<oa>**,**<da>**,**<sca>** 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "+") **<length>** - text length **<text>** - message text Note: the command differs from the **+CMGR** because after the message **<pdu>** or **<text>** a **<CR><LF>** is put before the **OK** result code. Note: in both cases if status of the message is 'received unread', status in the storage changes to 'received read'. Note: an error result code is sent on empty record **<index>**.
AT@CMGR=?	Test command has no effect; the answer is **OK**
Reference	GSM 07.05

3.5.5.4 Message Sending And Writing

3.5.5.4.1 Send Message - +CMGS

+CMGS - Send Message	**SELINT 0 / 1**
(PDU Mode) **AT+CMGS= <length>**	**(PDU Mode)** Execution command sends to the network a message. Parameter: **<length>** - length of the PDU to be sent in bytes (excluding the SMSC address octets). 7..164 After command line is terminated with **<CR>**, the device responds sending a four character sequence prompt: **<CR><LF><greater_than><space> (IRA 13, 10, 62, 32)** and waits for the specified number of bytes. Note: the **DCD** signal shall be in **ON** state while PDU is given. Note: the echoing of given characters back from the TA is controlled by echo command **E** Note: the **PDU** shall be hexadecimal format (each octet of the **PDU** is given as two IRA character long hexadecimal number) and given in one line. Note: when the length octet of the SMSC address (given in the **PDU**) equals zero, the SMSC address set with command **+CSCA** is used; in this case the SMSC Type-of-Address octet shall not be present in the **PDU**. To send the message issue **Ctrl-Z** char (0x1A hex). To exit without sending the message issue **ESC** char (0x1B hex). If message is successfully sent to the network, then the result is sent in the format: **+CMGS: <mr>** where **<mr>** - message reference number. Note: if message sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, which may take several seconds, no other SIM interacting commands are issued.
(Text Mode)	**(Text Mode)**

+CMGS - Send Message	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CMGS=<da>[,<toda>]	Execution command sends to the network a message. Parameters: **<da>** - destination address, string type. **<toda>** - type of destination address 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "+") After command line is terminated with **<CR>**, the device responds sending a four character sequence prompt: **<CR><LF><greater_than><space> (IRA 13, 10, 62, 32)** After this prompt text can be entered; the entered text should be formatted as follows: - if current **<dcs>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used and current **<fo>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM 03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is not set, then ME/TA converts the entered text into GSM alphabet, according to GSM 07.05, Annex A; **backspace** can be used to delete last character and **carriage returns** can be used. - if current **<dcs>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used or current **<fo>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM 03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is set, the entered text should consist of two IRA character long hexadecimal numbers which ME/TA converts into 8-bit octet (e.g. the **'asterisk'** will be entered as **2A** (**IRA50** and **IRA65**) and this will be converted to an octet with integer value **0x2A**) Note: the **DCD** signal shall be in **ON** state while text is entered. Note: the echoing of entered characters back from the TA is controlled by echo command **E** To send the message issue **Ctrl-Z** char (0x1A hex). To exit without sending the message issue **ESC** char (0x1B hex). If message is successfully sent to the network, then the result is sent in the format: **+CMGS: <mr>** where **<mr>** - message reference number. Note: if message sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, which may take several seconds, no other SIM interacting commands are

+CMGS - Send Message	SELINT 0 / 1
	issued. Note: it is possible to send a concatenation of at most 10 SMs; the maximum number of chars depends on the **<dcs>**: 1530 chars if GSM 03.38 default alphabet is used, 1340 chars if 8-bit is used, 670 chars if UCS2 is used
Note	To avoid malfunctions is suggested to wait for the **+CMGS: <mr>** or **+CMS ERROR: <err>** response before issuing further commands.
Reference	GSM 07.05

+CMGS - Send Message		SELINT 2
*Note: the behaviour of command **+CMGS** differs depending on whether or not the improved SMS commands operation mode has been enabled (see **#SMSMODE**)*		
(#SMSMODE=0)		
#SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SMSM	*(PDU Mode)* **AT+CMGS=<length>**	**(PDU Mode)** Execution command sends to the network a message. Parameter: **<length>** - length of the PDU to be sent in bytes (excluding the SMSC address octets). 7..164 After command line is terminated with **<CR>**, the device responds sending a four character sequence prompt: **<CR><LF><greater_than><space> (IRA 13, 10, 62, 32)** and waits for the specified number of bytes. Note: the **DCD** signal shall be in **ON** state while PDU is given. Note: the echoing of given characters back from the TA is controlled by echo command **E** Note: the **PDU** shall be hexadecimal format (each octet of the **PDU** is given as two IRA character long hexadecimal number) and given in one line. Note: when the length octet of the SMSC address (given in the **PDU**) equals zero, the SMSC address set with command **+CSCA** is used; in this case the SMSC Type-of-Address octet shall not be present in the **PDU**. To send the message issue **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex). To exit without sending the message issue **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex).

+CMGS - Send Message		SELINT 2
O D E = 0 # S M S M O D E = 0		If message is successfully sent to the network, then the result is sent in the format: **+CMGS: <mr>** where **<mr>** - message reference number; GSM 03.40 TP-Message-Reference in integer format. Note: if message sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, which may take several seconds, no other SIM interacting commands are issued.
O D E = 0 # S M S M O D E = 0 # S M S M O D E = 0	*(Text Mode)* **AT+CMGS=<da>[,<toda>]**	**(Text Mode)** Execution command sends to the network a message. Parameters: **<da>** - destination address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**). **<toda>** - type of destination address 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "**+**") After command line is terminated with **<CR>**, the device responds sending a four character sequence prompt: **<CR><LF><greater_than><space> (IRA 13, 10, 62, 32)** After this prompt text can be entered; the entered text should be formatted as follows: - if current **<dcs>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used and current **<fo>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM 03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is not set, then ME/TA converts the entered text into GSM alphabet, according to GSM 07.05, Annex A; **backspace** can be used to delete last character and **carriage returns** can be used. - if current **<dcs>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used or current **<fo>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM 03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is set, the entered text should consist of two IRA character long hexadecimal numbers which ME/TA converts into 8-bit octet (e.g. the **'asterisk'** will be entered as **2A** (**IRA50** and **IRA65**) and this will be converted to an octet with integer value **0x2A**)

+CMGS - Send Message		SELINT 2
#SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0		Note: the **DCD** signal shall be in **ON** state while text is entered. Note: the echoing of entered characters back from the TA is controlled by echo command **E** To send the message issue **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex). To exit without sending the message issue **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex). If message is successfully sent to the network, then the result is sent in the format: **+CMGS: <mr>** where **<mr>** - message reference number; GSM 03.40 TP-Message-Reference in integer format. Note: if message sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, which may take several seconds, no other SIM interacting commands are issued. Note: it is possible to send a concatenation of at most 10 SMs; the maximum number of chars depends on the **<dcs>**: 1530 chars if GSM 03.38 default alphabet is used, 1340 chars if 8-bit is used, 670 chars if UCS2 is used.
	AT+CMGS=?	Test command resturns the **OK** result code.
	Note	To avoid malfunctions is suggested to wait for the **+CMGS: <mr>** or **+CMS ERROR: <err>** response before issuing further commands.
	Reference	GSM 07.05
(#SMSMODE=1)		
#SMSMODE=1	*(PDU Mode)* **AT+CMGS=<length>**	**(PDU Mode)** Execution command sends to the network a message. Parameter: **<length>** - length of the PDU to be sent in bytes (excluding the SMSC address octets). 7..164 After command line is terminated with **<CR>**, the device responds sending a four character sequence prompt:

+CMGS - Send Message		SELINT 2
#SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1		**<CR><LF><greater_than><space> (IRA 13, 10, 62, 32)** and waits for the specified number of bytes. Note: the **DCD** signal shall be in **ON** state while PDU is given. Note: the echoing of given characters back from the TA is controlled by echo command **E** Note: the **PDU** shall be hexadecimal format (each octet of the **PDU** is given as two IRA character long hexadecimal number) and given in one line. Note: when the length octet of the SMSC address (given in the **PDU**) equals zero, the SMSC address set with command **+CSCA** is used; in this case the SMSC Type-of-Address octet shall not be present in the **PDU**. To send the message issue **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex). To exit without sending the message issue **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex). If message is successfully sent to the network, then the result is sent in the format: **+CMGS: <mr>** where **<mr>** - message reference number; GSM 03.40 TP-Message-Reference in integer format. Note: if message sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, which may take several seconds, no other SIM interacting commands are issued.
#SMSMODE=1 #SMSMO	*(Text Mode)* **AT+CMGS=<da>[,<toda>]**	**(Text Mode)** Execution command sends to the network a message. Parameters: **<da>** - destination address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**). **<toda>** - type of destination address 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "**+**") After command line is terminated with **<CR>**, the device responds

+CMGS - Send Message		SELINT 2
DE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1		sending a four character sequence prompt: **<CR><LF><greater_than><space> (IRA 13, 10, 62, 32)** After this prompt text can be entered; the entered text should be formatted as follows: - if current **<dcs>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used and current **<fo>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM 03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is not set, then ME/TA converts the entered text into GSM alphabet, according to GSM 07.05, Annex A; **backspace** can be used to delete last character and **carriage returns** can be used; after every **<CR>** entered by the user the sequence **<CR><LF><greather_than><space>** is sent to the TE. - if current **<dcs>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used or current **<fo>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM 03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is set, the entered text should consist of two IRA character long hexadecimal numbers which ME/TA converts into 8-bit octet (e.g. the **'asterisk'** will be entered as **2A** (**IRA50** and **IRA65**) and this will be converted to an octet with integer value **0x2A**) Note: the **DCD** signal shall be in **ON** state while text is entered. Note: the echoing of entered characters back from the TA is controlled by echo command **E** To send the message issue **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex). To exit without sending the message issue **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex). If message is successfully sent to the network, then the result is sent in the format: **+CMGS: <mr>** where **<mr>** - message reference number; GSM 03.40 TP-Message-Reference in integer format. Note: if message sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, which may take several seconds, no other SIM interacting commands are issued.

+CMGS - Send Message		SELINT 2
		Note: it is possible to send a concatenation of at most 10 SMs; the maximum number of chars depends on the **<dcs>**: 1520 chars if GSM 03.38 default alphabet is used, 1330 chars if 8-bit is used, 660 chars if UCS2 is used. If entered text is longer than this maximum value an error is raised
	AT+CMGS=?	Test command resturns the **OK** result code.
	Note	To avoid malfunctions is suggested to wait for the **+CMGS: <mr>** or **+CMS ERROR: <err>** response before issuing further commands.
	Reference	GSM 07.05

3.5.5.4.2 Send Message From Storage - +CMSS

+CMSS - Send Message From Storage		SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CMSS= <index>[,<da> [,<toda>]]	Execution command sends to the network a message which is already stored in the **<memw>** storage (see **+CPMS**) at the location **<index>**. Parameters: **<index>** - location value in the message storage **<memw>** of the message to send **<da>** - destination address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**); if it is given it shall be used instead of the one stored with the message. **<toda>** - type of destination address 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "+") If message is successfully sent to the network then the result is sent in the format: **+CMSS: <mr>** where: **<mr>** - message reference number. If message sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported: **+CMS ERROR:<err>** Note: to store a message in the **<memw>** storage see command **+CMGW**. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, which may take several seconds, no other SIM interacting commands are issued.	
Note	To avoid malfunctions is suggested to wait for the **+CMSS: <mr>** or **+CMS ERROR: <err>** response before issuing further commands.	
Reference	GSM 07.05	

+CMSS - Send Message From Storage	SELINT 2
AT+CMSS=<index>[,<da>[,<toda>]]	Execution command sends to the network a message which is already stored in the **<memw>** storage (see **+CPMS**) at the location **<index>**. Parameters: **<index>** - location value in the message storage **<memw>** of the message to send **<da>** - destination address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**); if it is given it shall be used instead of the one stored with the message. **<toda>** - type of destination address 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "**+**") If message is successfully sent to the network then the result is sent in the format: **+CMSS: <mr>** where: **<mr>** - message reference number. If message sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported: **+CMS ERROR:<err>** Note: to store a message in the **<memw>** storage see command **+CMGW.** Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, which may take several seconds, no other **SIM** interacting commands are issued.
AT+CMSS=?	Test command resturns the **OK** result code.
Note	To avoid malfunctions is suggested to wait for the **+CMSS: <mr>** or **+CMS ERROR: <err>** response before issuing further commands.
Reference	GSM 07.05

3.5.5.4.3 Write Message To Memory - +CMGW

+CMGW - Write Message To Memory	SELINT 0 / 1
(PDU Mode) **AT+CMGW=<length>[,<stat>]**	**(PDU Mode)** Execution command writes in the **<memw>** memory storage a new message. Parameter: **<length>** - length in bytes of the PDU to be written. 7..164 **<stat>** - message status. 0 - new message 1 - read message

+CMGW - Write Message To Memory	SELINT 0 / 1
	2 - stored message not yet sent (default) 3 - stored message already sent The device responds to the command with the prompt '>' and waits for the specified number of bytes. To write the message issue **Ctrl-Z** char (0x1A hex). To exit without writing the message issue **ESC** char (0x1B hex). If message is successfully written in the memory, then the result is sent in the format: **+CMGW: <index>** where: **<index>** - message location index in the memory **<memw>**. If message storing fails for some reason, an error code is reported. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, no other SIM interacting commands are issued.
(Text Mode) **AT+CMGW[=<da>[,<toda>[,<stat>]]]**	**(Text Mode)** Execution command writes in the **<memw>** memory storage a new message. Parameters: **<da>** - destination address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**). **<toda>** - type of destination address. 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "+") **<stat>** - message status. "REC UNREAD" - new received message unread "REC READ" - received message read "STO UNSENT" - message stored not yet sent (default) "STO SENT" - message stored already sent After command line is terminated with **<CR>**, the device responds sending a four character sequence prompt: **<CR><LF><greater_than><space> (IRA 13, 10, 62, 32)** After this prompt text can be entered; the entered text should be formatted as follows: - if current **<dcs>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used and current **<fo>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM 03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is not set, then ME/TA converts the entered text

+CMGW - Write Message To Memory	SELINT 0 / 1
	into GSM alphabet, according to GSM 07.05, Annex A; **backspace** can be used to delete last character and **carriage returns** can be used. - if current **<dcs>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used or current **<fo>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM 03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is set, the entered text should consist of two IRA character long hexadecimal numbers which ME/TA converts into 8-bit octet (e.g. the **'asterisk'** will be entered as **2A** (**IRA50** and **IRA65**) and this will be converted to an octet with integer value **0x2A**) Note: the **DCD** signal shall be in ON state while text is entered. Note: the echoing of entered characters back from the TA is controlled by echo command **E** To write the message issue **Ctrl-Z** char (0x1A hex). To exit without writing the message issue **ESC** char (0x1B hex). If message is successfully written in the memory, then the result is sent in the format: **+CMGW: <index>** where: **<index>** - message location index in the memory **<memw>**. If message storing fails for some reason, an error code is reported. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, no other SIM interacting commands are issued. Note: it is possible to save a concatenation of at most 10 SMs; the maximum number of chars depends on the **<dcs>**: 1530 chars if GSM 03.38 default alphabet is used, 1340 chars if 8-bit is used, 670 chars if UCS2 is used
Reference	GSM 07.05
Note	To avoid malfunctions is suggested to wait for the **+CMGW: <index>** or **+CMS ERROR: <err>** response before issuing further commands.

+CMGW - Write Message To Memory		SELINT 2
*Note: the behaviour of command **+CMGW** differs depending on whether or not the improved SMS commands operation mode has been enabled (see **#SMSMODE**).*		
(#SMSMODE=0)		
# S M S	*(PDU Mode)* **AT+CMGW= <length> [,<stat>]**	**(PDU Mode)** Execution command writes in the **<memw>** memory storage a new message.

+CMGW - Write Message To Memory		SELINT 2
MODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SSMSMODE=0		Parameter: **<length>** - length in bytes of the PDU to be written. 7..164 **<stat>** - message status. 0 - new message 1 - read message 2 - stored message not yet sent (default) 3 - stored message already sent The device responds to the command with the prompt '>' and waits for the specified number of bytes. To write the message issue **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex). To exit without writing the message issue **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex). If message is successfully written in the memory, then the result is sent in the format: **+CMGW: <index>** where: **<index>** - message location index in the memory **<memw>**. If message storing fails for some reason, an error code is reported. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, no other SIM interacting commands are issued.
MODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SSMSMODE=0	*(Text Mode)* **AT+CMGW[=<da>[,<toda>[,<stat>]]]**	**(Text Mode)** Execution command writes in the **<memw>** memory storage a new message. Parameters: **<da>** - destination address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**). **<toda>** - type of destination address. 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "**+**") **<stat>** - message status. "REC UNREAD" - new received message unread "REC READ" - received message read "STO UNSENT" - message stored not yet sent (default) "STO SENT" - message stored already sent After command line is terminated with **<CR>**, the device responds sending a four character sequence prompt:

+CMGW - Write Message To Memory		SELINT 2
#SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0		**<CR><LF><greater_than><space> (IRA 13, 10, 62, 32)** After this prompt text can be entered; the entered text should be formatted as follows: - if current **<dcs>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used and current **<fo>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM 03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is not set, then ME/TA converts the entered text into GSM alphabet, according to GSM 07.05, Annex A; **backspace** can be used to delete last character and **carriage returns** can be used. - if current **<dcs>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used or current **<fo>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM 03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is set, the entered text should consist of two IRA character long hexadecimal numbers which ME/TA converts into 8-bit octet (e.g. the **'asterisk'** will be entered as **2A** (**IRA50** and **IRA65**) and this will be converted to an octet with integer value **0x2A**) Note: the **DCD** signal shall be in ON state while text is entered. Note: the echoing of entered characters back from the TA is controlled by echo command **E** To write the message issue **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex). To exit without writing the message issue **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex). If message is successfully written in the memory, then the result is sent in the format: **+CMGW: <index>** where: **<index>** - message location index in the memory **<memw>**. If message storing fails for some reason, an error code is reported. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, no other SIM interacting commands are issued. Note: it is possible to save a concatenation of at most 10 SMs; the maximum number of chars depends on the **<dcs>**: 1530 chars if GSM 03.38 default alphabet is used, 1340 chars if 8-bit is used, 670 chars if UCS2 is used.
	AT+CMGW=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
	Reference	GSM 07.05
	Note	To avoid malfunctions is suggested to wait for the **+CMGW: <index>**

+CMGW - Write Message To Memory		SELINT 2
		or **+CMS ERROR: <err>** response before issuing further commands.
(#SMSMODE=1)		
#SMSMODE=1	*(PDU Mode)* **AT+CMGW=<length>[,<stat>]**	**(PDU Mode)** Execution command writes in the **<memw>** memory storage a new message. Parameter: **<length>** - length in bytes of the PDU to be written. 7..164 **<stat>** - message status. 0 - new message 1 - read message 2 - stored message not yet sent (default) 3 - stored message already sent The device responds to the command with the prompt '>' and waits for the specified number of bytes. To write the message issue **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex). To exit without writing the message issue **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex). If message is successfully written in the memory, then the result is sent in the format: **+CMGW: <index>** where: **<index>** - message location index in the memory **<memw>**. If message storing fails for some reason, an error code is reported. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, no other SIM interacting commands are issued.
#SMSMODE=1	*(Text Mode)* **AT+CMGW[=<da>[,<toda>[,<stat>]]]**	**(Text Mode)** Execution command writes in the **<memw>** memory storage a new message. Parameters: **<da>** - destination address, string type represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**). **<toda>** - type of destination address. 129 - number in national format 145 - number in international format (contains the "**+**") **<stat>** - message status. "REC UNREAD" - new received message unread

+CMGW - Write Message To Memory		SELINT 2
ODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1 #SMSMODE=1		"REC READ" - received message read "STO UNSENT" - message stored not yet sent (default) "STO SENT" - message stored already sent After command line is terminated with **<CR>**, the device responds sending a four character sequence prompt: **<CR><LF><greater_than><space> (IRA 13, 10, 62, 32)** After this prompt text can be entered; the entered text should be formatted as follows: - if current **<dcs>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM03.38 default alphabet is used and current **<fo>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM 03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is not set, then ME/TA converts the entered text into GSM alphabet, according to GSM 07.05, Annex A; **backspace** can be used to delete last character and **carriage returns** can be used; after every **<CR>** entered by the user the sequence **<CR><LF><greather_than><space>** is sent to the TE. - if current **<dcs>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that 8-bit or UCS2 data coding scheme is used or current **<fo>** (see **+CSMP**) indicates that GSM 03.40 TP-User-Data-Header-Indication is set, the entered text should consist of two IRA character long hexadecimal numbers which ME/TA converts into 8-bit octet (e.g. the **'asterisk'** will be entered as **2A** (**IRA50** and **IRA65**) and this will be converted to an octet with integer value **0x2A**) Note: the **DCD** signal shall be in ON state while text is entered. Note: the echoing of entered characters back from the TA is controlled by echo command **E** To write the message issue **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex). To exit without writing the message issue **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex). If message is successfully written in the memory, then the result is sent in the format: **+CMGW: <index>** where: **<index>** - message location index in the memory **<memw>**. If message storing fails for some reason, an error code is reported. Note: care must be taken to ensure that during the command

+CMGW - Write Message To Memory		SELINT 2
		execution, no other SIM interacting commands are issued. Note: it is possible to save a concatenation of at most 10 SMs; the maximum number of chars depends on the **<dcs>**: 1530 chars if GSM 03.38 default alphabet is used, 1340 chars if 8-bit is used, 670 chars if UCS2 is used. If entered text is longer than this maximum value an error is raised
	AT+CMGW=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
	Reference	GSM 07.05
	Note	To avoid malfunctions is suggested to wait for the **+CMGW: <index>** or **+CMS ERROR: <err>** response before issuing further commands.

3.5.5.4.4 Delete Message - +CMGD

+CMGD - Delete Message		SELINT 0 / 1
AT+CMGD= <index> [,<delflag>]	Execution command deletes from memory **<memr>** the message(s). Parameter: **<index>** - message index in the selected storage **<memr>** that can have values form 1 to N, where N depends on the available space (see **+CPMS**) **<delflag>** - an integer indicating multiple message deletion request. 0 (or omitted) - delete message specified in **<index>** 1 - delete all read messages from **<memr>** storage, leaving unread messages and stored mobile originated messages (whether sent or not) untouched 2 - delete all read messages from **<memr>** storage and sent mobile originated messages, leaving unread messages and unsent mobile originated messages untouched 3 - delete all read messages from **<memr>** storage, sent and unsent mobile originated messages, leaving unread messages untouched 4 - delete all messages from **<memr>** storage. Note: if **<delflag>** is present and not set to 0 then **<index>** is ignored and ME shall follow the rules for **<delflag>** shown above. Note: if the location to be deleted is empty, an error message is reported.
AT+CMGD=?	Test command shows the valid memory locations and optionally the supported values of **<delflag>**. **+CMGD: (list of supported <index>s)[,(list of supported <delflag>s)]**

Example	`AT+CMGD=?`
	`+CMGD: (1,2,3,6,7,17,18,19,20,37,38,39,47),(0-4)`
	
	`OK`

Reference	GSM 07.05

+CMGD - Delete Message		**SELINT 2**
*Note: the behaviour of command **+CMGD** differs depending on whether or not the improved SMS commands operation mode has been enabled (see **#SMSMODE**).*		
(#SMSMODE=0)		
#SMSMODE=0 #SMSMODE=0	**AT+CMGD=<index>[,<delflag>]**	Execution command deletes from memory **<memr>** the message(s). Parameter: **<index>** - message index in the selected storage **<memr>** that can have values form 1 to N, where N depends on the available space (see **+CPMS**) **<delflag>** - an integer indicating multiple message deletion request. 0 (or omitted) - delete message specified in **<index>** 1 - delete all read messages from **<memr>** storage, leaving unread messages and stored mobile originated messages (whether sent or not) untouched 2 - delete all read messages from **<memr>** storage and sent mobile originated messages, leaving unread messages and unsent mobile originated messages untouched 3 - delete all read messages from **<memr>** storage, sent and unsent mobile originated messages, leaving unread messages untouched 4 - delete all messages from **<memr>** storage. Note: if **<delflag>** is present and not set to 0 then **<index>** is ignored and ME shall follow the rules for **<delflag>** shown above. Note: if the location to be deleted is empty, an error message is reported.
	AT+CMGD=?	Test command shows the valid memory locations and optionally the supported values of **<delflag>**. **+CMGD: (supported <index>s list)[,(supported <delflag>s list)]**

	Example	`AT+CMGD=?`
		`+CMGD: (1,2,3,6,7,17,18,19,20,37,38,39,47),(0-4)`
		
		`OK`

	Reference	GSM 07.05
(#SMSMODE=1)		
#SMSMODE	**AT+CMGD=<index>[,<delflag>]**	Execution command deletes from memory **<memr>** the message(s). Parameter: **<index>** - message index in the selected storage **<memr>** that can have values form 1 to N, where N depends on the available space (see **+CPMS**) **<delflag>** - an integer indicating multiple message deletion request. 0 (or omitted) - delete message specified in **<index>**

+CMGD - Delete Message		SELINT 2
= 1 # S M S M O D E = 1		1 - delete all read messages from **<memr>** storage, leaving unread messages and stored mobile originated messages (whether sent or not) untouched 2 - delete all read messages from **<memr>** storage and sent mobile originated messages, leaving unread messages and unsent mobile originated messages untouched 3 - delete all read messages from **<memr>** storage, sent and unsent mobile originated messages, leaving unread messages untouched 4 - delete all messages from **<memr>** storage. Note: if **<delflag>** is present and not set to 0 then **<index>** is ignored and ME shall follow the rules for **<delflag>** shown above.
	AT+CMGD=?	Test command shows the valid memory locations and optionally the supported values of **<delflag>**. **+CMGD: (supported <index>s list)[,(supported <delflag>s list)]**
	Example	AT+CMGD=? +CMGD: (1,2,3,6,7,17,18,19,20,37,38,39,47),(0-4) OK
	Reference	GSM 07.05

3.5.6 FAX Class 1 AT Commands

3.5.6.1 General Configuration

3.5.6.1.1 Manufacturer ID - +FMI

+FMI - Manufacturer ID	**SELINT 0**
AT+FMI?	Read command reports the manufacturer ID. The output depends on the choice made through **#SELINT** command.

Example	`AT+FMI?`
	`Telit_Mobile_Terminals`
	`OK`

Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

+FMI - Manufacturer ID	**SELINT 1 / 2**
AT+FMI?	Read command reports the manufacturer ID. The output depends on the choice made through **#SELINT** command.

Example	`AT+FMI?`
	`Telit`
	`OK`

Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

3.5.6.1.2 Model ID - +FMM

+FMM - Model ID	**SELINT 0 / 1 / 2**
AT+FMM?	Read command reports the model ID
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

3.5.6.1.3 Revision ID - +FMR

+FMR - Revision ID	**SELINT 0 / 1 / 2**
AT+FMR?	Read command reports the software revision ID
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

3.5.6.2 Transmission/Reception Control

3.5.6.2.1 Stop Transmission And Pause - +FTS

+FTS - Stop Transmission And Pause	**SELINT 0 / 1 / 2**
AT+FTS=<time>	Execution command causes the modem to terminate a transmission and wait for **<time>** 10ms intervals before responding with **OK** result. Parameter:

+FTS - Stop Transmission And Pause	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	<time> - duration of the pause, expressed in 10ms intervals. 0..255
AT+FTS=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameter **<time>**. Note: test command result is without command echo
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

3.5.6.2.2 Wait For Receive Silence - +FRS

+FRS - Wait For Receive Silence	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+FRS=<time>	Execution command causes the modem to listen and report **OK** when silence has been detected for the specified period of time. This command will terminate when the required silence period is detected or when the **DTE** sends another character other than **XON** or **XOFF**. Parameter: **<time>** - amount of time, expressed in 10ms intervals. ..0..255
AT+FRS=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameter **<time>**. Note: test command result is without command echo.
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

3.5.6.2.3 Transmit Data Modulation - +FTM

+FTM - Transmit Data Modulation	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+FTM=<mod>	Execution command causes the module to transmit facsimile data using the modulation defined by the parameter **<mod>**. Parameter: **<mod>** - carrier modulation 24 - V27ter/2400 bps 48 - V27ter/4800 bps 72 - V29/7200 bps 96 - V29/9600 bps
AT+FTM=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameter **<mod>**. Note: the output is not bracketed and without command echo.
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

+FTM - Transmit Data	SELINT 2
AT+FTM=<mod>	Execution command causes the module to transmit facsimile data using the modulation defined by the parameter **<mod>**. Parameter:

+FTM - Transmit Data	SELINT 2
	<mod> - carrier modulation 24 - V27ter/2400 bps 48 - V27ter/4800 bps 72 - V29/7200 bps 96 - V29/9600 bps
AT+FTM=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameter **<mod>**. Note: test command result is without command echo.
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

3.5.6.2.4 Receive Data Modulation - +FRM

+FRM - Receive Data Modulation	SELINT 0 / 1
AT+FRM=<mod>	Execution command causes the module to receive facsimile data using the modulation defined by the parameter **<mod>**. Parameter: **<mod>** - carrier modulation 24 - V27ter/2400 bps 48 - V27ter/4800 bps 72 - V29/7200 bps 96 - V29/9600 bps
AT+FRM=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameter **<mod>**. Note: the output is not bracketed and without command echo.
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

+FRM - Receive Data Modulation	SELINT 2
AT+FRM=<mod>	Execution command causes the module to receive facsimile data using the modulation defined by the parameter **<mod>**. Parameter: **<mod>** - carrier modulation 24 - V27ter/2400 bps 48 - V27ter/4800 bps 72 - V29/7200 bps 96 - V29/9600 bps
AT+FRM=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameter **<mod>**. Note: test command result is without command echo.
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

3.5.6.2.5 Transmit Data With HDLC Framing - +FTH

+FTH - Transmit Data With HDLC Framing	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+FTH=<mod>	Execution command causes the module to transmit facsimile data using

+FTH - Transmit Data With HDLC Framing	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	HDLC protocol and the modulation defined by the parameter **<mod>**. Parameter: **<mod>** - carrier modulation 3 - V21/300 bps
AT+FTH=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameter **<mod>**. Note: test command result is without command echo.
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

3.5.6.2.6 Receive Data With HDLC Framing - +FRH

+FRH - Receive Data With HDLC Framing	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+FRH=<mod>	Execution command causes the module to receive facsimile data using HDLC protocol and the modulation defined by the parameter **<mod>**. Parameter: **<mod>** - carrier modulation 3 - V21/300 bps
AT+FRH=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameter **<mod>**. Note: test command result is without command echo.
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

3.5.6.3 Serial Port Control

3.5.6.3.1 Select Flow Control Specified By Type - +FLO

+FLO - Select Flow Control Specified By Type	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+FLO=<type>	Set command selects the flow control behaviour of the serial port in both directions: from **DTE** to **DTA** and from **DTA** to **DTE**. Parameter: **<type>** - flow control option for the data on the serial port 0 - flow control None 1 - flow control Software (**XON-XOFF**) 2 - flow control Hardware (**CTS-RTS**) – (factory default) Note: This command is a shortcut of the **+IFC** command. Note: **+FLO's** settings are functionally a subset of **&K's** ones.
AT+FLO?	Read command returns the current value of parameter **<type>** Note: If flow control behavior has been set with **AT&Kn** command with the parameter that is not allowed by **AT+FLO** the read command **AT+FLO?** will return:

+FLO - Select Flow Control Specified By Type	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	+FLO: 0
AT+FLO=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameter **<type>**. Note: test command result is without command echo.
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

3.5.6.3.2 Select Serial Port Rate - +FPR

+FPR - Select Serial Port Rate	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+FPR=<rate>	Set command selects the the serial port speed in both directions, from **DTE** to **DTA** and from **DTA** to **DTE**. When autobauding is selected, then the speed is detected automatically. Parameter: **<rate>** - serial port speed selection 0 – autobauding Note: it has no effect and is included only for backward compatibility with landline modems
AT+FPR?	Read command returns the current value of parameter **<rate>**
AT+FPR=?	Test command returns all supported values of the parameters **<rate>**. Note: test command result is without command echo.
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

3.5.6.3.3 Double Escape Character Replacement Control - +FDD

+FDD - Double Escape Character Replacement Control	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT+FDD=<mode>	Set command concerns the use of the **<DLE><SUB>** pair to encode consecutive escape characters (**<10h><10h>**) in user data. Parameter **<mode>** 0 - currently the only available value. The **DCE** decode of **<DLE><SUB>** is either **<DLE><DLE>** or discard. The **DCE** encode of **<10h><10h>** is **<DLE><DLE><DLE><DLE>**
AT+FDD?	Read command returns the current value of parameter **<mode>**
AT+FDD=?	Test command returns all supported values of parameter **<mode>**. Note: test command result is without command echo.
Reference	ITU T.31 and TIA/EIA-578-A specifications

3.5.7 Custom AT Commands

3.5.7.1 General Configuration AT Commands

3.5.7.1.1 Network Selection Menu Availability - +PACSP

+PACSP - Network Selection Menu Availability	**SELINT 2**
AT+PACSP?	Read command returns the current value of the **<mode>** parameter in the format: **+PACSP<mode>** where: **<mode>** - PLMN mode bit (in CSP file on the SIM) 0 - restriction of menu option for manual PLMN selection. 1 - no restriction of menu option for Manual PLMN selection.
AT+PACSP=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
Note	The command is available only if the ENS functionality has been previously enabled (see **#ENS**)

3.5.7.1.2 Manufacturer Identification - #CGMI

#CGMI - Manufacturer Identification	**SELINT 0 / 1**
AT#CGMI	Execution command returns the device manufacturer identification code with command echo. The output depends on the choice made through **#SELINT** command.
AT#CGMI?	Read command has the same effect as the Execution command

#CGMI - Manufacturer Identification	**SELINT 2**
AT#CGMI	Execution command returns the device manufacturer identification code with command echo. The output depends on the choice made through **#SELINT** command.
AT#CGMI=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.1.3 Model Identification - #CGMM

#CGMM - Model Identification	**SELINT 0 / 1**
AT#CGMM	Execution command returns the device model identification code with command echo.
AT#CGMM?	Read command has the same effect as the Execution command

#CGMM - Model Identification	**SELINT 2**
AT#CGMM	Execution command returns the device model identification code with command echo.

#CGMM - Model Identification		SELINT 2
AT#CGMM=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.	

3.5.7.1.4 Revision Identification - #CGMR

#CGMR - Revision Identification		SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CGMR	Execution command returns device software revision number with command echo.	
AT#CGMR?	Read command has the same effect as the Execution command	

#CGMR - Revision Identification		SELINT 2
AT#CGMR	Execution command returns device software revision number with command echo.	
AT#CGMR=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.	

3.5.7.1.5 Product Serial Number Identification - #CGSN

#CGSN - Product Serial Number Identification		SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CGSN	Execution command returns the product serial number, identified as the IMEI of the mobile, with command echo.	
AT#CGSN?	Read command has the same effect as the Execution command	

#CGSN - Product Serial Number Identification		SELINT 2
AT#CGSN	Execution command returns the product serial number, identified as the IMEI of the mobile, with command echo.	
AT#CGSN=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.	

3.5.7.1.6 International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) - #CIMI

#CIMI - International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI)		SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CIMI	Execution command returns the international mobile subscriber identity, identified as the IMSI number, with command echo.	
AT#CIMI?	Read command has the same effect as the Execution command	

#CIMI - International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI)		SELINT 2
AT#CIMI	Execution command returns the international mobile subscriber identity, identified as the IMSI number, with command echo.	
AT#CIMI=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.	

3.5.7.1.7 Read ICCID (Integrated Circuit Card Identification) - #CCID

#CCID - Read ICCID		SELINT 2
AT#CCID	Execution command reads on SIM the ICCID (card identification number that provides a unique identification number for the SIM)	
AT#CCID=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.	

3.5.7.1.8 Service Provider Name - #SPN

#SPN - Service Provider Name	SELINT 2
AT#SPN	Execution command returns the service provider string contained in the SIM field **SPN**, in the format: **#SPN: <spn>** where: **<spn>** - service provider string contained in the SIM field **SPN**, represented in the currently selected character set (see **+CSCS**). Note: if the SIM field SPN is empty, the command returns just the **OK** result code.
AT#SPN?	Read command has the same effect as execution command.
AT#SPN=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.1.9 Extended Numeric Error report - #CEER

#CEER – Extended numeric error report	SELINT 2
AT#CEER	Execution command causes the TA to return a numeric code in the format **#CEER: <code>** which should offer the user of the TA a report of the reason for • the failure in the last unsuccessful call setup (originating or answering); • the last call release; • the last unsuccessful GPRS attach or unsuccessful PDP context activation; • the last GPRS detach or PDP context deactivation. Note: if none of the previous conditions has occurred since power up then **0** is reported (i.e. **No error**, see below) **<code>** values as follows

Value	Diagnostic
0	No error
1	Unassigned (unallocated) number
3	No route to destination
6	Channel unacceptable
8	Operator determined barring
16	Normal call clearing
17	User busy
18	No user responding
19	User alerting, no answer
21	Call rejected
22	Number changed

#CEER – Extended numeric error report			SELINT 2
	26	Non selected user clearing	
	27	Destination out of order	
	28	Invalid number format (incomplete number)	
	29	Facility rejected	
	30	Response to STATUS ENQUIRY	
	31	Normal, unspecified	
	34	No circuit/channel available	
	38	Network out of order	
	41	Temporary failure	
	42	Switching equipment congestion	
	43	Access information discarded	
	44	Requested circuit/channel not available	
	47	Resources unavailable, unspecified	
	49	Quality of service unavailable	
	50	Requested facility not subscribed	
	55	Incoming calls barred with in the CUG	
	57	Bearer capability not authorized	
	58	Bearer capability not presently available	
	63	Service or option not available, unspecified	
	65	Bearer service not implemented	
	68	ACM equal to or greater than ACMmax	
	69	Requested facility not implemented	
	70	Only restricted digital information bearer capability is available	
	79	Service or option not implemented, unspecified	
	81	Invalid transaction identifier value	
	87	User not member of CUG	
	88	Incompatible destination	
	91	Invalid transit network selection	
	95	Semantically incorrect message	
	96	Invalid mandatory information	
	97	Message type non-existent or not implemented	
	98	Message type not compatible with protocol state	
	99	Information element non-existent or not implemented	
	100	Conditional IE error	
	101	Message not compatible with protocol state	
	102	Recovery on timer expiry	
	111	Protocol error, unspecified	
	127	Interworking, unspecified	
	GPRS related errors		
	224	MS requested detach	
	225	NWK requested detach	
	226	Unsuccessful attach cause NO SERVICE	
	227	Unsuccessful attach cause NO ACCESS	
	228	Unsuccessful attach cause GPRS SERVICE REFUSED	

#CEER – Extended numeric error report		SELINT 2
	229	PDP deactivation requested by NWK
	230	PDP deactivation cause LLC link activation Failed
	231	PDP deactivation cause NWK reactivation with same TI
	232	PDP deactivation cause GMM abort
	233	PDP deactivation cause LLC or SNDCP failure
	234	PDP unsuccessful activation cause GMM error
	235	PDP unsuccessful activation cause NWK reject
	236	PDP unsuccessful activation cause NO NSAPI available
	237	PDP unsuccessful activation cause SM refuse
	238	PDP unsuccessful activation cause MMI ignore
	239	PDP unsuccessful activation cause Nb Max Session Reach
	Other custom values	
	240	FDN is active and number is not in FDN
	241	Call operation not allowed
	252	Call barring on outgoing calls
	253	Call barring on incoming calls
	254	Call impossible
	255	Lower layer failure
AT#CEER=?	Test command returns **OK** result code.	
Reference	GSM 04.08	

3.5.7.1.10 Change Audio Path - #CAP

#CAP - Change Audio Path	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CAP[=[<n>]]	Set command switches the active audio path depending on parameter **<n>** Parameter: **<n>** - audio path 0 - audio path follows the **AXE** input (factory default): • if **AXE** is low, handsfree is enabled; • if **AXE** is high, internal path is enabled 1 - enables handsfree external mic/ear audio path 2 - enables internal mic/ear audio path Note: The audio path are mutually exclusive, enabling one disables the other. Note: when changing the audio path, the volume level is set at the previously stored value for that audio path (see **+CLVL**). Note: issuing **AT#CAP<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#CAP=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#CAP=0<CR>**.

#CAP - Change Audio Path	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CAP?	Read command reports the active audio path in the format: **#CAP: <n>**.
AT#CAP=?	Test command reports the supported values for the parameter **<n>**.

#CAP - Change Audio Path	SELINT2
AT#CAP=[<n>]	Set command switches the active audio path depending on parameter **<n>** Parameter: **<n>** - audio path 0 - audio path follows the **AXE** input (factory default): • if **AXE** is low, handsfree is enabled; • if **AXE** is high, internal path is enabled 1 - enables handsfree external mic/ear audio path 2 - enables internal mic/ear audio path Note: The audio path are mutually exclusive, enabling one disables the other. Note: when changing the audio path, the volume level is set at the previously stored value for that audio path (see **+CLVL**).
AT#CAP?	Read command reports the active audio path in the format: **#CAP: <n>**.
AT#CAP=?	Test command reports the supported values for the parameter **<n>**.

3.5.7.1.11 Select Ringer Sound - #SRS

#SRS - Select Ringer Sound	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SRS[= <n>,<tout>]	Set command sets the ringer sound. Parameters: **<n>** - ringing tone 0 - current ringing tone 1..*max* - ringing tone number, where *max* can be read by issuing the Test command **AT#SRS=?**. **<tout>** - ringing tone playing time-out in seconds. 0 - ringer is stopped (if present) and current ringer sound is set. 1..60 - ringer sound playing for **<tout>** seconds and, if **<n> > 0,** ringer sound **<n>** is set as default ringer sound. Note: when the command is issued with **<n> > 0** and **<tout> > 0**, the **<n>** ringing tone is played for **<tout>** seconds and stored as default ringing tone. Note: if command is issued with **<n> > 0** and **<tout> = 0**, the playing of the ringing is stopped (if present) and **<n>** ringing tone is set as current.

