FieldTalk Modbus
Master C++ Library
Software manual

Library version 2.10.3
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1 Introduction

The FieldTalk™ Modbus® Master C++ Library provides connectivity to Modbus slave compatible devices and applications.

Typical applications are Modbus based Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition Systems (SCADA), Modbus data concentrators, Modbus gateways, User Interfaces and Factory Information Systems (FIS).

Features:

• Robust design suitable for real-time and industrial applications
• Full implementation of Bit Access and 16 Bits Access Function Codes as well as a subset of the most commonly used Diagnostics Function Codes
• Standard Modbus bit and 16-bit integer data types (coils, discretes & registers)
• Support for 32-bit integer, modulo-10000 and float data types, including Daniel/Enron protocol extensions
• Configurable word alignment for 32-bit types (big-endian, little-endian)
• Support of Broadcasting
• Failure and transmission counters
• Transmission and connection time-out supervision
• Detailed transmission and protocol failure reporting using error codes

1.1 Library Structure

The library’s API is organised into one class for each Modbus protocol flavour and a common base class, which applies to all Modbus protocol flavours. Because the two serial-line protocols Modbus ASCII and Modbus RTU share some common code, an intermediate base class implements the functions specific to the serial protocols.
The base class MbusMasterFunctions contains all protocol unspecific functions, in particular the data and control functions defined by Modbus. All Modbus protocol flavours inherit from this base class.

The class MbusAsciiMasterProtocol implements the Modbus ASCII protocol, the class MbusRtuMasterProtocol implements the Modbus RTU protocol. The class MbusTcpMasterProtocol implements the MODBUS/TCP protocol and the class MbusRtuOverTcpMasterProtocol the Encapsulated Modbus RTU master protocol (also known as RTU over TCP or RTU/IP).

In order to use one of the four Modbus protocols, the desired Modbus protocol flavour class has to be instantiated:

```cpp
MbusRtuMasterProtocol mbusProtocol;
```

After a protocol object has been declared and opened, data and control functions can be used:

```cpp
mbusProtocol.writeSingleRegister(slaveId, startRef, 1234);
```
2 What You should know about Modbus

2.1 Some Background

The Modbus protocol family was originally developed by Schneider Automation Inc. as an industrial network for their Modicon programmable controllers. Since then the Modbus protocol family has been established as vendor-neutral and open communication protocols, suitable for supervision and control of automation equipment.

2.2 Technical Information

Modbus is a master/slave protocol with half-duplex transmission. One master and up to 247 slave devices can exist per network. The protocol defines framing and message transfer as well as data and control functions. The protocol does not define a physical network layer. Modbus works on different physical network layers. The ASCII and RTU protocol operate on RS-232, RS-422 and RS-485 physical networks. The Modbus/TCP protocol operates on all physical network layers supporting TCP/IP. This compromises 10BASE-T and 100BASE-T LANs as well as serial PPP and SLIP network layers.

Note

To utilise the multi-drop feature of Modbus, you need a multi-point network like RS-485. In order to access a RS-485 network, you will need a protocol converter which automatically switches between sending and transmitting operation. However some industrial hardware platforms have an embedded RS-485 line driver and support enabling and disabling of the RS-485 transmitter via the RTS signal. FieldTalk supports this RTS driven RS-485 mode.

2.2.1 The Protocol Functions

Modbus defines a set of data and control functions to perform data transfer, slave diagnostic and PLC program download.

FieldTalk implements the most commonly used functions for data transfer as well as some diagnostic functions. The functions to perform PLC program download and other device specific functions are outside the scope of FieldTalk.

All Bit Access and 16 Bits Access Modbus Function Codes have been implemented. In addition the most frequently used Diagnostics Function Codes have been implemented. This rich function set enables a user to solve nearly every Modbus data transfer problem.

The following table lists the available Modbus Function Codes in this library:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Code</th>
<th>Current Terminology</th>
<th>Classic Terminology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Read Coils</td>
<td>Read Coil Status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2.2.2 How Slave Devices are Identified

A slave device is identified with its unique address identifier. Valid address identifiers supported are 1 to 247. Some library functions also extend the slave ID to 255, please check the individual function's documentation.

Some Modbus functions support broadcasting. With functions supporting broadcasting, a master can send broadcasts to all slave devices of a network by using address identifier 0. Broadcasts are unconfirmed, there is no guarantee of message delivery. Therefore broadcasts should only be used for uncritical data like time synchronisation.

## 2.2.3 The Register Model and Data Tables

The Modbus data functions are based on a register model. A register is the smallest addressable entity with Modbus.

The register model is based on a series of tables which have distinguishing characteristics. The four tables are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Classic Terminology</th>
<th>Modicon Register Table</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discrete outputs</td>
<td>Coils</td>
<td>0:00000</td>
<td>Single bit, alterable by an application program, read-write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You should know about Modbus

### Classic Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Modicon Register Table</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discrete inputs</td>
<td>Inputs</td>
<td>Single bit, provided by an I/O system, read-only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input registers</td>
<td>Input registers</td>
<td>16-bit quantity, provided by an I/O system, read-only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output registers</td>
<td>Holding registers</td>
<td>16-bit quantity, alterable by an application program, read-write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Modbus protocol defines these areas very loose. The distinction between inputs and outputs and bit-addressable and register-addressable data items does not imply any slave specific behaviour. It is very common that slave devices implement all tables as overlapping memory area.

For each of those tables, the protocol allows a maximum of 65536 data items to be accessed. It is slave dependant, which data items are accessible by a master. Typically a slave implements only a small memory area, for example of 1024 bytes, to be accessed.