#SRS - Select Ringer Sound	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: if command is issued with **<n> = 0** and **<tout> > 0** then the current ringing tone is played. Note: if both **<n>** and **<tout>** are **0** then the default ringing tone is set as current and ringing is stopped. Note: If all parameters are omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command
AT#SRS?	Read command reports current selected ringing and its status in the form: **#SRS: <n>,<status>** where: **<n>** - ringing tone number 1..*max* **<status>** - ringing status 0 - selected but not playing 1 - currently playing
AT#SRS=?	Test command reports the supported values for the parameters **<n>** and **<tout>**

#SRS - Select Ringer Sound	SELINT 2
AT#SRS= [<n>,<tout>]	Set command sets the ringer sound. Parameters: **<n>** - ringing tone 0 - current ringing tone 1..*max* - ringing tone number, where *max* can be read by issuing the Test command **AT#SRS=?**. **<tout>** - ringing tone playing timer in units of seconds. 0 - ringer is stopped (if present) and current ringer sound is set. 1..60 - ringer sound playing for **<tout>** seconds and, if **<n> > 0,** ringer sound **<n>** is set as default ringer sound. Note: when the command is issued with **<n> > 0** and **<tout> > 0**, the **<n>** ringing tone is played for **<tout>** seconds and stored as default ringing tone. Note: if command is issued with **<n> > 0** and **<tout> = 0**, the playing of the ringing is stopped (if present) and **<n>** ringing tone is set as current. Note: if command is issued with **<n> = 0** and **<tout> > 0** then the current ringing tone is played for **<tout>** seconds. Note: if both **<n>** and **<tout>** are **0** then the default ringing tone is set as current and ringing is stopped.

#SRS - Select Ringer Sound	SELINT 2
	Note: If all parameters are omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command
AT#SRS?	Read command reports current selected ringing and its status in the form: **#SRS: <n>,<status>** where: **<n>** - ringing tone number 1..*max* **<status>** - ringing status 0 - selected but not playing 1 - currently playing
AT#SRS=?	Test command reports the supported values for the parameters **<n>** and **<tout>**

3.5.7.1.12 Select Ringer Path - #SRP

#SRP - Select Ringer Path	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SRP[=[<n>]]	Set command selects the ringer path towards whom sending ringer sounds and all signalling tones. Parameter: **<n>** - ringer path number 0 - sound output towards current selected audio path (see command **#CAP**) 1 - sound output towards handsfree 2 - sound output towards handset 3 - sound output towards Buzzer Output pin GPIO7 Note: In order to use the Buzzer Output an external circuitry must be added to drive it properly from the GPIO7 pin, furthermore the GPIO7 pin direction must be set to Buzzer output (Alternate function); see command **#GPIO**. Note: issuing **AT#SRP<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#SRP=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#SRP=0<CR>**.
AT#SRP?	Read command reports the selected ringer path in the format: **#SRP: <n>**.
AT#SRP=?	Test command reports the supported values for the parameter **<n>**.

Example	`AT#SRP=?`
	`#SRP: (0-3)`
	
	`OK`

#SRP - Select Ringer Path	SELINT 0 / 1
	AT#SRP=3 OK

#SRP - Select Ringer Path	SELINT 2
AT#SRP=[<n>]	Set command selects the ringer path towards whom sending ringer sounds and all signalling tones. Parameter: **<n>** - ringer path number 0 - sound output towards current selected audio path (see command **#CAP**) 1 - sound output towards handsfree 2 - sound output towards handset 3 - sound output towards Buzzer Output pin GPIO7 Note: In order to use the Buzzer Output an external circuitry must be added to drive it properly from the GPIO7 pin, furthermore the GPIO7 pin direction must be set to Buzzer output (Alternate function); see command **#GPIO.**
AT#SRP?	Read command reports the selected ringer path in the format: **#SRP: <n>**.
AT#SRP=?	Test command reports the supported values for the parameter **<n>**.
Example	AT#SRP=? #SRP: (0-3) OK AT#SRP=3 OK

3.5.7.1.13 Signaling Tones Mode - #STM

#STM - Signaling Tones Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#STM [=<mode>]	Set command enables/disables the signaling tones output on the audio path selected with **#SRP** command Parameter: **<mode>** - signaling tones status 0 - signaling tones disabled 1 - signaling tones enabled Note: **AT#STM=0** has the same effect as **AT+CALM=2**; **AT#STM=1** has the same effect as **AT+CALM=0**. Note: If parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command
AT#STM?	Read command reports whether the current signaling tones status is

#STM - Signaling Tones Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
	enabled or not, in the format: **#STM: <mode>**
AT#STM=?	Test command reports supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**.

#STM - Signaling Tones Mode	SELINT 2
AT#STM= **[<mode>]**	Set command enables/disables the signaling tones output on the audio path selected with **#SRP** command Parameter: **<mode>** - signaling tones status 0 - signaling tones disabled 1 - signaling tones enabled 2 - all tones disabled Note: **AT#STM=0** has the same effect as **AT+CALM=2**; **AT#STM=1** has the same effect as **AT+CALM=0**.
AT#STM?	Read command reports whether the current signaling tones status is enabled or not, in the format: **#STM: <mode>**
AT#STM=?	Test command reports supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.14 Tone Playback - #TONE

#TONE - Tone Playback	SELINT 2
AT#TONE=<tone> **[,<duration>]**	Execution command allows the reproduction of DTMF tones, standard free tone, standard busy tone and a set of user defined tones for a certain time. Parameters: **<tone>** - ASCII characters, range is **((0-9),#,*,(A-D),(G-L),Y,Z)**; - (0-9), #,*,(A-D): DTMF tone - (G-L): User Defined Tones - Y: free tone - Z: busy tone **<duration>** - Duration of current tone in 1/10 of Sec. 1..300 - tenth of seconds (default is 30)
AT#TONE=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for parameters **<tone>** and **<duration>**.

3.5.7.1.15 Tone Classes Volume

#TSVOL – Tone Classes Volume	SELINT 2
AT#TSVOL=	Set command is used to select the volume mode for one or more tone

#TSVOL – Tone Classes Volume	SELINT 2
<class>, <mode> [,<volume>]	classes. Parameters: **<class>** -sum of integers each representing a class of tones which the command refers to 1 - GSM tones 2 - ringer tones 4 - alarm tones 8 - signaling tones 16 - DTMF tones 32 - SIM Toolkit tones 64 - user defined tones 128 - reserved 255 - all classes **<mode>** - it indicates which volume e're using for the classes of tones represented by **<class>** 0 - we're using default volume 1 - we're using the volume **<volume>**. **<volume>** - volume to be applied to the set of classes of tones represented by **<class>**; it is mandatory if **<mode>** is **1**. 0..*max* - the value of *max* can be read issuing the Test command **AT#TSVOL=?**
AT#TSVOL?	Read command returns for each class of tones the last setting of **<mode>** and, if **<mode>** is not **0**, of **<volume>** too, in the format: **# TSVOL: 1,<mode1>[,<volume1>]<CR><LF>** **…** **#TSVOL: 64,<mode64>[,<volume64>]** Note: no info is returned for class 128.
AT#TSVOL=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameters **<class>**, **<mode>** and **<volume>**.

Example	`at#scfg=84,1,5`
	
	`OK`
	
	`at#scfg?`
	`#TSVOL: 1,0`
	`# TSVOL: 2,0`
	`# TSVOL: 4,1,5`
	`# TSVOL: 8,0`
	`# TSVOL: 16,1,5`
	`# TSVOL: 32,0`

#TSVOL – Tone Classes Volume	SELINT 2
	#TSVOL: 64,1,5 OK

3.5.7.1.16 Select Registration Operation Mode - #REGMODE

#REGMODE – Select Registration Operation Mode	SELINT 2
AT#REGMODE= <mode>	There are situations in which the presentation of the **URCs** controlled by either **+CREG** and **+CGREG** are slightly different from ETSI specifications. We identified this behaviour and decided to maintain it as default for backward compatibility issues, while we're offering a more formal '**Enhanced Operation Mode**' through **#REGMODE**. Set command sets the operation mode of registration status commands. Parameter: **<mode>** - operation mode of registration status commands 0 - basic operation mode (default) 1 - enhanced operation mode
AT#REGMODE?	Read command returns the current registration operation mode.
AT#REGMODE=?	Test command reports the available range of values for parameter **<mode>**
Note	The affected commands are **+CREG** and **+CGREG**

3.5.7.1.17 SMS Commands Operation Mode - #SMSMODE

#SMSMODE - SMS Commands Operation Mode	SELINT 2
AT#SMSMODE= <mode>	Set command enables/disables the improved SMS commands operation mode Parameter: **<mode>** - SMS commands operation mode 0 - disable improved SMS commands operation mode (default) 1 - enable improved SMS commands operation mode
AT#SMSMODE?	Read command reports whether the improved SMS commands operation mode is enabled or not, in the format: **#SMSMODE: <mode>** (**<mode>** described above)
AT#SMSMODE=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**
Note	The SMS commands affected by **#SMSMODE** are: **+CPMS**, **+CNMI**, **+CMGS**, **+CMGW**, **+CMGL**, **+CMGR**, **+CMGD**, **+CSMP**

3.5.7.1.18 PLMN List Selection - #PLMNMODE

#PLMNMODE - PLMN List Selection	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT#PLMNMODE=[<plmnlist>]	Set command selects the list of PLMN names to be used currently Parameter: **<plmnlist>** - list of PLMN names 0 - PLMN names list, currently used in commands like **+COPS** or **#MONI**, is fixed and depends upon currently selected interface (see **#SELINT**) (default) 1 - PLMN names list is not fixed and can be updated in newer software versions Note: <**plmnlist**> parameter is saved in NVM
AT#PLMNMODE?	Read command reports whether the currently used list of PLMN names is fixed or not, in the format: **#PLMNMODE: <plmnlist>** (**<plmnlist>** described above)
AT#PLMNMODE=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for parameter **<plmnlist>**.

3.5.7.1.19 Display PIN Counter - #PCT

#PCT - Display PIN Counter	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#PCT	Execution command reports the PIN/PUK or PIN2/PUK2 input remaining attempts, depending on **+CPIN** requested password in the format: **#PCT: <n>** where: **<n>** - remaining attempts 0 - the SIM is blocked. 1..3 - if the device is waiting either SIM PIN or SIM PIN2 to be given. 1..10 - if the device is waiting either SIM PUK or SIM PUK2 to be given.
AT#PCT?	Read command has the same behaviour as Execution command.

#PCT - Display PIN Counter	SELINT 2
AT#PCT	Execution command reports the PIN/PUK or PIN2/PUK2 input remaining attempts, depending on **+CPIN** requested password in the format: **#PCT: <n>** where: **<n>** - remaining attempts 0 - the SIM is blocked. 1..3 - if the device is waiting either SIM PIN or SIM PIN2 to be given. 1..10 - if the device is waiting either SIM PUK or SIM PUK2 to be given.
AT#PCT=?	Test command returns the OK result code.

3.5.7.1.20 Software Shut Down - #SHDN

#SHDN - Software Shutdown	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SHDN	Execution command causes device detach from the network and shut down. Before definitive shut down an **OK** response is returned. Note: after the issuing of this command any previous activity is terminated and the device will not respond to any further command. Note: to turn it on again Hardware pin ON/OFF must be tied **low**.
AT#SHDN?	Read command has the same behaviour as Execution command.

#SHDN - Software Shutdown	SELINT 2
AT#SHDN	Execution command causes device detach from the network and shut down. Before definitive shut down an **OK** response is returned. Note: after the issuing of this command any previous activity is terminated and the device will not respond to any further command. Note: to turn it on again Hardware pin ON/OFF must be tied **low**.
AT#SHDN=?	Test command returns the OK result code.

3.5.7.1.21 Extended Reset - #Z

#Z – Extended reset	SELINT 2
AT#Z=<profile>	Set command loads both base section and extended section of the specified user profile stored with AT&P. Parameter **<profile>** 0 – user profile 0 1 – user profile 1
AT#Z=?	Test command tests for command existence.

3.5.7.1.22 Wake From Alarm Mode - #WAKE

#WAKE - Wake From Alarm Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#WAKE[=<opmode>]	Execution command stops any eventually present alarm activity and, if the module is in **alarm mode**, it exits the **alarm mode** and enters the **normal operating mode**. Parameter: **<opmode>** - operating mode; any input is possible: no control is made on the **<opmode>** value, although it is mandatory to have it; the module exits the **alarm mode**, enters the **normal operating mode**, any alarm

#WAKE - Wake From Alarm Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
	activity is stopped (e.g. alarm tone playing) and an **OK** result code is returned. Note: if parameter is omitted, the command returns the **operating status** of the device in the format: **#WAKE: <status>** where: **<status>** 0 - normal operating mode 1 - alarm mode or normal operating mode with some alarm activity. Note: the **alarm mode** is indicated by status **ON** of hardware pin **CTS** and by status **ON** of pin **DSR**, the **power saving** status is indicated by a **CTS - OFF** and **DSR - OFF** status; the **normal operating status** is indicated by **DSR - ON**. Note: during the **alarm mode** the device will not make any network scan and will not register to any network and therefore is not able to dial or receive any call or SM, the only commands that can be issued to the MODULE in this state are the **#WAKE** and **#SHDN**, every other command must not be issued during this state.
AT#WAKE?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command when parameter is omitted.

#WAKE - Wake From Alarm Mode	SELINT 2
AT#WAKE=[<opmode>]	Execution command stops any eventually present alarm activity and, if the module is in **alarm mode**, it exits the **alarm mode** and enters the **normal operating mode**. Parameter: **<opmode>** - operating mode 0 - normal operating mode; the module exits the **alarm mode**, enters the **normal operating mode**, any alarm activity is stopped (e.g. alarm tone playing) and an **OK** result code is returned. Note: the **alarm mode** is indicated by status **ON** of hardware pin **CTS** and by status **ON** of pin **DSR**; the **power saving** status is indicated by a **CTS - OFF** and **DSR - OFF** status; the **normal operating status** is indicated by **DSR - ON**. Note: during the **alarm mode** the device will not make any network scan and will not register to any network and therefore is not able to dial or receive any call or SM, the only commands that can be issued to the MODULE in this state are the **#WAKE** and **#SHDN**, every other command must not be issued during this state.

#WAKE - Wake From Alarm Mode	SELINT 2
AT#WAKE?	Read command returns the **operating status** of the device in the format: **#WAKE: <status>** where: **<status>** 0 - normal operating mode 1 - alarm mode or normal operating mode with some alarm activity.

3.5.7.1.23 Query Temperature Overflow - #QTEMP

#QTEMP - Query Temperature Overflow	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#QTEMP [=<mode>]	Set command has currently no effect. The interpretation of parameter **<mode>** is currently not implemented. Note: if parameter **<mode>** is omitted the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command Note: Only **<mode>=0** is accepted.
AT#QTEMP?	Read command queries the device internal temperature sensor for over temperature and reports the result in the format: **#QTEMP: <temp>** where **<temp>** - over temperature indicator 0 - the device temperature is in the *working range* 1 - the device temperature is out of the *working range* Note: typical *temperature working range* is (-10°C..+55°C); anyway you are strongly recommended to consult the “Hardware User Guide” to verify the real temperature working range of your module
#QTEMP=?	Test command reports supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**.
Note	The device should not be operated out of its *temperature working range*; if temperature is out of range proper functioning of the device is not ensured.

#QTEMP - Query Temperature Overflow	SELINT 2
AT#QTEMP= [<mode>]	Set command has currently no effect. The interpretation of parameter **<mode>** is currently not implemented: any value assigned to it will simply have no effect.
AT#QTEMP?	Read command queries the device internal temperature sensor for over temperature and reports the result in the format: **#QTEMP: <temp>** where

#QTEMP - Query Temperature Overflow	SELINT 2
	<temp> - over temperature indicator 0 - the device temperature is in the *working range* 1 - the device temperature is out of the *working range* Note: typical *temperature working range* is (-10°C..+55°C); anyway you are strongly recommended to consult the "Hardware User Guide" to verify the real temperature working range of your module
#QTEMP=?	Test command reports supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**.
Note	The device should not be operated out of its *temperature working range*, elsewhere proper functioning of the device is not ensured.

3.5.7.1.24 Temperature Monitor - #TEMPMON

#TEMPMON - Temperature Monitor	SELINT 2
AT#TEMPMON= <mod> [,<urcmode> [,<action> [,<hyst_time> [,<GPIO>]]]]	Set command sets the behaviour of the module internal temperature monitor. Parameters: **<mod>** 0 - sets the command parameters. 1 - triggers the measurement of the module internal temperature, reporting the result in the format: **#TEMPMEAS: <level>,<value>** where: **<level>** - threshold level -2 - extreme temperature lower bound (see Note) -1 - operating temperature lower bound (see Note) 0 - normal temperature 1 - operating temperature upper bound (see Note) 2 - extreme temperature upper bound (see Note) **<value> -** actual temperature expressed in Celsius degrees. ***Setting of the following optional parameters has meaning only if <mod>=0*** **<urcmode> -** URC presentation mode. 0 - it disables the presentation of the temperature monitor URC 1 - it enables the presentation of the temperature monitor URC, whenever the module internal temperature reaches either operating or extreme levels; the unsolicited message is in the format:

	#TEMPMEAS: <level>,<value> where: **<level>** and **<value>** are as before **<action>** - sum of integers, each representing an action to be done whenever the module internal temperature reaches either operating or extreme levels (default is 0). If **<action>** is not zero, it is mandatory to set the **<hyst_time>** parameter too. 0..7 - as a sum of: 0 - no action 1 - automatic shut-down when the temperature is beyond the extreme bounds 2 - RF TX circuits automatically disabled (using **+CFUN=2**) when operating temperature bounds are reached. When the temperature is back to normal the module is brought back to the previous state, before RF TX disabled. 4 - the output pin **<GPIO>** is tied HIGH when operating temperature bounds are reached; when the temperature is back to normal the output pin **<GPIO>** is tied LOW. If this **<action>** is required, it is mandatory to set the **<GPIO>** parameter too. **<hyst_time>** - hysteresis time: all the actions happen only if the extreme or operating bounds are maintained at least for this period. This parameter is needed and required if **<action>** is not zero. 0..255 - time in seconds **<GPIO>** - GPIO number. valid range is “any output pin” (see “Hardware User’s Guide”). This parameter is needed and required only if **<action>=4** is required. Note: the URC presentation mode **<urcmode>** is related to the current multiplexed instance only (see **+cmux**); last **<urcmode>** settings are saved for every instance as extended profile parameters, thus it is possible to restore them either if the multiplexer control channel is released and set up, back and forth. Note: last **<action>**, **<hyst_time>** and **<GPIO>** settings are saved in NVM too, but they are not related to the current multiplexed instance only (see **+cmux**).
AT#TEMPMON?	Read command reports the current parameter settings for **#TEMPMON** command in the format: **#TEMPMON: <urcmode>,<action>[,<hyst_time>[,<GPIO>]]**
AT#TEMPMON=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameters **<mod>**, **<urcmode>**, **<action>**, **<hyst_time>** and **<GPIO>**
Note	In the following table typical temperature bounds are represented; anyway you are strongly recommended to consult the “Hardware User Guide” to

	verify the real temperature bounds for your module. Extreme Temperature Lower Bound(*) -30°C Operating Temperature Lower Bound(*) -10°C Operating Temperature Operating Temperature Upper Bound(*) +55°C Extreme Temperature Upper Bound(*) +80°C (*) Due to temperature measurement uncertainty there is a tolerance of +/-2°C

3.5.7.1.25 Set General Purpose Output - #SGPO

#SGPO - Set General Purpose Output	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SGPO[=[<stat>]]	Set command sets the value of the general purpose output pin **GPIO2**. Parameter: **<stat>** 0 - output pin cleared to 0 (**Low**) 1 - output pin set to 1 (**High**) Note: the **GPIO2** is an OPEN COLLECTOR output, the command sets the transistor base level, hence the open collector output is negated: **AT#SGPO=0** sets the open collector output **High** **AT#SGPO=1** sets the open collector output **Low** A pull up resistor is required on pin **GPIO2**. Note: issuing **AT#SGPO<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#SGPO=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#SGPO=0<CR>**.
AT#SGPO?	Read command reports the **#SGPO** command setting, hence the opposite status of the open collector pin in the format: **#SGPO: <stat>**.
AT#SGPO=?	Test command reports the supported range of values of parameter **<stat>**.
Note	This command is meaningful only for GM862 family

3.5.7.1.26 General Purpose Input - #GGPI

#GGPI - General Purpose Input	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#GGPI[=[<dir>]]	Set command sets the general purpose input pin **GPIO1**. Parameter:

#GGPI - General Purpose Input	SELINT 0 / 1
	<dir> - auxiliary input GPIO1 setting 0 - the Read command **AT#GGPI?** reports the logic input level read from GPIO1 pin. Note: The device has an insulated input pin (the input goes the base of an internal decoupling transistor) which can be used as a logic general purpose input. This command sets the read behaviour for this pin, since only direct read report is supported, the issue of this command is not needed. In future uses the behavior of the read input may be more complex. Note: If parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command
AT#GGPI?	Read command reports the read value for the input pin GPIO1, in the format: **#GGPI: <dir>,<stat>** where **<dir> -** direction setting (see **#GGPI=<dir>**) **<stat>** - logic value read from pin GPIO1 Note: Since the reading is done after the insulating transistor, the reported value is the opposite of the logic status of the GPIO1 input pin.
AT#GGPI=?	Test command reports supported range of values for parameter **<dir>**.
Note	This command is meaningful only for GM862 family

3.5.7.1.27 General Purpose Input/Output Pin Control - #GPIO

#GPIO - General Purpose Input/Output Pin Control	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#GPIO[=<pin>, <mode>[,<dir>]]	Execution command sets the value of the general purpose output pin **GPIO<pin>** according to **<dir>** and **<mode>** parameter. Not all configuration for the three parameters are valid. Parameters: **<pin>** - GPIO pin number; supported range is from 1 to a value that depends on the hardware. **<mode>** - its meaning depends on **<dir>** setting: 0 - no meaning if **<dir>=0** - INPUT - output pin cleared to 0 (**Low**) if **<dir>=1** - OUTPUT - no meaning if **<dir>=2** - ALTERNATE FUNCTION 1 - no meaning if **<dir>=0** - INPUT - output pin set to 1 (**High**) if **<dir>=1** - OUTPUT - no meaning if **<dir>=2** - ALTERNATE FUNCTION 2 - Reports the read value from the input pin if **<dir>=0** - INPUT - Reports the read value from the input pin if **<dir>=1** - OUTPUT - Reports a no meaning value if **<dir>=2** - ALTERNATE FUNCTION **<dir>** - GPIO pin direction

#GPIO - General Purpose Input/Output Pin Control	SELINT 0 / 1
	0 - pin direction is INPUT 1 - pin direction is OUTPUT 2 - pin direction is ALTERNATE FUNCTION (see Note). Note: when **<mode>=2** (and **<dir>** is omitted) the command reports the direction and value of pin **GPIO<pin>** in the format: **#GPIO: <dir>,<stat>** where **<dir>** - current direction setting for the **GPIO<pin>** **<stat>** • logic value read from pin **GPIO<pin>** in the case the pin **<dir>** is set to input; • logic value present in output of the pin **GPIO<pin>** in the case the pin **<dir>** is currently set to output; • no meaning value for the pin **GPIO<pin>** in the case the pin **<dir>** is set to alternate function. Note: if all parameters are omitted the command reports the read direction and value of all **GPIO** pin, int the format: **#GPIO: <dir>,<stat>[<CR><LF>#GPIO: <dir>,<stat>[…]]** Note: "ALTERNATE FUNCTION" value is valid only for following pins: • **GPIO4** - alternate function is “RF Transmission Control” • **GPIO5** - alternate function is “RF Transmission Monitor” • **GPIO6** - alternate function is "Alarm Output" (see **+CALA**) • **GPIO7** - alternate function is "Buzzer Output" (see **#SRP**) Note: while using the pins in the alternate function, the GPIO read/write access to that pin is not accessible and shall be avoided. *For GM862 family products only* • **GPIO1** is input only and **GPIO2** is output only. • since the **GPIO1** reading is done after an insulating transistor, the reported value is the opposite of the logic status of the **GPIO1** input pin 1. **GPIO2** is an OPEN COLLECTOR output, the command sets the transistor base level, hence the open collector output is negated
AT#GPIO?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command when all parameters are omitted.
AT#GPIO=?	Test command reports the supported range of values of the command parameters **<pin>**, **<mode>** and **<dir>**.

#GPIO - General Purpose Input/Output Pin Control	SELINT 0 / 1
Example	AT#GPIO=3,0,1 OK AT#GPIO=3,2 #GPIO: 1,0 OK AT#GPIO=4,1,1 OK AT#GPIO=5,0,0 OK AT#GPIO=6,2 #GPIO: 0,1 OK

#GPIO - General Purpose Input/Output Pin Control	SELINT 2
AT#GPIO=[<pin>, <mode>[,<dir>]]	Execution command sets the value of the general purpose output pin **GPIO<pin>** according to **<dir>** and **<mode>** parameter. Not all configuration for the three parameters are valid. Parameters: **<pin>** - GPIO pin number; supported range is from 1 to a value that depends on the hardware. **<mode>** - its meaning depends on **<dir>** setting: 0 - no meaning if **<dir>=0** - INPUT - output pin cleared to 0 (**Low**) if **<dir>=1** - OUTPUT - no meaning if **<dir>=2** - ALTERNATE FUNCTION 1 - no meaning if **<dir>=0** - INPUT - output pin set to 1 (**High**) if **<dir>=1** - OUTPUT - no meaning if **<dir>=2** - ALTERNATE FUNCTION 2 - Reports the read value from the input pin if **<dir>=0** - INPUT - Reports the read value from the input pin if **<dir>=1** - OUTPUT - Reports a no meaning value if **<dir>=2** - ALTERNATE FUNCTION **<dir>** - GPIO pin direction 0 - pin direction is INPUT 1 - pin direction is OUTPUT 2 - pin direction is ALTERNATE FUNCTION (see Note). Note: when **<mode>=2** (and **<dir>** is omitted) the command reports the direction and value of pin **GPIO<pin>** in the format: **#GPIO: <dir>,<stat>** where: **<dir>** - current direction setting for the **GPIO<pin>** **<stat>** • logic value read from pin **GPIO<pin>** in the case the pin **<dir>** is set to input; • logic value present in output of the pin **GPIO<pin>** in the case the

#GPIO - General Purpose Input/Output Pin Control	SELINT 2
	pin **<dir>** is currently set to output; • no meaning value for the pin **GPIO<pin>** in the case the pin **<dir>** is set to alternate function. Note: "ALTERNATE FUNCTION" value is valid only for following pins: • **GPIO4** - alternate function is “RF Transmission Control” • **GPIO5** - alternate function is “RF Transmission Monitor” • **GPIO6** - alternate function is "Alarm Output" (see **+CALA**) • **GPIO7** - alternate function is "Buzzer Output" (see **#SRP**) Note: while using the pins in the alternate function, the GPIO read/write access to that pin is not accessible and shall be avoided. *For GM862 family products only* • **GPIO1** is input only and **GPIO2** is output only. • since the **GPIO1** reading is done after an insulating transistor, the reported value is the opposite of the logic status of the **GPIO1** input pin 2. **GPIO2** is an OPEN COLLECTOR output, the command sets the transistor base level, hence the open collector output is negated
AT#GPIO?	Read command reports the read direction and value of all **GPIO** pins, in the format: **#GPIO: <dir>,<stat>[<CR><LF>#GPIO: <dir>,<stat>[…]]** where **<dir>** - as seen before **<stat>** - as seen before
AT#GPIO=?	Test command reports the supported range of values of the command parameters **<pin>**, **<mode>** and **<dir>**.

Example	`AT#GPIO=3,0,1`
	`OK`
	`AT#GPIO=3,2`
	`#GPIO: 1,0`
	`OK`
	`AT#GPIO=4,1,1`
	`OK`
	`AT#GPIO=5,0,0`
	`OK`
	`AT#GPIO=6,2`
	`#GPIO: 0,1`
	`OK`

3.5.7.1.28 STAT_LED GPIO Setting - #SLED

#SLED - STAT_LED GPIO Setting	SELINT 2
AT#SLED=<mode>[,<on_duration>[,<off_duration>]]	Set command sets the behaviour of the **STAT_LED** GPIO Parameters: **<mode>** - defines how the **STAT_LED** GPIO is handled 0 - GPIO tied **Low** 1 - GPIO tied **High** 2 - GPIO handled by Module Software (factory default) 3 - GPIO is turned on and off alternatively, with period defined by the sum **<on_duration> + <off_duration>** <**on_duration**> - duration of period in which **STAT_LED** GPIO is tied **High** while **<mode>=3** 1..100 - in tenth of seconds (default is 10) <**off_duration**> - duration of period in which **STAT_LED** GPIO is tied **Low** while **<mode>=3** 1..100 - in tenth of seconds (default is 10) Note: values are saved in NVM by command **#SLEDSAV** Note: at module boot the **STAT_LED** GPIO is always tied **High** and holds this value until the first NVM reading.
AT#SLED?	Read command returns the **STAT_LED** GPIO current setting, in t he format: **#SLED: <mode>,<on_duration>,<off_duration>**
AT#SLED=?	Test command returns the range of available values for parameters **<mode>**, **<on_duration>** and **<off_duration>**.

3.5.7.1.29 Save STAT_LED GPIO Setting - #SLEDSAV

#SLEDSAV - Save STAT_LED GPIO Setting	SELINT 2
AT#SLEDSAV	Execution command saves **STAT_LED** setting in NVM.
AT#SLED=?	Test command returns **OK** result code.

3.5.7.1.30 Digital Voiceband Interface - #DVI

#DVI - Digital Voiceband Interface	SELINT 2
AT#DVI=<mode>[,<dviport>,<clockmode>]	Set command enables/disables the Digital Voiceband Interface. Parameters: **<mode>** - enables/disables the DVI. 0 - disable DVI; audio is forwarded to the analog line; DVI pins can be used for other purposes, like GPIO, etc. (factory default) 1 - enable DVI; audio is forwarded to the DVI block 2 - enable DVI; audio is forwarded both to the DVI block and to the analog lines (Note: analog input disabled) **<dviport>**

#DVI - Digital Voiceband Interface	SELINT 2
	1 - DVI port 1 will be used (factory default) 2 - DVI port 2 will be used **<clockmode>** 0 - DVI slave 1 - DVI master (factory default) Note: setting **<clockmode>=0** has full effect only if **<dviport>=1**
AT#DVI?	Read command reports last setting, in the format: **#DVI: <mode>,<dviport>,<clockmode>**
AT#DVI=?	Test command reports the range of supported values for parameters **<mode>,<dviport>** and **<clockmode>**

Example	`AT#DVI=2,1,1`
	`OK`
	
	Both analog and DVI activated for audio. DVI is configured as master providing on DVI Port #1

3.5.7.1.31 SMS Ring Indicator - #E2SMSRI

#E2SMSRI - SMS Ring Indicator	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#E2SMSRI[=[<n>]]	Set command enables/disables the Ring Indicator pin response to an incoming SMS message. If enabled, a negative going pulse is generated on receipt of an incoming SMS message. The duration of this pulse is determined by the value of **<n>**. Parameter: **<n>** - **RI** enabling 0 - disables **RI** pin response for incoming SMS messages (factory default) 50..1150 - enables **RI** pin response for incoming SMS messages. The value of **<n>** is the duration in ms of the pulse generated on receipt of an incoming SM. Note: if **+CNMI=3,1** command is issued and the module is in a GPRS connection, a 100 ms break signal is sent and a 1 sec. pulse is generated on **RI** pin, no matter if the **RI** pin response is either enabled or not. Note: issuing **AT#E2SMSRI<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#E2SMSRI=<CR>** returns the **OK** result code.
AT#E2SMSRI?	Read command reports the duration in ms of the pulse generated on receipt of an incoming SM, in the format: **#E2SMSRI: <n>**

#E2SMSRI - SMS Ring Indicator	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: as seen before, the value **<n>=0** means that the **RI** pin response to an incoming SM is disabled.
AT#E2SMSRI=?	Reports the range of supported values for parameter **<n>**

#E2SMSRI - SMS Ring Indicator	SELINT 2
AT#E2SMSRI= [<n>]	Set command enables/disables the Ring Indicator pin response to an incoming SMS message. If enabled, a negative going pulse is generated on receipt of an incoming SMS message. The duration of this pulse is determined by the value of **<n>**. Parameter: **<n>** - **RI** enabling 0 - disables **RI** pin response for incoming SMS messages (factory default) 50..1150 - enables **RI** pin response for incoming SMS messages. The value of **<n>** is the duration in ms of the pulse generated on receipt of an incoming SM. Note: if **+CNMI=3,1** command is issued and the module is in a GPRS connection, a 100 ms break signal is sent and a 1 sec. pulse is generated on **RI** pin, no matter if the **RI** pin response is either enabled or not.
AT#E2SMSRI?	Read command reports the duration in ms of the pulse generated on receipt of an incoming SM, in the format: **#E2SMSRI: <n>** Note: as seen before, the value **<n>=0** means that the **RI** pin response to an incoming SM is disabled.
AT#E2SMSRI=?	Reports the range of supported values for parameter **<n>**

3.5.7.1.32 Analog/Digital Converter Input - #ADC

#ADC - Analog/Digital Converter Input	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#ADC[= <adc>,<mode> [,<dir>]]	Execution command reads pin**<adc>** voltage, converted by ADC, and outputs it in the format: **#ADC: <value>** where: **<value>** - pin**<adc>** voltage, expressed in mV Parameters: **<adc>** - index of pin 1 - available for GM862-QUAD, GM862-QUAD-PY, GM862-GPS, GE863-QUAD, GE863-PY,GE863-GPS, GE864-QUAD, GE864-PY, GC864-QUAD and GC864-PY

#ADC - Analog/Digital Converter Input	SELINT 0 / 1
	2 - available only for GE863-QUAD, GE863-PY, GE864-QUAD, GE864-PY, GC864-QUAD and GC864-PY 3 - available only for GE863-QUAD, GE863-PY, GE864-QUAD, GE864-PY, GC864-QUAD and GC864-PY **<mode>** - required action 2 - query ADC value **<dir>** - direction; its interpretation is currently not implemented 0 - no effect. If all parameters are omitted the command reports all pins voltage, converted by ADC, in the format: **#ADC: <value>[<CR><LF>#ADC: <value>[…]]** Note: The command returns the last valid measure.
AT#ADC?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command when all parameters are omitted.
AT#ADC=?	Test command reports the supported range of values of the command parameters **<adc>**, **<mode>** and **<dir>**.

#ADC - Read Analog/Digital Converter input	SELINT 2
AT#ADC=[<adc>,<mode>[,<dir>]]	Execution command reads pin**<adc>** voltage, converted by ADC, and outputs it in the format: **#ADC: <value>** where: **<value>** - pin**<adc>** voltage, expressed in mV Parameters: **<adc>** - index of pin 1 - available for GM862-QUAD, GM862-QUAD-PY, GM862-GPS, GE863-QUAD, GE863-PY, GE863-GPS, GE864-QUAD, GE864-PY, GC864-QUAD and GC864-PY 2 - available only for GE863-QUAD, GE863-PY, GE864-QUAD, GE864-PY, GC864-QUAD and GC864-PY 3 - available only for GE863-QUAD, GE863-PY, GE864-QUAD, GE864-PY, GC864-QUAD and GC864-PY **<mode>** - required action 2 - query ADC value **<dir>** - direction; its interpretation is currently not implemented 0 - no effect. Note: The command returns the last valid measure.
AT#ADC?	Read command reports all pins voltage, converted by ADC, in the format:

#ADC - Read Analog/Digital Converter input	SELINT 2
	#ADC: <value>[<CR><LF>#ADC: <value>[…]]
AT#ADC=?	Test command reports the supported range of values of the command parameters **<adc>**, **<mode>** and **<dir>**.

3.5.7.1.33 Digital/Analog Converter Control - #DAC

#DAC - Digital/Analog Converter Control	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#DAC[= <enable> [,<value>]]	Set command enables/disables the **DAC_OUT** pin. Parameters: **<enable>** - enables/disables DAC output. 0 - disables pin; it is in high impedance status (factory default) 1 - enables pin; the corresponding output is driven **<value>** - scale factor of the integrated output voltage; it must be present if **<enable>=1** 0..1023 - 10 bit precision Note: **integrated output voltage = MAX_VOLTAGE * value / 1023** Note: if all parameters are omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as the Read command.
AT#DAC?	Read command reports whether the **DAC_OUT** pin is currently enabled or not, along with the integrated output voltage scale factor, in the format: **#DAC: <enable>,<value>**
AT#DAC=?	Test command reports the range for the parameters **<enable>** and **<value>**.
Example	*Enable the DAC out and set its integrated output to the 50% of the max value:* AT#DAC=1,511 OK *Disable the DAC out:* AT#DAC=0 OK
Note	With this command the DAC frequency is selected internally. D/A converter must not be used during POWERSAVING. **DAC_OUT** line must be integrated (for example with a low band pass filter) in order to obtain an analog voltage. For a more in depth description of the integration filter refer to the hardware user guide.

#DAC - Digital/Analog Converter Control	SELINT 2

#DAC - Digital/Analog Converter Control	SELINT 2
AT#DAC= [<enable> [,<value>]]	Set command enables/disables the **DAC_OUT** pin. Parameters: **<enable>** - enables/disables DAC output. 0 - disables pin; it is in high impedance status (factory default) 1 - enables pin; the corresponding output is driven **<value>** - scale factor of the integrated output voltage; it must be present if **<enable>=1** 0..1023 - 10 bit precision Note: **integrated output voltage = MAX_VOLTAGE * value / 1023**
AT#DAC?	Read command reports whether the **DAC_OUT** pin is currently enabled or not, along with the integrated output voltage scale factor, in the format: **#DAC: <enable>,<value>**
AT#DAC=?	Test command reports the range for the parameters **<enable>** and **<value>**.
Example	*Enable the DAC out and set its integrated output to the 50% of the max value:* AT#DAC=1,511 OK *Disable the DAC out:* AT#DAC=0 OK
Note	With this command the DAC frequency is selected internally. D/A converter must not be used during POWERSAVING. **DAC_OUT** line must be integrated (for example with a low band pass filter) in order to obtain an analog voltage. For a more in depth description of the integration filter refer to the hardware user guide.

3.5.7.1.34 Auxiliary Voltage Output Control - #VAUX

#VAUX- Auxiliary Voltage Output Control	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#VAUX[=<n>, <stat>]	Set command enables/disables the Auxiliary Voltage pins output. Parameters: **<n>** - **VAUX** pin index 1 - there is currently just one **VAUX** pin **<stat>** 0 - output off 1 - output on 2 - query current value of **VAUX** pin

#VAUX- Auxiliary Voltage Output Control	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: when **<stat>=2** and command is successful, it returns: **#VAUX: <value>** where: **<value>** - power output status 0 - output off 1 - output on Note: If all parameters are omitted the command has the same behaviour as Read command. Note: for the GPS product (GE863-GPS): if the Auxiliary Voltage pin output is disabled while GPS is powered on they'll both also be turned off.
AT#VAUX?	Read command reports whether the Auxiliary Voltage pin output is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#VAUX: <value>**
AT#VAUX=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameters **<n>**, **<stat>**.

#VAUX- Auxiliary Voltage Output Control	SELINT 2
AT#VAUX= [<n>,<stat>]	Set command enables/disables the Auxiliary Voltage pins output. Parameters: **<n>** - **VAUX** pin index 1 - there is currently just one **VAUX** pin **<stat>** 0 - output off 1 - output on 2 - query current value of **VAUX** pin Note: when **<stat>=2** and command is successful, it returns: **#VAUX: <value>** where: **<value>** - power output status 0 - output off 1 - output on Note: for the GPS product (GE863-GPS): if the Auxiliary Voltage pins output is disabled while GPS is powered on they'll both also be turned off. Note: the current setting is stored through **#VAUXSAV**
AT#VAUX?	Read command reports whether the Auxiliary Voltage pin output is currently

#VAUX- Auxiliary Voltage Output Control	SELINT 2
	enabled or not, in the format: **#VAUX: <value>**
AT#VAUX=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameters **<n>**, **<stat>**.

3.5.7.1.35 Auxiliary Voltage Output Save - #VAUXSAV

#VAUXSAV - Auxiliary Voltage Output Save	SELINT 2
AT#VAUXSAV	Execution command saves the actual state of **#VAUX** pin to NVM. The state will be reload at power-up.
AT#VAUXSAV=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.1.36 V24 Output Pins Configuration - #V24CFG

#V24CFG - V24 Output Pins Configuration	SELINT 2
AT#V24CFG=<pin>, <mode>	Set command sets the AT commands serial port interface output pins mode. Parameters: **<pin>** - AT commands serial port interface hardware pin: 0 - **DCD** (Data Carrier Detect) 1 - **CTS** (Clear To Send) 2 - **RI** (Ring Indicator) 3 - **DSR** (Data Set Ready) **<mode>** - AT commands serial port interface hardware pins mode: 0 - AT commands serial port mode: output pins are controlled by serial port device driver. (default) 1 - GPIO mode: output pins are directly controlled by **#V24** command only.
AT#V24CFG?	Read command returns actual mode for all the pins (either output and input) in the format: **#V24CFG: <pin1>,<mode1>[<CR><LF><CR><LF>** **#V24CFG: <pin2>,<mode2>[...]]** Where: **<pin*n*> -** AT command serial port interface HW pin **<mode*n*>** - AT commands serial port interface hardware pin mode
AT#V24CFG=?	Test command reports supported range of values for parameters **<pin>** and **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.37 V24 Output Pins Control - #V24

#V24 - V24 Output Pins Control	SELINT 2
AT#V24=<pin> [,<state>]	Set command sets the AT commands serial port interface output pins state. Parameters:

#V24 - V24 Output Pins Control	SELINT 2
	<pin> - AT commands serial port interface hardware pin: 0 - **DCD** (Data Carrier Detect) 1 - **CTS** (Clear To Send) 2 - **RI** (Ring Indicator) 3 - **DSR** (Data Set Ready) 4 - **DTR** (Data Terminal Ready). This is not an output pin: we maintain this value only for backward compatibility, but trying to set its state raises the result code "**ERROR**" 5 - **RTS** (Request To Send). This is not an output pin: we maintain this value only for backward compatibility, but trying to set its state raises the result code "**ERROR**" **<state>** - State of AT commands serial port interface output hardware pins(0, 1, 2, 3) when pin is in GPIO mode (see **#V24CFG**): 0 - Low 1 - High Note: if **<state>** is omitted the command returns the actual state of the pin **<pin>**.
AT#V24?	Read command returns actual state for all the pins (either output and input) in the format: **#V24: <pin1>,<state1>[<CR><LF>** **#V24: <pin2>,<state2>[...]]** where **<pin*n*> -** AT command serial port interface HW pin **<state*n*>** - AT commands serial port interface hardware pin state
AT#V24=?	Test command reports supported range of values for parameters **<pin>** and **<state>**.