#### 2.2.4 Data Encoding

Classic Modbus defines only two elementary data types. The discrete type and the register type. A discrete type represents a bit value and is typically used to address output coils and digital inputs of a PLC. A register type represents a 16-bit integer value. Some manufacturers offer a special protocol flavour with the option of a single register representing one 32-bit value.

All Modbus data function are based on the two elementary data types. These elementary data types are transferred in big-endian byte order.

Based on the elementary 16-bit register, any bulk information of any type can be exchanged as long as that information can be represented as a contiguous block of 16-bit registers. The protocol itself does not specify how 32-bit data and bulk data like strings is structured. Data representation depends on the slave's implementation and varies from device to device.

It is very common to transfer 32-bit float values and 32-bit integer values as pairs of two consecutive 16-bit registers in little-endian word order. However some manufacturers like Daniel and Enron implement an enhanced flavour of Modbus which supports 32-bit wide register transfers. FieldTalk supports Daniel/Enron 32-bit wide register transfers.

The FieldTalk Modbus Master Library defines functions for the most common tasks like:

- Reading and Writing bit values
- Reading and Writing 16-bit integers
- Reading and Writing 32-bit integers as two consecutive registers
- Reading and Writing 32-bit floats as two consecutive registers
• Reading and Writing 32-bit integers using Daniel/Enron single register transfers
• Reading and Writing 32-bit floats using Daniel/Enron single register transfers
• Configuring the word order and representation for 32-bit values

2.2.5 Register and Discrete Numbering Scheme

Modicon PLC registers and discrete are addressed by a memory type and a register number or a discrete number, e.g. 4:00001 would be the first reference of the output registers.

The type offset which selects the Modicon register table must not be passed to the FieldTalk functions. The register table is selected by choosing the corresponding function call as the following table illustrates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Master Function Call</th>
<th>Modicon Register Table</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>readCoils(), writeCoil(), forceMultipleCoils()</td>
<td>0:00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readInputDiscretes</td>
<td>1:00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readInputRegisters()</td>
<td>3:00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeMultipleRegisters(), readMultipleRegisters(), writeSingleRegister(), maskWriteRegister(), readWriteRegisters()</td>
<td>4:00000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Modbus registers are numbered starting from 1. This is different to the conventional programming logic where the first reference is addressed by 0.

Modbus discrete are numbered starting from 1 which addresses the most significant bit in a 16-bit word. This is very different to the conventional programming logic where the first reference is addressed by 0 and the least significant bit is bit 0.

The following table shows the correlation between Discrete Numbers and Bit Numbers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modbus Number</th>
<th>Discrete</th>
<th>Bit Number</th>
<th>Modbus Number</th>
<th>Discrete</th>
<th>Bit Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15 (hex 0x8000)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7 (hex 0x0080)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>14 (hex 0x4000)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 (hex 0x0040)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13 (hex 0x2000)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 (hex 0x0020)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12 (hex 0x1000)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 (hex 0x0010)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>11 (hex 0x0800)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 (hex 0x0008)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10 (hex 0x0400)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 (hex 0x0004)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>9 (hex 0x0200)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (hex 0x0002)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8 (hex 0x0100)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 (hex 0x0001)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When exchanging register number and discrete number parameters with FieldTalk functions and methodos you have to use the Modbus register and discrete numbering scheme. (Internally the functions will deduct 1 from the start register value before transmitting the value to the slave device.)
2.2.6 The ASCII Protocol

The ASCII protocol uses an hexadecimal ASCII encoding of data and a 8 bit checksum. The message frames are delimited with a ':' character at the beginning and a carriage return/linefeed sequence at the end.

The ASCII messaging is less efficient and less secure than the RTU messaging and therefore it should only be used to talk to devices which don't support RTU. Another application of the ASCII protocol are communication networks where the RTU messaging is not applicable because characters cannot be transmitted as a continuous stream to the slave device.

The ASCII messaging is state-less. There is no need to open or close connections to a particular slave device or special error recovery procedures.

A transmission failure is indicated by not receiving a reply from the slave. In case of a transmission failure, a master simply repeats the message. A slave which detects a transmission failure will discard the message without sending a reply to the master.

2.2.7 The RTU Protocol

The RTU protocol uses binary encoding of data and a 16 bit CRC check for detection of transmission errors. The message frames are delimited by a silent interval of at least 3.5 character transmission times before and after the transmission of the message.

When using RTU protocol it is very important that messages are sent as continuous character stream without gaps. If there is a gap of more than 3.5 character times while receiving the message, a slave device will interpret this as end of frame and discard the bytes received.

The RTU messaging is state-less. There is no need to open or close connections to a particular slave device or special error recovery procedures.

A transmission failure is indicated by not receiving a reply from the slave. In case of a transmission failure, a master simply repeats the message. A slave which detects a transmission failure will discard the message without sending a reply to the master.

2.2.8 The MODBUS/TCP Protocol

MODBUS/TCP is a TCP/IP based variant of the Modbus RTU protocol. It covers the use of Modbus messaging in an 'Intranet' or 'Internet' environment.

The MODBUS/TCP protocol uses binary encoding of data and TCP/IP's error detection mechanism for detection of transmission errors.

In contrast to the ASCII and RTU protocols MODBUS/TCP is a connection oriented protocol. It allows concurrent connections to the same slave as well as concurrent connections to multiple slave devices.

In case of a TCP/IP time-out or a protocol failure, a master shall close and re-open the connection and then repeat the message.
3 Installation and Source Code Compilation

3.1 Windows Platforms: Unpacking and Preparation

1. Download and save the zip archive into a project directory.
2. Uncompress the archive using unzip or another zip tool of your choice:

```bash
# unzip FT-MBMP-WIN-ALL.2.9.0.zip
```

The archive will create the following directory structure in your project directory:

```
myprj
|-- fieldtalk
    |-- doc
    |-- include
    |-- lib
    |-- src
    |-- samples
    |-- Visual Studio
```

3. The library is ready to be used.
4. Optionally re-compile from source:

   The Windows Editions do come with pre-compiled static libraries for Visual C++ and
do not require compilation from source code. However there may be cases where re-
compilation is desired.

To re-compile, open the Visual Studio\mbusmaster_win.vcxproj solution file with Visual
Studio 2019. The project file will also work with older Visual Studio versions. The library
will be compiled into one of the following sub-directories of your project directory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Library Directory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windows 64-bit, Visual Studio 2019</td>
<td>lib\win\x64\Release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows 32-bit, Visual Studio 2019</td>
<td>lib\win\Win32\Release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows CE, Visual Studio 2005 or 2008</td>
<td>lib\wce$(Platform)\Release</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Linux, UNIX and QNX Platforms: Unpacking and Compiling the Source

1. Download and save the zipped tarball into your project directory.
2. Uncompress the zipped tarball using gzip:

```bash
# gunzip FT-MBMP-??-ALL.2.9.0.tar.gz
```

3. Untar the tarball:

```bash
# tar xf FT-MBMP-??-ALL.2.9.0.tar
```
The tarball will create the following directory structure in your project directory:

```
myprj
 |  --- fieldtalk
    |          --- doc
    |          --- include
    |          --- src
    |          --- samples
```

4. Compile the library from the source code. Enter the FieldTalk src directory and run make:

```
# cd fieldtalk/src
# make
```

Note: Previous versions used a shell script to build, this version now uses the make utility to build.

The make file tries to detect your host platform and executes the compiler and linker commands targeting the host platform. The compiler and linker configurations are contained in the platform make files in the makefiles folder.

To cross-compile, pass the basename of the cross-compilation make file as parameter:

```
# make arm-linux-gnueabihf
# make qnx6-ppcle
```

The cross compilation make files can be found in the makefiles directory and you can add more by copying and editing the supplied files to match your toolchain setting.

5. The library will be compiled into one of the following platform specific sub-directories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Library Directory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>lib/linux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QNX 6</td>
<td>lib/qnx6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solaris</td>
<td>lib/solaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP-UX</td>
<td>lib/hpux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM AIX</td>
<td>lib/aix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your directory structure looks now like:

```
myprj
 |  --- fieldtalk
    |          --- doc
    |          --- include
    |          --- samples
    |          --- lib
    |              (platform)  (exact name depends on platform)
```

6. The library is ready to be used.
3.3 Specific Platform Notes

3.3.1 VxWorks

There is no make file or script supplied for VxWorks because VxWorks applications and libraries are best compiled from the Tornado IDE.

To compile and link your applications against the FieldTalk library, add all the *.c and *.cpp files supplied in the src, src/hmlib/common, src/hmlib/posix4 and src/hmlib/vxworks to your project.
4 Linking your Applications against the Library

4.1 Windows Platforms: Compiling and Linking Applications

Let's assume the following project directory structure:

```
myprj
|-- myapp.cpp
|-- fieldtalk
   |-- include
   |   |-- lib
   |       |-- win
   |       |   |-- Win32
   |       |       |-- Release
```

Add the library's include directory to the compiler's include path.
Visual Studio Example:

![Visual Studio Property Pages](image-url)

Visual C++ command line Example:

```
cl -I fieldtalk/include -c myapp.cpp
```

Add the file name of the library to the dependency list passed to the linker. Make sure the library chosen matches your CPU architecture (32-bit vs 64-bit). Use the Win32 library.
for 32-bit code and the x64 library for 64-bit code. Within Visual Studio you can use the macro to automatically select the correct library architecture. You also must pass the Winsock2 standard library Ws2_32.lib as additional dependency to the linker.

Visual Studio Example:

![Visual Studio Property Pages](image)

Visual C++ command line Example:

```
cl -Fe myapp myapp.obj fieldtalk/lib/win/Win32/Release/libmbusmaster.lib Ws2_32.lib
```

### 4.2 Linux, UNIX and QNX Platforms: Compiling and Linking Applications

Let's assume the following project directory structure:

```
myprj
|-- myapp.cpp
|--- fieldtalk
|   |-- include
|   |--- lib
|   |   |-- linux (exact name depends on your platform)
```

Add the library's include directory to the compiler's include path.

Example:

```
c++ -I fieldtalk/include -c myapp.cpp
```
Add the file name of the library to the file list passed to the linker.

Example:

c++ -o myapp myapp.o fieldtalk/lib/linux/libbusmaster.a
5 How to integrate the Protocol in your Application

5.1 Using Serial Protocols

Let's assume we want to talk to a Modbus slave device with slave address 1.

The registers for reading are in the reference range 4:00100 to 4:00119 and the registers for writing are in the range 4:00200 to 4:00219. The discretes for reading are in the reference range 0:00010 to 0:00019 and the discretes for writing are in the range 0:00200 to 0:00209.

1. Include the library header files

```cpp
#include "MbusrTuMasterProtocol.hpp"
```

2. Device data profile definition

Define the data sets which reflects the slave's data profile by type and size:

```cpp
short readRegSet[20];
short writeRegSet[20];
int readBitSet[20];
int writeBitSet[20];
```

If you are using floats instead of 16-bit shorts define:

```cpp
float readFloatSet[10];
float writeFloatSet[10];
```

Note that because a float occupies two 16-bit registers the array size is half the size it would be for 16-bit shorts!

If you are using 32-bit ints instead of 16-bit shorts define:

```cpp
long readLongSet[10];
long writeLongSet[10];
```

Note that because a long occupies two 16-bit registers the array size is half the size it would be for 16-bit shorts!