3.5.7.1.38 AXE Pin Reading - #AXE

#AXE - AXE Pin Reading	SELINT 2
AT#AXE	Execution command causes the ME to return the current state of **AXE** pin in the format: **#AXE: <state>** where: **<state>** 0 - **Low** ..1 - **High**
AT#AXE=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.1.39 TTY-CTM-DSP Operating Mode - #TXMONMODE

#TXMONMODE- TTY-CTM-DSP Operating Mode	SELINT 2
AT#TXMONMODE=<mode>	Set **TXMON** pin behaviour. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - **TXMON** pin goes high when a call is started and it drops down when the call is ended. It also goes high when a location update starts, and it drops down when the location update procedure stops. Finally it goes high during SMS transmission and receiving. Even if the **TXMON** in this case is set as **GPIO** in output, the read command **AT#GPIO=5,2** returns **#GPIO:2,0**, as the **GPIO** is in alternate mode. 1 - **TXMON** is set in alternate mode and the Timer unit controls its state. **TXMON** goes high 200µs before **TXEN** goes high. Then power ramps start raising and there is the burst transmission. Finally **TXMON** drops down 47µs after power ramps stop falling down. This behaviour is repeated for every transmission burst. Note: if user sets GPIO 5 as input or output the TXMON does not follow the above behaviour. Note: if **<mode>** is change during a call from 1 to 0, TXMON goes down. If it is restored to 1, TXMON behaves as usual, following the bursts. Note: this command is not supported in GM862 product family.
AT#TXMONMODE?	Read command reports the **<mode>** parameter set value, in the format: **#TXMONMODE: <mode>**
AT#TXMONMODE=?	Test command reports the supported values for **<mode>** parameter.

3.5.7.1.40 Battery And Charger Status - #CBC

#CBC- Battery And Charger Status	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CBC	Execution command returns the current Battery and Charger state in the format: **#CBC: <ChargerState>,<BatteryVoltage>** where: **<ChargerState>** - battery charger state 0 - charger not connected 1 - charger connected and charging 2 - charger connected and charge completed **<BatteryVoltage>** - battery voltage in units of ten millivolts: it is the real battery voltage only if charger is not connected; if the charger is connected this value depends on the charger voltage.

#CBC- Battery And Charger Status	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CBC?	Read command has the same meaning as Execution command.
AT#CBC=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

#CBC- Battery And Charger Status	SELINT 2
AT#CBC	Execution command returns the current Battery and Charger state in the format: **#CBC: <ChargerState>,<BatteryVoltage>** where: **<ChargerState>** - battery charger state 0 - charger not connected 1 - charger connected and charging 2 - charger connected and charge completed **<BatteryVoltage>** - battery voltage in units of ten millivolts: it is the real battery voltage only if charger is not connected; if the charger is connected this value depends on the charger voltage.
AT#CBC=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.1.41 GPRS Auto-Attach Property - #AUTOATT

#AUTOATT - Auto-Attach Property	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#AUTOATT [=<auto>]	Set command enables/disables the TE GPRS auto-attach property. Parameter: **<auto>** 0 - disables GPRS auto-attach property 1 - enables GPRS auto-attach property (factory default): after the command **#AUTOATT=1** has been issued (and at every following startup) the terminal will automatically try to attach to the GPRS service. Note: If parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT#AUTOATT?	Read command reports whether the auto-attach property is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#AUTOATT: <auto>**
AT#AUTOATT=?	Test command reports available values for parameter **<auto>**.

#AUTOATT - Auto-Attach Property	SELINT 2
AT#AUTOATT= [<auto>]	Set command enables/disables the TE GPRS auto-attach property. Parameter: **<auto>** 0 - disables GPRS auto-attach property 1 - enables GPRS auto-attach property (factory default): after the

#AUTOATT - Auto-Attach Property	SELINT 2
	command **#AUTOATT=1** has been issued (and at every following startup) the terminal will automatically try to attach to the GPRS service.
AT#AUTOATT?	Read command reports whether the auto-attach property is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#AUTOATT: <auto>**
AT#AUTOATT=?	Test command reports available values for parameter **<auto>**.

3.5.7.1.42 Multislot Class Control - #MSCLASS

#MSCLASS - Multislot Class Control	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#MSCLASS[= <class>, <autoattach>]	Set command sets the multislot class Parameters: **<class>** - multislot class; take care: class 7 is not supported. 1..6 - GPRS class 8..10 - GPRS class **<autoattach>** 0 - the new multislot class is enabled only at the next detach/attach or after a reboot. 1 - the new multislot class is enabled immediately, automatically forcing a detach / attach procedure. Note: the **<class>** range for former GM862 family products is 1..8, excluding class 7. Note: if all parameters are omitted the behaviour of set command is the same as read command.
AT#MSCLASS?	Read command reports the current value of the multislot class in the format: **#MSCLASS: <class>**
AT#MSCLASS=?	Test command reports the range of available values for parameter **<class>**.

#MSCLASS - Multislot Class Control	SELINT 2
AT#MSCLASS= [<class>, <autoattach>]	Set command sets the multislot class Parameters: **<class>** - multislot class; take care: class 7 is not supported. 1..6 - GPRS class 8..10 - GPRS class **<autoattach>** 0 - the new multislot class is enabled only at the next detach/attach or after a reboot. 1 - the new multislot class is enabled immediately, automatically forcing a detach / attach procedure.

#MSCLASS - Multislot Class Control	SELINT 2
	Note: the **<class>** range for former GM862 family products is 1..8, excluding class 7.
AT#MSCLASS?	Read command reports the current value of the multislot class in the format: **#MSCLASS: <class>**
AT#MSCLASS=?	Test command reports the range of available values for both parameters **<class>** and **<autoattach>**.

3.5.7.1.43 Cell Monitor - #MONI

#MONI - Cell Monitor	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#MONI[=[<number>]]	**#MONI** is both a set and an execution command. Set command sets one cell out of seven, in a neighbour of the serving cell including it, from which extract GSM-related information. Parameter: **<number>** 0..6 - it is the ordinal number of a cell, in a neighbour of the serving cell (default 0, serving cell). 7 - it is a special request to obtain GSM-related informations from the whole set of seven cells in the neighbour of the serving cell. Note: issuing **AT#MONI<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#MONI=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#MONI=0<CR>**.
AT#MONI?	Execution command reports GSM-related informations for selected cell and dedicated channel (if exists). a) When extracting data for the serving cell and the network name is known the format is: **#MONI: <netname> BSIC:<bsic> RxQual:<qual> LAC:<lac> Id:<id> ARFCN:<arfcn> PWR:<dBm> dBm TA: <timadv>** b) When the network name is unknown, the format is: **#MONI: Cc:<cc> Nc:<nc> BSIC:<bsic> RxQual:<qual> LAC:<lac> Id:<id> ARFCN:<arfcn> PWR:<dBm> dBm TA: <timadv>** c)When extracting data for an adjacent cell, the format is: **#MONI: Adj Cell<n> [LAC:<lac> Id:<id>] ARFCN:<arfcn> PWR:<dBm> dBm** where: **<netname>** - name of network operator

#MONI - Cell Monitor	SELINT 0 / 1
	<cc> - country code **<nc>** - network operator code **<n>** - progressive number of adjacent cell **<bsic>** - base station identification code **<qual>** - quality of reception 0..7 **<lac>** - localization area code **<id>** - cell identifier **<arfcn>** - assigned radio channel **<dBm>** - received signal strength in dBm **<timadv>** - timing advance Note: TA: **<timadv>** is reported only for the serving cell. 1. If the last setting done by **#MONI** is **7**, the execution command produces a table-like formatted output, as follows: a. First row reports the identifying name of the 'columns' **#MONI: Cell BSIC LAC CellId ARFCN Power C1 C2 TA RxQual PLMN<CR><LF>** b. Second row reports a complete set of GSM-related information for the serving cell: **#MONI: S: <bsic> <lac> <id> <arfcn> <dBm> <C1value> <C2value> <timadv> <qual> <netname><CR><LF>** c. 3rd to 8th rows report a reduced set of GSM-related information for the cells in the neighbours: **#MONI: N<n> <bsic> <lac> <id> <arfcn> <dBm> <C1value> <C2value>[<CR><LF>]** where: **<C1value>** - C1 reselection parameter **<C2value>** - C2 reselection parameter *other parameters as before*
AT#MONI=?	Test command reports the maximum number of cells, in the neighbour of the serving cell, from which we can extract GSM-related informations, along with the ordinal number of the current selected cell, in the format: **#MONI: (<MaxCellNo>,<CellSet>)** where: **<MaxCellNo>** - maximum number of cells, in the neighbour of the serving cell, from which we can extract GSM-related informations (for compatibility with previous versions of code this value is always **5**). **<CellSet>** - the last setting done with command **#MONI**.

#MONI - Cell Monitor	SELINT 0 / 1
	An enhanced version of the Test command has been defined: **AT#MONI=??**
AT#MONI=??	Enhanced test command reports the maximum number of cells, in a neighbour of the serving cell and including it, from which we can extract GSM-related informations, along with the ordinal number of the current selected cell, in the format: **#MONI: (<MaxCellNo>,<CellSet>)** where: **<MaxCellNo>** - maximum number of cells, in a neighbour of the serving cell and including it, from which we can extract GSM-related informations. This value is always **7**. **<CellSet>** - the last setting done with command **#MONI**.

Example	*Set command selects the cell 0*
	`at#moni=0`
	`OK`
	
	Execution command reports GSM-related information for cell 0
	`at#moni`
	`#MONI: I WIND BSIC:70 RxQual:0 LAC:55FA Id:1D23 ARFCN:736 PWR:-83dbm TA:1`
	
	`OK`
	
	Set command selects the special request to obtain GSM-related information from the whole set of seven cells in the neighbour of the serving cell
	`at#moni=7`
	`OK`
	
	Execution command reports the requested information in table-like format
	`at#moni`
	`#MONI: Cell BSIC LAC CellId ARFCN Power C1 C2 TA RxQual PLMN`
	`#MONI: S 70 55FA 1D23 736 -83dbm 19 33 1 0 I WIND`
	`#MONI: N1 75 55FA 1297 983 -78dbm 26 20`
	`#MONI: N2 72 55FA 1289 976 -82dbm 22 16`
	`#MONI: N3 70 55FA 1D15 749 -92dbm 10 18`
	`#MONI: N4 72 55FA 1D0D 751 -92dbm 10 18`
	`#MONI: N5 75 55FA 1296 978 -95dbm 9 3`
	`#MONI: N6 70 55FA 1D77 756 -99dbm 3 11`
	
	`OK`

Note	The refresh time of the measures is preset to 3 sec. The timing advance value is meaningful only during calls or GPRS transfers active.

#MONI - Cell Monitor	SELINT 2
AT#MONI[=[<number>]]	**#MONI** is both a set and an execution command.

#MONI - Cell Monitor	SELINT 2

Set command sets one cell out of seven, in a neighbour of the serving cell including it, from which extract GSM-related information.

Parameter:

<number>
0..6 - it is the ordinal number of the cell, in a neighbour of the serving cell (default 0, serving cell).
7 - it is a special request to obtain GSM-related information from the whole set of seven cells in the neighbour of the serving cell.

Execution command (**AT#MONI<CR>**) reports GSM-related information for selected cell and dedicated channel (if exists).

2. If the last setting done by **#MONI** is in the range **[0..6]**, the output format is as follows:

d) When extracting data for the serving cell and the network name is known the format is:
#MONI: <netname> BSIC:<bsic> RxQual:<qual> LAC:<lac> Id:<id> ARFCN:<arfcn> PWR:<dBm> dBm TA: <timadv>

e) When the network name is unknown, the format is:
#MONI: Cc:<cc> Nc:<nc> BSIC:<bsic> RxQual:<qual> LAC:<lac> Id:<id> ARFCN:<arfcn> PWR:<dBm> dBm TA: <timadv>

f) When extracting data for an adjacent cell, the format is:
#MONI: Adj Cell<n> [LAC:<lac> Id:<id>] ARFCN:<arfcn> PWR:<dBm> dBm

where:
<netname> - name of network operator
<cc> - country code
<nc> - network operator code
<n> - progressive number of adjacent cell
<bsic> - base station identification code
<qual> - quality of reception
0..7
<lac> - localization area code
<id> - cell identifier
<arfcn> - assigned radio channel
<dBm> - received signal strength in dBm
<timadv> - timing advance

Note: TA: **<timadv>** is reported only for the serving cell.

3. If the last setting done by **#MONI** is **7**, the execution command produces a table-like formatted output, as follows:

#MONI - Cell Monitor	SELINT 2
	a. First row reports the identifying name of the 'columns' **#MONI: Cell BSIC LAC CellId ARFCN Power C1 C2 TA RxQual PLMN<CR><LF>** b. Second row reports a complete set of GSM-related information for the serving cell: **#MONI: S: <bsic> <lac> <id> <arfcn> <dBm> <C1value> <C2value> <timadv> <qual> <netname><CR><LF>** c. 3rd to 8th rows report a reduced set of GSM-related information for the cells in the neighbours: **#MONI: N<n> <bsic> <lac> <id> <arfcn> <dBm> <C1value> <C2value>[<CR><LF>]** where: **<C1value>** - C1 reselection parameter **<C2value>** - C2 reselection parameter *other parameters as before*
AT#MONI=?	Test command reports the maximum number of cells, in a neighbour of the serving cell excluding it, from which we can extract GSM-related informations, along with the ordinal number of the current selected cell, in the format: **#MONI: (<MaxCellNo>,<CellSet>)** where: **<MaxCellNo>** - maximum number of cells, in a neighbour of the serving cell and excluding it, from which we can extract GSM-related informations. This value is always **6**. **<CellSet>** - the last setting done with command **#MONI**.
Example	*Set command selects the cell 0* at#moni=0 OK *Execution command reports GSM-related information for cell 0* at#moni #MONI: I WIND BSIC:70 RxQual:0 LAC:55FA Id:1D23 ARFCN:736 PWR:-83dbm TA:1 OK *Set command selects the special request to obtain GSM-related information from the whole set of seven cells in the neighbour of the serving cell* at#moni=7 OK *Execution command reports the requested information in*

#MONI - Cell Monitor	SELINT 2
	table-like format at#moni #MONI: Cell BSIC LAC CellId ARFCN Power C1 C2 TA RxQual PLMN #MONI: S 70 55FA 1D23 736 -83dbm 19 33 1 0 I WIND #MONI: N1 75 55FA 1297 983 -78dbm 26 20 #MONI: N2 72 55FA 1289 976 -82dbm 22 16 #MONI: N3 70 55FA 1D15 749 -92dbm 10 18 #MONI: N4 72 55FA 1D0D 751 -92dbm 10 18 #MONI: N5 75 55FA 1296 978 -95dbm 9 3 #MONI: N6 70 55FA 1D77 756 -99dbm 3 11 OK
Note	The refresh time of the measures is preset to 3 sec. The timing advance value is meaningful only during calls or GPRS transfers active.

3.5.7.1.44 Serving Cell Information - #SERVINFO

#SERVINFO - Serving Cell Information	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SERVINFO	Execution command reports information about serving cell, in the format: **#SERVINFO: <B-ARFCN>,<dBM>,<NetNameAsc>,<NetCode>, ,<BSIC>,<LAC>,<TA>,<GPRS>[,[<PB-ARFCN>],[<NOM>], <RAC>,[PAT]]** where: **<B-ARFCN>** - BCCH ARFCN of the serving cell **<dBM>** - received signal strength in dBm **<NetNameAsc>** - operator name, quoted string type **<NetCode>** - country code and operator code, hexadecimal representation **<BSIC>** - Base Station Identification Code **<LAC>** - Localization Area Code **<TA>** - Time Advance: it's available only if a GSM or GPRS is running **<GPRS>** - GPRS supported in the cell 0 - not supported 1 - supported The following information will be present only if GPRS is supported in the cell **<PB-ARFCN>** - PBCCH ARFCN of the serving cell; it'll be printed only if PBCCH is supported by the cell, otherwise the label **"hopping"** will be printed **<NOM>** - Network Operation Mode .."I" "II" .."III" **<RAC>** - Routing Area ColoUr Code **<PAT>** - Priority Access Threshold

#SERVINFO - Serving Cell Information	SELINT 0 / 1
	..0 ..3..6
AT#SERVINFO?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command

#SERVINFO - Serving Cell Information	SELINT 2
AT#SERVINFO	Execution command reports information about serving cell, in the format: **#SERVINFO: <B-ARFCN>,<dBM>,<NetNameAsc>,<NetCode>, ,<BSIC>,<LAC>,<TA>,<GPRS>[,[<PB-ARFCN>],[<NOM>], <RAC>,[PAT]]** where: **<B-ARFCN>** - BCCH ARFCN of the serving cell **<dBM>** - received signal strength in dBm **<NetNameAsc>** - operator name, quoted string type **<NetCode>** - country code and operator code, hexadecimal representation **<BSIC>** - Base Station Identification Code **<LAC>** - Localization Area Code **<TA>** - Time Advance: it's available only if a GSM or GPRS is running **<GPRS>** - GPRS supported in the cell 0 - not supported 1 - supported The following information will be present only if GPRS is supported in the cell **<PB-ARFCN>** - PBCCH ARFCN of the serving cell; it'll be printed only if PBCCH is supported by the cell, otherwise the label **"hopping"** will be printed **<NOM>** - Network Operation Mode .."I" "II" .."III" **<RAC>** - Routing Area Colour Code **<PAT>** - Priority Access Threshold ..0 ..3..6

3.5.7.1.45 +COPS Mode - #COPSMODE

#COPSMODE - +COPS Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#COPSMODE [=<mode>]	Set command sets the behaviour of **+COPS** command (*see* **+COPS**). Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - **+COPS** behaviour like former GM862 family products (default)

#COPSMODE - +COPS Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
	1 - **+COPS** behaviour compliant with ETSI format Note: The setting is saved in NVM (and available on following reboot). Note: if parameter **<mode>** is omitted the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT#COPSMODE?	Read command returns the current behaviour of **+COPS** command, in the format: **#COPSMODE: <mode>** where **<mode>** - **+COPS** behaviour as seen before.
AT#COPSMODE=?	Test command returns the range of available values for parameter **<mode>**.
Note	It's suggested to reboot the module after every **#COPSMODE** setting.

3.5.7.1.46 Query SIM Status - #QSS

#QSS - Query SIM Status	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#QSS[=[<mode>]]	Set command enables/disables the Query SIM Status unsolicited indication in the ME. Parameter: **<mode>** - type of notification 0 - disabled (factory default); it's possible only to query the current SIM status through Read command **AT#QSS?** 1 - enabled; the ME informs at every SIM status change through the following unsolicited indication: **#QSS: <status>** where: **<status>** - current SIM status 0 - SIM NOT INSERTED 1 - SIM INSERTED Note: issuing **AT#QSS<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command.
AT#QSS?	Read command reports whether the unsolicited indication **#QSS** is currently enabled or not, along with the SIM status, in the format: **#QSS: <mode>,<status>** (**<mode>** and **<status>** are described above)
AT#QSS=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**.

#QSS - Query SIM Status	SELINT 2
AT#QSS= [<mode>]	Set command enables/disables the Query SIM Status unsolicited indication in the ME. Parameter: **<mode>** - type of notification 0 - disabled (factory default); it's possible only to query the current SIM status through Read command **AT#QSS?** 1 - enabled; the ME informs at every SIM status change through the following basic unsolicited indication: **#QSS: <status>** where: **<status>** - current SIM status 0 - SIM NOT INSERTED 1 - SIM INSERTED 2 - enabled; the ME informs at every SIM status change through the following unsolicited indication: **#QSS: <status>** where: **<status>** - current SIM status 0 - SIM NOT INSERTED 1 - SIM INSERTED 2 - SIM INSERTED and PIN UNLOCKED 3 - SIM INSERTED and READY (SMS and Phonebook access are possible).
AT#QSS?	Read command reports whether the unsolicited indication **#QSS** is currently enabled or not, along with the SIM status, in the format: **#QSS: <mode>,<status>** (**<mode>** and **<status>** are described above)
AT#QSS=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.47 ATD Dialing Mode - #DIALMODE

#DIALMODE - ATD Dialing Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#DIALMODE[= <mode>]	Set command sets **ATD** modality. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - (voice call only) **OK** result code is received as soon as it starts remotely ringing (factory default)

#DIALMODE - ATD Dialing Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
	1 - (voice call only) **OK** result code is received only after the called party answers. Any character typed aborts the call and **NO CARRIER** result code is received. 2 - (voice call and data call) the following custom result codes are received, monitoring step by step the call status: **DIALING** (MO in progress) **RINGING** (remote ring) **CONNECTED** (remote call accepted) **RELEASED** (after **ATH**) **DISCONNECTED** (remote hang-up) Note: The setting is saved in NVM and available on following reboot. Note: In case a BUSY tone is received and at the same time **ATX0** is enabled **ATD** will return **NO CARRIER** instead of **DISCONNECTED.** Note: if parameter **<mode>** is omitted the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT#DIALMODE?	Read command returns current **ATD** dialing mode in the format: **#DIALMODE: <mode>**
AT#DIALMODE=?	Test command returns the range of values for parameter **<mode>**

#DIALMODE - Dialing Mode	SELINT 2
AT#DIALMODE=[<mode>]	Set command sets dialing modality. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - (voice call only) **OK** result code is received as soon as it starts remotely ringing (factory default) 1 – (voice call only) **OK** result code is received only after the called party answers. Any character typed aborts the call and **OK** result code is received. 2 - (voice call and data call) the following custom result codes are received, monitoring step by step the call status: **DIALING** (MO in progress) **RINGING** (remote ring) **CONNECTED** (remote call accepted) **RELEASED** (after **ATH**) **DISCONNECTED** (remote hang-up) Note: In case a BUSY tone is received and at the same time **ATX0** is enabled **ATD** will return **NO CARRIER** instead of **DISCONNECTED.** Note: The setting is saved in NVM and available on following reboot.
AT#DIALMODE?	Read command returns current **ATD** dialing mode in the format:

#DIALMODE - Dialing Mode	SELINT 2
	#DIALMODE: <mode>
AT#DIALMODE=?	Test command returns the range of values for parameter **<mode>**

3.5.7.1.48 Automatic Call - #ACAL

#ACAL - Automatic Call	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#ACAL[= [<mode>]]	Set command enables/disables the automatic call function. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables the automatic call function (factory default) 1 - enables the automatic call function. If enabled (and **&D2** has been issued), the transition **OFF/ON** of **DTR** causes an automatic call to the first number (position 0) stored in the internal phonebook. Note: type of call depends on the last issue of command **+FCLASS**. Note: issuing **AT#ACAL<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#ACAL=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#ACAL=0<CR>**.
AT#ACAL?	Read command reports whether the automatic call function is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#ACAL: <mode>**
AT#ACAL=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**.
Note	See **&Z** to write and **&N** to read the number on module internal phonebook.

#ACAL - Automatic Call	SELINT 2
AT#ACAL= [<mode>]	Set command enables/disables the automatic call function. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables the automatic call function (factory default) 1 - enables the automatic call function. If enabled (and **&D2** has been issued), the transition **OFF/ON** of **DTR** causes an automatic call to the first number (position 0) stored in the internal phonebook. Note: type of call depends on the last issue of command **+FCLASS**.
AT#ACAL?	Read command reports whether the automatic call function is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#ACAL: <mode>**
AT#ACAL=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**.

#ACAL - Automatic Call	SELINT 2
Note	See **&Z** to write and **&N** to read the number on module internal phonebook.

3.5.7.1.49 Extended Automatic Call - #ACALEXT

#ACALEXT - Extended Automatic Call	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT#ACALEXT= <mode>,<index>	Set command enables/disables the extended automatic call function. Parameters: **<mode>** 0 - disables the automatic call function (factory default) 1 - enables the automatic call function from “ME” phonebook. 2 - enables the automatic call function from “SM” phonebook. **<index>** - it indicates a position in the currently selected phonebook. If the extended automatic call function is enabled and **&D2** has been issued, the transition **OFF/ON** of **DTR** causes an automatic call to the number stored in position **<index>** in the selected phonebook. Note: type of call depends on the last issue of command **+FCLASS**.
AT#ACALEXT?	Read command reports either whether the automatic call function is currently enabled or not, and the last **<index>** setting in the format: **#ACALEXT: <mode>,<index>**
AT#ACALEXT=?	The range of available positions in a phonebook depends on the selected phonebook. This is the reason why the test command returns three ranges of values: the first for parameter **<mode>,** the second for parameter **<index>** when “ME” is the chosen phonebook, the third for parameter **<index>** when “SM” is the chosen phonebook.
Note	Issuing **#ACALEXT** causes the **#ACAL <mode>** to be changed. Issuing **AT#ACAL=1** causes the **#ACALEXT <index>** to be set to default. It is recommended to NOT use contemporaneously either **#ACALEXT** and **#ACAL**
Note	See **&Z** to write and **&N** to read the number on module internal phonebook.

3.5.7.1.50 Extended Call Monitoring - #ECAM

#ECAM - Extended Call Monitoring	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#ECAM[= [<onoff>]]	This command enables/disables the call monitoring function in the **ME**. Parameter: **<onoff>** 0 - disables call monitoring function (factory default) 1 - enables call monitoring function; the **ME** informs about call events, such as incoming call, connected, hang up etc. using the following unsolicited indication:

#ECAM - Extended Call Monitoring	SELINT 0 / 1
	#ECAM: <ccid>,<ccstatus>,<calltype>,,, [<number>,<type>] where **<ccid>** - call ID **<ccstatus>** - call status 0 - idle 1 - calling (MO) 2 - connecting (MO) 3 - active 4 - hold 5 - waiting (MT) 6 - alerting (MT) 7 - busy **<calltype>** - call type 1 - voice 2 - data **<number>** - called number (valid only for **<ccstatus>=1**) **<type>** - type of **<number>** 129 - national number 145 - international number Note: the unsolicited indication is sent along with usual codes (**OK**, **NO CARRIER**, **BUSY**...). Note: issuing **AT#ECAM<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#ECAM=<CR>** returns the **OK** result code.
AT#ECAM?	Read command reports whether the extended call monitoring function is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#ECAM: <onoff>**
AT#ECAM=?	Test command returns the list of supported values for **<onoff>**

#ECAM - Extended Call Monitoring	SELINT 2
AT#ECAM=[<onoff>]	This command enables/disables the call monitoring function in the ME. Parameter: **<onoff>** 0 - disables call monitoring function (factory default) 1 - enables call monitoring function; the ME informs about call events, such as incoming call, connected, hang up etc. using the following unsolicited indication: **#ECAM: <ccid>,<ccstatus>,<calltype>,,,[<number>,<type>]**

#ECAM - Extended Call Monitoring	SELINT 2
	where **<ccid>** - call ID **<ccstatus>** - call status 0 - idle 1 - calling (MO) 2 - connecting (MO) 3 - active 4 - hold 5 - waiting (MT) 6 - alerting (MT) 7 - busy **<calltype>** - call type 1 - voice 2 - data **<number>** - called number (valid only for **<ccstatus>=1**) **<type>** - type of **<number>** 129 - national number 145 - international number Note: the unsolicited indication is sent along with usual codes (**OK**, **NO CARRIER**, **BUSY**...).
AT#ECAM?	Read command reports whether the extended call monitoring function is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#ECAM: <onoff>**
AT#ECAM=?	Test command returns the list of supported values for **<onoff>**

3.5.7.1.51 SMS Overflow - #SMOV

#SMOV - SMS Overflow	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SMOV[= [<mode>]]	Set command enables/disables the SMS overflow signalling function. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables SMS overflow signaling function(factory default) 1 - enables SMS overflow signalling function; when the maximum storage capacity has reached, the following network initiated notification is send: **#SMOV: <memo>** Note: issuing **AT#SMOV<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#SMOV=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#SMOV=0<CR>**.
AT#SMOV?	Read command reports whether the SMS overflow signalling function is

#SMOV - SMS Overflow	SELINT 0 / 1
	currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SMOV: <mode>**
AT#SMOV=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.

#SMOV - SMS Overflow	SELINT 2
AT#SMOV=[<mode>]	Set command enables/disables the SMS overflow signalling function. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables SMS overflow signaling function (factory default) 1 - enables SMS overflow signalling function; when the maximum storage capacity has reached, the following network initiated notification is send: **#SMOV: <memo>**
AT#SMOV?	Read command reports whether the SMS overflow signalling function is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SMOV: <mode>**
AT#SMOV=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.52 Mailbox Numbers - #MBN

#MBN - Mailbox Numbers	SELINT 2
AT#MBN	Execution command returns the mailbox numbers stored on SIM, if this service is provided by the SIM. The response format is: **[#MBN: <index>,<number>,<type>[,<text>][,mboxtype][<CR><LF>** **#MBN: <index>,<number>,<type>[,<text>][,mboxtype][…]]]** where: **<index>** - record number **<number>** - string type mailbox number in the format **<type>** **<type>** - type of mailbox number octet in integer format 129 - national numbering scheme 145 - international numbering scheme (contains the character "**+**") **<text>** - the alphanumeric text associated to the number; used character set should be the one selected with command **+CSCS** **<mboxtype>** - the message waiting group type of the mailbox, if available: "VOICE" - voice "FAX" - fax "EMAIL" - electronic mail "OTHER" - other Note: if all queried locations are empty (but available), no information text

#MBN - Mailbox Numbers	SELINT 2
	lines will be returned.
AT#MBN=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.1.53 Message Waiting Indication - #MWI

#MWI - Message Waiting Indication	SELINT 2
AT#MWI=<enable>	Set command enables/disables the presentation of the **message waiting indicator** URC. Parameter: **<enable>** 0 - disable the presentation of the **#MWI** URC 1 - enable the presentation of the **#MWI** URC each time a new message waiting indicator is received from the network and, at startup, the presentation of the status of the **message waiting indicators**, as they are currently stored on SIM.. The URC format is: **#MWI: <status>,<indicator>[,<count>]** where: **<status>** 0 - clear: it has been deleted one of the messages related to the indicator **<indicator>**. 1 - set: there's a new waiting message related to the indicator **<indicator>** **<indicator>** 1 - either Line 1 (CPHS context) or Voice (3GPP context) 2 - Line 2 (CPHS context only) 3 - Fax 4 - E-mail 5 - Other **<count>** - message counter: network information reporting the number of pending messages related to the message waiting indicator **<indicator>**. The presentation at startup of the **message waiting indicators** status, as they are currently stored on SIM, is as follows: **#MWI: <status>[,<indicator>[,<count>][<CR><LF>** **#MWI: <status>,<indicator>[,<count>][...]]]** where: **<status>** 0 - no waiting message indicator is currently set: if this the case no other information is reported

#MWI - Message Waiting Indication	SELINT 2
	1 - there are waiting messages related to the message waiting indicator **<indicator>**. **<indicator>** 1 - either Line 1 (CPHS context) or Voice (3GPP context) 2 - Line 2 (CPHS context) 3 - Fax 4 - E-mail 5 - Other **<count>** - message counter: number of pending messages related to the message waiting indicator **<indicator>** as it is stored on SIM.
AT#MWI?	Read command reports wheter the presentation of the **message waiting indicator** URC is currently enabled or not, and the current status of the **message waiting indicators** as they are currently stored on SIM. The format is: **#MWI: <enable>,<status>[,<indicator>[,<count>][<CR><LF>** **#MWI: <enable>,<status>,<indicator>[,<count>][...]]]**
AT#MWI=?	Test command returns the range of available values for parameter **<enable>**.

3.5.7.1.54 Audio Codec - #CODEC

#CODEC - Audio Codec	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CODEC[= <codec>]	Set command sets the audio codec mode. Parameter: **<codec>** 0 - all the codec modes are enabled (factory default) 1..31 - sum of integers each representing a specific codec mode: 1 - **FR**, full rate mode enabled 2 - **EFR**, enhanced full rate mode enabled 4 - **HR**, half rate mode enabled 8 - **AMR-FR**, AMR full rate mode enabled 16 - **AMR-HR**, AMR half rate mode enabled Note: the full rate mode is added by default to any setting in the SETUP message (as specified in ETSI 04.08). Note: the setting 0 is equivalent to the setting 31. Note: The codec setting is saved in the profile parameters. Note: if optional parameter **<codec>** is omitted the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.

#CODEC - Audio Codec	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CODEC?	Read command returns current audio codec mode in the format: **#CODEC: <codec>**
AT#CODEC=?	Test command returns the range of available values for parameter **<codec>**
Example	AT#CODEC=14 OK *sets the codec modes HR (4), EFR (2) and AMR-FR (8)*

#CODEC - Audio Codec	SELINT 2
AT#CODEC= [<codec>]	Set command sets the audio codec mode. Parameter: **<codec>** 0 - all the codec modes are enabled (factory default) 1..31 - sum of integers each representing a specific codec mode: 1 - **FR**, full rate mode enabled 2 - **EFR**, enhanced full rate mode enabled 4 - **HR**, half rate mode enabled 8 - **AMR-FR**, AMR full rate mode enabled 16 - **AMR-HR**, AMR half rate mode enabled Note: the full rate mode is added by default to any setting in the SETUP message (as specified in ETSI 04.08). Note: the setting 0 is equivalent to the setting 31. Note: The codec setting is saved in the profile parameters.
AT#CODEC?	Read command returns current audio codec mode in the format: **#CODEC: <codec>**
AT#CODEC=?	Test command returns the range of available values for parameter **<codec>**
Example	AT#CODEC=14 OK *sets the codec modes HR (4), EFR (2) and AMR-FR (8)*

3.5.7.1.55 Handsfree Echo Canceller - #SHFEC

#SHFEC - Handsfree Echo Canceller	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SHFEC[= [<mode>]]	Set command enables/disables the echo canceller function on audio handsfree output.

#SHFEC - Handsfree Echo Canceller	SELINT 0 / 1
	Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables echo canceller for handsfree mode (factory default) 1 - enables echo canceller for handsfree mode Note: This setting returns to default after power off. Note: issuing **AT#SHFEC<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#SHFEC=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#SHFEC=0<CR>**.
AT#SHFEC?	Read command reports whether the echo canceller function on audio handsfree output is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SHFEC: <mode>**
AT#SHFEC=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.

#SHFEC - Handsfree Echo Canceller	SELINT 2
AT#SHFEC=[<mode>]	Set command enables/disables the echo canceller function on audio handsfree output. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables echo canceller for handsfree mode (factory default) 1 - enables echo canceller for handsfree mode Note: This setting returns to default after power off.
AT#SHFEC?	Read command reports whether the echo canceller function on audio handsfree output is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SHFEC: <mode>**
AT#SHFEC=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.56 Handsfree Microphone Gain - #HFMICG

#HFMICG - Handsfree Microphone Gain	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#HFMICG[=[<level>]]	Set command sets the handsfree microphone input gain Parameter: **<level>**: handsfree microphone input gain 0..7 - handsfree microphone gain (+6dB/step) Note: issuing **AT#HFMICG<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command.

#HFMICG - Handsfree Microphone Gain	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: issuing **AT#HFMICG=<CR>** returns the **OK** result code.
AT#HFMICG?	Read command returns the current handsfree microphone input gain, in the format: **#HFMICG: <level>**
AT#HFMICG=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<level>**.

#HFMICG - Handsfree Microphone Gain	SELINT 2
AT#HFMICG= [<level>]	Set command sets the handsfree microphone input gain Parameter: **<level>**: handsfree microphone input gain 0..7 - handsfree microphone gain (+6dB/step)
AT#HFMICG?	Read command returns the current handsfree microphone input gain, in the format: **#HFMICG: <level>**
AT#HFMICG=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<level>**.

3.5.7.1.57 Handset Microphone Gain - #HSMICG

#HSMICG - Handset Microphone Gain	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#HSMICG[= [<level>]]	Set command sets the handset microphone input gain Parameter: **<level>**: handset microphone input gain 0..7 - handset microphone gain (+6dB/step) Note: issuing **AT#HSMICG<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#HSMICG=<CR>** returns the **OK** result code.
AT#HSMICG?	Read command returns the current handset microphone input gain, in the format: **#HSMICG: <level>**
AT#HSMICG=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<level>**.

#HSMICG - Handset Microphone Gain	SELINT 2
AT#HSMICG= [<level>]	Set command sets the handset microphone input gain

#HSMICG - Handset Microphone Gain	SELINT 2
	Parameter: **<level>**: handset microphone input gain 0..7 - handset microphone gain (+6dB/step)
AT#HSMICG?	Read command returns the current handset microphone input gain, in the format: **#HSMICG: <level>**
AT#HSMICG=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<level>**.

3.5.7.1.58 Set Headset Sidetone - #SHFSD

#SHFSD - Set Headset Sidetone	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SHFSD[=[<mode>]]	Set command enables/disables the sidetone on headset audio output. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables the headset sidetone (factory default) 1 - enables the headset sidetone. Note: This setting returns to default after power off. Note: issuing **AT#SHFSD<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#SHFSD=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#SHFSD=0<CR>**.
AT#SHFSD?	Read command reports whether the headset sidetone is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SHFSD: <mode>**
AT#SHFSD=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.

#SHFSD - Set Headset Sidetone	SELINT 2
AT#SHFSD=[<mode>]	Set command enables/disables the sidetone on headset audio output. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables the headset sidetone (factory default) 1 - enables the headset sidetone. Note: This setting returns to default after power off.
AT#SHFSD?	Read command reports whether the headset sidetone is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SHFSD: <mode>**

#SHFSD - Set Headset Sidetone	SELINT 2
AT#SHFSD=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.59 Speaker Mute Control - #SPKMUT

#SPKMUT - Speaker Mute Control	SELINT 2
AT#SPKMUT=<n>	Set command enables/disables the global muting of the speaker audio line, for every audio output (ring, incoming sms, voice, Network coverage) Parameter: **<n>** 0 - mute off, speaker active (factory default) 1 - mute on, speaker muted. Note: this command mutes/activates both speaker audio paths, internal speaker and external speaker.
AT#SPKMUT?	Read command reports whether the muting of the speaker audio line during a voice call is enabled or not, in the format: **#SPKMUT: <n>**
AT#SPKMUT=?	Test command reports the supported values for **<n>** parameter.

3.5.7.1.60 Handsfree Receiver Gain - #HFRECG

#HFRECG - Handsfree Receiver Gain	SELINT 2
AT#HFRECG=<level>	Set command sets the handsfree analogue output gain Parameter: **<level>**: handsfree analogue output gain 0..6 - handsfree analogue output (-3dB/step) *Note: This parameter is saved in NVM issuing AT&W command*.
AT#HFRECG?	Read command returns the current handsfree analog output gain, in the format: **#HFRECG: <level>**
AT#HFRECG =?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<level>**.

3.5.7.1.61 Handset Receiver Gain - #HSRECG

#HSRECG - Handset Receiver Gain	SELINT 2
AT#HSRECG=<level>	Set command sets the handset analogue output gain Parameter:

	<level>: handset analogue output gain 0..6 - handset analogue output (-3dB/step) *Note: This parameter is saved in NVM issuing AT&W command*.
AT#HSRECG?	Read command returns the current handset analog output gain, in the format: **#HSRECG: <level>**
AT#HSRECG =?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<level>**.

3.5.7.1.62 Audio Profile Factory Configuration - #PRST

#PRST - Audio Profile Factory Configuration	**SELINT 2**
AT#PRST	Execution command resets the actual audio parameters in the NVM of the device to the default set. It is not allowed if active audio profile is 0. The audio parameters to reset are: - microphone line gain - earpiece line gain - side tone gain - LMS adaptation speed (step size) - LMS filter length (number of coefficients) - speaker to micro signal power relation - noise reduction max attenuation - noise reduction weighting factor (band 300-500Hz) - noise reduction weighting factor (band 500-4000Hz) - AGC Additional attenuation - AGC minimal attenuation - AGC maximal attenuation
AT#PRST=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

Example	`AT#PRST`
	`OK`
	`Current audio profile is reset`

3.5.7.1.63 Audio Profile Configuration Save - #PSAV

#PSAV - Audio Profile Configuration Save	**SELINT 2**
AT#PSAV	Execution command saves the actual audio parameters in the NVM of the device. It is not allowed if active audio profile is 0. The audio parameters to store are: - microphone line gain - earpiece line gain - side tone gain

#PSAV - Audio Profile Configuration Save	SELINT 2
	- LMS adaptation speed - LMS filter length (number of coefficients) - speaker to micro signal power relation - noise reduction max attenuation - noise reduction weighting factor (band 300-500Hz) - noise reduction weighting factor (band 500-4000Hz) - AGC Additional attenuation - AGC minimal attenuation - AGC maximal attenuation
AT#PSAV=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

Example	`AT#PSAV`
	`OK`
	`Current audio profile is saved in NVM`

3.5.7.1.64 Audio Profile Selection - #PSEL

#PSEL - Audio Profile Selection	SELINT 2
AT#PSEL=<prof>	Set command selects the active audio profile Parameter: **<prof>**: current profile 0 - standard profile 1..3 - extended profile, modificable. *Note: This parameter is saved in NVM issuing AT&W command*.
AT#PSEL?	The read command returns the active profile in the format: **#PSEL:<prof>**
AT#PSEL=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<prof>**.

3.5.7.1.65 Audio Profile Setting - #PSET

#PSET - Audio Profile Setting	SELINT 2
AT#PSET= <scal _in> [,<scal _out> [,<side_tone_atten> [,<adaption_speed> [,<filter_length> [,<rxtxrelation> [,<nr_atten> [,<nr_w_0> [,<nr_w_1> [,<add_atten> [,<min_atten>	Set command sets parameters for the active audio profile. It is not allowed if active audio profile is 0. Parameters: **<scal_in>** - microphone line digital gain **<scal_out>** - earpiece line digital gain **<side_tone_atten>** - side tone attenuation **<adaption_speed>** - LMS adaptation speed **<filter_length>** - LMS filter length (number of coefficients) **<rxtxrelation>** - speaker to micro signal power relation **<nr_ atten >** - noise reduction max attenuation

#PSET - Audio Profile Setting	SELINT 2
[,<max_atten>]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]	**<nr_w_0>** - noise reduction weighting factor (band 300-500Hz) **<nr_w_1>** - noise reduction weighting factor (band 500-4000Hz) **<add_atten>** - AGC Additional attenuation **<min_atten>** - AGC minimal attenuation **<max_atten>** - AGC maximal attenuation
AT#PSET?	Read command returns the parameters for the active profile in the format: **#PSET:<scal_in>,<scal_out>,<side_tone_atten>,<adaption_speed>,<filter_length>,<rxtxrelation>,<nr_atten>,<nr_w_0>,<nr_w_1>,<add_atten>,<min_atten>,<max_atten>** It is not allowed if active audio profile is 0.
AT#PSET=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for the audio parameters.