3. Declare and instantiate a protocol object

```cpp
MbusrTuMasterProtocol mbusProtocol;
```

4. Open the protocol

```cpp
int result;
result = mbusProtocol.openProtocol(portName,
    19200L, // Baudrate
    8, // Databits
    1, // Stopbits
```
2);       // Even parity
if (result != FTALK_SUCCESS)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "Error opening protocol: %s!
",
            getBusProtocolErrorText(result));
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

5. Perform the data transfer functions

• To read register values:

    mbusProtocol.readMultipleRegisters(1, 100, readRegSet,
                                           sizeof(readRegSet) / sizeof(short));

• To write a single register value:

    mbusProtocol.writeSingleRegister(1, 200, 1234);

• To write multiple register values:

    mbusProtocol.writeMultipleRegisters(1, 200, writeRegSet,
                                           sizeof(writeRegSet) / sizeof(short));

• To read discrete values:

    mbusProtocol.readCoils(1, 10, readBitSet, sizeof(readBitSet) / sizeof(int));

• To write a single discrete value:

    mbusProtocol.writeCoil(1, 20, 1);

• To write multiple discrete values:

    mbusProtocol.forceMultipleCoils(1, 20, sizeof(writeBitSet) / sizeof(int));

• To read float values:

    mbusProtocol.readMultipleFloats(1, 100, readFloatSet,
                                           sizeof(readFloatSet) / sizeof(float));

• To read long integer values:

    mbusProtocol.readMultipleLongInts(1, 100, readLongSet,
                                           sizeof(readLongSet) / sizeof(long));

6. Close the protocol port if not needed any more

    mbusProtocol.closeProtocol();

7. Error Handling

Serial protocol errors like slave device failures, transmission failures, checksum errors and
     time-outs return an error code. The following code snippet can handle and report these
     errors:
int result;

result = mbusProtocol.readMultipleRegisters(1, 100, dataSetArray, 10);
if (result != FTALK_SUCCESS)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "\n\n", getBusProtocolErrorText(result));
    // Stop for fatal errors
    if (!(result & FTALK_BUS_PROTOCOL_ERROR_CLASS))
        return;
}

An automatic retry mechanism is available and can be enabled with mbusProtocol.setRetryCnt(3) before opening the protocol port.

## 5.2 Using MODBUS/TCP Protocol

Let's assume we want to talk to a Modbus slave device with unit address 1 and IP address 10.0.0.11.

The registers for reading are in the reference range 4:00100 to 4:00119 and the registers for writing are in the range 4:00200 to 4:00219. The discretes for reading are in the reference range 0:00010 to 0:00019 and the discretes for writing are in the range 0:00020 to 0:00029.

1. Include the library header files

```cpp
#include "MbusTcpMasterProtocol.hpp"
```

2. Device data profile definition

Define the data sets which reflects the slave's data profile by type and size:

```cpp
short readRegSet[20];
short writeRegSet[20];
int readBitSet[10];
int writeBitSet[10];
```

If you are using floats instead of 16-bit shorts define:

```cpp
float readFloatSet[10];
float writeFloatSet[10];
```

Note that because a float occupies two 16-bit registers the array size is half the size it would be for 16-bit shorts!

If you are using 32-bit ints instead of 16-bit shorts define:

```cpp
long readLongSet[10];
long writeLongSet[10];
```

Note that because a long occupies two 16-bit registers the array size is half the size it would be for 16-bit shorts!

3. Declare and instantiate a protocol object

```cpp
MbusTcpMasterProtocol mbusProtocol;
```
4. Open the protocol

```c
mbusProtocol.openProtocol("10.0.0.11");
```

5. Perform the data transfer functions

- To read register values:

```c
mbusProtocol.readMultipleRegisters(1, 100, readRegSet,
    sizeof(readRegSet) / sizeof(short));
```

- To write a single register value:

```c
mbusProtocol.writeSingleRegister(1, 200, 1234);
```

- To write multiple register values:

```c
mbusProtocol.writeMultipleRegisters(1, 200, writeRegSet,
    sizeof(writeRegSet) / sizeof(short));
```

- To read discrete values:

```c
mbusProtocol.readCoils(1, 10, readBitSet,
    sizeof(readBitSet) / sizeof(int));
```

- To write a single discrete value:

```c
mbusProtocol.writeCoil(1, 20, 1);
```

- To write multiple discrete values:

```c
mbusProtocol.forceMultipleCoils(1, 20, writeBitSet,
    sizeof(writeBitSet) / sizeof(int));
```

- To read float values:

```c
mbusProtocol.readMultipleFloats(1, 100, readFloatSet,
    sizeof(readFloatSet) / sizeof(float));
```

- To read long integer values:

```c
mbusProtocol.readMultipleLongInts(1, 100, readLongSet,
    sizeof(readLongSet) / sizeof(long));
```

6. Close the connection if not needed any more

```c
mbusProtocol.closeProtocol();
```

7. Error Handling

TCP/IP protocol errors like slave failures, TCP/IP connection failures and time-outs return an error code. The following code snippet can handle these errors:
```c
int result;

result = mbusProtocol.readMultipleRegisters(1, 100, dataSetArray, 10);
if (result != FTALK_SUCCESS)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "\n\n", getBusProtocolErrorText(result));
    // Stop for fatal errors
    if (!(result & FTALK_BUS_PROTOCOL_ERROR_CLASS))
        return;
}
```

If the method returns FTALK_CONNECTION_WAS_CLOSED, it signals that the TCP/IP connection was lost or closed by the remote end. Before using further data and control functions the connection has to be re-opened successfully.
6 Design Background

FieldTalk is based on a programming language neutral but object oriented design model. This design approach enables us to offer the protocol stack for the languages C++, C#, Visual Basic .NET, Java and Object Pascal while maintaining similar functionality.

The C++ editions of the protocol stack have also been designed to support multiple operating system and compiler platforms, including real-time operating systems. In order to support this multi-platform approach, the C++ editions are built around a lightweight OS abstraction layer called HMLIB.

During the course of implementation, the usability in automation, control and other industrial environments was always kept in mind.
7 Module Documentation

7.1 Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours

This Modbus protocol library implements the most commonly used data functions as well as some control functions. The functions to perform PLC program download and other device specific functions are outside the scope of this library.

All Bit Access and 16 Bits Access Modbus Function Codes have been implemented. In addition the most frequently used Diagnostics Function Codes have been implemented. This rich function set enables a user to solve nearly every Modbus data transfer problem.

The following table lists the supported Modbus function codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Code Bit Access</th>
<th>Current Terminology</th>
<th>Classic Terminology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Read Coils</td>
<td>Read Coil Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Read Discrete Inputs</td>
<td>Read Input Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Write Single Coil</td>
<td>Force Single Coil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 (0F hex)</td>
<td>Write Multiple Coils</td>
<td>Force Multiple Coils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Bits Access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Read Multiple Registers</td>
<td>Read Holding Registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Read Input Registers</td>
<td>Read Input Registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Write Single Register</td>
<td>Preset Single Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 (10 Hex)</td>
<td>Write Multiple Registers</td>
<td>Preset Multiple Registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 (16 hex)</td>
<td>Mask Write Register</td>
<td>Mask Write 4X Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 (17 hex)</td>
<td>Read/Write Multiple Registers</td>
<td>Read/Write 4X Registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Read Exception Status</td>
<td>Read Exception Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 subcode 00</td>
<td>Diagnostics - Return Query Data</td>
<td>Diagnostics - Return Query Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 subcode 01</td>
<td>Diagnostics - Restart Communica-</td>
<td>Diagnostics - Restart Communi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tions Option</td>
<td>cations Option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor Specific</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantech</td>
<td>Send/Receive ADAM 5000/6000 ASCII commands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

When passing register numbers and discrete numbers to FieldTalk library functions you have to use the the Modbus register and discrete numbering scheme. See Register and Discrete Numbering Scheme. (Internally the functions will deduct 1 from the start register value before transmitting the value to the slave device.)

Using multiple instances of a MbusMaster... class enables concurrent protocol transfer on different communication channels (e.g. multiple TCP/IP sessions in separate threads or multiple COM ports in separate threads).
7.2 Serial Protocols

Classes

- class MbusRtuMasterProtocol
  _Modbus RTU Master Protocol class._
- class MbusAsciiMasterProtocol
  _Modbus ASCII Master Protocol class._
- class MbusElamMasterProtocol
  _Extended Lufkin Automation Modbus Master Protocol._

7.2.1 Detailed Description

The two classic serial Modbus protocol flavours RTU and ASCII are implemented in the MbusRtuMasterProtocol and MbusAsciiMasterProtocol classes.

The popular vendor specific Extended Lufkin Automation Modbus Master (ELAM) protocol is also available as class MbusElamMasterProtocol. This proprietary Modbus extension allows addressing of up to 2295 slave units and the retrieval of up to 2500 registers for Modbus functions 3 and 4.

These classes provide functions to open and to close serial port as well as data and control functions which can be used at any time after a protocol has been opened. The data and control functions are organized into different conformance classes. For a more detailed description of the data and control functions see section Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours.

Using multiple instances of a MbusRtuMasterProtocol or MbusAsciiMasterProtocol class enables concurrent protocol transfers on multiple COM ports (they should be executed in separate threads).

See sections The RTU Protocol and The ASCII Protocol for some background information about the two serial Modbus protocols.

See section Using Serial Protocols for an example how to use the MbusRtuMasterProtocol class.

7.3 IP based Protocols

Classes

- class MbusTcpMasterProtocol
  _MODBUS/TCP Master Protocol class._
- class MbusRtuOverTcpMasterProtocol
  _Encapsulated Modbus RTU Master Protocol class._
- class MbusAsciiOverTcpMasterProtocol
  _Modbus ASCII TCP Master Protocol class._
- class MbusUdpMasterProtocol
  _MODBUS/UDP Master Protocol class._
7.3.1 Detailed Description

The library provides several flavours of IP based Modbus protocols.
The MODBUS/TCP master protocol is implemented in the class MbusTcpMasterProtocol and is the only IP based protocol officially specified by the Modbus organisation.
In addition to MODBUS/TCP, the library offers implementations of both serial protocols RTU and ASCII transported over TCP streams. These are implemented in the classes MbusRtuOverTcpMasterProtocol and MbusAsciiOverTcpMasterProtocol.
Also an implementation for MODBUS/TCP packets transported via UDP is available in form of the class MbusUdpMasterProtocol.
All classes provide functions to establish and to close a TCP/IP connection to the slave as well as data and control functions which can be used after a connection to a slave device has been established successfully. For a more detailed description of the data and control functions see section Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours.
Using multiple instances of a MbusTcpMasterProtocol class enables concurrent protocol transfers using multiple TCP/IP sessions. They should be executed in separate threads.
See section The MODBUS/TCP Protocol for some background information about MODBUS/TCP.
See section Using MODBUS/TCP Protocol for an example how to use the MbusTcpMasterProtocol class.

7.4 Error Management

Macros

- #define FTALK_SUCCESS 0
  *Operation was successful.*
- #define FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR 1
  *Illegal argument error.*
- #define FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR 2
  *Illegal state error.*
- #define FTALK_EVALUATION_EXPIRED 3
  *Evaluation expired.*
- #define FTALK_NO_DATA_TABLE_ERROR 4
  *No data table configured.*
- #define FTALK_ILLEGAL_SLAVE_ADDRESS 5
  *Slave address 0 illegal for serial protocols.*
- #define FTALK_INSUFFICIENT_BUFFER 6
  *Size of response buffer insufficient.*

Functions

- const TCHAR * getBusProtocolErrorText (int errCode)
Translates a numeric error code into a description string.