3.5.7.1.66 Handsfree Automatic Gain Control - #SHFAGC

#SHFAGC - Handsfree Automatic Gain Control	SELINT 2
AT# SHFAGC = <mode>	Set command enables/disables the automatic gain control function on audio handsfree input. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables automatic gain control for handsfree mode (default) 1 - enables automatic gain control for handsfree mode *Note: This parameter is saved in NVM issuing AT&W command.*
AT# SHFAGC?	Read command reports whether the automatic gain control function on audio handsfree input is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SHFAGC: <mode>**
AT# SHFAGC =?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.67 Handsfree Noise Reduction - #SHFNR

# SHFNR - Handsfree Noise Reduction	SELINT 2
AT#SHFNR = <mode>	Set command enables/disables the noise reduction function on audio handsfree input. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables noise reduction for handsfree mode (default) 1 - enables noise reduction for handsfree mode *Note: This parameter is saved in NVM issuing AT&W command.*

# SHFNR - Handsfree Noise Reduction	SELINT 2
AT#SHFNR?	Read command reports whether the noise reduction function on audio handsfree input is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SHFNR: <mode>**
AT#SHFNR =?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.68 Handset Automatic Gain Control - #SHSAGC

#SHSAGC - Handset Automatic Gain Control	SELINT 2
AT#SHSAGC = <mode>	Set command enables/disables the automatic gain control function on audio handset input. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables automatic gain control for handset mode (default) 1 - enables automatic gain control for handset mode *Note: This parameter is saved in NVM issuing AT&W command*.
AT#SHSAGC?	Read command reports whether the automatic gain control function on audio handset input is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SHSAGC: <mode>**
AT#SHSAGC =?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.69 Handset Echo Canceller - #SHSEC

#SHSEC - Handset Echo Canceller	SELINT 2
AT#SHSEC = <mode>	Set command enables/disables the echo canceller function on audio handset output. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables echo canceller for handset mode (default) 1 - enables echo canceller for handset mode *Note: This parameter is saved in NVM issuing AT&W command*.
AT#SHSEC?	Read command reports whether the echo canceller function on audio handset output is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SHSEC: <mode>**
AT#SHSEC =?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.70 Handset Noise Reduction - #SHSNR

#SHSNR - Handset Noise Reduction	SELINT 2
AT# SHSNR = <mode>	Set command enables/disables the noise reduction function on audio handset input. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables noise reduction for handset mode (default) 1 - enables noise reduction for handset mode *Note: This parameter is saved in NVM issuing AT&W command.*
AT# SHSNR?	Read command reports whether the noise reduction function on audio handset input is currently enabled or not, in the format: **# SHSNR: <mode>**
AT# SHSNR =?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.71 Set Handset Sidetone - #SHSSD

#SHSSD - Set Handset Sidetone	SELINT 2
AT#SHSSD= <mode>	Set command enables/disables the sidetone on handset audio output. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disables the handset sidetone 1 - enables the handset sidetone (factory default) *Note: This parameter is saved in NVM issuing AT&W command.*
AT#SHSSD?	Read command reports whether the headset sidetone is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SHSSD: <mode>**
AT#SHSSD=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.72 Repeat Last Command - #/

#/ - Repeat Last Command	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT#/	Execute command is used to execute again the last received command.

3.5.7.1.73 Network Timezone - #NITZ

#NITZ - Network Timezone	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#NITZ[= [<val>	Set command enables/disables automatic date/time updating and Network Timezone unsolicited indication.

#NITZ - Network Timezone	SELINT 0 / 1
[,<mode>]]]	Date and time information can be sent by the network after GSM registration or after GPRS attach. Parameters: **<val>** 0 - disables automatic set (factory default) 1 - enables automatic set **<mode>** 0 - disables unsolicited message (factory default) 1 - enables unsolicited message; after date and time updating the following unsolicited indication is sent: **#NITZ: "yy/MM/dd,hh:mm:ss"** where: **yy** - year **MM** - month (in digits) **dd** - day **hh** - hour **mm** - minute **ss** - second Note: issuing **AT#NITZ<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#NITZ=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#NITZ=0<CR>**.
AT#NITZ?	Read command reports whether automatic date/time updating is currently enabled or not, and whether Network Timezone unsolicited indication is enabled or not, in the format: **#NITZ: <val>,<mode>**
AT#NITZ=?	Test command returns supported values of parameters **<val>** and **<mode>**.

#NITZ - Network Timezone	SELINT 2
AT#NITZ= **[<val>** **[,<mode>]]**	Set command enables/disables (a) automatic date/time updating, (b) Full Network Name applying and (c) **#NITZ** URC; moreover it permits to change the **#NITZ** URC format. Date and time information can be sent by the network after GSM registration or after GPRS attach. Parameters: **<val>** 0 - disables (a) automatic data/time updating, (b) Full Network Name applying and (c) **#NITZ** URC; moreover it sets the **#NITZ** URC *'basic'* format (see **<datetime>** below) (factory default) 1..7 - as a sum of: 1 - enables automatic date/time updating

#NITZ - Network Timezone	SELINT 2
	2 - enables Full Network Name applying 4 - it sets the **#NITZ** URC *'extended'* format (see **<datetime>** below) **<mode>** 0 - disables **#NITZ** URC (factory default) 1 - enables **#NITZ** URC; after date and time updating the following unsolicited indication is sent: **#NITZ: <datetime>** where: **<datetime>** - string whose format depends on subparameter **<val>** **"yy/MM/dd,hh:mm:ss"** - *'basic'* format, if **<val>** is in (0..3) **"yy/MM/dd,hh:mm:ss±zz"** - *'extended'* format, if **<val>** is in (4..7) where: **yy** - year **MM** - month (in digits) **dd** - day **hh** - hour **mm** - minute **ss** - second **zz** - time zone (indicates the difference, expressed in quarter of an hour, between the local time and GMT; two last digits are mandatory, range is -47..+48)
AT#NITZ?	Read command reports whether (a) automatic date/time updating, (b) Full Network Name applying, (c) **#NITZ** URC (as well as its format) are currently enabled or not, in the format: **#NITZ: <val>,<mode>**
AT#NITZ=?	Test command returns supported values of parameters **<val>** and **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.74 Enhanced Network Selection - #ENS

#ENS - Enhanced Network Selection	SELINT 2
AT#ENS=[<mode>]	Set command is used to activate the ENS functionality. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disable ENS functionality (default) 1 - enable ENS functionality; if **AT#ENS=1** has been issued, the following values will be automatically set: ➢ at every next power-up a Band GSM 850 and PCS enabled (**AT#BND=3**) b SIM Application Toolkit enabled on user interface 0 if not previously enabled on a different user interface (**AT#STIA=2**) ➢ just at first next power-up a Automatic Band Selection enabled (**AT#AUTOBND=1**) only if the

	previous setting was different from AT#AUTOBND=2 b PLMN list not fixed (**AT#PLMNMODE=1**). Note: the new setting will be available just at first next power-up. Note: If 'Four Band' Automatic Band Selection has been activated (**AT#AUTOBND=2**), at power-up the value returned by **AT#BND?** could be different from 3 when ENS functionality is enabled.
AT#ENS?	Read command reports whether the ENS functionality is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#ENS: <mode>** where: **<mode>** as above
AT#ENS=?	Test command reports the available range of values for parameter **<mode>**.
Reference	Cingular Wireless LLC Requirement

3.5.7.1.75 Select Band - #BND

#BND - Select Band	**SELINT 0 / 1**
AT#BND[=[<band>]]	Set command selects the current band. Parameter **<band>**: 0 - GSM 900MHz + DCS 1800MHz 1 - GSM 900MHz + PCS 1900MHz 2 - GMS 850MHz + DCS 1800MHz (available only on quadri-band modules) 3 - GMS 850MHz + PCS 1900MHz (available only on quadri-band modules) Note: This setting is maintained even after power off. Note: issuing **AT#BND<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#BND=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#BND=0<CR>**.
AT#BND?	Read command returns the current selected band in the format: **#BND: <band>**
AT#BND=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<band>**. Note: the range of values differs between triband modules and quadric-band modules

#BND - Select Band	**SELINT 2**

#BND - Select Band	SELINT 2
AT#BND= [<band>]	Set command selects the current band. Parameter **<band>**: 0 - GSM 900MHz + DCS 1800MHz 1 - GSM 900MHz + PCS 1900MHz; this value is not available if the ENS functionality has been activated (see **#ENS**) 2 - GMS 850MHz + DCS 1800MHz (available only on quadri-band modules); this value is not available if the ENS functionality has been activated (see **#ENS**) 3 - GMS 850MHz + PCS 1900MHz (available only on quadri-band modules) Note: This setting is maintained even after power off. Note: if the normal automatic band selection is enabled (**AT#AUTOBND=1**) then the last **#BND** settings can automatically change at power-up; then you can normally use the command. Note: if the 'four bands' automatic band selection is enabled (**AT#AUTOBND=2**) then you can issue **AT#BND=<band>** but it will have no functional effect; nevertheless every following read command **AT#BND?** will report that setting.
AT#BND?	Read command returns the current selected band in the format: **#BND: <band>**
AT#BND=?	Test command returns the supported range of values of parameter **<band>**. Note: the range of values differs between tri-band modules and quadri-band modules

3.5.7.1.76 Automatic Band Selection - #AUTOBND

#AUTOBND - Automatic Band Selection	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#AUTOBND[= <value>]	Set command enables/disables the automatic band selection at power-on. Parameter: **<value>**: 0 - disables automatic band selection at power-on (factory default) 1 - enables automatic band selection at power-on; **+COPS=0** is necessary condition to effectively have automatic band selection at next power-on; the automatic band selection stops as soon as a GSM cell is found. Note: if automatic band selection is enabled the band changes every about

#AUTOBND - Automatic Band Selection	SELINT 0 / 1
	90 seconds through available bands until a GSM cell is found. Note: if parameter **<value>** is omitted the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT#AUTOBND?	Read command returns whether the automatic band selection is enabled or not in the format: **#AUTOBND: <value>**
AT#AUTOBND=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for parameter **<value>**.

#AUTOBND - Automatic Band Selection	SELINT 2
AT#AUTOBND= [<value>]	Set command enables/disables the automatic band selection at power-on. Parameter: **<value>**: 0 - disables automatic band selection at ***next*** power-up (factory default) 1 - enables automatic band selection at ***next*** power-up; the automatic band selection stops as soon as a GSM cell is found. 2 - enables automatic band selection in four bands (at 850/1900 and 900/1800); differently from previous settings it takes ***immediate*** effect Note: necessary condition to *effectively* have automatic band selection at next power-up (due to either **AT#AUTOBND=1** or **AT#AUTOBND=2**) is that **AT+COPS=0** has to be previously issued Note: if automatic band selection is enabled the band changes every about 90 seconds through available bands until a GSM cell is found. Note: if the current setting is different from **AT#AUTOBND=2** and we're issuing **AT#ENS=1**, at ***first next*** power-up after the ENS functionality has been activated (see **#ENS**) the automatic band selection (**AT#AUTOBND=1**) is enabled.
AT#AUTOBND?	Read command returns whether the automatic band selection is enabled or not in the form: **#AUTOBND: <value>**
AT#AUTOBND=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for parameter **<value>**.

3.5.7.1.77 Skip Escape Sequence - #SKIPESC

#SKIPESC - Skip Escape Sequence	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SKIPESC[= [<mode>]]	Set command enables/disables skipping the escape sequence **+++** while transmitting during a data connection.

#SKIPESC - Skip Escape Sequence	SELINT 0 / 1
	Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - doesn't skip the escape sequence; its transmission is enabled (factory default). 1 - skips the escape sequence; its transmission is not enabled. Note: in case of an FTP connection, the escape sequence is not transmitted, regardless of the command setting. Note: issuing **AT#SKIPESC<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#SKIPESC=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#SKIPESC=0<CR>**.
AT#SKIPESC?	Read command reports whether escape sequence skipping is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SKIPESC: <mode>**
AT#SKIPESC=?	Test command reports supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**.

#SKIPESC - Skip Escape Sequence	SELINT 2
AT#SKIPESC=[<mode>]	Set command enables/disables skipping the escape sequence **+++** while transmitting during a data connection. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - doesn't skip the escape sequence; its transmission is enabled (factory default). 1 - skips the escape sequence; its transmission is not enabled. Note: in case of an FTP connection, the escape sequence is not transmitted, regardless of the command setting.
AT#SKIPESC?	Read command reports whether escape sequence skipping is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#SKIPESC: <mode>**
AT#SKIPESC=?	Test command reports supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.78 Escape Sequence Guard Time - #E2ESC

#E2ESC - Escape Sequence Guard Time	SELINT 0 / 1

#E2ESC - Escape Sequence Guard Time	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#E2ESC[=[<gt>]]	Set command sets a guard time in seconds for the escape sequence in GPRS to be considered a valid one (and return to on-line command mode). Parameter: **<gt>** 0 - guard time defined by command S12 (factory default) 1..10 - guard time in seconds Note: if the Escape Sequence Guard Time is set to a value different from zero, it overrides the one set with **S12**. Note: issuing **AT#E2ESC<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#E2ESC=<CR>** returns the **OK** result code.
AT#E2ESC?	Read command returns current value of the escape sequence guard time, in the format: **#E2ESC: <gt>**
AT#E2ESC=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

#E2ESC - Escape Sequence Guard Time	SELINT 2
AT#E2ESC=[<gt>]	Set command sets a guard time in seconds for the escape sequence in GPRS to be considered a valid one (and return to on-line command mode). Parameter: **<gt>** 0 - guard time defined by command S12 (factory default) 1..10 - guard time in seconds Note: if the Escape Sequence Guard Time is set to a value different from zero, it overrides the one set with **S12**.
AT#E2ESC?	Read command returns current value of the escape sequence guard time, in the format: **#E2ESC: <gt>**
AT#E2ESC=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.1.79 PPP-GPRS Connection Authentication Type - #GAUTH

#GAUTH - PPP-GPRS Connection Authentication Type	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#GAUTH[=<type>]	Set command sets the authentication type either for PPP-GPRS and PPP-GSM connections. Parameter **<type>**

#GAUTH - PPP-GPRS Connection Authentication Type	SELINT 0 / 1
	0 - no authentication 1 - PAP authentication (factory default) 2 - CHAP authentication Note: if parameter **<type>** is omitted the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT#GAUTH?	Read command reports the current PPP-GPRS connection authentication type, in the format: **#GAUTH: <type>**
AT#GAUTH=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for parameter **<type>**.

#GAUTH - PPP-GPRS Connection Authentication Type	SELINT 2
AT#GAUTH=[<type>]	Set command sets the authentication type either for PPP-GPRS and PPP-GSM connections. Parameter **<type>** 0 - no authentication 1 - PAP authentication (factory default) 2 - CHAP authentication 3 - automatic (PAP and CHAP)
AT#GAUTH?	Read command reports the current PPP-GPRS connection authentication type, in the format: **#GAUTH: <type>**
AT#GAUTH=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for parameter **<type>**.

3.5.7.1.80 PPP-GPRS Parameters Configuration - #GPPPCFG

#GPPPCFG - PPP-GPRS Parameters Configuration	SELINT 2
AT#GPPPCFG=<hostIPaddress>[,<LCPtimeout>[,<PPPmode>]]	Set command sets three parameters for a PPP-GPRS connection. Parameters: **<hostIPaddress> - Host IP Address** that is assigned to the PPP server side (the host application); Sstring type, it can be any valid IP address in the format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx. **<LCPtimeout>** - LCP response timeout value in 100ms units 10..600 - hundreds of ms (factory default is 25) **<PPPmode>** - PPP mode 0 - passive mode (default), the module waits the first message coming from the remote application (e.g. LCP Conf Req) before starting the LCP negotiation

#GPPPCFG - PPP-GPRS Parameters Configuration	SELINT 2
	1 - active mode, the module starts autonomously the LCP negotiation immediately after the CONNECT message Note: if **<hostIPaddress>="0.0.0.0"** (factory default) the **Host IP Address** assigned to the host application is the previous remote IP Address obtained by the Network.
AT# GPPPCFG?	Read command reports the current PPP-GPRS connection parameters in the format: **#GPPPCFG: <hostIPaddress>,<LCPtimeout>,<PPPmode>**
AT# GPPPCFG=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for parameter **<LCPtimeout>** and **<PPPmode>**, in the format: **#PPPCFG: "",(10-600),(0,1)**

3.5.7.1.81 RTC Status - #RTCSTAT

#RTCSTAT - RTC Status	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#RTCSTAT[= <status>]	Set command resets the RTC status flag. Parameter: **<status>** 0 - Set RTC Status to **RTC HW OK** Note: the initial value of RTC status flag is **RTC HW Error** and it doesn't change until a command **AT#RTCSTAT=0** is issued. Note: if a power failure occurs and the buffer battery is down the RTC status flag is set to **1**. It doesn't change until command **AT#RTCSTAT=0** is issued. Note: if parameter **<status>** is omitted the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT#RTCSTAT?	Read command reports the current value of RTC status flag, in the format: **#RTCSTAT: <status>**
AT#RTCSTAT=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for parameter **<status>**

#RTCSTAT - RTC Status	SELINT 2

#RTCSTAT - RTC Status	SELINT 2
AT#RTCSTAT=[<status>]	Set command resets the RTC status flag. Parameter: **<status>** 0 - Set RTC Status to **RTC HW OK** Note: the initial value of RTC status flag is **RTC HW Error** and it doesn't change until a command **AT#RTCSTAT=0** is issued. Note: if a power failure occurs and the buffer battery is down the RTC status flag is set to **1**. It doesn't change until command **AT#RTCSTAT=0** is issued.
AT#RTCSTAT?	Read command reports the current value of RTC status flag, in the format: **#RTCSTAT: <status>**
AT#RTCSTAT=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for parameter **<status>**

3.5.7.1.82 GSM Antenna Detection - #GSMAD

#GSMAD - GSM Antenna Detection	SELINT 2
AT#GSMAD=<mod>,[<urcmode>[,<interval>[,<detGPIO>[,<repGPIO>]]]]	Set command sets the behaviour of antenna detection algorithm Parameters: **<mod>** 0 - antenna detection algorithm not active 1 - periodic activation of the antenna detection algorithm; detection is started every **<interval>** period, using **<detGPIO>** for detection; if the algorithm detects a change in the antenna status the module is notified by URC **#GSMAD** (see format below) 2 - instantaneous activation of the antenna detection algorithm; if the algorithm detects a change in the antenna status the module is notified by URC **#GSMAD** (see format below); this instantaneous activation doesn't affect a periodic activation eventually started before URC format: **#GSMAD: <presence>** where: **<presence>** 0 - antenna connected. 1 - antenna connector short circuited to ground. 2 - antenna connector short circuited to power. 3 - antenna not detected (open).

	<urcmode> - URC presentation mode. It has meaning only if **<mod>** is 1. 0 - it disables the presentation of the antenna detection URC 1 - it enables the presentation of the antenna detection URC, whenever the antenna detection algorithm detects a change in the antenna status; the unsolicited message is in the format: **#GSMAD: <presence>** where: **<presence>** is as before **<interval>** - duration in seconds of the interval between two consecutive antenna detection algorithm runs (default is 120). It has meaning only if **<mod>** is 1. ..1..3600 - seconds **<detGPIO>** - defines which GPIO shall be used as input by the Antenna Detection algorithm (default 13). For the **<detGPIO>** actual range check the “Hardware User Guide” **<repGPIO>** - defines which GPIO shall be used by the Antenna Detection algorithm to report antenna condition. It has meaning only if **<mod>** is 1. For the **<repGPIO>** actual range check the “Hardware User Guide” Note: the URC presentation mode **<urcmode>** is related to the current multiplexed instance only (see **+cmux**); last **<urcmode>** settings are saved for every instance as extended profile parameters, thus it is possible to restore them either if the multiplexer control channel is released and set up, back and forth. Note: GPIO is set to LOW when antenna is connected. Set to HIGH otherwise Note: **#GSMAD** parameters, excluding **<urcmode>**, are saved in NVM.
AT#GSMAD?	Read command returns the current parameter settings for **#GSMAD** command in the format: **#GSMAD: <mod>,<urcmode>,<interval>,<detGPIO>,<repGPIO>**
AT#GSMAD=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameters **<mod>, <urcmode>, <interval>, <detGPIO>** and **<repGPIO>**.

3.5.7.1.83 SIM Detection Mode - #SIMDET

#SIMDET - SIM Detection Mode	**SELINT 2**
AT#SIMDET= <mode>	Set command specifies the SIM Detection mode Parameter:

	<mode> - SIM Detection mode 0 - ignore SIMIN pin and simulate the status 'SIM Not Inserted' 1 - ignore SIMIN pin and simulate the status 'SIM Inserted' 2 - automatic SIM detection through SIMIN Pin (default)
AT#SIMDET?	Read command returns the currently selected Sim Detection Mode in the format: **#SIMDET: <mode>,<simin>** **where:** **<mode>** - SIM Detection mode, as before **<simin>** - SIMIN pin real status 0 - SIM inserted 1 - SIM not inserted
AT#SIMDET=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**

3.5.7.1.84 SIM Enhanced Speed - #ENHSIM

#ENHSIM - SIM Enhanced Speed	**SELINT 2**
AT#ENHSIM=<mod>	Set command activates or deactivates the Sim Enhanced Speed Functionality. Parameter: **<mod>** 0 - Not Active (default) 1 - BRF is (F=512 D=8) *(For BRF definition refer to ISO-7816-3* Note: value **<mod>** is saved in NVM and will be used since next module startup or new SIM insertion. Note: module will use the slowest speed between the one programmed and the one supported by the SIM.
AT#ENHSIM?	Read command returns whether the Sim Enhanced Speed Functionality is currently activated or not, in the format: **#ENHSIM: <mod>**
AT#ENHSIM=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameter **<mod>**.
Reference	GSM 11.11, ISO-7816-3
Note	It is strongly suggested to verify which is the maximum speed supported by the final application

3.5.7.1.85 TeleType Writer - #TTY

#TTY - TeleType Writer	SELINT 2
AT#TTY=<support>	Set command enables/disables the TTY functionality. Parameter: **<support>** 0 - disable TTY functionality 1 - enable TTY functionality
AT#TTY?	Read command returns whether the TTY functionalityis currently enabled or not, in the format: **#TTY: <support>**
AT#TTY=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameter **<support>**.

3.5.7.1.86 CPU Clock Mode - #CPUMODE

#CPUMODE - CPU Clock Mode	SELINT 2
AT#CPUMODE=<mode>	Set command specifies the CPU clock mode Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - normal CPU clock 1 - fast CPU clock 2 - fast CPU clock, during GPRS TX/RX only Note: using **<mode>=1**, the power consumption will increase
AT#CPUMODE?	Read command returns the currently selected CPU clock mode in the format: **#CPUMODE: <mode>**
AT#CPUMODE=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameter **<mode>**.

3.5.7.1.87 GSM Context Definition -#GSMCONT

#GSMCONT - GSM Context Definition	SELINT 2
AT#GSMCONT=<cid>[,<P_type>,<CSD_num>]	Set command specifies context parameter values for the only GSM context, identified by the (local) context identification parameter 0. Parameters: **<cid>** - context Identifier; numeric parameter which specifies the only GSM

	context 0 **<P_type>** - protocol type; a string parameter which specifies the type of protocol "IP" - Internet Protocol **<CSD_num>** - phone number of the internet service provider Note: issuing **#CGDCONT=0** causes the values for context number **0** to become undefined.
AT#GSMCONT?	Read command returns the current settings for the GSM context, if defined, in the format: **+CGDCONT: <cid>,<P_type>,<CSD_num>**
AT#GSMCONT=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for all the parameters.

3.5.7.1.88 Show Address - #CGPADDR

#CGPADDR - Show Address	**SELINT 2**
AT#CGPADDR= [<cid>[,<cid> [,…]]]	Execution command returns either the IP address for the GSM context (if specified) and/or a list of PDP addresses for the specified PDP context identifiers Parameters: **<cid>** - context identifier 0 - specifies the GSM context (see **+GSMCONT**). 1..5 - numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition (see **+CGDCONT** command). Note: if no **<cid>** is specified, the addresses for all **defined** contexts are returned. Note: issuing the command with more than 6 parameters raises an error. Note: the command returns only one row of information for every specified **<cid>**, even if the same **<cid>** is present more than once. The command returns a row of information for every specified **<cid>** whose context has been already defined. No row is returned for a **<cid>** whose context has not been defined yet. Response format is: **#CGPADDR: <cid>,<address>[<CR><LF>** **#CGPADDR: <cid>,<address>[…]]** where: **<cid>** - context identifier, as before **<address>** - its meaning depends on the value of **<cid>** a) if **<cid>** is the (only) GSM context identifier (**<cid>=0**) it is

	the dynamic address assigned during the GSM context activation. b) if **<cid>** is a PDP context identifier (**<cid>** in (1..5)) it is a string that identifies the terminal in the address space applicable to the PDP. The address may be static or dynamic. For a static address, it will be the one set by the **+CGDCONT** command when the context was defined. For a dynamic address it will be the one assigned during the last PDP context activation that used the context definition referred to by **<cid>.** Note: if no address is available the empty string (“”) is represented as **<address>.**
AT#CGPADDR=?	Test command returns a list of defined **<cid>**s.
Example	AT#SGACT=0,1 +IP: xxx.yyy.zzz.www OK AT#CGPADDR=0 +CGPADDR: 0,”xxx.yyy.zzz.www” OK AT#CGPADDR=? +CGPADDR: (0) OK

3.5.7.1.89 Network Scan Timer - #NWSCANTMR

#NWSCANTMR - Network Scan Timer	**SELINT 2**
AT#NWSCANTMR=<tmr>	Set command sets the Network Scan Timer that is used by the module to schedule the next network search when it is without network coverage (no signal). Parameter: **<tmr>** - timer value in units of seconds 5 3600 - time in seconds (default 5 secs.)
AT#NWSCANTMR	Execution command reports time, in seconds, when the next scan activity will be executed. The format is: **#NWSCANTMREXP: <time>** Note: if **<time>** is zero it means that the timer is not running
AT#NWSCANTMR?	Read command reports the current parameter setting for **#NWSCANTMR** command in the format:

	#NWSCANTMR: <tmr>
AT#NWSCANTMR=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameter **<tmr>**
Note	How much time it takes to execute the network scan depends either on how much bands have been selected and on network configuration (mean value is 5 seconds)

3.5.7.2 General Configuration AT Commands - Special Issues

Following commands are available only for specific subsets of products, as it appears in the 'Note'

3.5.7.2.1 External 32kHz Oscillator

#OSC32KHZ - External 32kHz Oscillator	**SELINT 2**
AT#OSC32KHZ	Execution command reports the presence of an external 32kHz oscillator, in the format: **#OSC32KHZ: <stat>** where: **<stat>** 0 - external 32kHz oscillator is not present 1 - external 32kHz oscillator is present Note: if the external oscillator is removed while the module is on, the software will take up to 9 seconds to realize its absence. Note: if the external oscillator is connected to the module while it is on, the software will take less than 1 second to realize its presence.
AT#OSC32KHZ=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
Note	This command is currently available only for the product **GE864-AUTO**

3.5.7.3 Multisocket AT Commands

3.5.7.3.1 Socket Status - #SS

#SS - Socket Status	**SELINT 2**
AT#SS	Execution command reports the current status of the sockets in the format: **#SS: <connId>,<state>,<locIP>,<locPort>,<remIP>,<remPort>** **[<CR><LF><connId>,<state>,<locIP>,<locPort>,<remIP>,<remPort>** **[…]]** where:

#SS - Socket Status	SELINT 2
	<connId> - socket connection identifier 1..6 **<state>** - actual state of the socket: 0 - Socket Closed. 1 - Socket with an active data transfer connection. 2 - Socket suspended. 3 - Socket suspended with pending data. 4 - Socket listening. 5 - Socket with an incoming connection. Waiting for the user accept or shutdown command. **<locIP>** - IP address associated by the context activation to the socket. **<locPort>** - two meanings: - the listening port if we put the socket in listen mode. - the local port for the connection if we use the socket to connect to a remote machine. **<remIP>** - when we are connected to a remote machine this is the remote IP address. **<remPort>** - it is the port we are connected to on the remote machine.
AT#SS=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.3.2 Socket Info - #SI

#SI - Socket Info	SELINT 2
AT#SI[=<connId>]	Execution command is used to get information about socket data traffic. Parameters: **<connId>** - socket connection identifier 1..6 The response format is: **#SI: <connId>,<sent>,<received>,<buff_in>,<ack_waiting>** where: **<connId>** – socket connection identifier, as before **<sent>** - total amount (in bytes) of sent data since the last time the socket connection identified by **<connId>** has been opened **<received>** - total amount (in bytes) of received data since the last time the socket connection identified by **<connId>** has been opened **<buff_in>** - total amount (in bytes) of data just arrived through the socket connection identified by **<connId>** and currently buffered, not yet read **<ack_waiting>** - total amount (in bytes) of sent and not yet acknowledged data since the last time the socket connection identified by **<connId>** has been opened Note: not yet acknowledged data are available only for TCP connections;

#SI - Socket Info	SELINT 2
	the value **<ack_waiting>** is always 0 for UDP connections. Note: issuing **#SI<CR>** causes getting information about data traffic of all the sockets; the response format is: **#SI: <connId1>,<sent1>,<received1>,<buff_in1>,<ack_waiting1><CR><LF>** **…** **#SI: <connId6>,<sent6>,<received6>,<buff_in6>,<ack_waiting6>**
AT#SI=?	Test command reports the range for parameter **<connId>**.

Example	`AT#SI`
	
	`#SI: 1,123,400,10,50`
	`#SI: 2,0,100,0,0`
	`#SI: 3,589,100,10,100`
	`#SI: 4,0,0,0,0`
	`#SI: 5,0,0,0,0`
	`#SI: 6,0,98,60,0`
	
	`OK`
	
	`Sockets 1,2,3,6 are opened with some data traffic.`
	`For example socket 1 has 123 bytes sent, 400 bytes received,`
	`10 byte waiting to be read and 50 bytes waiting to be`
	`acknowledged from the remote side.`
	
	`AT#SI=1`
	
	`#SI: 1,123,400,10,50`
	
	`OK`
	
	`We have information only about socket number 1`

3.5.7.3.3 Context Activation - #SGACT

#SGACT - Context Activation	SELINT 2
AT#SGACT=<cid>,<stat>[,<userId>,<pwd>]	Execution command is used to activate or deactivate either the GSM context or the specified PDP context. Parameters: **<cid>** - PDP context identifier 0 - specifies the GSM context 1..5 - numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition **<stat>** 0 - deactivate the context 1 - activate the context

#SGACT - Context Activation	SELINT 2
	<userId> - string type, used only if the context requires it **<pwd>** - string type, used only if the context requires it Note: context activation/deactivation returns **ERROR** if there is not any socket associated to it (see **AT#SCFG**). Note: after the GSM context has been activated, you can use either Multisocket, or FTP or Email AT commands to send/receive TCP/IP packets via GSM. Note: to deactivate the GSM context, **AT#SGACT=0,0** has to be issued on the same serial port used when the context was activated. Note: GSM context activation is affected by **AT+CBST** command. In particular, GSM context activation is just allowed with “non transparent” data calls. Note: activating a GSM context while a PDP context is already activated causes the PDP context to be suspended. Note: if GSM context is active, it is not allowed any PDP context activation.
AT#SGACT?	Returns the state of all the contexts that have been defined through the commands **+CGDCONT** or **#GSMCONT** **#SGACT: <cid1>,<Stat1><CR><LF>** **…** **#SGACT: <cid5>,<Stat5>** where: **<cid*n*>** - as **<cid>** before **<stat*n*>** - context status 0 - context deactivated 1 - context activated
AT#SGACT=?	Test command reports the range for the parameters **<cid>** and **<stat>**
Note	It is strongly recommended to use the same command (e.g. **#SGACT**) to activate the context, deactivate it and interrogate about its status.

3.5.7.3.4 Socket Shutdown - #SH

#SH - Socket Shutdown	SELINT 2
AT#SH=<connId>	This command is used to close a socket. Parameter: **<connId>** - socket connection identifier 1..6
AT#SH=?	Test command reports the range for parameter **<connId>**.

3.5.7.3.5 Socket Configuration - #SCFG

#SCFG - Socket Configuration	SELINT 2
AT#SCFG=<connId>,<cid>,<pktSz>,<maxTo>,<connTo>,<txTo>	Set command sets the socket configuration parameters. Parameters: **<connId>** - socket connection identifier 1..6 **<cid>** - PDP context identifier 0 - specifies the GSM context 1..5 - numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition **<pktSz>** - packet size to be used by the TCP/UDP/IP stack for data sending. 0 - automatically chosen by the device. 1..1500 - packet size in bytes. **<maxTo>** - exchange timeout (or socket inactivity timeout); if there's no data exchange within this timeout period the connection is closed. 0 - no timeout 1..65535 - timeout value in seconds (default 90 s.) **<connTo>** - connection timeout; if we can't establish a connection to the remote within this timeout period, an error is raised. 10..1200 - timeout value in hundreds of milliseconds (default 600) **<txTo>** - data sending timeout; after this period data are sent also if they're less than max packet size. 0 - no timeout 1..255 - timeout value in hundreds of milliseconds (default 50) Note: these values are automatically saved in NVM.
AT#SCFG?	Read command returns the current socket configuration parameters values for all the six sockets, in the format: **#SCFG: <connId1>,<cid1>,<pktsz1>,<maxTo1>,<connTo1>,<txTo1>** **<CR><LF>** **. . .** **#SCFG: <connId6>,<cid6>,<pktsz6>,<maxTo6>,<connTo6>,<txTo6>** **<CR><LF>**
AT#SCFG=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for all the subparameters.

Example	`at#scfg?`
	`#SCFG: 1,1,300,90,600,50`
	`#SCFG: 2,2,300,90,600,50`
	`#SCFG: 3,2,250,90,600,50`
	`#SCFG: 4,1,300,90,600,50`
	`#SCFG: 5,1,300,90,600,50`

#SCFG - Socket Configuration	SELINT 2
	#SCFG: 6,1,300,90,600,50 OK

3.5.7.3.6 Socket Configuration Extended - #SCFGEXT

#SCFGEXT - Socket Configuration Extended	SELINT 2
AT#SCFGEXT= <connId>, <srMode>, <dataMode>, <keepalive> [,<unused_A> [,<unused_B>]]	Set command sets the socket configuration extended parameters. Parameters: **<connId>** - socket connection identifier 1..6 **<srMode>** - **SRing** URC mode 0 - normal mode (default): **SRING : <connId>** where: **<connId>** - socket connection identifier, as before 1 - data amount mode: **SRING : <connId>,<recData>** where: **<connId>** - as before **<recData>** - amount of data received on the socket connection 2 - data view mode: **SRING : <connId>,<recData>,<data>** where: **<connId>** - **<recData>** - as before **<data>** - received data; the presentation format depens on the subparameter **<dataMode>** value **<dataMode>** - "data view mode" presentation format 0 - data represented as text (default) 1 - data represented as sequence of hexadecimal numbers (from 00 to FF) **<keepalive> - TCP keepalive** timer timeout 0 - **TCP keepalive** timer is deactivated (default) 1..240 - **TCP keepalive** timer timeout in minutes **<unused_A> -** currently not used 0 - reserved for future use **<unused_B> -** currently not used 0 - reserved for future use Note: <**keepalive>** has effect only on TCP connections. Note: these values are automatically saved in NVM.
AT#SCFGEXT?	Read command returns the current socket extended configuration parameters values for all the six sockets, in the format: **#SCFGEXT: <connId1>,<srMode1>,<dataMode1>,<keepalive1>,**

#SCFGEXT - Socket Configuration Extended	SELINT 2
	<unused_A1>,<unused_B1><CR><LF> **...** **#SCFGEXT: <connId6>,<srMode6>,<dataMode6>,<keepalive6>** **<unused_A6>,<unused_B6>**
AT#SCFGEXT=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for all the subparameters.

Example	`Socket 1 set with data view sring, text data mode and a keepalive time of 30 minutes.`
	
	`Socket 3 set with data amount sring, hex data mode and no keepalive.`
	
	`at#scfgext?`
	`#SCFGEXT: 1,2,0,30,0,0`
	`#SCFGEXT: 2,0,0,0,0,0`
	`#SCFGEXT: 3,1,1,0,0,0`
	`#SCFGEXT: 4,0,0,0,0,0`
	`#SCFGEXT: 5,0,0,0,0,0`
	`#SCFGEXT: 6,0,0,0,0,0`
	`OK`

3.5.7.3.7 Socket Dial - #SD

#SD - Socket Dial	SELINT 2
AT#SD=<connId>, **<txProt>,<rPort>,** **<IPaddr>** **[,<closureType>** **[,<lPort>** **[,<connMode>]]]**	Execution command opens a remote connection via socket. Parameters: **<connId>** - socket connection identifier 1..6 **<txProt>** - transmission protocol 0 - TCP 1 - UDP **<rPort>** - remote host port to contact 0..65535 **<IPaddr>** - address of the remote host, string type. This parameter can be either: - any valid IP address in the format: “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx” - any host name to be solved with a DNS query **<closureType>** - socket closure behaviour for TCP 0 - local host closes immediately when remote host has closed (default) 255 - local host closes after an escape sequence (**+++**) **<lPort>** - UDP connections local port 0..65535 **<connMode>** - Connection mode 0 - online mode connection (default) 1 - command mode connection

#SD - Socket Dial	SELINT 2
	Note: **<closureType>** parameter is valid for TCP connections only and has no effect (if used) for UDP connections. Note: **<lPort>** parameter is valid for UDP connections only and has no effect (if used) for TCP connections. Note: if we set **<connMode>** to **online mode connection** and the command is successful we enter in **online data mode** and we see the intermediate result code **CONNECT**. After the **CONNECT** we can suspend the direct interface to the socket connection (nb the socket stays open) using the escape sequence (**+++**): the module moves back to **command mode** and we receive the final result code **OK** after the suspension. After such a suspension, it's possible to resume it in every moment (unless the socket inactivity timer timeouts, see **#SCFG**) by using the **#SO** command with the corresponding **<connId>**. Note: if we set **<connMode>** to **command mode connection** and the command is successful, the socket is opened and we remain in **command mode** and we see the result code **OK**. Note: if there are input data arrived through a connected socket and not yet read because the module entered **command mode** before reading them (after an escape sequence or after **#SD** has been issued with **<connMode>** set to **command mode connection)**, these data are buffered and we receive the **SRING** URC (**SRING** presentation format depends on the last **#SCFGEXT** setting); it's possible to read these data afterwards issuing **#SRECV**. Under the same hypotheses it's possible to send data while in **command mode** issuing **#SSEND**
AT#SD=?	Test command reports the range of values for all the parameters.
Example	*Open socket 1 in online mode* AT#SD=1,0,80,"www.google.com",0,0,0 CONNECT … *Open socket 1 in command mode* AT#SD=1,0,80,"www.google.com",0,0,1 OK

3.5.7.3.8 Socket Restore - #SO

#SO - Socket Restore	SELINT 2
AT#SO=<connId>	Execution command resumes the direct interface to a socket connection which has been suspended by the escape sequence. Parameter: **<connId>** - socket connection identifier

#SO - Socket Restore		SELINT 2
	1..6	
AT#SO=?	Test command reports the range of values for **<connId>** parameter.	

3.5.7.3.9 Socket Listen - #SL

#SL - Socket Listen	SELINT 2
AT#SL=<connId>, <listenState>, <listenPort> [,<closure type>]	This command opens/closes a socket listening for an incoming connection on a specified port. Parameters: **<connId>** - socket connection identifier 1..6 **<listenState>** - 0 - closes socket listening 1 - starts socket listening **<listenPort>** - local listening port 0..65535 **<closure type>** - socket closure behaviour for TCP 0 - local host closes immediately when remote host has closed (default) 255 - local host closes after an escape sequence (**+++**) or after an abortive disconnect from remote. Note: if successful, commands returns a final result code **OK**. Then, when there's an incoming connection on the local port and if the sender is not filtered by internal firewall (see **#FRWL**), an URC is received: **SRING : <connId>** Note: the command **#SCFGEXT** doesn't influence the presentation format of the URC **SRING** Afterwards we can use **#SA** to accept the connection or **#SH** to refuse it. If the socket is closed by the network the following URC is received: **#SL: ABORTED**
AT#SL?	Read command returns all the actual listening sockets.
AT#SL=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for all the subparameters.
Example	*Next command opens a socket listening on port 3500* AT#SL=1,1,3500 OK

3.5.7.3.10 Socket Accept - #SA

#SA - Socket Accept	SELINT 2
AT#SA=<connId> [,<connMode>]	Execution command accepts an incoming socket connection after an URC **SRING: <connId>** Parameter: **<connId>** - socket connection identifier 1..6 **<connMode>** - Connection mode, as for command **#SD**. 0 - online mode connection (default) 1 - command mode connection Note: the **SRING** URC has to be a consequence of a **#SL** issue.
AT#SA=?	Test command reports the range of values for all the parameters.