Fatal I/O Errors

Errors of this class signal a problem in conjunction with the I/O system. If errors of this class occur, the operation must be aborted and the protocol closed.

- `#define FTALK_IO_ERROR_CLASS 64`
  I/O error class.
- `#define FTALK_IO_ERROR 65`
  I/O error.
- `#define FTALK_OPEN_ERR 66`
  Port or socket open error.
- `#define FTALK_PORT_ALREADY_OPEN 67`
  Serial port already open.
- `#define FTALK_TCPIP_CONNECT_ERR 68`
  TCP/IP connection error.
- `#define FTALK_CONNECTION_WAS_CLOSED 69`
  Remote peer closed TCP/IP connection.
- `#define FTALK_SOCKET_LIB_ERROR 70`
  Socket library error.
- `#define FTALK_PORT_ALREADY_BOUND 71`
  TCP port already bound.
- `#define FTALK_LISTEN_FAILED 72`
  Listen failed.
- `#define FTALK_FILEDES_EXCEEDED 73`
  File descriptors exceeded.
- `#define FTALK_PORT_NO_ACCESS 74`
  No permission to access serial port or TCP port.
- `#define FTALK_PORT_NOT_AVAIL 75`
  TCP port not available.
- `#define FTALK_LINE_BUSY_ERROR 76`
  Serial line busy/noisy.

Communication Errors

Errors of this class indicate either communication faults or Modbus exceptions reported by the slave device.

- `#define FTALK_BUS_PROTOCOL_ERROR_CLASS 128`
  Fieldbus protocol error class.
- `#define FTALK_CHECKSUM_ERROR 129`
  Checksum error.
• #define FTALK_INVALID_FRAME_ERROR 130  
  Invalid frame error.
• #define FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR 131  
  Invalid reply error.
• #define FTALK_REPLY_TIMEOUT_ERROR 132  
  Reply time-out.
• #define FTALK_SEND_TIMEOUT_ERROR 133  
  Send time-out.
• #define FTALK_INVALID_MBAP_ID 134  
  Invalid MPAB identifier.
• #define FTALK_LINE_ERROR 135  
  Serial line error.
• #define FTALK_OVERRUN_ERROR 136  
  Serial buffer overrun.
• #define FTALK_MBUS_EXCEPTION_RESPONSE 160  
  Modbus exception response.
• #define FTALK_MBUS_ILLEGAL_FUNCTION_RESPONSE 161  
  Illegal Function exception response.
• #define FTALK_MBUS_ILLEGAL_ADDRESS_RESPONSE 162  
  Illegal Data Address exception response.
• #define FTALK_MBUS_ILLEGAL_VALUE_RESPONSE 163  
  Illegal Data Value exception response.
• #define FTALK_MBUS_SLAVE_FAILURE_RESPONSE 164  
  Slave Device Failure exception response.
• #define FTALK_MBUS_GW_PATH_UNAVAIL_RESPONSE 170  
  Gateway Path Unavailable exception response.
• #define FTALK_MBUS_GW_TARGET_FAIL_RESPONSE 171  
  Gateway Target Device Failed exception response.

7.4.1 Detailed Description

This module documents all the exception classes, error and return codes reported by the various library functions.

7.4.2 Macro Definition Documentation

FTALK_SUCCESS  #define FTALK_SUCCESS 0  
  Operation was successful.  
  This return codes indicates no error.
FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR  #define FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR 1
   Illegal argument error.
   A parameter passed to the function returning this error code is invalid or out of range.

FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR  #define FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR 2
   Illegal state error.
   The function is called in a wrong state. This return code is returned by all functions if the
   protocol has not been opened successfully yet.

FTALK_EVALUATION_EXPIRED  #define FTALK_EVALUATION_EXPIRED 3
   Evaluation expired.
   This version of the library is a function limited evaluation version and has now expired.

FTALK_NO_DATA_TABLE_ERROR  #define FTALK_NO_DATA_TABLE_ERROR 4
   No data table configured.
   The slave has been started without adding a data table. A data table must be added by
   either calling addDataTable or passing it as a constructor argument.

FTALK_ILLEGAL_SLAVE_ADDRESS  #define FTALK_ILLEGAL_SLAVE_ADDRESS 5
   Slave address 0 illegal for serial protocols.
   A slave address or unit ID of 0 is used as broadcast address for ASCII and RTU protocol
   and therefor illegal.

FTALK_INSUFFICIENT_BUFFER  #define FTALK_INSUFFICIENT_BUFFER 6
   Size of response buffer insufficient.
   The received response was larger then the buffer provided. This error only applies to
   function codes with a variable response length.

FTALK_IO_ERROR_CLASS  #define FTALK_IO_ERROR_CLASS 64
   I/O error class.
   Errors of this class signal a problem in conjunction with the I/O system.

FTALK_IO_ERROR  #define FTALK_IO_ERROR 65
   I/O error.
   The underlaying I/O system reported an error.
FTALK_OPEN_ERR  #define FTALK_OPEN_ERR 66

Port or socket open error.
The TCP/IP socket or the serial port could not be opened. In case of a serial port it indicates that the serial port does not exist on the system.

FTALK_PORT_ALREADY_OPEN  #define FTALK_PORT_ALREADY_OPEN 67

Serial port already open.
The serial port defined for the open operation is already opened by another application.

FTALK_TCPIP_CONNECT_ERR  #define FTALK_TCPIP_CONNECT_ERR 68

TCP/IP connection error.
Signals that the TCP/IP connection could not be established. Typically this error occurs when a host does not exist on the network or the IP address or host name is wrong. The remote host must also listen on the appropriate port.

FTALK_CONNECTION_WAS_CLOSED  #define FTALK_CONNECTION_WAS_CLOSED 69

Remote peer closed TCP/IP connection.
Signals that the TCP/IP connection was closed by the remote peer or is broken.

FTALK_SOCKET_LIB_ERROR  #define FTALK_SOCKET_LIB_ERROR 70

Socket library error.
The TCP/IP socket library (e.g. WINSOCK) could not be loaded or the DLL is missing or not installed.

FTALK_PORT_ALREADY_BOUND  #define FTALK_PORT_ALREADY_BOUND 71

TCP port already bound.
Indicates that the specified TCP port cannot be bound. The port might already be taken by another application or hasn't been released yet by the TCP/IP stack for re-use.

FTALK_LISTEN_FAILED  #define FTALK_LISTEN_FAILED 72

Listen failed.
The listen operation on the specified TCP port failed..

FTALK_FILEDES_EXCEEDED  #define FTALK_FILEDES_EXCEEDED 73

File descriptors exceeded.
Maximum number of usable file descriptors exceeded.
FTALK_PORT_NO_ACCESS  #define FTALK_PORT_NO_ACCESS 74

No permission to access serial port or TCP port.
You don't have permission to access the serial port or TCP port. Run the program as root. If the error is related to a serial port, change the access privilege. If it is related to TCP/IP use TCP port number which is outside the IPPORT_RESERVED range.

FTALK_PORT_NOT_AVAIL  #define FTALK_PORT_NOT_AVAIL 75

TCP port not available.
The specified TCP port is not available on this machine.

FTALK_LINE_BUSY_ERROR  #define FTALK_LINE_BUSY_ERROR 76

Serial line busy/noisy.
The serial line is receiving characters or noise despite being in a state where there should be no traffic.

FTALK_BUS_PROTOCOL_ERROR_CLASS  #define FTALK_BUS_PROTOCOL_ERROR_CLASS 128

Fieldbus protocol error class.
Signals that a fieldbus protocol related error has occured. This class is the general class of errors produced by failed or interrupted data transfer functions. It is also produced when receiving invalid frames or exception responses.

FTALK_CHECKSUM_ERROR  #define FTALK_CHECKSUM_ERROR 129

Checksum error.
Signals that the checksum of a received frame is invalid. A poor data link typically causes this error.

FTALK_INVALID_FRAME_ERROR  #define FTALK_INVALID_FRAME_ERROR 130

Invalid frame error.
Signals that a received frame does not correspond either by structure or content to the specification or does not match a previously sent query frame. A poor data link typically causes this error.

FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR  #define FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR 131

Invalid reply error.
Signals that a received reply does not correspond to the specification.

FTALK_REPLY_TIMEOUT_ERROR  #define FTALK_REPLY_TIMEOUT_ERROR 132

Reply time-out.
Signals that a fieldbus data transfer timed out. This can occur if the slave device does not reply in time or does not reply at all. A wrong unit address will also cause this error. In some occasions this exception is also produced if the characters received don't constitute a complete frame.

**FTALK_SEND_TIMEOUT_ERROR**  
#define FTALK_SEND_TIMEOUT_ERROR 133

Send time-out.

Signals that a fieldbus data send timed out. This can only occur if the handshake lines are not properly set.

**FTALK_INVALID_MBAP_ID**  
#define FTALK_INVALID_MBAP_ID 134

Invalid MPAB identifier.

Either the protocol or transaction identifier in the reply is incorrect. A slave device must return the identifiers received from the master.

**FTALK_LINE_ERROR**  
#define FTALK_LINE_ERROR 135

Serial line error.

A receive error was detected by the UART. This can be a parity error, character overrun or frame error.

**FTALK_OVERRUN_ERROR**  
#define FTALK_OVERRUN_ERROR 136

Serial buffer overrun.

More characters have been received then expected.

**FTALK_MBUS_EXCEPTION_RESPONSE**  
#define FTALK_MBUS_EXCEPTION_RESPONSE 160

Modbus exception response.

Signals that a Modbus exception response was received. Exception responses are sent by a slave device instead of a normal response message if it received the query message correctly but cannot handle the query. This error usually occurs if a master queried an invalid or non-existing data address or if the master used a Modbus function, which is not supported by the slave device.

**FTALK_MBUS_ILLEGAL_FUNCTION_RESPONSE**  
#define FTALK_MBUS_ILLEGAL_FUNCTION_RESPONSE 161

Illegal Function exception response.

Signals that an Illegal Function exception response (code 01) was received. This exception response is sent by a slave device instead of a normal response message if a master sent a Modbus function, which is not supported by the slave device.

**FTALK_MBUS_ILLEGAL_ADDRESS_RESPONSE**  
#define FTALK_MBUS_ILLEGAL_ADDRESS_RESPONSE 162

Illegal Data Address exception response.
Signals that an Illegal Data Address exception response (code 02) was received. This exception response is sent by a slave device instead of a normal response message if a master queried an invalid or non-existing data address.

**FTALK_MBUS_ILLEGAL_VALUE_RESPONSE**  
#define FTALK_MBUS_ILLEGAL_VALUE_RESPONSE 163
Illegal Data Value exception response.
Signals that a Illegal Value exception response was (code 03) received. This exception response is sent by a slave device instead of a normal response message if a master sent a data value, which is not an allowable value for the slave device.

**FTALK_MBUS_SLAVE_FAILURE_RESPONSE**  
#define FTALK_MBUS_SLAVE_FAILURE_RESPONSE 164
Slave Device Failure exception response.
Signals that a Slave Device Failure exception response (code 04) was received. This exception response is sent by a slave device instead of a normal response message if an unrecoverable error occurred while processing the requested action. This response is also sent if the request would generate a response whose size exceeds the allowable data size.