3.5.7.3.11 Receive Data In Command Mode - #SRECV

#SRECV - Receive Data In Command Mode	SELINT 2
AT#SRECV= <connId>, <maxByte>	Execution command permits the user to read data arrived through a connected socket, but buffered and not yet read because the module entered **command mode** before reading them; the module is notified of these data by a **SRING** URC, whose presentation format depends on the last **#SCFGEXT** setting. Parameters: **<connId>** - socket connection identifier 1..6 **<maxByte>** - max number of bytes to read 1..1500 Note: issuing **#SRECV** when there's no buffered data raises an error.
Example	*SRING URC (<srMode> be 0, <dataMode> be 0) telling data have just come through connected socket identified by <connId>=1 and are now buffered* SRING: 1 *Read in text format the buffered data* AT#SRECV=1,15 #SRECV: 1,15 stringa di test OK *SRING URC (<srMode> be 1, <dataMode> be 1) telling 15 bytes data have just come through connected socket identified by <connId>=2 and are now buffered* SRING: 2,15

#SRECV - Receive Data In Command Mode	SELINT 2
	Read in hexadecimal format the buffered data AT#SRECV=2,15 #SRECV: 2,15 737472696e67612064692074657374 OK *SRING URC (<srMode> be 2, <dataMode> be 0) displaying (in text format) 15 bytes data that have just come through connected socket identified by <connId>=3; it's no necessary to issue #SRECV to read the data; no data remain in the buffer after this URC* SRING: 3,15, stringa di test

3.5.7.3.12 Send Data In Command Mode - #SSEND

#SSEND - Send Data In Command Mode	SELINT 2
AT#SSEND= <connId>	Execution command permits, while the module is in **command mode,** to send data through a connected socket. Parameters: **<connId>** - socket connection identifier 1..6 The device responds to the command with the prompt '**>**' and waits for the data to send. To complete the operation send **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex); to exit without writing the message send **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex). If data are successfully sent, then the response is **OK**. If data sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported Note: the maximum number of bytes to send is 1024; trying to send more data will cause the surplus to be discarded and lost. Note: it's possible to use **#SSEND** only if the connection was opened by **#SD**, else the ME is raising an error.
Example	*Send data through socket number 2* AT#SSEND=2 >Test<CTRL-Z> OK

3.5.7.4 FTP AT Commands

3.5.7.4.1 FTP Time-Out - #FTPTO

#FTPTO - FTP Time-Out	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#FTPTO[=<tout>]	Set command sets the time-out used when opening either the FTP control channel or the FTP traffic channel. Parameter: **<tout>** - time-out in 100 ms units 100..5000 - hundreds of ms (factory default is 100) Note: The parameter is not saved in NVM. Note: if parameter **<tout>** is omitted the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT#FTPTO?	Read command returns the current FTP operations time-out, in the format: **#FTPTO: <tout>**
AT#FTPTO=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for parameter **<tout>**

#FTPTO - FTP Time-Out	SELINT 2
AT#FTPTO=[<tout>]	Set command sets the time-out used when opening either the FTP control channel or the FTP traffic channel. Parameter: **<tout>** - time-out in 100 ms units 100..5000 - hundreds of ms (factory default is 100) Note: The parameter is not saved in NVM.
AT#FTPTO?	Read command returns the current FTP operations time-out, in the format: **#FTPTO: <tout>**
AT#FTPTO=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for parameter **<tout>**

3.5.7.4.2 FTP Open - #FTPOPEN

#FTPOPEN - FTP Open	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#FTPOPEN=<server:port>,<username>,<password>,<mode>	Execution command opens an FTP connection toward the FTP server. Parameters: **<server:port>** - string type, address and port of FTP server (factory default port 21). **<username>** - string type, authentication user identification string for FTP. **<password>** - string type, authentication password for FTP. **<mode>** 0 - active mode (default)

#FTPOPEN - FTP Open	SELINT 0 / 1
	1 - passive mode Note: Before opening an FTP connection the GPRS context must have been activated by **AT#GPRS=1**

#FTPOPEN - FTP Open	SELINT 2
AT#FTPOPEN= [<server:port>, <username>, <password>, <mode>]	Execution command opens an FTP connection toward the FTP server. Parameters: **<server:port>** - string type, address and port of FTP server (factory default port 21). **<username>** - string type, authentication user identification string for FTP. **<password>** - string type, authentication password for FTP. **<mode>** 0 - active mode (factory default) 1 - passive mode Note: Before opening an FTP connection either the GSM context must have been activated by **AT#SGACT=0,1** or the PDP context #1 must have been activated by **AT#SGACT=1,1** or by **AT#GPRS=1**
AT#FTPOPEN=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.4.3 FTP Close - #FTPCLOSE

#FTPCLOSE - FTP Close	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#FTPCLOSE	Execution command closes an FTP connection.
AT#FTPCLOSE?	Read command behavior is the same as Execution command.

#FTPCLOSE - FTP Close	SELINT 2
AT#FTPCLOSE	Execution command closes an FTP connection.
AT#FTPCLOSE=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.4.4 FTP Put - #FTPPUT

#FTPPUT - FTP Put	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#FTPPUT= <filename>	Execution command, issued during an FTP connection, opens a data connection, in order to transfer a file to the server. If the data connection succeeds, a file with name **<filename>** and initial size 0 is created on the FTP server, a **CONNECT** indication is sent and it's possible to transfer the file; otherwise a **NO CARRIER** indication is sent. Parameter: **<filename>** - string type, name of the file to create on FTP server.

#FTPPUT - FTP Put	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: use the escape sequence **+++** to close the data connection. Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned if no FTP connection has been opened yet.

#FTPPUT - FTP Put	SELINT 2
AT#FTPPUT=[<filename>]	Execution command, issued during an FTP connection, opens a data connection and starts sending **<filename>** file to the FTP server. If the data connection succeeds, a **CONNECT** indication is sent, otherwise a **NO CARRIER** indication is sent. Parameter: **<filename>** - string type, name of the file. Note: use the escape sequence **+++** to close the data connection. Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned if no FTP connection has been opened yet.
AT#FTPPUT=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.4.5 FTP Get - #FTPGET

#FTPGET - FTP Get	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#FTPGET=<filename>	Execution command, issued during an FTP connection, opens a data connection and starts getting a file from the FTP server. If the data connection succeeds a **CONNECT** indication is sent, otherwise a **NO CARRIER** indication is sent. The file is received on the serial port. Parameter: **<filename>** - file name, string type. Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned in case no FTP connection has been opened yet. Note: Command closure should always be handled by application. In order to avoid download stall situations a timeout should be implemented by the application.

#FTPGET - FTP Get	SELINT 2
AT#FTPGET=[<filename>]	Execution command, issued during an FTP connection, opens a data connection and starts getting a file from the FTP server. If the data connection succeeds a **CONNECT** indication is sent, otherwise a **NO CARRIER** indication is sent.

#FTPGET - FTP Get	SELINT 2
	The file is received on the serial port. Parameter: **<filename>** - file name, string type. Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned in case no FTP connection has been opened yet. Note: Command closure should always be handled by application. In order to avoid download stall situations a timeout should be implemented by the application.
AT#FTPGET=?	Test command returns the OK result code.

3.5.7.4.6 FTP Type - #FTPTYPE

#FTPTYPE - FTP Type	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#FTPTYPE[=<type>]	Set command, issued during an FTP connection, sets the file transfer type. Parameter: **<type>** - file transfer type: 0 - binary 1 - ascii Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned if no FTP connection has been opened yet. Note: If the parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same of Read command.
#FTPTYPE?	Read command returns the current file transfer type, in the format: **#FTPTYPE: <type>**
#FTPTYPE=?	Test command returns the range of available values for parameter **<type>**: **#FTPTYPE: (0,1)**

#FTPTYPE - FTP Type	SELINT 2
AT#FTPTYPE=[<type>]	Set command, issued during an FTP connection, sets the file transfer type. Parameter: **<type>** - file transfer type: 0 - binary 1 - ascii Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned if no FTP connection has been opened yet.
#FTPTYPE?	Read command returns the current file transfer type, in the format:

#FTPTYPE - FTP Type	SELINT 2
	#FTPTYPE: <type>
#FTPTYPE=?	Test command returns the range of available values for parameter **<type>**: **#FTPTYPE: (0,1)**

3.5.7.4.7 FTP Read Message - #FTPMSG

#FTPMSG - FTP Read Message	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#FTPMSG	Execution command returns the last response from the server.
AT#FTPMSG?	Read command behaviour is the same as Execution command.

#FTPMSG - FTP Read Message	SELINT 2
AT#FTPMSG	Execution command returns the last response from the server.
AT#FTPMSG=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.4.8 FTP Delete - #FTPDELE

#FTPDELE - FTP Delete	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#FTPDELE= <filename>	Execution command, issued during an FTP connection, deletes a file from the remote working directory. Parameter: **<filename>** - string type, it's the name of the file to delete. Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned if no FTP connection has been opened yet.

#FTPDELE - FTP Delete	SELINT 2
AT#FTPDELE= [<filename>]	Execution command, issued during an FTP connection, deletes a file from the remote working directory. Parameter: **<filename>** - string type, it's the name of the file to delete. Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned if no FTP connection has been opened yet.
AT#FTPDELE=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.4.9 FTP Print Working Directory - #FTPPWD

#FTPPWD - FTP Print Working Directory	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#FTPPWD	Execution command, issued during an FTP connection, shows the current working directory on FTP server.

#FTPPWD - FTP Print Working Directory	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned if no FTP connection has been opened yet.

#FTPPWD - FTP Print Working Directory	SELINT 2
AT#FTPPWD	Execution command, issued during an FTP connection, shows the current working directory on FTP server. Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned if no FTP connection has been opened yet.
AT#FTPPWD=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.4.10 FTP Change Working Directory - #FTPCWD

#FTPCWD - FTP Change Working Directory	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#FTPCWD= <dirname>	Execution command, issued during an FTP connection, changes the working directory on FTP server. Parameter: **<dirname>** - string type, it's the name of the new working directory. Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned if no FTP connection has been opened yet.

#FTPCWD - FTP Change Working Directory	SELINT 2
AT#FTPCWD= [<dirname>]	Execution command, issued during an FTP connection, changes the working directory on FTP server. Parameter: **<dirname>** - string type, it's the name of the new working directory. Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned if no FTP connection has been opened yet.
AT#FTPCWD=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.4.11 FTP List - #FTPLIST

#FTPLIST - FTP List	SELINT 0 / 1

#FTPLIST - FTP List	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#FTPLIST[= <name>]	Execution command, issued during an FTP connection, opens a data connection and starts getting from the server the list of contents of the specified directory or the properties of the specified file. Parameter: **<name>** - string type, it's the name of the directory or file. Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned if no FTP connection has been opened yet. Note: issuing **AT#FTPLIST<CR>** opens a data connection and starts getting from the server the list of contents of the working directory.

#FTPLIST - FTP List	SELINT 2
AT#FTPLIST[= [<name>]]	Execution command, issued during an FTP connection, opens a data connection and starts getting from the server the list of contents of the specified directory or the properties of the specified file. Parameter: **<name>** - string type, it's the name of the directory or file. Note: The command causes an **ERROR** result code to be returned if no FTP connection has been opened yet. Note: issuing **AT#FTPLIST<CR>** opens a data connection and starts getting from the server the list of contents of the working directory.
AT#FTPLIST=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.5 Enhanced Easy GPRS® Extension AT Commands

3.5.7.5.1 Authentication User ID - #USERID

#USERID - Authentication User ID	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#USERID [=<user>]	Set command sets the user identification string to be used during the authentication step. Parameter: **<user>** - string type, it's the authentication User Id; the max length for this value is the output of Test command, **AT#USERID=?** (factory default is the empty string ""). Note: If parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same of Read command.
AT#USERID?	Read command reports the current user identification string, in the format:

#USERID - Authentication User ID	SELINT 0 / 1
	#USERID: <user>.
AT#USERID=?	Test command returns the maximum allowed length of the string parameter **<user>**.

Example	`AT#USERID="myName"`
	`OK`
	`AT#USERID?`
	`#USERID: "myName"`
	
	`OK`

#USERID - Authentication User ID	SELINT 2
AT#USERID= [<user>]	Set command sets the user identification string to be used during the authentication step. Parameter: **<user>** - string type, it's the authentication User Id; the max length for this value is the output of Test command, **AT#USERID=?** (factory default is the empty string “”). Note: this command is not allowed for sockets associated to a GSM context (see **#SCFG**).
AT#USERID?	Read command reports the current user identification string, in the format: **#USERID: <user>**
AT#USERID=?	Test command returns the maximum allowed length of the string parameter **<user>**.

Example	`AT#USERID="myName"`
	`OK`
	`AT#USERID?`
	`#USERID: "myName"`
	
	`OK`

3.5.7.5.2 Authentication Password - #PASSW

#PASSW - Authentication Password	SELINT 0/1
AT#PASSW= <pwd>	Set command sets the user password string to be used during the authentication step. Parameter: **<pwd>** - string type, it's the authentication password; the max length for this value is the output of Test command, **AT#PASSW=?** (factory default is the empty string “”).
AT#PASSW=?	Test command returns the maximum allowed length of the string parameter **<pwd>**.
Example	`AT#PASSW="myPassword"`

#PASSW - Authentication Password	SELINT 0/1
	OK

#PASSW - Authentication Password	SELINT 2
AT#PASSW=[<pwd>]	Set command sets the user password string to be used during the authentication step. Parameter: **<pwd>** - string type, it's the authentication password; the max length for this value is the output of Test command, **AT#PASSW=?** (factory default is the empty string “”). Note: this command is not allowed for sockets associated to a GSM context (see **#SCFG**).
AT#PASSW=?	Test command returns the maximum allowed length of the string parameter **<pwd>**.
Example	AT#PASSW="myPassword" OK

3.5.7.5.3 Packet Size - #PKTSZ

#PKTSZ - Packet Size	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#PKTSZ[=[<size>]]	Set command sets the default packet size to be used by the TCP/UDP/IP stack for data sending. Parameter: **<size>** - packet size in bytes 0 - automatically chosen by the device 1..512 - packet size in bytes (factory default is 300) Note: issuing **AT#PKTSZ<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#PKTSZ=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#PKTSZ=0<CR>**.
AT#PKTSZ?	Read command reports the current packet size value. Note: after issuing command **AT#PKTSZ=0**, the Read command reports the value automatically chosen by the device.
AT#PKTSZ=?	Test command returns the allowed values for the parameter **<size>**.
Example	AT#PKTSZ=100 OK AT#PKTSZ? #PKTSZ: 100 OK AT#PKTSZ=0 OK AT#PKTSZ?

#PKTSZ - Packet Size	SELINT 0 / 1
	#PKTSZ: 300 ->*value automatically chosen by device* OK

#PKTSZ - Packet Size	SELINT 2
AT#PKTSZ=[<size>]	Set command sets the default packet size to be used by the TCP/UDP/IP stack for data sending. Parameter: **<size>** - packet size in bytes 0 - automatically chosen by the device 1..1500 - packet size in bytes (factory default is 300) Note: this command is not allowed for sockets associated to a GSM context (see **#SCFG**).
AT#PKTSZ?	Read command reports the current packet size value. Note: after issuing command **AT#PKTSZ=0**, the Read command reports the value automatically chosen by the device.
AT#PKTSZ=?	Test command returns the allowed values for the parameter **<size>**.
Example	AT#PKTSZ=100 OK AT#PKTSZ? #PKTSZ: 100 OK AT#PKTSZ=0 OK AT#PKTSZ? #PKTSZ: 300 ->*value automatically chosen by device* OK

3.5.7.5.4 Data Sending Time-Out - #DSTO

#DSTO - Data Sending Time-Out	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#DSTO[=[<tout>]]	Set command sets the maximum time that the module awaits before sending anyway a packet whose size is less than the default one. Parameter: **<tout>** - packet sending time-out in 100ms units (factory default is 50) 0 - no time-out, wait forever for packets to be completed before send. 1..255 hundreds of ms Note: In order to avoid low performance issues, it is suggested to set the data sending time-out to a value greater than 5.

#DSTO - Data Sending Time-Out	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: this time-out applies to data whose size is less than packet size and whose sending would have been delayed for an undefined time until new data to be sent had been received and full packet size reached. Note: issuing **AT#DSTO<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#DSTO=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#DSTO=0<CR>**.
AT#DSTO?	Read command reports the current data sending time-out value.
AT#DSTO=?	Test command returns the allowed values for the parameter **<tout>**.

Example	`AT#DSTO=10  ->1 sec. time-out`
	`OK`
	`AT#DSTO?`
	`#DSTO: 10`
	
	`OK`

#DSTO -Data Sending Time-Out	SELINT 2
AT#DSTO= **[<tout>]**	Set command sets the maximum time that the module awaits before sending anyway a packet whose size is less than the default one. Parameter: **<tout>** - packet sending time-out in 100ms units (factory default is 50) 0 - no time-out, wait forever for packets to be completed before send. 1..255 hundreds of ms Note: In order to avoid low performance issues, it is suggested to set the data sending time-out to a value greater than 5. Note: this time-out applies to data whose size is less than packet size and whose sending would have been delayed for an undefined time until new data to be sent had been received and full packet size reached. Note: this command is not allowed for sockets associated to a GSM context (see **#SCFG**).
AT#DSTO?	Read command reports the current data sending time-out value.
AT#DSTO=?	Test command returns the allowed values for the parameter **<tout>**.

Example	`AT#DSTO=10  ->1 sec. time-out`
	`OK`
	`AT#DSTO?`
	`#DSTO: 10`
	
	`OK`

3.5.7.5.5 Socket Inactivity Time-Out - #SKTTO

#SKTTO - Socket Inactivity Time-Out	SELINT 0 / 1

#SKTTO - Socket Inactivity Time-Out	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SKTTO[=[<tout>]]	Set command sets the maximum time with no data exchanging on the socket that the module awaits before closing the socket and deactivating the GPRS context. Parameter: **<tout>** - socket inactivity time-out in seconds units 0 - no time-out. 1..65535 - time-out in sec. units (factory default is 90). Note: this time-out applies when no data is exchanged through the socket for a long time and therefore the socket connection has to be automatically closed; the GPRS context is deactivated only if it has been activated issuing **#SKTOP**; if it has been activated issuing **#SKTD**, now it stays activated. Note: issuing **AT#SKTTO<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT+#SKTTO=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT+#SKTTO=0<CR>**.
AT#SKTTO?	Read command reports the current socket inactivity time-out value.
AT#SKTTO=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameter **<tout>**.

Example	`AT#SKTTO=30  ->(30 sec. time-out)`
	`OK`
	`AT#SKTTO?`
	`#SKTTO: 30`
	
	`OK`

#SKTTO - Socket Inactivity Time-Out	SELINT 2
AT#SKTTO=[<tout>]	Set command sets the maximum time with no data exchanging on the socket that the module awaits before closing the socket and deactivating the GPRS context. Parameter: **<tout>** - socket inactivity time-out in seconds units 0 - no time-out. 1..65535 - time-out in sec. units (factory default is 90). Note: this time-out applies when no data is exchanged in the socket for a long time and therefore the socket connection has to be automatically closed; the GPRS context is deactivated only if it has been activated issuing **#SKTOP**; if it has been activated issuing **#SKTD**, now it stays activated. Note: this command is not allowed for sockets associated to a GSM context (see **#SCFG**).
AT#SKTTO?	Read command reports the current socket inactivity time-out value.
AT#SKTTO=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameter **<tout>**.
Example	`AT#SKTTO=30  ->(30 sec. time-out)`

#SKTTO - Socket Inactivity Time-Out	SELINT 2
	OK AT#SKTTO? #SKTTO: 30 OK

3.5.7.5.6 Socket Definition - #SKTSET

#SKTSET - Socket Definition	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SKTSET[= <socket type>, <remote port>, <remote addr>, [<closure type>], [<local port>]]	Set command sets the socket parameters values. Parameters: **<socket type>** - socket protocol type 0 - TCP (factory default) 1 - UDP **<remote port>** - remote host port to be opened 0..65535 - port number (factory default is 3333) **<remote addr>** - address of the remote host, string type. This parameter can be either: - any valid IP address in the format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx - any host name to be solved with a DNS query in the format: **<host name>** (factory default is the empty string “”) **<closure type>** - socket closure behaviour for TCP 0 - local host closes immediately when remote host has closed (default) 255 - local host closes after an escape sequence (**+++**) or after an abortive disconnect from remote. **<local port>** - local host port to be used on UDP socket 0..65535 - port number Note: **<closure type>** parameter is valid only for TCP socket type, for UDP sockets shall be left unused. Note: **<local port>** parameter is valid only for UDP socket type, for TCP sockets shall be left unused. Note: The resolution of the host name is done when opening the socket, therefore if an invalid host name is given to the **#SKTSET** command, then error message will be issued. Note: the DNS Query to be successful requests that: - the GPRS context 1 is correctly set with **+CGDCONT** - the authentication parameters are set (**#USERID**, **#PASSW**) - the GPRS coverage is enough to permit a connection. Note: If all parameters are omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.

#SKTSET - Socket Definition	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SKTSET?	Read command reports the socket parameters values, in the format: **AT#SKTSET: <socket type>,<remote port>,<remote addr>, <closure type>,<local port>**
AT#SKTSET=?	Test command returns the allowed values for the parameters.
Example	AT#SKTSET=0,1024,"123.255.020.001" OK AT#SKTSET=0,1024,"www.telit.net" OK
Note	Issuing command **#QDNS** will overwrite **<remote addr>** setting.

#SKTSET - Socket Definition	SELINT 2
AT#SKTSET= [<socket type>, <remote port>, <remote addr>, [<closure type>], [<local port>]]	Set command sets the socket parameters values. Parameters: **<socket type>** - socket protocol type 0 - TCP (factory default) 1 - UDP **<remote port>** - remote host port to be opened 0..65535 - port number (factory default is 3333) **<remote addr>** - address of the remote host, string type. This parameter can be either: - any valid IP address in the format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx - any host name to be solved with a DNS query in the format: **<host name>** (factory default is the empty string “”) **<closure type>** - socket closure behaviour for TCP 0 - local host closes immediately when remote host has closed (default) 255 - local host closes after an escape sequence (**+++**) or after an abortive disconnect from remote. **<local port>** - local host port to be used on UDP socket 0..65535 - port number Note: **<closure type>** parameter is valid only for TCP socket type, for UDP sockets shall be left unused. Note: **<local port>** parameter is valid only for UDP socket type, for TCP sockets shall be left unused. Note: The resolution of the host name is done when opening the socket, therefore if an invalid host name is given to the **#SKTSET** command, then an error message will be issued. Note: the DNS Query to be successful requests that: - the GPRS context 1 is correctly set with **+CGDCONT** - the authentication parameters are set (**#USERID**, **#PASSW**) - the GPRS coverage is enough to permit a connection.

#SKTSET - Socket Definition	SELINT 2
	Note: this command is not allowed for sockets associated to a GSM context (see **#SCFG**).
AT#SKTSET?	Read command reports the socket parameters values, in the format: **AT#SKTSET: <socket type>,<remote port>,<remote addr>, <closure type>,<local port>**
AT#SKTSET=?	Test command returns the allowed values for the parameters.

Example	`AT#SKTSET=0,1024,"123.255.020.001"`
	`OK`
	`AT#SKTSET=0,1024,"www.telit.net"`
	`OK`

Note	Issuing command **#QDNS** will overwrite **<remote addr>** setting.

3.5.7.5.7 Socket Open - #SKTOP

#SKTOP - Socket Open	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SKTOP	Execution command activates the context number 1, proceeds with the authentication with the user ID and password previously set by **#USERID** and **#PASSW** commands, and opens a socket connection with the host specified in the **#SKTSET** command. Eventually, before opening the socket connection, it issues automatically a DNS query to solve the IP address of the host name. If the connection succeeds a **CONNECT** indication is sent, otherwise a **NO CARRIER** indication is sent.
AT#SKTOP?	Read command behaviour is the same as Execution command.

Example	`AT#SKTOP`
	`..GPRS context activation, authentication and socket open..`
	`CONNECT`

#SKTOP - Socket Open	SELINT 2
AT#SKTOP	Execution command activates the context number 1, proceeds with the authentication with the user ID and password previously set by **#USERID** and **#PASSW** commands, and opens a socket connection with the host specified in the **#SKTSET** command. Eventually, before opening the socket connection, it issues automatically a DNS query to solve the IP address of the host name. If the connection succeeds a **CONNECT** indication is sent, otherwise a **NO CARRIER** indication is sent. Note: this command is not allowed for sockets associated to a GSM context (see **#SCFG**).
AT#SKTOP=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
Example	`AT#SKTOP`

#SKTOP - Socket Open	SELINT 2
	..GPRS context activation, authentication and socket open.. CONNECT
Note	This command is obsolete. It's suggested to use the couple **#SGACT** and **#SO** instead of it.

3.5.7.5.8 Query DNS - #QDNS

#QDNS - Query DNS	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#QDNS= <host name>	Execution command executes a DNS query to solve the host name into an IP address. Parameter: **<host name>** - host name, string type. If the DNS query is successful then the IP address will be reported in the result code, as follows: **#QDNS: <host name>,<IP address>** where **<host name>** - string type **<IP address>** - string type, in the format **"xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"** Note: the command has to activate the GPRS context if it was not previously activated. In this case the context is deactivated after the DNS query.
Note	This command requires that the authentication parameters are correctly set and that the GPRS network is present.
Note	Issuing command **#QDNS** will overwrite **<remote addr>** setting for command **#SKTSET**.

#QDNS - Query DNS	SELINT 2
AT#QDNS= [<host name>]	Execution command executes a DNS query to solve the host name into an IP address. Parameter: **<host name>** - host name, string type. If the DNS query is successful then the IP address will be reported in the result code, as follows: **#QDNS: <host name>,<IP address>** where **<host name>** - string type

#QDNS - Query DNS	SELINT 2
	<IP address> - string type, in the format **"xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"** Note: the command has to activate the GPRS context if it was not previously activated. In this case the context is deactivated after the DNS query. It also works with GSM context, but the GSM context has to be activated before.
AT#QDNS=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
Note	This command requires that the authentication parameters are correctly set and that the GPRS network is present (or GSM, if GSM context is used).
Note	Issuing command **#QDNS** will overwrite **<remote addr>** setting for command **#SKTSET**.

3.5.7.5.9 DNS Response Caching - #CACHEDNS

#CACHEDNS – DNS Response Caching	SELINT 2
AT#CACHEDNS= [<mode>]	Set command enables caching a mapping of domain names to IP addresses, as does a resolver library. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - caching disabled; it cleans the cache too 1 - caching enabled Note: the validity period of each cached entry (i.e. how long a DNS response remains valid) is determined by a value called the **Time To Live** (**TTL**), set by the administrator of the DNS server handing out the response. Note: it is recommended to clean the cache, if command **+CCLK** has been issued while the DNS Response Caching was enabled.
AT#CACHEDNS?	Read command reports whether the DNS Response Caching is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#CACHEDNS: <mode>**
AT#CACHEDNS=?	Test command returns the currently cached mapping along with the range of available values for parameter **<mode>**, in the format: **#CACHEDNS: [<hostn*1*>,<IPaddr*1*>,[…,[<hostn*n*>,<IPaddr*n*>,]]](0,1)** where: **<hostn*n*>** - hostname, string type **<IPaddr*n*>** - IP address, string type, in the format **"xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"**

3.5.7.5.10 Manual DNS Selection - #DNS

#DNS – Manual DNS Selection	SELINT 2
AT#DNS=<cid>, <primary>, <secondary>	Set command allows to manually set primary and secondary DNS servers either for a PDP context defined by **+CGDCONT** or for a GSM context defined by **#GSMCONT** Parameters: **<cid>** - context identifier 0 - specifies the GSM context 1..5 - numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition **<primary>** - **manual primary DNS server**, string type, in the format **"xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"** used for the specified cid; we're using this value instead of the **primary DNS server** come from the network (default is "0.0.0.0") **<secondary>** - **manual secondary DNS server**, string type, in the format **"xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"** used for the specified cid; we're using this value instead of the **secondary DNS server** come from the network (default is "0.0.0.0"). Note: if **<primary> is "0.0.0.0.0"** and **<secondary> is not "0.0.0.0"**, then issuing **AT#DNS=…** raises an error. Note: if **<primary> is "0.0.0.0.0"** we're using the **primary DNS server** come from the network as consequence of a context activation. Note: if **<primary> is not "0.0.0.0"** and **<secondary> is "0.0.0.0"**, then we're using only the **manual primary DNS server.** Note: the context identified by **<cid>** has to be previously defined, elsewhere issuing **AT#DNS=…** raises an error. Note: the context identified by **<cid>** has to be not activated yet, elsewhere issuing **AT#DNS=…** raises an error.
AT#DNS?	Read command returns the manual DNS servers set either for every defined PDP context and for the single GSM context (only if defined), in the format: **[#DNS: <cid>,<primary>,<secondary>[<CR><LF>** **#DNS: <cid>,<primary>,<secondary>]]**
AT#DNS=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for the **<cid>** parameter.only, in the format: **#DNS: (0,5),,**

3.5.7.5.11 Socket TCP Connection Time-Out - #SKTCT

#SKTCT - Socket TCP Connection Time-Out	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SKTCT[=<tout>]	Set command sets the TCP connection time-out for the first **CONNECT** answer from the TCP peer to be received. Parameter: **<tout>** - TCP first **CONNECT** answer time-out in 100ms units 10..1200 - hundreds of ms (factory default value is 600). Note: this time-out applies only to the time that the TCP stack waits for the **CONNECT** answer to its connection request. Note: The time for activate the GPRS and resolving the name with the DNS query (if the peer was specified by name and not by address) is not counted in this time-out. Note: if parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT#SKTCT?	Read command reports the current TCP connection time-out.
AT#SKTCT=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameter **<tout>**.
Example	AT#SKTCT=600 OK *socket first connection answer time-out has been set to 60 s.*

#SKTCT - Socket TCP Connection Time-Out	SELINT 2
AT#SKTCT=[<tout>]	Set command sets the TCP connection time-out for the first **CONNECT** answer from the TCP peer to be received. Parameter: **<tout>** - TCP first **CONNECT** answer time-out in 100ms units 10..1200 - hundreds of ms (factory default value is 600). Note: this time-out applies only to the time that the TCP stack waits for the **CONNECT** answer to its connection request. Note: The time for activate the GPRS and resolving the name with the DNS query (if the peer was specified by name and not by address) is not counted in this time-out. Note: this command is not allowed for sockets associated to a GSM context (see **#SCFG**).
AT#SKTCT?	Read command reports the current TCP connection time-out.
AT#SKTCT=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameter **<tout>**.
Example	AT#SKTCT=600 OK *socket first connection answer time-out has been set to 60 s.*

3.5.7.5.12 Socket Parameters Save - #SKTSAV

#SKTSAV - Socket Parameters Save	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SKTSAV	Execution command stores the current socket parameters in the NVM of the device. The socket parameters to store are: - User ID - Password - Packet Size - Socket Inactivity Time-Out - Data Sending Time-Out - Socket Type (UDP/TCP) - Remote Port - Remote Address - TCP Connection Time-Out
Example	AT#SKTSAV OK *socket parameters have been saved in NVM*
Note	If some parameters are not previously specified then a default value will be stored.

#SKTSAV - Socket Parameters Save	SELINT 2
AT#SKTSAV	Execution command stores the current socket parameters in the NVM of the device. The socket parameters to store are: - User ID - Password - Packet Size - Socket Inactivity Time-Out - Data Sending Time-Out - Socket Type (UDP/TCP) - Remote Port - Remote Address - TCP Connection Time-Out Note: this command is not allowed for sockets associated to a GSM context (see **#SCFG**).
AT#SKTSAV=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
Example	AT#SKTSAV OK *socket parameters have been saved in NVM*
Note	If some parameters have not been previously specified then a default value will be stored.

3.5.7.5.13 Socket Parameters Reset - #SKTRST

#SKTRST - Socket Parameters Reset	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SKTRST	Execution command resets the socket parameters to the "factory default" configuration and stores them in the NVM of the device. The socket parameters to reset are: - User ID - Password - Packet Size - Socket Inactivity Time-Out - Data Sending Time-Out - Socket Type - Remote Port - Remote Address - TCP Connection Time-Out
Example	AT#SKTRST OK *socket parameters have been reset*

#SKTRST - Socket Parameters Reset	SELINT 2
AT#SKTRST	Execution command resets the socket parameters to the "factory default" configuration and stores them in the NVM of the device. The socket parameters to reset are: - User ID - Password - Packet Size - Socket Inactivity Time-Out - Data Sending Time-Out - Socket Type - Remote Port - Remote Address - TCP Connection Time-Out
AT#SKTRST=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
Example	AT#SKTRST OK *socket parameters have been reset*

3.5.7.5.14 GPRS Context Activation - #GPRS

#GPRS - GPRS Context Activation	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#GPRS[= [<mode>]]	Execution command deactivates/activates the GPRS context, eventually proceeding with the authentication with the parameters given with **#PASSW** and **#USERID**. Parameter: **<mode>** - GPRS context activation mode

#GPRS - GPRS Context Activation	SELINT 0 / 1
	0 - GPRS context deactivation request 1 - GPRS context activation request In the case that the GPRS context has been activated, the result code **OK** is preceded by the intermediate result code: **+IP: <ip_address_obtained>** reporting the local IP address obtained from the network. Note: issuing **AT#GPRS<CR>** reports the current status of the GPRS context, in the format: **#GPRS: <status>** where: **<status>** 0 - GPRS context deactivated 1 - GPRS context activated 2 - GPRS context activation pending. Note: issuing **AT#GPRS=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#GPRS=0<CR>**. Note: if you request a GPRS context deactivation during a call issuing either **AT#GPRS=0** or **AT#EMAILACT=0** and then, after the call termination, you want to request a GPRS context activation through **#GPRS**, you **need** to issue the following sequence of three commands **AT#GPRS=1** **OK** **AT#GPRS=0** **OK** **AT#GPRS=1** **OK**
AT#GPRS?	Read command has the same effect as the Execution command **AT#GPRS<CR>.**
AT#GPRS=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameter **<mode>**.
Example	AT#GPRS=1 +IP: 129.137.1.1 OK *Now GPRS Context has been activated and our IP is 129.137.1.1* AT#GPRS=0 OK

#GPRS - GPRS Context Activation	SELINT 0 / 1
	Now GPRS context has been deactivated, IP is lost.
Note	It is strongly recommended to use the same command (e.g. **#GPRS**) to activate the context, deactivate it and interrogate about its status.

#GPRS - GPRS Context Activation	SELINT 2
AT#GPRS=[<mode>]	Execution command deactivates/activates the **PDP context #1**, eventually proceeding with the authentication with the parameters given with **#PASSW** and **#USERID**. Parameter: **<mode>** - **PDP context** activation mode 0 - **PDP context #1** deactivation request 1 - **PDP context #1** activation request In the case that the **PDP context #1** has been activated, the result code **OK** is preceded by the intermediate result code: **+IP: <ip_address_obtained>** reporting the local IP address obtained from the network. Note: at least a **socket identifier** needs to be associated with **PDP context #1** in order to every **#GPRS** action be effective; by default the **PDP context #1** is associated with **socket identifiers 1**, **2** and **3**, but it is possible to modify these associations through **#SCFG**. Trying to issue a **#GPRS** action when **no socket identifier** is associated with **PDP context #1** raises an error. Note: if the **PDP context #1** has been activated issuing **AT#GPRS=1**, then • if you request to deactivate the **PDP context #1** issuing **AT#EMAILACT=0** an **ERROR** is raised and nothing happens • if you request to deactivate the **PDP context #1 during a call** issuing **AT#GPRS=0** and then, after the call termination, you want to activate the **PDP context #1** again through **#GPRS**, you **need** to issue the following sequence of three commands **AT#GPRS=1** **OK** **AT#GPRS=0** **OK** **AT#GPRS=1** **OK** *(Analogous considerations if you want to request the activation of **PDP context #1** issuing **AT#EMAILACT=1**, see **#EMAILACT**)* Note: this command is not allowed if GSM context has been activated (see

#GPRS - GPRS Context Activation	SELINT 2
	AT#SGACT=0,1).
AT#GPRS?	Read command reports the current status of the **PDP context #1**, in the format: **#GPRS: <status>** where: **<status>** 0 - **PDP context #1** deactivated 1 - **PDP context #1** activated 2 - **PDP context #1** activation pending.
AT#GPRS=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameter **<mode>**.

Example	`AT#GPRS=1`
	`+IP: 129.137.1.1`
	`OK`
	`Now PDP Context #1 has been activated and our IP is 129.137.1.1`
	
	`AT#GPRS=0`
	`OK`
	`Now PDP Context #1 has been deactivated, IP is lost.`

Note	It is strongly recommended to use the same command (e.g. **#GPRS**) to activate the context, deactivate it and interrogate about its status.

3.5.7.5.15 Socket Dial - #SKTD

#SKTD - Socket Dial	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SKTD [=<socket type>, <remote port>, <remote addr>, [<closure type>], [<local port>]]	Set command opens the socket towards the peer specified in the parameters. Parameters: **<socket type>** - socket protocol type 0 - TCP (factory default) 1 - UDP **<remote port>** - remote host port to be opened 0..65535 - port number (factory default is 0) **<remote addr>** - address of the remote host, string type. This parameter can be either: - any valid IP address in the format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx - any host name to be solved with a DNS query in the format: **<host name>** (factory default is the empty string “”) **<closure type>** - socket closure behaviour for TCP 0 - local host closes immediately when remote host has closed (default) 255 - local host closes after an escape sequence (**+++**) or after an abortive disconnect from remote. **<local port>** - local host port to be used on UDP socket

#SKTD - Socket Dial	SELINT 0 / 1
	0..65535 - port number Note: **<closure type>** parameter is valid only for TCP socket type, for UDP sockets shall be left unused. Note: **<local port>** parameter is valid only for UDP socket type, for TCP sockets shall be left unused. Note: the resolution of the host name is done when opening the socket, therefore if an invalid host name is given to the **#SKTD** command, then an error message will be issued. Note: the command to be successful requests that: - the GPRS context 1 is correctly set with **+CGDCONT** - the authentication parameters are set (**#USERID**, **#PASSW**) the GPRS coverage is enough to permit a connection - the GPRS has been activated with **AT#GPRS=1** Note: If all parameters are omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT#SKTD?	Read command reports the socket dial parameters values, in the format: **AT#SKTD: <socket type>,<remote port>,<remote addr>, <closure type>,<local port>**
AT#SKTD=?	Test command returns the allowed values for the parameters.

Example	`AT#SKTD=0,1024,"123.255.020.001",255`
	`CONNECT`
	
	`AT#SKTD=1,1024,"123.255.020.001", ,1025`
	`CONNECT`
	In this way my local port 1025 is opened to the remote port 1024
	
	`AT#SKTD=0,1024,"www.telit.net", 255`
	`CONNECT`

Note	The main difference between this command and **#SKTOP** is that this command does not interact with the GPRS context status, leaving it **ON** or **OFF** according to the **#GPRS** setting, therefore when the connection made with **AT#SKTD** is closed the context (and hence the local IP address) is maintained.

#SKTD - Socket Dial	SELINT 2
AT#SKTD= [<socket type>, <remote port>, <remote addr>, [<closure type>],	Set command opens the socket towards the peer specified in the parameters. Parameters: **<socket type>** - socket protocol type

#SKTD - Socket Dial	SELINT 2
[<local port>]]	0 - TCP (factory default) 1 - UDP **<remote port>** - remote host port to be opened 0..65535 - port number (factory default is 0) **<remote addr>** - address of the remote host, string type. This parameter can be either: - any valid IP address in the format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx - any host name to be solved with a DNS query in the format: **<host name>** (factory default is the empty string “”) **<closure type>** - socket closure behaviour for TCP 0 - local host closes immediately when remote host has closed (default) 255 - local host closes after an escape sequence (**+++**) or after an abortive disconnect from remote. **<local port>** - local host port to be used on UDP socket 0..65535 - port number Note: **<closure type>** parameter is valid only for TCP socket type, for UDP sockets shall be left unused. Note: **<local port>** parameter is valid only for UDP socket type, for TCP sockets shall be left unused. Note: the resolution of the host name is done when opening the socket, therefore if an invalid host name is given to the **#SKTD** command, then an error message will be issued. Note: the command to be successful requests that: - the GPRS context 1 is correctly set with **+CGDCONT** - the authentication parameters are set (**#USERID**, **#PASSW**) the GPRS coverage is enough to permit a connection - the GPRS has been activated with **AT#GPRS=1** Note: If all parameters are omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command. Note: this command is not allowed for sockets associated to a GSM context (see **#SCFG**).
AT#SKTD?	Read command reports the socket dial parameters values, in the format: **AT#SKTD: <socket type>,<remote port>,<remote addr>, <closure type>,<local port>**
AT#SKTD=?	Test command returns the allowed values for the parameters.

Example	`AT#SKTD=0,1024,"123.255.020.001",255`
	`CONNECT`
	
	`AT#SKTD=1,1024,"123.255.020.001", ,1025`

#SKTD - Socket Dial	SELINT 2
	CONNECT *In this way my local port 1025 is opened to the remote port 1024* AT#SKTD=0,1024,"www.telit.net", 255 CONNECT
Note	The main difference between this command and **#SKTOP** is that this command does not interact with the GPRS context status, leaving it **ON** or **OFF** according to the **#GPRS** setting, therefore when the connection made with **#SKTD** is closed the context (and hence the local IP address) is maintained.

3.5.7.5.16 Socket Listen - #SKTL

#SKTL - Socket Listen	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SKTL [=<mode>, <socket type>, <input port>, [<closure type>]]	Execution command opens/closes the socket listening for connection requests. Parameters: **<mode>** - socket mode 0 - closes socket listening 1 - starts socket listening **<socket type>** - socket protocol type 0 - TCP **<input port>** - local host input port to be listened 0..65535 - port number **<closure type>** - socket closure behaviour for TCP 0 - local host closes immediately when remote host has closed (default) 255 - local host closes after an escape sequence (**+++**) or after an abortive disconnect from remote. Command returns the **OK** result code if successful. Note: the command to be successful requests that: - the GPRS context 1 is correctly set with **+CGDCONT** - the authentication parameters are set (**#USERID**, **#PASSW**) - the GPRS coverage is enough to permit a connection - the GPRS has been activated with **AT#GPRS=1** When a connection request comes on the input port, if the sender is not filtered by the internal firewall (see command **#FRWL**), an unsolicited code is reported: **+CONN FROM: <remote addr>** Where: **<remote addr>** - host address of the remote machine that contacted the

#SKTL - Socket Listen	SELINT 0 / 1
	device. When the connection is established the **CONNECT** indication is given and the modem goes into data transfer mode. On connection close or when context is closed with **#GPRS=0** the socket is closed and no listen is anymore active. If the context is closed by the network while in listening, the socket is closed, no listen is anymore active and an unsolicited code is reported: **#SKTL: ABORTED** Note: if all parameters are omitted the command returns the current socket listening **status** and the last settings of parameters **<input port>** and **<closure type>**, in the format: **#SKTL: <status>,<input port>,<closure type>** where **<status>** - socket listening status 0 - socket not listening 1 - socket listening
AT#SKTL?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command when parameters are omitted.
AT#SKTL=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameters **<mode>**, **<input port>** and **<closure type>**.
Example	*Activate GPRS* AT#GPRS=1 +IP: ###.###.###.### OK *Start listening* AT#SKTL=1,0,1024 OK or AT#SKTL=1,0,1024,255 OK *Receive connection requests* +CONN FROM: 192.164.2.1 CONNECT *exchange data with the remote host* *send escape sequence* +++ NO CARRIER

#SKTL - Socket Listen	SELINT 0 / 1
	Now listen is not anymore active *to stop listening* AT#SKTL=0,0,1024, 255 OK
Note	The main difference between this command and the **#SKTD** is that **#SKTL** does not contact any peer, nor does any interaction with the GPRS context status, leaving it **ON** or **OFF** according to the **#GPRS** setting, therefore when the connection made with **#SKTL** is closed the context (and hence the local IP address) is maintained. The improving command **@SKTL** has been defined.

#SKTL - Socket Listen	SELINT 2
AT#SKTL =[<mode>, <socket type>, <input port>, [<closure type>]]	Execution command opens/closes the socket listening for connection requests. Parameters: **<mode>** - socket mode 0 - closes socket listening 1 - starts socket listening **<socket type>** - socket protocol type 0 - TCP **<input port>** - local host input port to be listened 0..65535 - port number **<closure type>** - socket closure behaviour for TCP 0 - local host closes immediately when remote host has closed (default) 255 - local host closes after an escape sequence (**+++**) or after an abortive disconnect from remote. Command returns the **OK** result code if successful. Note: the command to be successful requests that: - the GPRS context 1 is correctly set with **+CGDCONT** - the authentication parameters are set (**#USERID**, **#PASSW**) - the GPRS coverage is enough to permit a connection - the GPRS has been activated with **AT#GPRS=1** When a connection request comes on the input port, if the sender is not filtered by the internal firewall (see command **#FRWL**), an unsolicited code is reported: **+CONN FROM: <remote addr>** Where: **<remote addr>** - host address of the remote machine that contacted the

#SKTL - Socket Listen	SELINT 2
	device. When the connection is established the **CONNECT** indication is given and the modem goes into data transfer mode. On connection close or when context is closed with **#GPRS=0** the socket is closed and no listen is anymore active. If the context is closed by the network while in listening, the socket is closed, no listen is anymore active and an unsolicited code is reported: **#SKTL: ABORTED** Note: this command is not allowed for sockets associated to a GSM context (see **#SCFG**).
AT#SKTL?	Read command returns the current socket listening **status** and the last settings of parameters **<input port>** and **<closure type>**, in the format: **#SKTL: <status>,<input port>,<closure type>** Where **<status>** - socket listening status 0 - socket not listening 1 - socket listening
AT#SKTL=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameters **<mode>**, **<socket type>**, **<input port>** and **<closure type>**.
Example	*Activate GPRS* AT#GPRS=1 +IP: ###.###.###.### OK *Start listening* AT#SKTL=1,0,1024 OK or AT#SKTL=1,0,1024,255 OK *Receive connection requests* +CONN FROM: 192.164.2.1 CONNECT *exchange data with the remote host* *send escape sequence* +++ NO CARRIER *Now listen is not anymore active*

#SKTL - Socket Listen	SELINT 2
	to stop listening AT#SKTL=0,0,1024, 255 OK
Note	The main difference between this command and **#SKTD** is that **#SKTL** does not contact any peer, nor does any interaction with the GPRS context status, leaving it **ON** or **OFF** according to the **#GPRS** setting, therefore when the connection made with **#SKTL** is closed the context (and hence the local IP address) is maintained.

3.5.7.5.17 Socket Listen Improved - @SKTL

@SKTL - Socket Listen Improved	SELINT 0 / 1
AT@SKTL [=<mode>, <socket type>, <input port>, [<closure type>]]	Execution command opens/closes the socket listening for connection requests. Parameters: **<mode>** - socket mode 0 - closes socket listening 1 - starts socket listening **<socket type>** - socket protocol type 0 - TCP **<input port>** - local host input port to be listened 0..65535 - port number **<closure type>** - socket closure behaviour for TCP 0 - local host closes immediately when remote host has closed (default) 255 - local host closes after an escape sequence (**+++**) or after an abortive disconnect from remote. Command returns the **OK** result code if successful. Note: the command to be successful requests that: - the GPRS context 1 is correctly set with **+CGDCONT** - the authentication parameters are set (**#USERID**, **#PASSW**) - the GPRS coverage is enough to permit a connection - the GPRS has been activated with **AT#GPRS=1** When a connection request comes on the input port, if the sender is not filtered by the internal firewall (see command **#FRWL**), an unsolicited code is reported: **+CONN FROM: <remote addr>** Where: **<remote addr>** - host address of the remote machine that contacted the device.

@SKTL - Socket Listen Improved	SELINT 0 / 1
	When the connection is established the **CONNECT** indication is given and the modem goes into data transfer mode. On connection close or when context is closed with **#GPRS=0** the socket is closed and no listen is anymore active. If the context is closed by the network while in listening, the socket is closed, no listen is anymore active and an unsolicited code is reported: **@SKTL: ABORTED** Note: if all parameters are omitted the command returns the current socket listening **status** and the last settings of parameters **<socket type>**, **<input port>** and **<closure type>**, in the format: **@SKTL: <status>,<socket type>,<input port>,<closure type>** Where **<status>** - socket listening status 0 - socket not listening 1 - socket listening
AT@SKTL?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command when parameters are omitted.
AT@SKTL=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameters **<mode>**, **<socket type>**, **<input port>** and **<closure type>**.
Example	*Activate GPRS* AT#GPRS=1 +IP: ###.###.###.### OK *Start listening* AT@SKTL=1,0,1024 OK or AT@SKTL=1,0,1024,255 OK *Receive connection requests* +CONN FROM: 192.164.2.1 CONNECT *exchange data with the remote host* *send escape sequence* +++ NO CARRIER *Now listen is not anymore active*

@SKTL - Socket Listen Improved	SELINT 0 / 1
	to stop listening AT@SKTL=0,0,1024, 255 OK
Note	The main difference between this command and the **#SKTD** is that **@SKTL** does not contact any peer, nor does any interaction with the GPRS context status, leaving it **ON** or **OFF** according to the **#GPRS** setting, therefore when the connection made with **@SKTL** is closed the context (and hence the local IP address) is maintained.

3.5.7.5.18 Socket Listen Ring Indicator - #E2SLRI

#E2SLRI - Socket Listen Ring Indicator	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT#E2SLRI=[<n>]	Set command enables/disables the Ring Indicator pin response to a Socket Listen connect and, if enabled, the duration of the negative going pulse generated on receipt of connect. Parameter: **<n>** - **RI** enabling 0 - **RI** disabled for Socket Listen connect (factory default) 50..1150 - **RI** enabled for Socket Listen connect; a negative going pulse is generated on receipt of connect and **<n>** is the duration in ms of this pulse.
AT#E2SLRI?	Read command reports whether the Ring Indicator pin response to a Socket Listen connect is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#E2SLRI: <n>**
AT#E2SLRI=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameter **<status>.**

3.5.7.5.19 Firewall Setup - #FRWL

#FRWL - Firewall Setup	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#FRWL[= <action>, <ip_addr>, <net_mask>]	Execution command controls the internal firewall settings. Parameters: **<action>** - command action 0 - remove selected chain 1 - add an **ACCEPT** chain 2 - remove all chains (**DROP** everything); **<ip_addr>** and **<net_mask>** has no meaning in this case. **<ip_addr>** - remote address to be added into the **ACCEPT** chain; string type, it can be any valid IP address in the format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx **<net_mask>** - mask to be applied on the **<ip_addr>**; string type, it can be any valid IP address mask in the format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx Command returns **OK** result code if successful.

#FRWL - Firewall Setup	SELINT 0 / 1
	Note: the firewall applies for incoming (listening) connections only. Firewall general policy is **DROP**, therefore all packets that are not included into an **ACCEPT** chain rule will be silently discarded. When a packet comes from the IP address **incoming_IP**, the firewall chain rules will be scanned for matching with the following criteria: **incoming_IP & <net_mask> = <ip_addr> & <net_mask>** If criteria is matched, then the packet is accepted and the rule scan is finished; if criteria is not matched for any chain the packet is silently dropped. Note: If all parameters are omitted the command reports the list of all **ACCEPT** chain rules registered in the Firewall settings in the format: **#FRWL: <ip_addr>,<net_mask>** **#FRWL: <ip_addr>,<net_mask>** **….** **OK**
AT#FRWL?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command when parameters are omitted.
AT#FRWL=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameter **<action>.**
Example	*Let assume we want to accept connections only from our devices which are on the IP addresses ranging from 197.158.1.1 to 197.158.255.255* *We need to add the following chain to the firewall:* AT#FRWL=1,"197.158.1.1","255.255.0.0" OK
Note	For outgoing connections made with **#SKTOP** and **#SKTD** the remote host is dynamically inserted into the **ACCEPT** chain for all the connection duration. Therefore the **#FRWL** command shall be used only for defining either the **#SKTL** or the **@SKTL** behaviour, deciding which hosts are allowed to connect to the local device. Rules are not saved in NVM, at startup the rules list will be empty.

#FRWL - Firewall Setup	SELINT 2
AT#FRWL= **[<action>,** **<ip_address>,** **<net mask>]**	Execution command controls the internal firewall settings. Parameters: **<action>** - command action 0 - remove selected chain 1 - add an **ACCEPT** chain 2 - remove all chains (**DROP** everything); **<ip_addr>** and **<net_mask>**

#FRWL - Firewall Setup	SELINT 2
	has no meaning in this case. **<ip_addr>** - remote address to be added into the **ACCEPT** chain; string type, it can be any valid IP address in the format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx **<net_mask>** - mask to be applied on the **<ip_addr>**; string type, it can be any valid IP address mask in the format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx Command returns **OK** result code if successful. Note: the firewall applies for incoming (listening) connections only. Firewall general policy is **DROP**, therefore all packets that are not included into an **ACCEPT** chain rule will be silently discarded. When a packet comes from the IP address **incoming_IP**, the firewall chain rules will be scanned for matching with the following criteria: **incoming_IP & <net_mask> = <ip_addr> & <net_mask>** If criteria is matched, then the packet is accepted and the rule scan is finished; if criteria is not matched for any chain the packet is silently dropped.
AT#FRWL?	Read command reports the list of all **ACCEPT** chain rules registered in the Firewall settings in the format: **#FRWL: <ip_addr>,<net_mask>** **#FRWL: <ip_addr>,<net_mask>** **….** **OK**
AT#FRWL=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameter **<action>.**
Example	*Let assume we want to accept connections only from our devices which are on the IP addresses ranging from 197.158.1.1 to 197.158.255.255* *We need to add the following chain to the firewall:* AT#FRWL=1,"197.158.1.1","255.255.0.0" OK
Note	For outgoing connections made with **#SKTOP** and **#SKTD** the remote host is dynamically inserted into the **ACCEPT** chain for all the connection duration. Therefore the **#FRWL** command shall be used only for defining the **#SKTL** behaviour, deciding which hosts are allowed to connect to the local device. Rules are not saved in NVM, at startup the rules list will be empty.

3.5.7.5.20 GPRS Data Volume - #GDATAVOL

#GDATAVOL - GPRS Data Volume	SELINT 2
AT#GDATAVOL=[<mode>]	Execution command reports, for every active PDP context, the amount of data the last GPRS session (and the last GSM session, if GSM context is active) received and transmitted, or it will report the total amount of data received and transmitted during all past GPRS (and GSM) sessions, since last reset. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - it resets the GPRS data counter for the all the available PDP contexts (1-5) and GSM data counter for GSM context 0 1 - it reports the last GPRS session data counter for the all the set PDP contexts (i.e. all the PDP contexts with APN parameter set using **+CGDCONT**) (and the last GSM session data counter for the GSM context, if set through **#GSMCONT**), in the format: **#GDATAVOL: <cid*n*>,<tot*n*>,<sent*n*>,<received*n*>[<CR><LF>** **#GDATAVOL: <cid*m*>,<tot*m*>,<sent*m*>,<received*m*>[…]]** where: **<cid*n*>** - PDP context identifier 0 - specifies the GSM context 1..5 - numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition **<tot*n*>** - number of bytes either received or transmitted in the last GPRS (or GSM) session for **<cid*n*>** PDP context; **<sent*n*>** - number of bytes transmitted in the last GPRS (or GSM) session for **<cid*n*>** PDP context; **<received*n*>** - number of bytes received in the last GPRS (or GSM) session for **<cid*n*>** PDP context; 2 - it reports the total GPRS data counter, since last reset, for the all the set PDP contexts (i.e. all the PDP context with APN parameter set using **+CGDCONT**) and the total GSM data counter for the GSM context, if set through **#GSMCONT**, in the format: **#GDATAVOL: <cid*n*>,<tot*n*>,<sent*n*>,<received*n*>[<CR><LF>** **#GDATAVOL: <cid*m*>,<tot*m*>,<sent*m*>,<received*m*>[…]]** where: **<cid*n*>** - PDP context identifier 0 - specifies the GSM context 1..5 - numeric parameter which specifies a particular PDP context definition **<tot*n*>** - number of bytes either received or transmitted, in every GPRS (or GSM) session since last reset, for **<cid*n*>** PDP context; **<sent*n*>** - number of bytes transmitted, in every GPRS (or GSM) session since last reset, for **<cid*n*>** PDP context; **<received*n*>** - number of bytes received, in every GPRS (or GSM)

#GDATAVOL - GPRS Data Volume	SELINT 2
	session since last reset, for **<cid*n*>** PDP context; Note: last GPRS and GSM session counters are not saved in NVM so they are loosen at power off. Note: total GPRS and GSM session counters are saved on NVM.
AT#GDATAVOL=?	Test command returns the range of supported values for parameter **<mode>.**

3.5.7.5.21 ICMP Ping Support - #ICMP

#ICMP - ICMP Ping Support	SELINT 2
AT#ICMP=<mode>	Set command enables/disables the ICMP Ping support. Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disable ICMP Ping support (default) 1 - enable firewalled ICMP Ping support: the module is sending a proper ECHO_REPLY only to a subset of IP Addresses pinging it; this subset of IP Addresses has been previously specified through **#FRWL** (see) 2 - enable free ICMP Ping support; the module is sending a proper ECHO_REPLY to every IP Address pinging it.
AT#ICMP?	Read command returns whether the ICMP Ping support is currently enabled or not, in the format: **#ICMP: <mode>**
AT#ICMP=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for the **<mode>** parameter.

3.5.7.5.22 Maximum TCP Payload Size - #TCPMAXDAT

#TCPMAXDAT - Maximum TCP Payload Size	SELINT 2
AT#TCPMAXDAT=<size>	Set command allows to set the maximum TCP payload size in TCP header options. Parameter: **<size>** - maximum TCP payload size accepted in one single TCP/IP datagram; it is sent in TCP header options in SYN packet. 0 - the maximum TCP payload size is automatically handled by module (default). 496..1420 - maximum TCP payload size
AT#TCPMAXDAT?	Read command reports the current maximum TCP payload size, in the format:

#TCPMAXDAT - Maximum TCP Payload Size	SELINT 2
	#TCPMAXDAT: <size>
AT#TCPMAXDAT=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for parameter **<size>**

3.5.7.5.23 TCP Reassembly - #TCPREASS

#TCPREASS - TCP Reassembly	SELINT 2
AT#TCPREASS= <n>	Set command enables/disables the **TCP reassembly feature**, in order to handle fragmented TCP packets. Parameter: **<n>** 0 - disable TCP reassembly feature (default) 1 - enable TCP reassembly feature
AT#TCPREASS?	Read command returns whether the TCP reassembly feature is enabled or not, in the format: **#TCPREASS: <n>**
AT#TCPREASS=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for parameter **<n>**.

3.5.7.6 E-mail Management AT Commands

3.5.7.6.1 E-mail SMTP Server - #ESMTP

#ESMTP - E-mail SMTP Server	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#ESMTP [=<smtp>]	Set command sets the SMTP server address, used for E-mail sending. SMTP server can be specified as IP address or as nick name. Parameter: **<smtp>** - SMTP server address, string type. This parameter can be either: - any valid IP address in the format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx - any host name to be solved with a DNS query in the format: **<host name>** (factory default is the empty string “”) Note: the max length for **<smtp>** is the output of Test command. Note: If parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same of Read command
AT#ESMTP?	Read Command reports the current SMTP server address, in the format:

#ESMTP - E-mail SMTP Server	SELINT 0 / 1
	#ESMTP: <smtp>
AT#ESMTP=?	Test command returns the max length for the parameter **<smtp>.**
Example	AT#ESMTP="smtp.mydomain.com" OK
Note	The SMTP server used shall be inside the APN space (the smtp server provided by the network operator) or it must allow the Relay, otherwise it will refuse to send the e-mail.

#ESMTP - E-mail SMTP Server	SELINT 2
AT#ESMTP= [<smtp>]	Set command sets the SMTP server address, used for E-mail sending. SMTP server can be specified as IP address or as nick name. Parameter: **<smtp>** - SMTP server address, string type. This parameter can be either: - any valid IP address in the format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx - any host name to be solved with a DNS query in the format: **<host name>** (factory default is the empty string “”) Note: the max length for **<smtp>** is the output of Test command.
AT#ESMTP?	Read Command reports the current SMTP server address, in the format: **#ESMTP: <smtp>**
AT#ESMTP=?	Test command returns the max length for the parameter **<smtp>.**
Example	AT#ESMTP="smtp.mydomain.com" OK
Note	The SMTP server used shall be inside the APN space (the smtp server provided by the network operator) or it must allow the Relay, otherwise it will refuse to send the e-mail.

3.5.7.6.2 E-mail Sender Address - #EADDR

#EADDR - E-mail Sender Address	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#EADDR [=<e-addr>]	Set command sets the sender address string to be used for sending the e-mail. Parameter: **<e-addr>** - sender address, string type. - any string value up to max length reported in the Test command. (factory default is the empty string “”) Note: If parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same of Read command
AT#EADDR?	Read command reports the current sender address, in the format:

#EADDR - E-mail Sender Address	SELINT 0 / 1
	#EADDR: <e-addr>
AT#EADDR=?	Test command returns the maximum allowed length of the string parameter **<e-addr>.**
Example	AT#EADDR="me@email.box.com" OK AT#EADDR? #EADDR: "me@email.box.com" OK

#EADDR - E-mail Sender Address	SELINT 2
AT#EADDR= [<e-add>]	Set command sets the sender address string to be used for sending the e-mail. Parameter: **<e-addr>** - sender address, string type. - any string value up to max length reported in the Test command. (factory default is the empty string “”)
AT#EADDR?	Read command reports the current sender address, in the format: **#EADDR: <e-addr>**
AT#EADDR=?	Test command returns the maximum allowed length of the string parameter **<e-addr>.**
Example	AT#EADDR="me@email.box.com" OK AT#EADDR? #EADDR: "me@email.box.com" OK

3.5.7.6.3 E-mail Authentication User Name - #EUSER

#EUSER - E-mail Authentication User Name	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#EUSER [=<e-user>]	Set command sets the user identification string to be used during the authentication step of the SMTP. Parameter: **<e-user>** - e-mail authentication User ID, string type. - any string value up to max length reported in the Test command. (factory default is the empty string “”) Note: if no authentication is required then the **<e-user>** parameter shall be empty "". Note: If parameter is omitted then the behaviour of Set command is the same of Read command
AT#EUSER?	Read command reports the current user identification string, in the format:

#EUSER - E-mail Authentication User Name	SELINT 0 / 1
	#EUSER: <e-user>
AT#EUSER=?	Test command returns the maximum allowed length of the string parameter **<e-user>**.
Example	AT#EUSER="myE-Name" OK AT#EUSER? #EUSER: "myE-Name" OK
Note	It is a different user field than the one used for GPRS authentication (see **#USERID**).

#EUSER - E-mail Authentication User Name	SELINT 2
AT#EUSER= [<e-user>]	Set command sets the user identification string to be used during the authentication step of the SMTP. Parameter: **<e-user>** - e-mail authentication User ID, string type. - any string value up to max length reported in the Test command. (factory default is the empty string “”) Note: if no authentication is required then the **<e-user>** parameter shall be empty "".
AT#EUSER?	Read command reports the current user identification string, in the format: **#EUSER: <e-user>**
AT#EUSER=?	Test command returns the maximum allowed length of the string parameter **<e-user>**.
Example	AT#EUSER="myE-Name" OK AT#EUSER? #EUSER: "myE-Name" OK
Note	It is a different user field than the one used for GPRS authentication (see **#USERID**).

3.5.7.6.4 E-mail Authentication Password - #EPASSW

#EPASSW - E-mail Authentication Password	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#EPASSW= <e-pwd>	Set command sets the password string to be used during the authentication step of the SMTP. Parameter: **<e-pwd>** - e-mail authentication password, string type. - any string value up to max length reported in the Test command.

#EPASSW - E-mail Authentication Password	SELINT 0 / 1
	(factory default is the empty string “”) Note: if no authentication is required then the **<e-pwd>** parameter shall be empty "".
AT#EPASSW=?	Test command returns the maximum allowed length of the string parameter **<e-pwd>**.
Example	`AT#USERID="myPassword"` `OK`
Note	It is a different password field than the one used for GPRS authentication (see **#PASSW**).

#EPASSW - E-mail Authentication Password	SELINT 2
AT#EPASSW= [<e-pwd>]	Set command sets the password string to be used during the authentication step of the SMTP. Parameter: **<e-pwd>** - e-mail authentication password, string type. - any string value up to max length reported in the Test command. (factory default is the empty string “”) Note: if no authentication is required then the **<e-pwd>** parameter shall be empty "".
AT#EPASSW=?	Test command returns the maximum allowed length of the string parameter **<e-pwd>**.
Example	`AT#EPASSW="myPassword"` `OK`
Note	It is a different password field than the one used for GPRS authentication (see **#PASSW**).

3.5.7.6.5 E-mail Sending With GPRS Context Activation - #SEMAIL

#SEMAIL - E-mail Sending With GPRS Context Activation	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#SEMAIL=<da>, <subj>,<att> [,<filename>]	Execution command activates a GPRS context, if not previously activated by **#EMAILACT**, and sends an e-mail message. The GPRS context is deactivated when the e-mail is sent. Parameters: **<da>** - destination address, string type. **<subj>** - subject of the message, string type. **<att>** - attached image flag; if **<filename>** is present and not empty, **<att>** is assumed to be always **1,** no matter what value it really is. 0 - don't attach any image 1 - attach the last snapshot taken **<filename>** - attached image file name on remote party (default is “snapshot.jpg”)

#SEMAIL - E-mail Sending With GPRS Context Activation	SELINT 0 / 1
	The device responds to the command with the prompt '**>**' and awaits for the message body text. To complete the operation send **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex); to exit without writing the message send **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex). If e-mail message is successfully sent, then the response is **OK**. If message sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported Note: Care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, no other commands are issued. To avoid malfunctions is suggested to wait for the **OK** or **ERROR / +CMS ERROR:<err>** response before issuing further commands. Note: sending an e-mail with an image attachment can take quite a long time since it can be over 50Kb to send and can take more than 1 minute.

Example	`AT#SEMAIL="me@myaddress.com","subject of the mail",1`
	`>message body… this is the text of the mail message…`
	`CTRL-Z`
	
	`..wait..`
	`OK`
	
	`Message has been sent.`

Note	This command is obsolete. It's suggested to use the couple **#EMAILACT** and **#EMAILD** instead of it.

#SEMAIL - E-mail Sending With GPRS Context Activation	SELINT 2
AT#SEMAIL=[<da>, <subj>,<att> [,<filename>]]	Execution command activates a GPRS context, if not previously activated by **#EMAILACT**, and sends an e-mail message. The GPRS context is deactivated when the e-mail is sent. Parameters: **<da>** - destination address, string type. **<subj>** - subject of the message, string type. **<att>** - attached image flag; if **<filename>** is present and not empty, **<att>** is assumed to be always **1,** no matter what value it really is. 0 - don't attach any image 1 - attach the last snapshot taken **<filename>** - attached image file name on remote party (default is "snapshot.jpg") The device responds to the command with the prompt '**>**' and awaits for the message body text.

#SEMAIL - E-mail Sending With GPRS Context Activation	SELINT 2
	To complete the operation send **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex); to exit without writing the message send **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex). If e-mail message is successfully sent, then the response is **OK**. If message sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported Note: Care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, no other commands are issued. To avoid malfunctions is suggested to wait for the **OK** or **ERROR / +CMS ERROR:<err>** response before issuing further commands. Note: sending an e-mail with an image attachment can take quite a long time since it can be over 50Kb to send and can take more than 1 minute. Note: this command is not allowed if GSM context is active (see **AT#SGACT=0,1**).
AT#SEMAIL=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

Example	`AT#SEMAIL="me@myaddress.com","subject of the mail",1`
	`>message body… this is the text of the mail message…`
	`CTRL-Z`
	
	`..wait..`
	`OK`
	
	`Message has been sent.`

3.5.7.6.6 E-mail GPRS Context Activation - #EMAILACT

#EMAILACT - E-mail GPRS Context Ativation	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#EMAILACT[= [<mode>]]	Execution command deactivates/activates the GPRS context, eventually proceeding with the authentication with the parameters given with **#PASSW** and **#USERID**. Parameter: **<mode>** - GPRS context activation mode 0 - GPRS context deactivation request 1 - GPRS context activation request Note: issuing **AT#EMAILACT<CR>** reports the current status of the GPRS context for the e-mail, in the format: **#EMAILACT: <status>** where: **<status>**

#EMAILACT - E-mail GPRS Context Ativation	SELINT 0 / 1
	0 - GPRS context deactivated 1 - GPRS context activated Note: issuing **AT#EMAILACT=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#EMAILACT=0<CR>**. Note: if you request a GPRS context deactivation during a call issuing either **AT#GPRS=0** or **AT#EMAILACT=0** and then, after the call termination, you want to request a GPRS context activation through **#EMAILACT**, you **need** to issue the following sequence of three commands **AT#EMAILACT=1** **OK** **AT#EMAILACT=0** **OK** **AT#EMAILACT=1** **OK**
AT#EMAILACT?	Read command has the same effect of the Execution command **AT#EMAILACT<CR>**.
AT#EMAILACT=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameter **<mode>**.

Example	`AT#EMAILACT=1`
	`OK`
	`Now GPRS Context has been activated`
	
	`AT# EMAILACT=0`
	`OK`
	`Now GPRS context has been deactivated.`

Note	It is strongly recommended to use the same command (e.g. **#EMAILACT**) to activate the context, deactivate it and interrogate about its status.

#EMAILACT - E-mail GPRS Context Ativation	SELINT 2
AT#EMAILACT=[<mode>]	Execution command deactivates/activates the **PDP context #1**, eventually proceeding with the authentication with the parameters given with **#PASSW** and **#USERID**. Parameter: **<mode>** - **PDP context** activation mode 0 - GPRS context deactivation request 1 - GPRS context activation request Note: at least a **socket identifier** needs to be associated with **PDP context #1** in order to every **#EMAILACT** action be effective; by default the **PDP context #1** is associated with **socket identifiers 1**, **2** and **3**, but it is possible to modify these associations through **#SCFG**. Trying to issue a **#EMAILACT** action when **no socket identifier** is associated with **PDP**

#EMAILACT - E-mail GPRS Context Ativation	SELINT 2
	context #1 raises an error. Note: if the **PDP context #1** has been activated issuing **AT#EMAILACT=1**, then • if you request to deactivate the **PDP context #1** issuing **AT#GPRS=0** DTE receives the final result code **OK** but nothing really happens • if you request to deactivate the **PDP context #1 during a call** issuing **AT#EMAILACT=0** and then, after the call termination, you want to activate the **PDP context #1** again through **#EMAILACT**, you **need** to issue the following sequence of three commands **AT#EMAILACT=1** **OK** **AT#EMAILACT=0** **OK** **AT#EMAILACT=1** **OK** *(Analogous considerations if you want to request the activation of **PDP context #1** issuing **AT#GPRS=1**, see **#GPRS**)* Note: this command is not allowed if GSM context is active (see **AT#SGACT=0,1**).
AT#EMAILACT?	Read command reports the current status of the GPRS context for the e-mail, in the format: **#EMAILACT: <status>** where: **<status>** 0 - GPRS context deactivated 1 - GPRS context activated
AT#EMAILACT=?	Test command returns the allowed values for parameter **<mode>**.

Example	`AT#EMAILACT=1`
	`OK`
	`Now GPRS Context has been activated`
	
	`AT# EMAILACT=0`
	`OK`
	`Now GPRS context has been deactivated.`

Note	It is strongly recommended to use the same command (e.g. **#EMAILACT**) to activate the context, deactivate it and interrogate about its status.

3.5.7.6.7 E-mail Sending - #EMAILD

#EMAILD - E-mail Sending	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#EMAILD=<da>,<subj>,<att>[,<filename>]	Execution command sends an e-mail message if GPRS context has already been activated by either **AT#EMAILACT=1** or **AT#GPRS=1**. Parameters: **<da>** - destination address, string type. **<subj>** - subject of the message, string type **<att>** - attached image flag; if **<filename>** is present and not empty, **<att>** is assumed to be always **1,** no matter what value it really is. 0 - don't attach any image 1 - attach the last snapshot taken **<filename>** - attached image file name on remote party (default is "snapshot.jpg") The device responds to the command with the prompt '**>**' and awaits for the message body text. To complete the operation send **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex); to exit without writing the message send **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex). If e-mail message is successfully sent, then the response is **OK**. If message sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported Note: Care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, no other commands are issued. To avoid malfunctions is suggested to wait for the **OK** or **ERROR / +CMS ERROR:<err>** response before issuing further commands. Note: sending an e-mail with an image attachment can take quite a long time since it can be over 50Kb to send and can take more than 1 minute.

Example	`AT#EMAILD="me@myaddress.com","subject of the mail",1`
	`>message body… this is the text of the mail message…`
	`CTRL-Z`
	
	`..wait..`
	`OK`
	`Message has been sent.`

Note	The only difference between this command and the **#SEMAIL** is that this command does not interact with the GPRS context status, leaving it **ON** or **OFF** according to the **#EMAILACT** setting, thus, when the connection made with **#EMAILD** is closed, the context status is maintained.

#EMAILD - E-mail Sending	SELINT 2
AT#EMAILD=[<da>,<subj>,<att>[,<filename>]]	Execution command sends an e-mail message if GPRS context has already been activated by either **AT#SGACT=1,1** or **AT#EMAILACT=1** or **AT#GPRS=1**.

#EMAILD - E-mail Sending	SELINT 2
	It is also possible to send an e-mail on the GSM context, if it has already been activated by **AT#SGACT=0,1**. Parameters: **<da>** - destination address, string type. **<subj>** - subject of the message, string type **<att>** - attached image flag; if **<filename>** is present and not empty, **<att>** is assumed to be always **1,** no matter what value it really is. 0 - don't attach any image 1 - attach the last snapshot taken **<filename>** - attached image file name on remote party (default is "snapshot.jpg") The device responds to the command with the prompt '**>**' and awaits for the message body text. To complete the operation send **Ctrl-Z** char (**0x1A** hex); to exit without writing the message send **ESC** char (**0x1B** hex). If e-mail message is successfully sent, then the response is **OK**. If message sending fails for some reason, an error code is reported Note: Care must be taken to ensure that during the command execution, no other commands are issued. To avoid malfunctions is suggested to wait for the **OK** or **ERROR / +CMS ERROR:<err>** response before issuing further commands. Note: sending an e-mail with an image attachment can take quite a long time since it can be over 50Kb to send and can take more than 1 minute.
AT#EMAILD=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

Example	`AT#EMAILD="me@myaddress.com","subject of the mail",1`
	`>message body… this is the text of the mail message…`
	`CTRL-Z`
	
	`..wait..`
	`OK`
	`Message has been sent.`

Note	The only difference between this command (set using GPRS context) and the **#SEMAIL** is that this command does not interact with the GPRS context status, leaving it **ON** or **OFF** according to the **#EMAILACT** (**#SGACT**) setting, thus, when the connection made with **#EMAILD** is closed, the context status is maintained.

3.5.7.6.8 E-mail Parameters Save - #ESAV

#ESAV - E-mail Parameters Save	SELINT 0 / 1

#ESAV - E-mail Parameters Save	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#ESAV	Execution command stores the e-mail parameters in the NVM of the device. The e-mail parameters to store are: - E-mail User Name - E-mail Password - E-mail Sender Address - E-mail SMTP server
Note	If some parameters have not been previously specified then a default value will be taken.

#ESAV - E-mail Parameters Save	SELINT 2
AT#ESAV	Execution command stores the e-mail parameters in the NVM of the device. The e-mail parameters to store are: - E-mail User Name - E-mail Password - E-mail Sender Address - E-mail SMTP server
AT#ESAV=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.
Note	If some parameters have not been previously specified then a default value will be taken.

3.5.7.6.9 E-mail Parameters Reset - #ERST

#ERST - E-mail Parameters Reset	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#ERST	Execution command resets the e-mail parameters to the “factory default” configuration and stores them in the NVM of the device. The e-mail parameters to reset are: - E-mail User Name - E-mail Password - E-mail Sender Address - E-mail SMTP server

#ERST - E-mail Parameters Reset	SELINT 2
AT#ERST	Execution command resets the e-mail parameters to the “factory default” configuration and stores them in the NVM of the device. The e-mail parameters to reset are: - E-mail User Name - E-mail Password - E-mail Sender Address - E-mail SMTP server
AT#ERST=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.6.10 SMTP Read Message - #EMAILMSG

#EMAILMSG - SMTP Read Message	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#EMAILMSG	Execution command returns the last response from SMTP server.
AT#EMAILMSG?	Read command has the same behaviour as Execution command.

#EMAILMSG - SMTP Read Message	SELINT 2
AT#EMAILMSG	Execution command returns the last response from SMTP server.
AT#EMAILMSG=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code.

3.5.7.7 Easy Scan® Extension AT Commands

Note: it is strongly suggested to issue all the Easy Scan® Extension AT commands with **NO SIM** inserted, to avoid a potential conflict with normal module operations, such as “incoming call”, “periodic location update, “periodic routing area update” and so on.

3.5.7.7.1 Network Survey - #CSURV

#CSURV - Network Survey	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CSURV [=<s>,<e>] **AT*CSURV [=<s>,<e>]** *(both syntax are possible)*	Execution command allows to perform a quick survey through channels belonging to the band selected by last **#BND** command issue, starting from channel **<s>** to channel **<e>**. If parameters are omitted, a full band scan is performed. Parameters: **<s>** - starting channel **<e>** - ending channel After issuing the command the device responds with the string: **Network survey started…** and, after a while, a list of informations, one for each received carrier, is reported, each of them in the format: **(For BCCH-Carrier)** **arfcn: <arfcn> bsic: <bsic> rxLev: <rxLev> ber: <ber> mcc: <mcc> mnc: <mnc> lac: <lac> cellId: <cellId> cellStatus: <cellStatus> numArfcn: <numArfcn> arfcn: [<arfcn1> ..[<arfcn64>]] [numChannels: <numChannels> array: [<ba1> ..[<ba32>]] [pbcch: <pbcch> [nom: <nom> rac: <rac> spgc: <spgc> pat: <pat> nco: <nco> t3168: <t3168> t3192: <t3192> drxmax: <drxmax> ctrlAck: <ctrlAck> bsCVmax: <bsCVmax> alpha: <alpha> pcMeasCh: <pcMeasCh>]]]**

#CSURV - Network Survey	SELINT 0 / 1

<CR><LF><CR><LF><CR><LF>

where:
<arfcn> - C0 carrier assigned radio channel (BCCH - Broadcast Control Channel)
<bsic> - base station identification code
<rxLev> - receiption level (in dBm)
<ber> - bit error rate (in %)
<mcc> - mobile country code
<mnc> - mobile network code
<lac> - location area code
<cellId> - cell identifier
<cellStatus> - cell status
..CELL_SUITABLE - C0 is a suitable cell.
CELL_LOW_PRIORITY - the cell is low priority based on the received system information.
CELL_FORBIDDEN - the cell is forbidden.
CELL_BARRED - the cell is barred based on the received system information.
CELL_LOW_LEVEL - the cell **<rxLev>** is low.
CELL_OTHER - none of the above e.g. exclusion timer running, no BCCH available…etc.
<numArfcn> - number of valid channels in the Cell Channel Description
<arfcn*n*> - arfcn of a valid channel in the Cell Channel Description (*n* is in the range **1..<numArfcn>**)
<numChannels> - number of valid channels in the BCCH Allocation list; the output of this information for non-serving cells depends on last **#CSURVEXT** setting:
1. if **#CSURVEXT=0** this information is displayed only for serving cell
2. if **#CSURVEXT=1** or **2** this information is displayed also for every valid scanned BCCH carrier.

<ba*n*> - arfcn of a valid channel in the BA list (***n*** is in the range **1..<numChannels>**); the output of this information for non-serving cells depends on last **#CSURVEXT** setting:
1. if **#CSURVEXT=0** this information is displayed only for serving cell
2. if **#CSURVEXT=1** or **2** this information is displayed also for every valid scanned BCCH carrier.

(The following informations will be printed only if GPRS is supported in the cell)
<pbcch> - packet broadcast control channel
0 - pbcch not activated on the cell
1 - pbcch activated on the cell
<nom> - network operation mode
1

#CSURV - Network Survey	SELINT 0 / 1

2
3
<rac> - routing area code
0..255 -
<spgc> - SPLIT_PG_CYCLE support
..0 - SPLIT_PG_CYCLE is not supported on CCCH on this cell
..1 - SPLIT_PG_CYCLE is supported on CCCH on this cell
<pat> - priority access threshold
0 -
3..6 -
<nco> - network control order
0..2 -
<t3168> - timer 3168
<t3192> - timer 3192
<drxmax> - discontinuous reception max time (in seconds)
<ctrlAck> - packed control ack
<bsCVmax> - blocked sequenc countdown max value
<alpha> - alpha parameter for power control
<pcMeasCh> - type of channel which shall be used for downlink measurements for power control
0 - BCCH
1 - PDCH

(For non BCCH-Carrier)
arfcn: <arfcn> rxLev: <rxLev>

where:
<arfcn> - RF channel
<rxLev> - receiption level (in dBm)

Lastly, the **#CSURV** output ends in two ways, depending on the last **#CSURVF** setting:

if **#CSURVF=0** or **#CSURVF=1**
The output ends with the string:

Network survey ended

if **#CSURVF=2**
the output ends with the string:

Network survey ended (Carrier: <NoARFCN> BCCh: <NoBCCh>)

where
<NoARFCN> - number of scanned frequencies
<NoBCCH> - number of found BCCh

#CSURV - Network Survey	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CSURV? **AT*CSURV?**	Read command has the same behaviour as Execution command with parameters omitted.

Example	`AT#CSURV`
	
	`Network survey started…`
	
	`arfcn: 48 bsic: 24 rxLev: -52 ber: 0.00 mcc: 610 mnc: 1 lac: 33281 cellId: 3648 cellStatus: CELL_SUITABLE numArfcn: 2 arfcn: 30 48 numChannels: 5 array: 14 19 22 48 82`
	
	`arfcn: 14 rxLev: 8`
	
	`Network survey ended`
	
	`OK`

Note	The command is executed within max. 2 minutes.

#CSURV - Network Survey	SELINT 2
AT#CSURV[= [<s>,<e>]] **AT*CSURV[= [<s>,<e>]]** *(both syntax are possible; the second syntax is maintained only for backward compatibility and will not be present in future versions)*	Execution command allows to perform a quick survey through channels belonging to the band selected by last **#BND** command issue, starting from channel **<s>** to channel **<e>**. Issuing **AT#CSURV<CR>**, a full band scan is performed. Parameters: **<s>** - starting channel **<e>** - ending channel After issuing the command the device responds with the string: **Network survey started…** and, after a while, a list of informations, one for each received carrier, is reported, each of them in the format: **(For BCCH-Carrier)** **arfcn: <arfcn> bsic: <bsic> rxLev: <rxLev> ber: <ber> mcc: <mcc> mnc: <mnc> lac: <lac> cellId: <cellId> cellStatus: <cellStatus> numArfcn: <numArfcn> arfcn: [<arfcn1> ..[<arfcn64>]] [numChannels: <numChannels> array: [<ba1> ..[<ba32>]] [pbcch: <pbcch> [nom: <nom> rac: <rac> spgc: <spgc> pat: <pat> nco: <nco> t3168: <t3168> t3192: <t3192> drxmax: <drxmax> ctrlAck: <ctrlAck> bsCVmax: <bsCVmax> alpha: <alpha> pcMeasCh: <pcMeasCh>]]]**

#CSURV - Network Survey	SELINT 2
	<CR><LF><CR><LF><CR><LF> where: **<arfcn>** - C0 carrier assigned radio channel (BCCH - Broadcast Control Channel) **<bsic>** - base station identification code; if **#CSURVF** last setting is 0, **<bsic>** is a decimal number, else it is a 2-digits octal number **<rxLev>** - decimal number; it is the receiption level (in dBm) **<ber>** - decimal number; it is the bit error rate (in %) **<mcc>** - hexadecimal 3-digits number; it is the mobile country code **<mnc>** - hexadecimal 2-digits number; it is the mobile network code **<lac>** - location area code; if **#CSURVF** last setting is 0, **<lac>** is a decimal number, else it is a 4-digits hexadecimal number **<cellId>** - cell identifier; if **#CSURVF** last setting is 0, **<cellId>** is a decimal number, else it is a 4-digits hexadecimal number **<cellStatus>** - string type; it is the cell status ..CELL_SUITABLE - C0 is a suitable cell. CELL_LOW_PRIORITY - the cell is low priority based on the received system information. CELL_FORBIDDEN - the cell is forbidden. CELL_BARRED - the cell is barred based on the received system information. CELL_LOW_LEVEL - the cell **<rxLev>** is low. CELL_OTHER - none of the above e.g. exclusion timer running, no BCCH available…etc. **<numArfcn>** - number of valid channels in the Cell Channel Description **<arfcn*n*>** - arfcn of a valid channel in the Cell Channel Description (*n* is in the range **1..<numArfcn>**) **<numArfcn>** - decimal number; it is the number of valid channels in the Cell Channel Description **<arfcn*n*>** - decimal number; it is the arfcn of a valid channel in the Cell Channel Description (*n* is in the range **1..<numArfcn>**) **<numChannels>** - decimal number; it is the number of valid channels in the BCCH Allocation list; the output of this information for non-serving cells depends on last **#CSURVEXT** setting: 2. if **#CSURVEXT=0** this information is displayed only for serving cell 3. if **#CSURVEXT=1** or **2** this information is displayed also for every valid scanned BCCH carrier. **<ba*n*>** - decimal number; it is the arfcn of a valid channel in the BA list (***n*** is in the range **1..<numChannels>**); the output of this information for non-serving cells depends on last **#CSURVEXT** setting: 2. if **#CSURVEXT=0** this information is displayed only for serving cell 3. if **#CSURVEXT=1** or **2** this information is displayed also for every valid scanned BCCH carrier.

#CSURV - Network Survey	SELINT 2

(The following informations will be printed only if GPRS is supported in the cell)
<pbcch> - packet broadcast control channel
0 - pbcch not activated on the cell
1 - pbcch activated on the cell
<nom> - network operation mode
1
2
3
<rac> - routing area code
0..255 -
<spgc> - SPLIT_PG_CYCLE support
..0 - SPLIT_PG_CYCLE is not supported on CCCH on this cell
..1 - SPLIT_PG_CYCLE is supported on CCCH on this cell
<pat> - priority access threshold
0 -
3..6 -
<nco> - network control order
0..2 -
<t3168> - timer 3168
<t3192> - timer 3192
<drxmax> - discontinuous reception max time (in seconds)
<ctrlAck> - packed control ack
<bsCVmax> - blocked sequenc countdown max value
<alpha> - alpha parameter for power control
<pcMeasCh> - type of channel which shall be used for downlink measurements for power control
0 - BCCH
1 - PDCH

(For non BCCH-Carrier)
arfcn: <arfcn> rxLev: <rxLev>

where:
<arfcn> - decimal number; it is the RF channel
<rxLev> - decimal number; it is the receiption level (in dBm)

Lastly, the **#CSURV** output ends in two ways, depending on the last **#CSURVF** setting:

if **#CSURVF=0** or **#CSURVF=1**
The output ends with the string:

Network survey ended

#CSURV - Network Survey	SELINT 2
	if **#CSURVF=2** the output ends with the string: **Network survey ended (Carrier: <NoARFCN> BCCh: <NoBCCh>)** where **<NoARFCN>** - number of scanned frequencies **<NoBCCH>** - number of found BCCh

Example	`AT#CSURV`
	
	`Network survey started…`
	
	`arfcn: 48 bsic: 24 rxLev: -52 ber: 0.00 mcc: 610 mnc: 1 lac: 33281 cellId: 3648 cellStatus: CELL_SUITABLE numArfcn: 2 arfcn: 30 48 numChannels: 5 array: 14 19 22 48 82`
	
	`arfcn: 14 rxLev: 8`
	
	`Network survey ended`
	
	`OK`

Note	The command is executed within max. 2 minute.

3.5.7.7.2 Network Survey (Numeric Format) - #CSURVC

#CSURVC - Network Survey (Numeric Format)	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CSURVC [=<s>,<e>] **AT*CSURVC [=<s>,<e>]** *(both syntax are possible)*	Execution command allows to perform a quick survey through channels belonging to the band selected by last **#BND** command issue, starting from channel **<s>** to channel **<e>**. If parameters are omitted, a full band scan is performed. Parameters: **<s>** - starting channel **<e>** - ending channel After issuing the command the device responds with the string: **Network survey started…** and, after a while, a list of informations, one for each received carrier, is reported, each of them in the format: **(For BCCH-Carrier)** **<arfcn>,<bsic>,<rxLev>,<ber>,<mcc>,<mnc>,<lac>,<cellId>,**

#CSURVC - Network Survey (Numeric Format)	SELINT 0 / 1

<cellStatus>,<numArfcn>[,<arfcn1> ..[<arfcn64>]]
[,<numChannels>[,<ba1> ..[<ba32>]][,<pbcch> [,<nom>,<rac>,<spgc>,
<pat>,<nco>,<t3168>,<t3192>,<drxmax>,<ctrlAck>,<bsCVmax>,
<alpha>,<pcMeasCh>]]]
<CR><LF><CR><LF><CR><LF>

where:

<arfcn> - C0 carrier assigned radio channel (BCCH - Broadcast Control Channel)

<bsic> - base station identification code

<rxLev> - receiption level (in dBm)

<ber> - bit error rate (in %)

<mcc> - mobile country code

<mnc> - mobile network code

<lac> - location area code

<cellId> - cell identifier

<cellStatus> - cell status

..0 - C0 is a suitable cell (CELL_SUITABLE).

1 - the cell is low priority based on the received system information (CELL_LOW_PRIORITY).

2 - the cell is forbidden (CELL_FORBIDDEN).

3 - the cell is barred based on the received system information (CELL_BARRED).

4 - the cell **<rxLev>** is low (CELL_LOW_LEVEL).

5 - none of the above e.g. exclusion timer running, no BCCH available…etc.. (CELL_OTHER).

<numArfcn> - number of valid channels in the Cell Channel Description

<arfcn*n*> - arfcn of a valid channel in the Cell Channel Description (*n* is in the range **1..<numArfcn>**)

<numChannels> - number of valid channels in the BCCH Allocation list; the output of this information for non-serving cells depends on last **#CSURVEXT** setting:

1. if **#CSURVEXT=0** this information is displayed only for serving cell
2. if **#CSURVEXT=1 or 2** this information is displayed also for every valid scanned BCCH carrier.

<ba*n*> - arfcn of a valid channel in the BA list (***n*** is in the range **1..<numChannels>**); the output of this information for non-serving cells depends on last **#CSURVEXT** setting:

1. if **#CSURVEXT=0** this information is displayed only for serving cell
2. if **#CSURVEXT=1 or 2** this information is displayed also for every valid scanned BCCH carrier.

(The following informations will be printed only if GPRS is supported in the cell)

<pbcch> - packet broadcast control channel

0 - pbcch not activated on the cell

#CSURVC - Network Survey (Numeric Format)	SELINT 0 / 1
	1 - pbcch activated on the cell **<nom>** - network operation mode 1 2 3 **<rac>** - routing area code 0..255 - **<spgc>** - SPLIT_PG_CYCLE support ..0 - SPLIT_PG_CYCLE is not supported on CCCH on this cell ..1 - SPLIT_PG_CYCLE is supported on CCCH on this cell **<pat>** - priority access threshold 0 - 3..6 - **<nco>** - network control order 0..2 - **<t3168>** - timer 3168 **<t3192>** - timer 3192 **<drxmax>** - discontinuous reception max time (in seconds) **<ctrlAck>** - packed control ack **<bsCVmax> -** blocked sequenc countdown max value **<alpha> -** alpha parameter for power control **<pcMeasCh> -** type of channel which shall be used for downlink measurements for power control 0 - BCCH 1 - PDCH **(For non BCCH-Carrier)** **<arfcn>,<rxLev>** where: **<arfcn>** - RF channel **<rxLev>** - receiption level (in dBm) The output ends with the string: **Network survey ended**
AT#CSURVC? **AT*CSURVC?**	Read command has the same behaviour as the Execution command with parameters omitted

Example	`AT#CSURVC`
	
	`Network survey started…`
	
	`48,24,-52,0.00,610,1,33281,3648,0,2,30 48,5,14 19 22 48 82`

#CSURVC - Network Survey (Numeric Format)	SELINT 0 / 1
	14,8 Network survey ended OK
Note	The command is executed within max. 2 minute. The information provided by **#CSURVC** is the same as that provided by **#CSURV**. The difference is that the output of **#CSURVC** is in numeric format only.

#CSURVC - Network Survey (Numeric Format)	SELINT 2
AT#CSURVC[=[<s>,<e>]] **AT*CSURVC[=[=<s>,<e>]]** *(both syntax are possible; the second syntax is maintained only for backward compatibility and will not be present in future versions)*	Execution command allows to perform a quick survey through channels belonging to the band selected by last **#BND** command issue, starting from channel **<s>** to channel **<e>**. Issuing **AT#CSURVC<CR>**, a full band scan is performed. Parameters: **<s>** - starting channel **<e>** - ending channel After issuing the command the device responds with the string: **Network survey started…** and, after a while, a list of informations, one for each received carrier, is reported, each of them in the format: **(For BCCH-Carrier)** **<arfcn>,<bsic>,<rxLev>,<ber>,<mcc>,<mnc>,<lac>,<cellId>,** **<cellStatus>,<numArfcn>[,<arfcn1> ..[<arfcn64>]]** **[,<numChannels>[,<ba1> ..[<ba32>]][,<pbcch> [,<nom>,<rac>,<spgc>,** **<pat>,<nco>,<t3168>,<t3192>,<drxmax>,<ctrlAck>,<bsCVmax>,** **<alpha>,<pcMeasCh>]]]** **<CR><LF><CR><LF><CR><LF>** where: **<arfcn>** - C0 carrier assigned radio channel (BCCH - Broadcast Control Channel) **<bsic>** - base station identification code; if **#CSURVF** last setting is 0, **<bsic>** is a decimal number, else it is a 2-digits octal number **<rxLev>** - decimal number; it is the receiption level (in dBm) **<ber>** - decimal number; it is the bit error rate (in %) **<mcc>** - hexadecimal 3-digits number; it is the mobile country code **<mnc>** - hexadecimal 2-digits number; it is the mobile network code **<lac>** - location area code; if **#CSURVF** last setting is 0, **<lac>** is a decimal

#CSURVC - Network Survey (Numeric Format)	SELINT 2

number, else it is a 4-digits hexadecimal number
<cellId> - cell identifier; if **#CSURVF** last setting is 0, **<cellId>** is a decimal number, else it is a 4-digits hexadecimal number
<cellStatus> - string type; it is the cell status
..0 - C0 is a suitable cell (CELL_SUITABLE).
1 - the cell is low priority based on the received system information (CELL_LOW_PRIORITY).
2 - the cell is forbidden (CELL_FORBIDDEN).
3 - the cell is barred based on the received system information (CELL_BARRED).
4 - the cell **<rxLev>** is low (CELL_LOW_LEVEL).
5 - none of the above e.g. exclusion timer running, no BCCH available…etc.. (CELL_OTHER).
<numArfcn> - decimal number; it is the number of valid channels in the Cell Channel Description
<arfcn*n*> - decimal number; it is the arfcn of a valid channel in the Cell Channel Description (*n* is in the range **1..<numArfcn>**)
<numChannels> - decimal number; it is the number of valid channels in the BCCH Allocation list; the output of this information for non-serving cells depends on last **#CSURVEXT** setting:
3. if **#CSURVEXT=0** this information is displayed only for serving cell
4. if **#CSURVEXT=1 or 2** this information is displayed also for every valid scanned BCCH carrier.

<ba*n*> - decimal number; it is the arfcn of a valid channel in the BA list (***n*** is in the range **1..<numChannels>**); the output of this information for non-serving cells depends on last **#CSURVEXT** setting:
1. if **#CSURVEXT=0** this information is displayed only for serving cell
2. if **#CSURVEXT=1 or 2** this information is displayed also for every valid scanned BCCH carrier.

(The following informations will be printed only if GPRS is supported in the cell)
<pbcch> - packet broadcast control channel
0 - pbcch not activated on the cell
1 - pbcch activated on the cell
<nom> - network operation mode
1
2
3
<rac> - routing area code
0..255 -
<spgc> - SPLIT_PG_CYCLE support
..0 - SPLIT_PG_CYCLE is not supported on CCCH on this cell
..1 - SPLIT_PG_CYCLE is supported on CCCH on this cell
<pat> - priority access threshold

#CSURVC - Network Survey (Numeric Format)	SELINT 2
	0 - 3..6 - **<nco>** - network control order 0..2 - **<t3168>** - timer 3168 **<t3192>** - timer 3192 **<drxmax>** - discontinuous reception max time (in seconds) **<ctrlAck>** - packed control ack **<bsCVmax> -** blocked sequenc countdown max value **<alpha> -** alpha parameter for power control **<pcMeasCh> -** type of channel which shall be used for downlink measurements for power control 0 - BCCH 1 - PDCH **(For non BCCH-Carrier)** **<arfcn>,<rxLev>** where: **<arfcn>** - decimal number; it is the RF channel **<rxLev>** - decimal number; it is the receiption level (in dBm) The last information from **#CSURVC** depends on the last **#CSURVF** setting: **#CSURVF=0** or **#CSURVF=1** The output ends with the string: **Network survey ended** **#CSURVF=2** the output ends with the string: **Network survey ended (Carrier: <NoARFCN> BCCh: <NoBCCh>)** where **<NoARFCN>** - number of scanned frequencies **<NoBCCH>** - number of found BCCh

Example	`AT#CSURVC`
	
	`Network survey started…`
	
	`48,24,-52,0.00,610,1,33281,3648,0,2,30 48,5,14 19 22 48 82`
	
	`14,8`

#CSURVC - Network Survey (Numeric Format)	SELINT 2
	Network survey ended OK
Note	The command is executed within max. 2 minute. The information provided by **#CSURVC** is the same as that provided by **#CSURV**. The difference is that the output of **#CSURVC** is in numeric format only.

3.5.7.7.3 Network Survey Of User Defined Channels - #CSURVU

#CSURVU - Network Survey Of User Defined Channels	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CSURVU=[<ch1>[,<ch2>[,… [,<ch10>]]]] **AT*CSURVU=[<ch1>[,<ch2>[,… [,<ch10>]]]]** *(both syntax are possible)*	Execution command allows to perform a quick survey through the given channels. The range of available channels depends on the last **#BND** issue. The result format is like command **#CSURV**. Parameters: **<ch*n*>** - channel number (arfcn) Note: issuing **AT#CSURVU=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#CSURVU=0<CR>**.
Example	AT#CSURVU=59,110 Network survey started… arfcn: 59 bsic: 16 rxLev: -76 ber: 0.00 mcc: 546 mnc: 1 lac: 54717 cellId: 21093 cellStatus: CELL_SUITABLE numArfcn 2 arfcn: 36 59 arfcn: 110 rxLev: -107 Network survey ended OK
Note	The command is executed within max. 2 minute.

#CSURVU - Network Survey Of User Defined Channels	SELINT 2
AT#CSURVU=[<ch1>[,<ch2>[,… [,<ch10>]]]] **AT*CSURVU=[<ch1>[,<ch2>[,…**	Execution command allows to perform a quick survey through the given channels. The range of available channels depends on the last **#BND** issue. The result format is like command **#CSURV**.

#CSURVU - Network Survey Of User Defined Channels	SELINT 2
[,<ch10>]]]] *(both syntax are possible; the second syntax is maintained only for backward compatibility and will not be present in future versions)*	Parameters: **<ch*n*>** - channel number (arfcn)

Example	`AT#CSURVU=59,110`
	
	`Network survey started…`
	
	`arfcn: 59 bsic: 16 rxLev: -76 ber: 0.00 mcc: 546 mnc: 1 lac: 54717 cellId: 21093 cellStatus: CELL_SUITABLE numArfcn 2 arfcn: 36 59`
	
	`arfcn: 110 rxLev: -107`
	
	`Network survey ended`
	
	`OK`

Note	The command is executed within max. 2 minute.

3.5.7.7.4 Network Survey Of User Defined Channels (Numeric Format) - #CSURVUC

#CSURVUC - Network Survey Of User Defined Channels (Numeric Format)	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CSURVUC=[<ch1>[,<ch2>[,… [,<ch10>]]]] **AT*CSURVUC=[<ch1>[,<ch2>[,… [,<ch10>]]]]** *(both syntax are possible)*	Execution command allows to perform a quick survey through the given channels. The range of available channels depends on the last **#BND** issue. The result format is like command **#CSURVC**. Parameters: **<ch*n*>** - channel number (arfcn) Note: issuing **AT#CSURVUC=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#CSURVUC=0<CR>**.

Example	`AT#CSURVUC=59,110`
	
	`Network survey started…`
	
	`59,16,-76,0.00,546,1,54717,21093,0,2,36 59`

#CSURVUC - Network Survey Of User Defined Channels (Numeric Format)	SELINT 0 / 1
	110,-107 Network survey ended OK
Note	The command is executed within max. 2 minute. The information provided by **#CSURVUC** is the same as that provided by **#CSURVU**. The difference is that the output of **#CSURVUC** is in numeric format only.

#CSURVUC - Network Survey Of User Defined Channels (Numeric Format)	SELINT 2
AT#CSURVUC=[<ch1>[,<ch2>[,… [,<ch10>]]]] **AT*CSURVUC=[<ch1>[,<ch2>[,… [,<ch10>]]]]** *(both syntax are possible; the second syntax is maintained only for backward compatibility and will not be present in future versions)*	Execution command allows to perform a quick survey through the given channels. The range of available channels depends on the last **#BND** issue. The result format is like command **#CSURVC**. Parameters: **<ch*n*>** - channel number (arfcn)
Example	AT#CSURVUC=59,110 Network survey started… 59,16,-76,0.00,546,1,54717,21093,0,2,36 59 110,-107 Network survey ended OK
Note	The command is executed within max. 2 minute. The information provided by **#CSURVUC** is the same as that provided by **#CSURVU**. The difference is that the output of **#CSURVUC** is in numeric format only.

3.5.7.7.5 BCCH Network Survey - #CSURVB

#CSURVB - BCCH Network Survey	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CSURVB=<n>	Execution command performs a quick network survey through **M** (maximum number of available frequencies depending on last selected band) channels. The survey stops as soon as **<n>** BCCH carriers are found. The result format is like command **#CSURV**. Parameter: **<n>** - number of desired BCCH carriers 1..M
AT#CSURVB=?	Test command reports the range of values for parameter **<n>** in the format: **(1-M)** where **M** is the maximum number of available frequencies depending on last selected band.

#CSURVB - BCCH Network Survey	SELINT 2
AT#CSURVB= [<n>]	Execution command performs a quick network survey through **M** (maximum number of available frequencies depending on last selected band) channels. The survey stops as soon as **<n>** BCCH carriers are found. The result format is like command **#CSURV**. Parameter: **<n>** - number of desired BCCH carriers 1..M
AT#CSURVB=?	Test command reports the range of values for parameter **<n>** in the format: **(1-M)** where **M** is the maximum number of available frequencies depending on last selected band.

3.5.7.7.6 BCCH Network Survey (Numeric Format) - #CSURVBC

#CSURVBC - BCCH Network Survey (Numeric Format)	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CSURVBC= <n>	Execution command performs a quick network survey through **M** (maximum number of available frequencies depending on last selected band) channels. The survey stops as soon as **<n>** BCCH carriers are found. The result is given in numeric format and is like command **#CSURVC**. Parameter: **<n>** - number of desired BCCH carriers 1..M

#CSURVBC - BCCH Network Survey (Numeric Format)	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CSURVBC=?	Test command reports the range of values for parameter **<n>** in the format: **(1-M)** where **M** is the maximum number of available frequencies depending on last selected band.

#CSURVBC - BCCH Network Survey (Numeric Format)	SELINT 2
AT#CSURVBC=[<n>]	Execution command performs a quick network survey through **M** (maximum number of available frequencies depending on last selected band) channels. The survey stops as soon as **<n>** BCCH carriers are found. The result is given in numeric format and is like command **#CSURVC**. Parameter: **<n>** - number of desired BCCH carriers 1..M
AT#CSURVBC=?	Test command reports the range of values for parameter **<n>** in the format: **(1-M)** where **M** is the maximum number of available frequencies depending on last selected band.

3.5.7.7.7 Network Survey Format - #CSURVF

#CSURVF - Network Survey Format	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CSURVF[=[<format>]]	Set command controls the format of the numbers output by all the Easy Scan® Parameter: **<format>** - numbers format 0 - Decimal 1 - Hexadecimal values, no text 2 - Hexadecimal values with text Note: issuing **AT#CSURVF<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#CSURVF=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#CSURVF=0<CR>**.
AT#CSURVF?	Read command reports the current number format, as follows: **#CSURVF: <format>**
AT#CSURVF=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for the parameter **<format>**.

#CSURVF - Network Survey Format	SELINT 2
AT#CSURVF=[<format>]	Set command controls the format of the numbers output by all the Easy Scan® Parameter: **<format>** - numbers format 0 - Decimal 1 - Hexadecimal values, no text 2 - Hexadecimal values with text
AT#CSURVF?	Read command reports the current number format, as follows: **#CSURVF: <format>**
AT#CSURVF=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for the parameter **<format>**.

3.5.7.7.8 <CR><LF> Removing On Easy Scan® Commands Family - #CSURVNLF

#CSURVNLF - <CR><LF> Removing On Easy Scan® Commands Family	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CSURVNLF[=<value>]	Set command enables/disables the automatic **<CR><LF>** removing from each information text line. Parameter: **<value>** 0 - disables **<CR><LF>** removing; they'll be present in the information text (factory default) 1 - remove **<CR><LF>** from imformation text Note: if parameter is omitted the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT#CSURVNLF?	Read command reports whether automatic **<CR><LF>** removing is currently enabled or not, in the format: **<value>**
AT#CSURVNLF=?	Test command reports the range of values for parameter **<value>.**

#CSURVNLF - <CR><LF> Removing On Easy Scan® Commands Family	SELINT 2
AT#CSURVNLF=[<value>]	Set command enables/disables the automatic **<CR><LF>** removing from each information text line. Parameter: **<value>** 0 - disables **<CR><LF>** removing; they'll be present in the information text (factory default) 1 - remove **<CR><LF>** from imformation text

#CSURVNLF - <CR><LF> Removing On Easy Scan® Commands Family	SELINT 2
AT#CSURVNLF?	Read command reports whether automatic **<CR><LF>** removing is currently enabled or not, in the format: **<value>**
AT#CSURVNLF=?	Test command reports the range of values for parameter **<value>.**

3.5.7.7.9 Extended Network Survey - #CSURVEXT

#CSURVEXT - Extended Network Survey	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#CSURVEXT [=<value>]	Set command enables/disables extended network survey. Parameter: **<value>** 0 - disables extended network survey (factory default) 1 - enables extended network survey; all the network survey execution commands (**#CSURV, #CSURVC, #CSURVU, #CSURVUC, #CSURVB, #CSURVBC**) display the BAList for every valid scanned BCCh carrier 2 - enables extended network survey; all the network survey execution commands (**#CSURV, #CSURVC, #CSURVU, #CSURVUC, #CSURVB, #CSURVBC**) display the BAList for every valid scanned BCCh carrier and, if GPRS is supported in the cell, they report some GPRS informations carried by the System Information 13 of the BCCh Note: if parameter is omitted the behaviour of Set command is the same as Read command.
AT#CSURVEXT?	Read command reports whether extended network survey is currently enabled or not, in the format: **<value>**
AT#CSURVEXT=?	Test command reports the range of values for parameter **<value>.**

#CSURVEXT - Extended Network Survey	SELINT 2
AT#CSURVEXT [=<value>]	Set command enables/disables extended network survey. Parameter: **<value>** 0 - disables extended network survey (factory default) 1 - enables extended network survey; all the network survey execution commands (**#CSURV, #CSURVC, #CSURVU, #CSURVUC, #CSURVB, #CSURVBC**) display the BAList for every valid scanned BCCh carrier 2 - enables extended network survey; all the network survey execution commands (**#CSURV, #CSURVC, #CSURVU, #CSURVUC, #CSURVB, #CSURVBC**) display the BAList for every valid scanned BCCh carrier and, if GPRS is supported in the cell, they report some

#CSURVEXT - Extended Network Survey	SELINT 2
	GPRS informations carried by the System Information 13 of the BCCh
AT#CSURVEXT?	Read command reports whether extended network survey is currently enabled or not, in the format: **<value>**
AT#CSURVEXT=?	Test command reports the range of values for parameter **<value>.**

3.5.7.7.10 PLMN Network Survey - #CSURVP

#CSURVP - PLMN Network Survey	SELINT 2
AT#CSURVP=<plmn>	Execution command performs a quick network survey through channels. The survey stops as soon as a BCCH carriers belonging to the selected PLMN is found. The result format is like command **#CSURV**. Parameter: **<plmn>** - the desidered PLMN in numeric format
AT#CSURVP=?	Test command returns OK

3.5.7.7.11 PLMN Network Survey (Numeric Format) - #CSURVPC

#CSURVPC - PLMN Network Survey (Numeric Format)	SELINT 2
AT#CSURVPC= <plmn>	Execution command performs a quick network survey through channels. The survey stops as soon as a BCCH carriers belonging to the selected PLMN is found. The result is given in numeric format and is like command **#CSURVC**. Parameter: **<plmn>** - the desidered PLMN in numeric format
AT#CSURVPC=?	Test command returns OK

3.5.7.8 SIM Toolkit AT Commands

3.5.7.8.1 SIM Tookit Interface Activation - #STIA

#STIA - SIM Tookit Interface Activation	SELINT 2
AT#STIA= **[<mode>** **[,<timeout>]]**	Set command is used to activate the SAT sending of unsolicited indications when a **proactive command** is received from SIM. Parameters: **<mode>** 0 - disable SAT (no **<timeout>** required, if given will be ignored) 1 - enable SAT without unsolicited indication **#STN** 2 - enable SAT and extended unsolicited indication **#STN** (see **#STGI**) 3 - enable SAT and reduced unsolicited indication **#STN** (see **#STGI**) **<timeout>** - time-out for user responses 1..255 - time-out in minutes (default 10). Any ongoing (but unanswered) **proactive command** will be aborted automatically after **<timeout>** minutes. In this case, the terminal response is either “ME currently unable to process command”, or if applicable, “No response from user”. In addition an unsolicited indication will be sent to the external application: **#STN: <cmdTerminateValue>** where: **<cmdTerminateValue>** is defined as **<cmdType> + terminate offset**; the terminate offset equals 100. Note: every time the SIM application issues a **proactive command** that requires user interaction an unsolicited code will be sent, if enabled with **#STIA** command, as follows: • if **<mode>** parameter of **#STIA** command has been set to 3 (reduced unsolicited indication) an unsolicited indication will be sent, indicating the type of **proactive command** issued by the SIM: **#STN: <cmdType>** • if **<mode>** parameter of **#STIA** command has been set to 2 (extended unsolicited indication) the format of the unsolicited indication depends on the specific command: *if **<cmdType>=1** (REFRESH)* an unsolicited notification will be sent to the user: **#STN: <cmdType>,<refresh type>** where: **<refresh type>** 0 - SIM Initialization and Full File Change Notification;

#STIA - SIM Tookit Interface Activation	SELINT 2

1 - File Change Notification;
2 - SIM Initialization and File Change Notification;
3 - SIM Initialization;
4 - SIM Reset

In this case neither **#STGI** nor **#STSR** commands are required:
- **AT#STGI** is accepted anyway.
- **AT#STSR=<cmdType>,0** will answer **OK** but do nothing.

if ***<cmdType>=17*** *(SEND SS)*
if ***<cmdType>=19*** *(SEND SHORT MESSAGE)*
if ***<cmdType>=20*** *(SEND DTMF)*
if ***<cmdType>=32*** *(PLAY TONE)*

an unsolicited notification will be sent if allowed by SIM (see GSM 11.14):

#STN: <cmdType>[,<text>]

where:
<text> - (optional) text to be displayed to user

In these cases neither **#STGI** nor **#STSR** commands are required:
- **AT#STGI** is accepted anyway.
- **AT#STSR=<cmdType>,0** will answer **OK** but do nothing.

In case of SEND SHORT MESSAGE (**<cmdType>**=19) command if sending to network fails an unsolicited notification will be sent

#STN: 119

if ***<cmdType>=33*** *(DISPLAY TEXT)*

an unsolicited notification will be sent if allowed by SIM (see GSM 11.14):

#STN: <cmdType>,<cmdDetails>[,<text>]

where:
<cmdDetails> - unsigned Integer used as a bit field.
0..255 - used as a bit field:
bit 1:
0 - normal priority
1 - high priority

#STIA - SIM Tookit Interface Activation	SELINT 2

bits 2 to 7: reserved for future use
bit 8:
0 - clear message after a delay
1 - wait for user to clear message
<text> - (optional) text to be displayed to user

In this case:
1. if **<cmdDetails>/bit8** is **0** neither **#STGI** nor **#STSR** commands are required:
   - **AT#STGI** is accepted anyway.
   - **AT#STSR=<cmdType>,0** will answer **OK** but do nothing.
2. If **<cmdDetails>/bit8** is 1 **#STSR** command is required

if ***<cmdType>=18*** *(SEND USSD)*

an unsolicited notification will be sent to the user:

#STN: <cmdType>[,<text>]

where:
<text> - optional text string sent by SIM

In this case:
- **AT#STSR=18,20** can be sent to end USSD transaction.
- **AT#STGI** is accepted anyway.
- **AT#STSR=<cmdType>,0** will answer **OK** but do nothing.

All other commands:

the unsolicited indication will report just the proactive command type:

#STN: <cmdType>

Note: if the **call control** or **SMS control facility in the SIM** is activated, when the customer application makes an outgoing call, or sends an SS or USSD, or an SMS, the following **#STN** unsolicited indication could be sent, according to GSM 11.14, to indicate whether the outgoing call has been accepted, rejected or modified by the SIM, or if the SMS service centre address or destination has been changed:

#STN: <cmdTerminateValue>,<Result>[,<TextInfo>[,<Number>[,<MODestAddr>]]]

#STIA - SIM Tookit Interface Activation	SELINT 2
	where **<cmdTerminateValue>** 150 - SMS control response 160 - call/SS/USSD response **<Result>** 0 - Call/SMS not allowed 1 - Call/SMS allowed 2 - Call/SMS allowed with modification **<Number>** - Called number, Service Center Address or SS String in ASCII format. **<MODestAddr>** - MO destination address in ASCII format. **<TextInfo>** - alpha identifier provided by the SIM in ASCII format. Note: when the SIM Application enters its main menu again (i.e. not at startup) an unsolicited result code **#STN: 254** is sent. The TA does not need to respond directly, i.e. **AT#STSR** is not required. It is possible to restart the SAT session from the main menu again with the command **AT#STGI=37**. Note: The settings are saved on user profile and available on following reboot. SIM Toolkit activation/deactivation is only performed at power on.
AT#STIA?	Read command can be used to get information about the SAT interface in the format: **#STIA: <state>,<mode>,<timeout>,<SatProfile>** where: **<state>** - the device is in one of the following state: 0 - SIM has not started its application yet 1 - SIM has started its application (SAT main menu ready) **<mode>** - SAT and unsolicited indications enabling status (see above) **<timeout>** - time-out for user responses (see above) **<SatProfile>** - SAT Terminal Profile according to GSM 11.14, i. e. the list of SIM Application Toolkit facilities that are supported by the ME. The profile cannot be changed by the TA. Note: In SAT applications usually an SMS message is sent to the network provider containing service requests, e.g. to send the latest news. The provider returns a message with the requested information. Before activating SAT it is recommended to set the SMS text mode with command **AT+CMGF=1** and to enable unsolicited indications for incoming

#STIA - SIM Tookit Interface Activation	SELINT 2
	SMS messages with command **+CNMI**.
AT#STIA=?	Test command returns the range of available values for the parameters **<mode>** and **<timeout>**.
Note	Just one instance at a time, the one which first issued **AT#STIA=*n*** (with ***n*** different from zero), is allowed to issue SAT commands, and this is valid till the same instance issues **AT#STIA=0**. After power cycle another instance can enable SAT.
Note	A typical SAT session on AT interface starts after an **#STN: 37** unsolicited code is received, if enabled(see above). At that point usually an **AT#STGI=37** command is issued (see **#STGI**), and after the SAT main menu has been displayed on TE an **AT#STSR=37,0,x** command is issued to select an item in the menu (see **#STSR**).

3.5.7.8.2 SIM Tookit Get Information - #STGI

#STGI - SIM Tookit Get Information	SELINT 2
AT#STGI=[<cmdType>]	**#STGI** set command is used to request the parameters of a **proactive command** from the ME. Parameter: **<cmdType>** - **proactive command** ID according to GSM 11.14 (decimal); these are only those command types that use the AT interface; SAT commands which are not using the AT interface (not MMI related SAT commands, e.g. PROVIDE LOCAL INFORMATION) are executed without sending any indication to the user 1 - REFRESH 16 - SET UP CALL 17 - SEND SS 18 - SEND USSD 19 - SEND SHORT MESSAGE 20 - SEND DTMF 32 - PLAY TONE 33 - DISPLAY TEXT 34 - GET INKEY 35 - GET INPUT 36 - SELECT ITEM 37 - SET UP MENU Requested command parameters are sent using an **#STGI** indication: **#STGI: <parameters>** where **<parameters>** depends upon the ongoing **proactive command** as follows:

#STGI - SIM Tookit Get Information	SELINT 2

if ***<cmdType>=1*** *(REFRESH)*

#STGI: <cmdType>,<refresh type>
where:
<refresh type>
0 - SIM Initialization and Full File Change Notification;
1 - File Change Notification;
2 - SIM Initialization and File Change Notification;
3 - SIM Initialization;
4 - SIM Reset

if ***<cmdType>=16*** *(SET UP CALL)*

#STGI: <cmdType>,<commandDetails>,[<confirmationText>], <calledNumber>

where:
<commandDetails> - unsigned integer, used as an enumeration
0 Set up call, but only if not currently busy on another call
1 Set up call, but only if not currently busy on another call, with redial
2 Set up call, putting all other calls (if any) on hold
3 Set up call, putting all other calls (if any) on hold, with redial
4 Set up call, disconnecting all other calls (if any)
5 Set up call, disconnecting all other calls (if any), with redial
<confirmationText> - string for user confirmation stage
<calledNumber> - string containing called number

if ***<cmdType>=17*** *(SEND SS)*
if ***<cmdType>=18*** *(SEND USSD)*
if ***<cmdType>=19*** *(SEND SHORT MESSAGE)*
if ***<cmdType>=20*** *(SEND DTMF)*
if ***<cmdType>=32*** *(PLAY TONE)*

#STGI: <cmdType>[,<text>]

where:
<text> - text to be displayed to user

if ***<cmdType>=33*** *(DISPLAY TEXT)*

#STGI: <cmdType>,<cmdDetails>[,<text>]

where:

#STGI - SIM Tookit Get Information	SELINT 2

<cmdDetails> - unsigned Integer used as a bit field.
0..255 - used as a bit field:
bit 1:
0 - normal priority
1 - high priority
bits 2 to 7: reserved for future use
bit 8:
0 - clear message after a delay
1 - wait for user to clear message
<text> - text to be displayed to user

if ***<cmdType>=34*** *(GET INKEY)*

#STGI: <cmdType>,<commandDetails>,<text>

where:
<commandDetails> - unsigned Integer used as a bit field.
0..255 - used as a bit field:
bit 1:
0 - Digits only (0-9, *, # and +)
1 - Alphabet set;
bit 2:
0 - SMS default alphabet (GSM character set)
1 - UCS2 alphabet
bit 3:
0 - Character sets defined by bit 1 and bit 2 are enabled
1 - Character sets defined by bit 1 and bit 2 are disabled and the "Yes/No" response is requested
bits 4 to 7:
0
bit 8:
0 - No help information available
1 - Help information available
<text> - String as prompt for text.

if ***<cmdType>=35*** *(GET INPUT)*

#STGI: <cmdType>,<commandDetails>,<text>,<responseMin>, <responseMax>[,<defaultText>]

where:
<commandDetails> - unsigned Integer used as a bit field.
0..255 - used as a bit field:
bit 1:
0 - Digits only (0-9, *, #, and +)

#STGI - SIM Tookit Get Information	SELINT 2

1 - Alphabet set
bit 2:
0 - SMS default alphabet (GSM character set)
1 - UCS2 alphabet
bit 3:
0 - ME may echo user input on the display
1 - User input shall not be revealed in any way. Hidden entry mode (see GSM 11.14) is only available when using digit input. In hidden entry mode only characters ('0'-'9', '*' and '#') are allowed.
bit 4:
0 - User input to be in unpacked format
1 - User input to be in SMS packed format
bits 5 to 7:
0
bit 8:
0 - No help information available
1 - Help information available

<text> - string as prompt for text
<responseMin> - minimum length of user input
0..255
<responseMax> - maximum length of user input
0..255
<defaultText> - string supplied as default response text

if ***<cmdType>=36*** *(SELECT ITEM)*

The first line of output is:

#STGI: <cmdType>,<commandDetails>,<numOfItems>[,<titleText>]
<CR><LF>

One line follows for every item, repeated for **<numOfItems>**:

#STGI: <cmdType>,<itemId>,<itemText>[,<nextActionId>]

where:
<commandDetails> - unsigned Integer used as a bitfield
0..255 - used as a bit field:
bit 1:
0 - Presentation type is not specified
1 - Presentation type is specified in bit 2
bit 2:
0 - Presentation as a choice of data values if bit 1 = '1'
1 - Presentation as a choice of navigation options if bit 1 is '1'
bit 3:
0 - No selection preference

#STGI - SIM Tookit Get Information	SELINT 2

1 - Selection using soft key preferred
bits 4 to 7:
0
bit 8:
0 - No help information available
1 - Help information available
<numOfItems> - number of items in the list
<titleText> - string giving menu title
<itemId> - item identifier
1..**<numOfItems>**
<itemText> - title of item
<nextActionId> - the next proactive command type to be issued upon execution of the menu item.
0 - no next action information available.

if ***<cmdType>=37*** *(SET UP MENU)*

The first line of output is:

#STGI: <cmdType>,<commandDetails>,<numOfItems>,<titleText>
<CR><LF>

One line follows for every item, repeated for **<numOfItems>**:

#STGI: <cmdType>,<itemId>,<itemText>[,<nextActionId>]

where:
<commandDetails> - unsigned Integer used as a bitfield
0..255 - used as a bit field:
bit 1:
0 - no selection preference
1 - selection using soft key preferred
bit 2 to 7:
0
bit 8:
0 - no help information available
1 - help information available
<numOfItems> - number of items in the list
<titleText> - string giving menu title
<itemId> - item identifier
1..**<numOfItems>**
<itemText> - title of item
<nextActionId> - the next proactive command type to be issued upon execution of the menu item.
0 - no next action information available.

#STGI - SIM Tookit Get Information	SELINT 2
	Note: upon receiving the **#STGI** response, the TA must send **#STSR** command (see below) to confirm the execution of the proactive command and provide any required user response, e.g. selected menu item.
AT#STGI?	The read command can be used to request the currently ongoing **proactive command** and the SAT state in the format **#STGI: <state>,cmdType>** where: **<state>** - SAT interface state (see **#STIA**) **<cmdType>** - ongoing proactive command An error message will be returned if there is no pending command.
AT#STGI=?	Test command returns the range for the parameters **<state>** and **<cmdType>**.
Note	The unsolicited notification sent to the user: **#STN: 37** is an indication that the main menu of the SIM Application has been sent to the TA. It will be stored by the TA so that it can be displayed later at any time by issuing an **AT#STGI=37** command. A typical SAT session on AT interface starts after an **#STN: 37** unsolicited code is received, if enabled. At that point usually an **AT#STGI=37** command is issued, and after the SAT main menu has been displayed on TE an **AT#STSR=37,0,x** command is issued to select an item in the menu (see below). The session usually ends with a SIM action like sending an SMS, or starting a call. After this, to restart the session from the beginning going back to SAT main menu it is usually required an **AT#STSR=37,16** command. The unsolicited notification sent to the user: **#STN:237** is an indication that the main menu of the SIM Application has been removed from the TA, and it is no longer available. In this case **AT#STGI=37** command response will be always **ERROR**.

3.5.7.8.3 SIM Tookit Send Response - #STSR

#STSR - SIM Tookit Send Response	SELINT 2
AT#STSR=[<cmdType>,<userResponse>	The write command is used to provide to SIM user response to a command and any required user information, e.g. a selected menu item.

#STSR - SIM Tookit Send Response	SELINT 2
[,<data>]]	Parameters: **<cmdType>** - integer type; **proactive command** ID according to GSM 11.14 (see **#STGI**) **<userResponse>** - action performed by the user 0 - command performed successfully (call accepted in case of call setup) 16 - proactive SIM session terminated by user 17 - backward move in the proactive SIM session requested by the user 18 - no response from user 19 - help information required by the user 20 - USSD/SS Transaction terminated by user 32 - TA currently unable to process command 34 - user has denied SIM call setup request 35 - user cleared down SIM call before connection or network release **<data>** - data entered by user, depending on **<cmdType>**, only required if **<Result>** is 0: ***Get Inkey*** **<data>** contains the key pressed by the user; used character set should be the one selected with **+CSCS**. Note: if, as a user response, a binary choice (Yes/No) is requested by the SIM application using bit 3 of the **<commandDetails>** parameter the valid content of the **<inputString>** is: a) “IRA”, ”8859-1”, ”PCCP437” charsets: “Y” or “y” (positive answer) and “N” or “n” (negative answer) b) UCS2 alphabet “0079” or “0059” (positive answer) and “006E” or “004E” (negative answer) ***Get Input*** **<data>** - contains the string of characters entered by the user (see above) ***Select Item*** **<data>** - contains the item identifier selected by the user Note: Use of icons is not supported. All icon related actions will respond with no icon available.
AT#STSR?	The read command can be used to request the currently ongoing **proactive command** and the SAT state in the format **#STSRI: <state>,<cmdType>** where: **<state>** - SAT interface state (see **#STIA**) **<cmdType>** - ongoing proactive command An error message will be returned if there is no pending command.
AT#STSR=?	Test command returns the range for the parameters **<state>** and

#STSR - SIM Tookit Send Response	SELINT 2
	<cmdType>.

3.5.7.9 Jammed Detect & Report AT Commands

3.5.7.9.1 Jammed Detect & Report - #JDR

#JDR - Jammed Detect & Report	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#JDR[= [<mode> [,<MNPL>, <DCMN>]]]	Set command allows to control the Jammed Detect & Report feature. The MODULE can detect if a communication Jammer is active in its range and give indication to the user of this condition either on the serial line with an unsolicited code or on a dedicated GPIO by rising it. The MODULE can also report to the network the Jammed status condition, even if normal communications are inhibited by the Jammer, by using a unique message. Parameters: **<mode>** - behaviour mode of the Jammed Detect & Report 0 - disables Jammed Detect & Report (factory default) 1 - enables the Jammed Detect; the Jammed condition is reported on pin GPIO2/JDR GPIO2/JDR **Low** - Normal Operating Condition GPIO2/JDR **High** - Jammed Condition. 2 - enables the Jammed Detect; the Jammed condition is reported with a single unsolicited result code on serial line, in the format: **#JDR: <status>** where: **<status>** JAMMED - Jammed condition detected OPERATIVE - Normal Operating condition restored. This code will be shown only after a jammed condition has occurred. 3 - enables the Jammed Detect; the MODULE will make both the actions as for **<mode>=1** and **<mode>=2**. 4 - enables the Jammed Detect; the Jammed condition is reported with an unsolicited code every 3s on serial line, in the format: **#JDR: <status>** where: **<status>** JAMMED - Jammed condition detected OPERATIVE - Normal Operating condition restored. This code will be shown only after a jammed condition has occurred. 5 - enables the Jammed Detect; the MODULE will make both the actions as for **<mode>=1** and **<mode>=4**.

#JDR - Jammed Detect & Report	SELINT 0 / 1
	<MNPL> - Maximum Noise Power Level 0..127 **<DCMN>** - Disturbed Channel Minimum Number 0..254 Note: issuing **AT#JDR<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#JDR=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#JDR=0<CR>**.
AT#JDR?	Read command reports the current behaviour mode, Maximum Noise Power Level and Disturbed Channel Minimum Number, in the format: **#JDR: <mode>,<MNPL>,<DCMN>**
AT#JDR=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for the parameters **<mode>**,**<MNPL>** and **<DCMN>**

Example	`AT#JDR=2`
	`OK`
	`…jammer enters in the range…`
	`#JDR: JAMMED`
	`…jammer exits the range…`
	`#JDR: OPERATIVE`

Note	It is suggested not to change the default setting for Maximum Noise Power Level and Disturbed Channel Minimum Number. If the device is installed in a particular environment where the default values are not satisfactory the two parameters **<MNPL>** and **<DCMN>** permit to adapt the detection to all conditions.

#JDR - Jammed Detect & Report	SELINT 2
AT#JDR= [<mode> [,<MNPL>, <DCMN>]]	Set command allows to control the Jammed Detect & Report feature. The MODULE can detect if a communication Jammer is active in its range and give indication to the user of this condition either on the serial line with an unsolicited code or on a dedicated GPIO by rising it. The MODULE can also report to the network the Jammed status condition, even if normal communications are inhibited by the Jammer, by using a unique message. Parameters: **<mode>** - behaviour mode of the Jammed Detect & Report 0 - disables Jammed Detect & Report (factory default) 1 - enables the Jammed Detect; the Jammed condition is reported on pin GPIO2/JDR GPIO2/JDR **Low** - Normal Operating Condition

#JDR - Jammed Detect & Report	SELINT 2
	GPIO2/JDR **High** - Jammed Condition. 2 - enables the Jammed Detect; the Jammed condition is reported with a single unsolicited result code on serial line, in the format: **#JDR: <status>** where: **<status>** JAMMED - Jammed condition detected OPERATIVE - Normal Operating condition restored. This code will be shown only after a jammed condition has occurred. 3 - enables the Jammed Detect; the MODULE will make both the actions as for **<mode>=1** and **<mode>=2**. 4 - enables the Jammed Detect; the Jammed condition is reported with an unsolicited code every 3s on serial line, in the format: **#JDR: <status>** where: **<status>** JAMMED - Jammed condition detected OPERATIVE - Normal Operating condition restored. This code will be shown only after a jammed condition has occurred. 5 - enables the Jammed Detect; the MODULE will make both the actions as for **<mode>=1** and **<mode>=4**. **<MNPL>** - Maximum Noise Power Level 0..127 **<DCMN>** - Disturbed Channel Minimum Number 0..254
AT#JDR?	Read command reports the current behaviour mode, Maximum Noise Power Level and Disturbed Channel Minimum Number, in the format: **#JDR: <mode>,<MNPL>,<DCMN>**
AT#JDR=?	Test command reports the supported range of values for the parameters **<mode>**,**<MNPL>** and **<DCMN>**

Example	`AT#JDR=2`
	`OK`
	`…jammer enters in the range…`
	`#JDR: JAMMED`
	`…jammer exits the range…`
	`#JDR: OPERATIVE`

Note	It is suggested not to change the default setting for Maximum Noise Power Level and Disturbed Channel Minimum Number. If the device is installed in a particular environment where the default values are not satisfactory the two parameters **<MNPL>** and **<DCMN>** permit to adapt the detection to all conditions.

3.5.7.10 Easy Script® Extension - Python[17] Interpreter, AT Commands

3.5.7.10.1 Write Script - #WSCRIPT

#WSCRIPT - Write Script	**SELINT 0 / 1**
AT#WSCRIPT= <script_name>, <size> [,<hidden>]	Execution command causes the MODULE to store a file in the Easy Script® related NVM, naming it **<script_name>** The file should be sent using RAW ASCII file transfer. It is important to set properly the port settings. In particular: **Flow control: hardware.** **Baud rate: 115200 bps** Parameters: **<script_name>** - name of the file in NVM, string type (max 16 chars, case sensitive). **<size>** - file size in bytes **<hidden>** - file hidden attribute 0 - file content is readable with **#RSCRIPT** (default). 1 - file content is hidden, **#RSCRIPT** command will report empty file. The device shall prompt a three character sequence **<greater_than><greater_than><greater_than>** **(IRA 62, 62, 62)** after command line is terminated with **<CR>**; after that a file can be entered from TE, sized **<size>** bytes. The operations completes when all the bytes are received. If writing ends successfully, the response is **OK**; otherwise an error code is reported. Note: the file name should be passed between quotes; every textual script file must have **.py** extension, whilst every pre-compiled executable script file must have **.pyo** extension; file names are case sensitive. Note: when sending the script be sure that the line terminator is **<CR><LF>** and that your terminal program does not change it. Note: with the hidden attribute it is possible to protect your files from being viewed and copied, only the file name can be viewed, its content is hidden even if the file is still being run correctly. It's your care to maintain knowledge on what the file contains.
Example	`AT#WSCRIPT="First.py ",54,0` *`>>> here receive the prompt: depending on your editor settings it's possible that the prompt overrides the`*

[17] PYTHON is a registered trademark of the Python Software Foundation.

#WSCRIPT - Write Script	SELINT 0 / 1
	above line; then type or send the script, sized 54 bytes OK Script has been stored.
Note	It's recommended to use the extension **.py** only for textual script files and the extension **.pyo** only for pre-compiled executable script files.

#WSCRIPT - Write Script	SELINT 2
AT#WSCRIPT= [<script_name>, <size>, [,<hidden>]]	Execution command causes the MODULE to store a file in the Easy Script® related NVM, naming it **<script_name>** The file should be sent using RAW ASCII file transfer. It is important to set properly the port settings. In particular: **Flow control: hardware.** **Baud rate: 115200 bps** Parameters: **<script_name>** - name of the file in NVM, string type (max 16 chars, case sensitive). **<size>** - file size in bytes **<hidden>** - file hidden attribute 0 - file content is readable with **#RSCRIPT** (default). 1 - file content is hidden, **#RSCRIPT** command will report empty file. The device shall prompt a five character sequence **<CR><LF><greater_than><greater_than><greater_than>** **(IRA 13, 10, 62, 62, 62)** after command line is terminated with **<CR>**; after that a file can be entered from TE, sized **<size>** bytes. The operations completes when all the bytes are received. If writing ends successfully, the response is **OK**; otherwise an error code is reported. Note: the file name should be passed between quotes; every textual script file must have **.py** extension, whilst every pre-compiled executable script file must have **.pyo** extension; file names are case sensitive. Note: when sending the script be sure that the line terminator is **<CR><LF>** and that your terminal program does not change it. Note: with the hidden attribute it is possible to protect your files from being viewed and copied, only the file name can be viewed, its content is hidden even if the file is still being run correctly. It's your care to maintain knowledge on what the file contains.
Example	AT#WSCRIPT="First.py ",54,0

#WSCRIPT - Write Script	SELINT 2
	>>> here receive the prompt; then type or send the textual script, sized 54 bytes OK *Textual script has been stored*
Note	It's recommended to use the extension **.py** only for textual script files and the extension **.pyo** only for pre-compiled executable script files.

3.5.7.10.2 Select Active Script - #ESCRIPT

#ESCRIPT - Select Active Script	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#ESCRIPT[= [<script_name>]]	Set command selects either a) the name of the textual script file that will be compiled and executed by the Easy Script® compiler at startup according to last **#STARTMODESCR** setting, or b) the name of the pre-compiled executable file that will be executed at startup according to last **#STARTMODESCR** setting. We call this file (either textual or pre-compiled) the **current script**. Parameter: **<script_name>** - file name, string type (max 16 chars, case sensitive). Note: all textual script files must have **.py** extension; all pre-compiled executable files must have **.pyo** extension. Note: **<script_name>** must match to the name of a file written by **#WSCRIPT** in order to have it run. Note: the command does not check whether a textual script named **<script_name>** does exist or not in the Easy Script® related NVM. If the file **<script_name>** is not present at startup then the compiler will not execute. Note: issuing **AT#ESCRIPT<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command. Note: issuing **AT#ESCRIPT=<CR>** is the same as issuing the command **AT#ESCRIPT=""<CR>**.
AT#ESCRIPT?	Read command reports as a quoted string the file name of the **current script**.

#ESCRIPT - Select Active Script	SELINT 2
AT#ESCRIPT= [<script_name>]	Set command selects either c) the name of the textual script file that will be compiled and executed by the Easy Script® compiler at startup according to last

#ESCRIPT - Select Active Script	SELINT 2
	#STARTMODESCR setting, or d) the name of the pre-compiled executable file that will be executed at startup according to last **#STARTMODESCR** setting. We call this file (either textual or pre-compiled) the **current script**. Parameter: **<script_name>** - file name, string type (max 16 chars, case sensitive). Note: all textual script files must have **.py** extension; all pre-compiled executable files must have **.pyo** extension. Note: **<script_name>** must match to the name of a file written by **#WSCRIPT** in order to have it run. Note: the command does not check whether a textual script named **<script_name>** does exist or not in the Easy Script® related NVM. If the file **<script_name>** is not present at startup then the compiler will not execute.
AT#ESCRIPT?	Read command reports as a quoted string the file name of the **current script**.

3.5.7.10.3 Script Execution Start Mode - #STARTMODESCR

#STARTMODESCR - Script Execution Start Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#STARTMODESCR[=<script_start_mode>[,<script_start_to>]]	Set command sets the **current script** (see **#ESCRIPT**) execution start mode. Parameter: **<script_start_mode>** - **currente script** execution start mode 0 - **current script** will be executed at startup only if the **DTR** line is found **Low** (that is: COM is not open on a PC), otherwise the Easy Script® interpreter will not execute and the MODULE will behave normally answering only to AT commands on the serial port (factory default). 1 - **current script** will be executed at startup only if the user does not send any AT command on the serial port for the time interval specified in **<script_start_to>** parameter, otherwise the Easy Script® interpreter will not execute and the MODULE will behave normally answering only to AT commands on the serial port. The **DTR** line is not tested. 2 - **current script** will be executed at startup in any case apart from **DTR** line and if the user does not send any AT command on the serial port for the time interval specified in **<script_start_to>** parameter. But AT command interface will be available on serial port ASC0 and connected to third AT parser instance. **<script_start_to>** - **current script** start time-out;

#STARTMODESCR - Script Execution Start Mode	SELINT 0 / 1
	10..60 - time interval in seconds; this parameter is used only if parameter **<script_start_mode>** is set to 1; it is the waiting time for an AT command on the serial port to disable active script execution start. If the user does not send any AT command on the serial port for the time specified in this parameter active script will not be executed (default is 10). Note: issuing **AT#STARTMODESCR<CR>** is the same as issuing the Read command.
AT#STARTMODESCR?	Read command reports the **current script** start mode and the **current script** start time-out, in the format: **#STARTMODESCR= <script_start_mode>,<script_start_timeout>**
AT#STARTMODESCR=?	Test command returns the range of available values for parameters **<script_start_mode>** and **<script_start_timeout>**, in the format: **#STARTMODESCR: (0,2),(10-60)**

#STARTMODESCR - Script Execution Start Mode	SELINT 2
AT#STARTMODESCR= <script_start_mode> [,<script_start_to>]	Set command sets the **current script** (see **#ESCRIPT**) execution start mode. Parameter: **<script_start_mode>** - **currente script** execution start mode 0 - **current script** will be executed at startup only if the **DTR** line is found **Low** (that is: COM is not open on a PC), otherwise the Easy Script® interpreter will not execute and the MODULE will behave normally answering only to AT commands on the serial port (factory default). 1 - **current script** will be executed at startup only if the user does not send any AT command on the serial port for the time interval specified in **<script_start_to>** parameter, otherwise the Easy Script® interpreter will not execute and the MODULE will behave normally answering only to AT commands on the serial port. The **DTR** line is not tested. 2 - **current script** will be executed at startup in any case apart from **DTR** line and if the user does not send any AT command on the serial port for the time interval specified in **<script_start_to>** parameter. But AT command interface will be available on serial port ASC0 and connected to third AT parser instance. **<script_start_to>** - **current script** start time-out; 10..60 - time interval in seconds; this parameter is used only if parameter **<script_start_mode>** is set to 1; it is the waiting time for an AT command on the serial port to disable active script execution start. If the user does not send any AT command on the serial port for the time specified in this

#STARTMODESCR - Script Execution Start Mode	SELINT 2
	parameter active script will not be executed (default is 10).
AT#STARTMODESCR?	Read command reports the **current script** start mode and the **current script** start time-out, in the format: **#STARTMODESCR= <script_start_mode>,<script_start_timeout>**
AT#STARTMODESCR=?	Test command returns the range of available values for parameters **<script_start_mode>** and **<script_start_timeout>**, in the format: **#STARTMODESCR: (0,2),(10-60)**

3.5.7.10.4 Execute Active Script - #EXECSCR

#EXECSCR - Execute Active Script	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#EXECSCR	Execution command causes the **current script** (see **#ESCRIPT**) execution not at startup. This command is useful when the execution at startup has been blocked deliberately and the user wants to control execution start.
AT#EXECSCR?	Read command has the same behaviour as execution command
AT#EXECSCR=?	Test command returns **OK** result code.

#EXECSCR - Execute Active Script	SELINT 2
AT#EXECSCR	Execution command causes the **current script** (see **#ESCRIPT**) execution not at startup. This command is useful when the execution at startup has been blocked deliberately and the user wants to control execution start.
AT#EXECSCR=?	Test command returns **OK** result code.

3.5.7.10.5 Read Script - #RSCRIPT

#RSCRIPT - Read Script	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#RSCRIPT= <script_name>	Execution command reports the content of file **<script_name>**. Parameter: **<script_name>** - file name, string type (max 16 chars, case sensitive). The device shall prompt a three character sequence **<less_than><less_than><less_than>** **(IRA 60, 60, 60)** followed by the file content. Note: if the file **<script_name>** was saved with the hidden attribute, then an empty file is reported with the **OK** result code. Note: If the file **<script_name>** is not present an error code is reported.
Example	`AT#RSCRIPT="First.py "` *hereafter receive the prompt: depending on your editor*

#RSCRIPT - Read Script	SELINT 0 / 1
	settings it's possible that the prompt overrides the above line; then the script is displayed, immediately after the prompt <<<import MDM MDM.send('AT\r',10) Ans=MDM.receive(20) OK

#RSCRIPT - Read Script	SELINT 2
AT#RSCRIPT=[<script_name>]	Execution command reports the content of file **<script_name>**. Parameter: **<script_name>** - file name, string type (max 16 chars, case sensitive). The device shall prompt a five character sequence **<CR><LF><less_than><less_than><less_than>** **(IRA 13, 10, 60, 60, 60)** followed by the file content. Note: if the file **<script_name>** was saved with the hidden attribute, then an empty file is reported with the **OK** result code. Note: If the file **<script_name>** is not present an error code is reported.
Example	AT#RSCRIPT="First.py " *hereafter receive the prompt; then the script is displayed, immediately after the prompt* <<<import MDM MDM.send('AT\r',10) Ans=MDM.receive(20) OK

3.5.7.10.6 List Script Names - #LSCRIPT

#LSCRIPT - List Script Names	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#LSCRIPT	Execution command reports either the list of file names for the files currently stored in the Easy Script® related NVM and the available free NVM memory in the format: **[#LSCRIPT: <script_name1> <size1>…** **[<CR><LF><CR><LF>#LSCRIPT: <script_name*n*> <size*n*>]]** **<CR><LF><CR><LF>#LSCRIPT: free bytes: <free_NVM>** where:

#LSCRIPT - List Script Names	SELINT 0 / 1
	<script-name*n*> - file name, quoted string type (max 16 chars, case sensitive) **<size*n*>** - size of script in bytes **<free_NVM>** - size of available NVM memory in bytes
AT#LSCRIPT?	Read command has the same behavior of Execution command.
Example	AT#LSCRIPT #LSCRIPT: First.py 51 #LSCRIPT: Second.py 178 #LSCRIPT: Third.py 95 #LSCRIPT: free bytes: 20000 OK

#LSCRIPT - List Script Names	SELINT 2
AT#LSCRIPT	Execution command reports either the list of file names for the files currently stored in the Easy Script® related NVM and the available free NVM memory in the format: **[#LSCRIPT: <script_name1>,<size1>…** **[<CR><LF>#LSCRIPT: <script_name*n*>,<size*n*>]]** **<CR><LF>#LSCRIPT: free bytes: <free_NVM>** where: **<script-name*n*>** - file name, quoted string type (max 16 chars, case sensitive) **<size*n*>** - size of script in bytes **<free_NVM>** - size of available NVM memory in bytes
AT#LSCRIPT=?	Test command returns **OK** result code.
Example	AT#LSCRIPT #LSCRIPT: "First.py",51 #LSCRIPT: "Second.py",178 #LSCRIPT: "Third.py",95 #LSCRIPT: free bytes: 20000 OK

3.5.7.10.7 Delete Script - #DSCRIPT

#DSCRIPT - Delete Script	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#DSCRIPT=<script_name>	Execution command deletes a file from Easy Script® related NVM memory. Parameter: **<script_name>** - name of the file to delete, string type (max 16 chars, case

#DSCRIPT - Delete Script	SELINT 0 / 1
	sensitive) Note: if the file **<script_name>** is not present an error code is reported.
Example	`AT#DSCRIPT="Third.py"` `OK`

#DSCRIPT - Delete Script	SELINT 2
AT#DSCRIPT=[<script_name>]	Execution command deletes a file from Easy Script® related NVM memory. Parameter: **<script_name>** - name of the file to delete, string type (max 16 chars, case sensitive) Note: if the file **<script_name>** is not present an error code is reported.
Example	`AT#DSCRIPT="Third.py"` `OK`

3.5.7.10.8 Reboot - #REBOOT

#REBOOT - Reboot	SELINT 0 / 1
AT#REBOOT	Execution command reboots immediately the unit. It can be used to reboot the system after a remote update of the script in order to have the new one running.
AT#REBOOT?	Read command has the same behavior of Execution command.

Example	`AT#REBOOT`
	
	`…. Module Reboots …`

Note	This command does not return result codes.

#REBOOT - Reboot	SELINT 2
AT#REBOOT	Execution command reboots immediately the unit. It can be used to reboot the system after a remote update of the script in order to have the new one running.

Example	`AT#REBOOT`
	
	`…. Module Reboots …`

Note	This command does not return result codes.

3.5.7.10.9 CMUX Interface Enable - #CMUXSCR

#CMUXSCR - CMUX Interface Enable	SELINT 2
AT#CMUXSCR=	Set command enables/disables the GSM 07.10 multiplexing protocol control

#CMUXSCR - CMUX Interface Enable	SELINT 2
<enable>,[<rate>]	channel (see **+CMUX**) at startup before the **current script** (see **#ESCRIPT**) execution and specifies the **DTE** speed at which the device sends and receives CMUX frames (used to fix the **DTE-DCE** interface speed). Parameters: **<enable>** - enables/disables CMUX interface at startup. 0 - it disables CMUX interface at startup, before **current script** execution (factory default) 1 - it enables CMUX interface at startup, before **current script** execution **<rate>** 300 1200 2400 4800 9600 19200 38400 57600 115200 (default) If **<rate>** is omitted the value is unchanged **<enable>** and **<rate>** values are saved in NVM
AT#CMUXSCR ?	Read command returns the current value of **#CMUXSCR** parameters in the format: **#CMUXSCR: <enable>,<rate>**
AT#CMUXSCR =?	Test command reports the range for the parameters **<enable>** and **<rate>**

3.5.7.11 GPS AT Commands Set

3.5.7.11.1 GPS Controller Power Management - $GPSP

$GPSP - GPS Controller Power Management	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSP=<status>	Set command allows to manage power-up or down of the GPS controller Parameter: **<status>** 0 - GPS controller is powered down 1 - GPS controller is powered up (default) Note: for the GPS product (GE863-GPS): if the GPS controller is powered down while **VAUX** pin is enabled they'll both also be also powered off.

$GPSP - GPS Controller Power Management	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	Note: the current setting is stored through **$GPSSAV**
AT$GPSP?	Read command reports the current value of the **<status>** parameter, in the format: **$GPSP: <status>**
AT$GPSP=?	Test command reports the range of supported values for parameter **<status>**
Example	AT$GPSP=0 OK

3.5.7.11.2 GPS Reset - $GPSR

$GPSR - GPS Reset	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSR=<reset_type>	Execution command allows to reset the GPS controller. Parameter: **<reset_type>** 0 - Hardware reset: the GPS receiver is reset and restarts by using the values stored in the internal memory of the GPS receiver. 1 - Coldstart (No Almanac, No Ephemeris): this option clears all data that is currently stored in the internal memory of the GPS receiver including position, almanac, ephemeris, and time. The stored clock drift however, is retained. It is available in controlled mode only. 2 - Warmstart (No ephemeris): this option clears all initialization data in the GPS receiver and subsequently reloads the data that is currently displayed in the Receiver Initialization Setup screen. The almanac is retained but the ephemeris is cleared. It is available in controlled mode only. 3 - Hotstart (with stored Almanac and Ephemeris): the GPS receiver restarts by using the values stored in the internal memory of the GPS receiver; validated ephemeris and almanac. It is available in controlled mode only.
AT$GPSR=?	Test command reports the range of supported values for parameter **<reset_type>**
Example	AT$GPSR=0 OK

3.5.7.11.3 GPS Device Type Set - $GPSD

$GPSD - GPS Device Type Set	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSD=<device_type>	Set command defines which GPS device is connected to the module. It dedicates the Serial port #1 of the module (TRACE) to receive the GPS strings from the GPS module. Parameter: **<device type>**

$GPSD - GPS Device Type Set	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	0 - none; the serial port is not connected to GPS device and available for standard use 1 - currently has no meaning, maintained for backward compatibility 2 - serial port connected to GPS serial port: controlled mode (default) 3 - currently has no meaning, maintained for backward compatibility Note: In case of GM862-GPS **<device type>** has always value 2, if you set any other value it will give ERROR. Note: the current setting is stored through **$GPSSAV**
AT$GPSD?	Read command reports the current value of **<device_type>** parameter, in the format: **$GPSD: <device_type>**
AT$GPSD=?	Test command reports the range of supported values for parameter **<device_type>**
Example	AT$GPSD=0 OK

3.5.7.11.4 GPS Software Version - $GPSSW

$GPSSW - GPS Software Version	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSSW	Execution command provides GPS Module software version in the format: **$GPSSW: <sw version>**
AT$GPSSW?	Read command has the same meaning as the Execution command
AT$GPSSW=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Example	AT$GPSSW $GPSSW: GSW3.1.1_3.1.00.07-C23P1.00 OK

3.5.7.11.5 GPS Antenna Type Definition - $GPSAT

$GPSAT - GPS Antenna Type Definition	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSAT=<type>	Set command selects the GPS antenna used. Parameter: **<type>** 0 - GPS Antenna not power supplied by the module 1 - GPS Antenna power supplied by the module (default) Note: if current **<type>** is 0, either **$GPSAV** and **$GPSAI** have no meaning. Note: the current setting is stored through **$GPSSAV**
AT$GPSAT?	Read command returns the currently used antenna, in the format:

$GPSAT - GPS Antenna Type Definition	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	$GPSAT: <type>
AT$GPSAT=?	Test command reports the range of supported values for parameter **<type>**
Example	AT$GPSAT=1 OK
Note	Refer to the HW user guide for the compatible GPS antennas

3.5.7.11.6 GPS Antenna Supply Voltage Readout - $GPSAV

$GPSAV - GPS Antenna Supply Voltage Readout	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSAV	Execution command returns the measured GPS antenna's supply voltage in mV
AT$GPSAV?	Read command has the same meaning as the Execution command
AT$GPSAV=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Example	AT$GPSAV $GPSAV:3800 OK
Note	It has meaning only if current **$GPSAT** setting is not 0

3.5.7.11.7 GPS Antenna Current Readout - $GPSAI

$GPSAI - GPS Antenna Current Readout	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSAI	Execution command reports the GPS antenna's current consumption in the format: **$GPSAI:<value>[,<status>]** where: **<value>** - the measured current in mA **<status>** 0 - GPS antenna OK 1 - GPS antenna consumption out of the limits Note: the output **<status>** is available only if the antenna protection is activated (see **$GPSAP**)
AT$GPSAI?	Read command has the same meaning as the Execution command
AT$GPSAI=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Example	AT$GPSAI? $GPSAI:040,0 OK
Note	It has meaning only if current **$GPSAT** setting is not 0

3.5.7.11.8 GPS Antenna Protection - $GPSAP

$GPSAP - GPS Antenna Protection	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSAP=<set>[,	Set command allows to activate an automatic protection in case of high

$GPSAP - GPS Antenna Protection	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
<value>]	current consumption of GPS antenna. The protection disables the GPS antenna supply voltage. Parameters: **<set>** 0 - deactivate current antenna protection (default) 1 - activate current antenna protection **<value>** - the antenna current limit value in mA 0..200 If parameter **<set>=0** parameter **<value>** has no meaning and can be omitted. Note: the new setting is stored through **$GPSSAV**

AT$GPSAP?
 	
AT$GPSAP=?
 	
Example
	Read command reports the current activation status of antenna automatic protection and the current antenna limit value, in the format:
	
	$GPSAP: <set>,<value>
	Test command reports the range of supported values for parameters **<set>** and **<value>**
	`AT$GPSAP=0`
	`OK`
	`Note : no SW control on antenna status (HW current limitation only)`
	
	`AT$GPSAP=1,25`
	`OK`
	`activate current antenna protection with related current limit`
	
	`AT$GPSAP?`
	`$GPSAP:1,50`
	`OK`
	`Antenna protection activated with 50mA limit`

Note	The module is already provided of an Hardware protection for the high current consumption that is automatically activated if the consumption exceeds 50mA

3.5.7.11.9 GPS NMEA Serial Port Speed - $GPSS

$GPSS - GPS Serial Port Speed	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSS=<speed>	Set command allows to select the speed of the NMEA serial port. Parameter: **<speed>** 4800 - (default) 9600

$GPSS - GPS Serial Port Speed	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	19200 38400 57600 Note: the new setting is stored through **$GPSSAV**
AT$GPSS?	Read command returns the current serial ports speed in the format: **$GPSS: <speed>**
AT$GPSS=?	Test command returns the available range for **<speed>**

3.5.7.11.10 Unsolicited NMEA Data Configuration - $GPSNMUN

$GPSNMUN - Unsolicited NMEA Data Configuration	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSNMUN= <enable> [,<GGA>,<GLL>, <GSA>,<GSV>, <RMC>,<VTG >]	Set command permits to activate an Unsolicited streaming of GPS data (in NMEA format) through the standard GSM serial port and defines which NMEA sentences will be available Parameters: **<enable>** 0 - NMEA data stream de-activated (default) 1 - NMEA data stream activated with the following unsolicited response syntax: **$GPSNMUN:<CR><NMEA SENTENCE><CR>** 2 - NMEA data stream activated with the following unsolicited response syntax: **<NMEA SENTENCE><CR>** 3 - dedicated NMEA data stream; it is not possible to send AT commands; with the escape sequence '+++' the user can return to command mode **<GGA>** - Global Positioning System Fix Data 0 - disable (default) 1 - enable **<GLL>** - Geographical Position - Latitude/Longitude 0 - disable (default) 1 - enable **<GSA>** - GPS DOP and Active Satellites 0 - disable (default) 1 - enable **<GSV>** - GPS Satellites in View 0 - disable (default) 1 - enable **<RMC>** - recommended Minimum Specific GPS Data 0 - disable (default) 1 - enable **<VTG>** - Course Over Ground and Ground Speed 0 - disable (default) 1 - enable
AT$GPSNMUN?	Read command returns whether the unsolicited GPS NMEA data streaming

$GPSNMUN - Unsolicited NMEA Data Configuration	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	is currently enabled or not, along with the NMEA sentences availability status, in the format: **$GPSNMUN:<enable>,<GGA>,<GLL>,<GSA>,<GSV>,<RMC>,<VTG >**
AT$GPSNMUN=?	Test command returns the supported range of values for parameters **<enable>, <GGA>, <GLL>, <GSA>, <GSV>, <RMC>, <VTG>**

Example	`AT$GPSNMUN=1,0,0,1,0,0,0`
	`OK`
	`These sets the GSA as available sentence in the unsolicited message`
	
	`AT$GPSNMUN=0`
	`OK`
	`Turn-off the unsolicited mode`
	
	`AT$GPSNMUN?`
	`$GPSNMUN: 1,0,0,1,0,0,0`
	`OK`
	`Give the current frame selected (GSA)`
	
	`The unsolicited message will be:`
	`$GPSNMUN:`
	`$GPGSA,A,3,23,20,24,07,13,04,02,,,,,,2.4,1.6,1.8*3C`

Reference	NMEA 01803 Specifications
Note	*The command is available in "Controlled Mode" only* *The available NMEA Sentences are depending on the GPS receiver used* *In GE863-GPS and GM862-GPS the fields PDOP and VDOP are not available* *Use NMEA serial port instead if full DOP info are needed*

3.5.7.11.11 Get Acquired Position - $GPSACP

$GPSACP - Get Acquired Position	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSACP	Execution command returns information about the last GPS position in the format: **$GPSACP: <UTC>,<latitude>,<longitude>,<hdop>,<altitude>, <fix>,<cog>,<spkm>,<spkn>,<date>,<nsat>** where: **<UTC>** - UTC time (hhmmss.sss) referred to GGA sentence **<latitude>** - format is ddmm.mmmm N/S (referred to GGA sentence) where: dd - degrees 00..90

$GPSACP - Get Acquired Position	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	mm.mmmm - minutes 00.0000..59.9999 N/S: North / South **<longitude>** - format is dddmm.mmmm E/W (referred to GGA sentence) where: ddd - degrees 000..180 mm.mmmm - minutes 00.0000..59.9999 E/W: East / West **<hdop>** - x.x - Horizontal Diluition of Precision (referred to GGA sentence) **<altitude>** - xxxx.x Altitude - mean-sea-level (geoid) in meters (referred to GGA sentence) **<fix>** - 0 - Invalid Fix 2 - 2D fix 3 - 3D fix **<cog>** - ddd.mm - Course over Ground (degrees, True) (referred to VTG sentence) where: ddd - degrees 000..360 mm - minutes 00..59 **<spkm>** - xxxx.x Speed over ground (Km/hr) (referred to VTG sentence) **<spkn>** - xxxx.x- Speed over ground (knots) (referred to VTG sentence) **<date>** - ddmmyy Date of Fix (referred to RMC sentence) where: dd - day 01..31 mm - month 01..12 yy - year 00..99 - 2000 to 2099 **<nsat>** - nn - Total number of satellites in use (referred to GGA sentence) 00..12
AT$GPSACP?	Read command has the same meaning as the Execution command
AT$GPSACP=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code

Example	`AT$GPSACP`
	`$GPSACP:080220.479,4542.82691N,01344.26820E,259.07,3,2.1,0.1,0.0,0.0,270705,09`
	
	`OK`

3.5.7.11.12 Direct Access to GPS Module - $GPSCON

$GPSCON - Direct Access to GPS Module	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2

$GPSCON - Direct Access to GPS Module	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSCON	Execution command allows to set the GSM baseband in transparent mode in order to have a direct access to the serial port of the GPS module. The GSM module will transfer directly the received data to the GPS module, without checking or elaborating them. Note: the new setting is stored through **$GPSSAV** Note: the command is usable only in “controlled mode”. Note: in case of an incoming call from GSM, this will be visible on the RING pin of serial port. Note: the escape sequence is “+++” Note: the Serial Port Speed can be maximum 38400 bps
AT$GPSCON=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code

3.5.7.11.13 Set The GPS Module In Programming Mode - $GPSPRG

$GPSPRG - Set The GPS Module In Programming Mode	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSPRG	Execution command allows to switch on the GPS part in BOOT mode and set the GSM processor in Transparent Mode, in order to permit the re-programming of th GPS flash memory. Note: the escape sequence is “+++” Note: it is possible to issue **$GPSPRG** only if the Serial Port Speed is fixed 38400 bps
AT$GPSPRG?	Read command has the same effect as Execution command.
AT$GPSPRG=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code

3.5.7.11.14 Set The GPS Module In Power Saving Mode - $GPSPS

$GPSPS - Set The GPS Module In Power Saving Mode	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSPS=<mode [,<PTF_Period>]	Set command allows to set the GPS module in Power saving mode. Parameters: **<mode>** - the GPS receiver can operate in three modes 0 - full power mode, power saving disabled (default); it is the standard operating mode; power is supplied to the receiver continuously and the GPS receiver continues to operate without an interrupt. 1 - tricklepower mode; the power to the SiRF chipset is cycled periodically, so that it operates only a fraction of the time; power is applied only when a position fix is scheduled. 2 - push-to-fix mode; the GPS receiver is generally off, but turns on frequently enough to collect ephemeris data to maintain the GPS1 real-

$GPSPS - Set The GPS Module In Power Saving Mode	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
	time clock calibration so that, upon user request, a position fix can be provided quickly after power-up. **<PTF_Period>** - push-to-fix period, numeric value in secs; when mode is push-to-fix, the receiver turns on periodically according to this parameter; default value is 1800 sec.
AT$GPSPS?	Read command returns the current power saving mode and push-to-fix period, in the format: **$GPSPS: <mode>,<PTF_Period>**
AT$GPSPS=?	Test command returns the available range for **<mode>** and **<PTF_Period>**
Note	Available in “controlled mode” only

3.5.7.11.15 Wake Up GPS From Power Saving Mode - $GPSWK

$GPSWK - Wake Up GPS From Power Saving Mode	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSWK	Execution command allows to wake up the GPS module if set in sleeping mode due to power saving. Note: if the GPS module is in tricklepower mode, it will start up, make the fix and then continue to work in power saving mode. Note: if the GPS module is in push-to-fix mode, issuing **$GPSWK** pemits to wake up it before the push to fix period; after the new fix the GPS module will return in push-to-fix mode with the same parameters.
AT$GPSWK=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Note	Available in “controlled mode” only

3.5.7.11.16 Save GPS Parameters Configuration - $GPSSAV

$GPSSAV - Save GPS Parameters Configuration	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSSAV	Execution command stores the current GPS parameters in the NVM of the device.
AT$GPSSAV=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Example	AT$GPSSAV OK
Note	The module must be restarted to use the new configuration

3.5.7.11.17 Restore To Default GPS Parameters - $GPSRST

$GPSRST - Restore To Default GPS Parameters	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSRST	Execution command resets the GPS parameters to “Factory Default” configuration and stores them in the NVM of the device.
AT$GPSRST=?	Test command returns the **OK** result code
Example	AT$GPSRST OK

$GPSRST - Restore To Default GPS Parameters	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
Note	The module must be restarted to use the new configuration

3.5.7.11.18 GPS Controller Disabled When the Module is Woken up by Charger Insertion - $GPSCMODE

$GPSCMODE - GPS Controller Disabled at Start-up With Charger Inserted	SELINT 0 / 1 / 2
AT$GPSCMODE=<n>	Execution command allows to keep off the GSP controller when the module is woken up by charger insertion. The GPS controller can be turned on by AT$GPSP=1. Parameter: **<n>** 0 – GPS controller on at start-up (factory default) 1 – GSP controller off at start-up with charger inserted Note: the new setting is stored through **$GPSSAV**
AT$GPSCMODE ?	Read command reports whether GPS controller is enabled or not when the module is turned on by the charger insertion, in the format: **$GPSCMODE : <n>**
AT$GPSCMODE =?	reports the supported values for **<n>** parameter..

3.5.7.12 SAP AT Commands Set

3.5.7.12.1 Remote SIM Enable - #RSEN

#RSEN – Remote SIM Enable	SELINT 2
AT#RSEN=<mode> **[,<sapformat>** **[,<role>** **[,<muxch>** **[,<beacon>** **[,<scriptmode>]]]]]**	Set command is used to enable/disable the **Remote SIM** feature. The command returns **ERROR** if requested on a non multiplexed interface Parameter: **<mode>** 0 - disable 1 - enable **<sapformat>** 1 - binary SAP (default) **<role>** 0 - remote SIM Client (default) • *If the ME doesn't support the Easy Script Extension®* or • ***<scriptmode>** is omitted or* • ***<scriptmode>** is 0* **<muxch>** - MUX Channel Number; mandatory if **<mode>=1** 1..3

#RSEN – Remote SIM Enable	SELINT 2
	If the ME support the Easy Script Extension® and ***<scriptmode>*** *is 1* **<muxch>** - MDM interface number in scripts; mandatory if **<mode>=1** 1 - MDM interface 2 - MDM2 interface **<beacon>** - retransmition timer of SAP Connection Request 0 - only one transmition (default) 1..100 - timer interval in seconds. **<scriptmode>** - script mode enable; setting this subparameter has a meaning only if the ME supports the Easy Script® Extension 0 - disable script mode (see subparameter **<muxch>**) 1 - enable script mode (see subparameter **<muxch>**) Note: enabling the **Remote SIM** feature when the SIM is already inserted causes the module to: • de-register from the actual network • de-initialize the current SIM. Note: issuing the command on a not multiplexed interface (see **+CMUX**) cause an **ERROR** to be raised in all the situations except when: • the ME supports the Easy Script Extension® and • **<scriptmode>** is 1 Note: if the **Remote SIM** feature has been activated the SAP connection status is signalled with the following URC: **#RSEN: <conn>** where **<conn>** - connection status 0 - disconnected 1 - connected
AT#RSEN?	Read command returns the SAP connection status in the format: **#RSEN: <conn>** where **<conn>** - connection status, as before
AT#RSEN=?	Test command reports the range of values for all the parameters.

3.5.7.13 Telefonica OpenGate M2M AT Commands Set

For more detailed information about the AT commands dedicated for Telefonica Open Gate M2M protocol handling please consult the OpenGate M2M Protocol User Guide.

4 List of acronyms

ARFCN	Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number
AT	Attention command
BA	BCCH Allocation
BCCH	Broadcast Control Channel
CA	Cell Allocation
CBM	Cell Broadcast Message
CBS	Cell Broadcast Service
CCM	Current Call Meter
CLIR	Calling Line Identification Restriction
CTS	Clear To Send
CUG	Closed User Group
DCD	Data Carrier Detect
DCE	Data Communication Equipment
DCS	Digital Cellular System
DGPS	Differential GPS, the use of GPS measurements, which are differentially corrected
DNS	Domain Name System
DSR	Data Set Ready
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment
DTMF	Dual Tone Multi Fraquency
DTR	Data Terminal Ready
GGA	GPS Fix data
GLL	Geographic Position – Latitude/Longitude
GLONASS	Global positioning system maintained by the Russian Space Forces
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GNSS	Any single or combined satellite navigation system (GPS, GLONASS and combined GPS/GLONASS)
GPRS	Global Packet Radio Service
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSA	GPS DOP and Active satellites
GSM	Global System Mobile
GSV	GPS satellites in view
HDLC	High Level Data Link Control
HDOP	Horizontal Dilution of Precision
IMEI	International Mobile Equipment Identity
IMSI	International Mobile Subscriber Identity
IP	Internet Protocol
IRA	International Reference Alphabet
IWF	Interworking Function
MO	Mobile Originated

MT	*either* Mobile Terminated *or* Mobile Terminal
NMEA	National Marine Electronics Association
NVM	Non Volatile Memory
PCS	Personal Communication Service
PDP	Packet Data Protocol
PDU	Packet Data Unit
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PPP	Point to Point Protocol
PUK	Pin Unblocking Code
RLP	Radio Link Protocol
RMC	Recommended minimum Specific data
RTS	Request To Send
SAP	SIM Access Profile
SCA	Service Center Address
SMS	Short Message Service
SMSC	Short Message Service Center
SMTP	Simple Mail Transport Protocol
TA	Terminal Adapter
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TE	Terminal Equipment
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
VDOP	Vertical dilution of precision
VTG	Course over ground and ground speed
WAAS	Wide Area Augmentation System

5 Document Change Log

Revision	Date	SW release	Changes
ISSUE #0	04/08/06	7.02.01	Initial release
ISSUE #1	26/10/06	7.02.02	3.2.2.1 +CME ERROR: - ME Error Result Code: updated 3.2.2.2 +CMS ERROR - Message Service Failure Result Code: updated 3.2.6 Factory and user profile: updated -"GPS Commands Set" total update -updated the following commands description under SELINT 0, SELINT 1 and SELINT 2 paragraph: +COPN, +CCFC, +CCWA, +CPIN, +CIND, +CNMI, +COPS, +CMEE, #SKTD, #AUTOATT, +CALA, +CAOC, +CACM, +CAMM, +CPUC, S12 -updated under SELINT 0 and SELINT 1 command +CPAS, #FTPOPEN, \Q, #CSURV, #CSURVC -updated the following commands only under SELINT 2: +CMUX, +CLCC, +CMGL, +CMGR, #LSCRIPT -removed from the AT commands table under SELINT 0 and SELINT 1 the following commands: #CBC and #EMAILMSG -added new commands (for SELINT 2): #EXECSCR, #STARTMODESCR
ISSUE #2	16/03/07	7.02.03	-Revision of the whole document form. -Added new commands: #ENS, +WS46, +CPOL, +PACSP, #SPN, #SLED, #SLEDSAV, #VAUXSAV, #V24CFG, #V24, #AXE, , #SADDRMODE, #ACALEXT, #MBN, #MWI, #SPKMUT, multisocket commands, SIM toolkit commands, $GPSS, $GPSCON, $GPSPRG, $GPSPS, $GPSWK -3.2.6 Factory and user profile: updated -Removed AT commands for camera and #I2S1 -Updated following AT commands: +CNUM, +CPIN, +CPBW, +CPBS, +CLIP, #STGI, #FTPOPEN, $GPSACP,
ISSUE #3	10/08/07		Update list of products to which this document can be applied
ISSUE #4	19/11/07	7.02.04	Added new commads: #CEER, #SMSMODE, #Z, #TEMPMON, #HFRECG, #HSRECG, #PRST, #PSEL, #PSAV, #PSET, #SHFAGC, #SHFNR, #SHSAGC, #SHSEC, #SHSNR, #SHSSD, #GSMAD, #CSURVP, #CSURVPC Added: 3.5.7.12 Telefonica OpenGate M2M AT Commands Set
ISSUE #5	09/07/08	7.02.05 / 7.03.00	modified description of AT#SD and AT#SL, … **New commands** +CGEREP, #TSVOL, #REGMODE #TXMONMODE, #SIMDET, #ENHSIM

			#TTY	#CPUMODE	#GSMCONT	
			#CGPADDR	#NWSCANTMR	#OSC32KHZ	
			#CACHEDNS	#DNS	#ICMP	
			#TCPMAXDAT	#TCPREASS	#SSCTRACE