**FTALK_MBUS_GW_PATH_UNAVAIL_RESPONSE**  
#define FTALK_MBUS_GW_PATH_UNAVAIL_RESPONSE 170
Gateway Path Unavailable exception response.
Signals that a Gateway Path Unavailable exception response (code 0A) was received. This exception is typically sent by gateways if the gateway was unable to establish a connection with the target device.

**FTALK_MBUS_GW_TARGET_FAIL_RESPONSE**  
#define FTALK_MBUS_GW_TARGET_FAIL_RESPONSE 171
Gateway Target Device Failed exception response.
Signals that a Gateway Target Device failed exception response (code 0B) was received. This exception is typically sent by gateways if the gateway was unable to receive a response from the target device. Usually means that the device is not present on the network.

### 7.4.3 Function Documentation

**getBusProtocolErrorText()**  
const TCHAR getBusProtocolErrorText (  
 int errCode )
Translates a numeric error code into a description string.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>errCode</th>
<th>FieldTalk error code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
7.5 Device and Vendor Specific Modbus Functions

Custom Function Codes

- int customFunction (int slaveAddr, int functionCode, void *requestData, size_t requestLen, void *responseData, size_t *responseLenPtr)

  User Defined Function Code
  This method can be used to implement User Defined Function Codes.

Advantec ADAM 5000/6000 Series Commands

- int adamSendReceiveAsciiCmd (const char *commandSz, char *responseSz)

  Send/Receive ADAM 5000/6000 ASCII command.

7.5.1 Detailed Description

Some device specific or vendor specific functions and enhancements are supported.

7.5.2 Function Documentation

customFunction()

  int customFunction (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int functionCode,  
    void *requestData,  
    size_t requestLen,  
    void *responseData,  
    size_t *responseLenPtr )

User Defined Function Code

This method can be used to implement User Defined Function Codes.

The caller has only to pass the user data to this function. The assembly of the Modbus frame (the so called ADU) including checksums, slave address and function code and subsequently the transmission, is taken care of by this method.

The modbus specification reserves function codes 65-72 and 100-110 for user defined functions.
Module Documentation

Note

Modbus functions usually have an implied response length and therefore the number of bytes expected to be received is known at the time when sending the request. In case of a custom Modbus function with an open or unknown response length, this function cannot be used.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>functionCode</td>
<td>Custom function code to be used for Modbus transaction (1-127)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requestData</td>
<td>Pointer to data sent as request (not including slave address or function code)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requestLen</td>
<td>Length of request data structure (0-252)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responseData</td>
<td>Pointer to data structure which holds response data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responseLenPtr</td>
<td>Length of response data buffer (0-252). This value will be adjusted should the actual response data be less. A FTALK_INSUFFICIENT_BUFFER error code will be returned in case the allocated buffer size was insufficient.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

```c
int adamSendReceiveAsciiCmd ( const char *const commandSz, char *const responseSz )
```

Send/Receive ADAM 5000/6000 ASCII command.

Sends an ADAM 5000/6000 ASCII command to the device and receives the reply as ASCII string. (e.g. "$01M" to retrieve the module name)

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>commandSz</td>
<td>Buffer which holds command string. Must not be longer than 255 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responseSz</td>
<td>Buffer which holds response string. Must be a buffer of 256 bytes. A possible trailing CR is removed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
**Note**

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_CONNECTION_WAS_CLOSED, FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_IO_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.
8  C++ Class Documentation

8.1 MbusRtuMasterProtocol Class Reference

Modbus RTU Master Protocol class.

Public Types

- enum { SER_DATABITS_7 = 7, SER_DATABITS_8 = 8 }
- enum { SER_STOPBITS_1 = 1, SER_STOPBITS_2 = 2 }
- enum { SER_PARITY_NONE = 0, SER_PARITY_EVEN = 2, SER_PARITY_ODD = 1 }

Public Member Functions

- MbusRtuMasterProtocol ()
  Constructs a MbusRtuMasterProtocol object and initialises its data.
- virtual int openProtocol (const char *const portName, long baudRate, int dataBits, int stopBits, int parity)
  Opens a Modbus RTU protocol and the associated serial port with specific port parameters.
- virtual void closeProtocol ()
  Closes an open protocol including any associated communication resources (com ports or sockets).
- virtual int isOpen ()
- virtual int enableRs485Mode (int rtsDelay)
  Enables RS485 mode.

Bit Access

Table 0:00000 (Coils) and Table 1:0000 (Input Status)

- int readCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils.
- int readInputDiscretes (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.
- int writeCoil (int slaveAddr, int bitAddr, int bitVal)
  Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.
- int forceMultipleCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int bitArr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils.
16-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)

• int readMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.
• int readInputRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.
• int writeSingleRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short regVal)
  Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.
• int writeMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const short regArr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.
• int maskWriteRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short andMask, short orMask)
  Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.
• int readWriteRegisters (int slaveAddr, int readRef, short readArr[], int readCnt, int writeRef, const short writeArr[], int writeCnt)
  Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.

32-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)

• int readMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.
• int readInputLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data.
• int writeMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with long int data.
• int readMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as float data.
• int readInputFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.
• int writeMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const float float32Arr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.
• int readMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.
• int readInputMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.
• int writeMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.
C++ Class Documentation

File Record Access

- int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, short recordArr[], int recordCnt)
  
  *Modbus function 20, Read File Record.*

- int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, FileSubRequest fileArr[], int fileCnt)
  
  *Modbus function 20, Read File Record.*

- int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, const short recordArr[], int recordCnt)
  
  *Modbus function 21, Write File Record.*

- int writeFileRecord (intslaveAddr, const FileSubRequest recordArr[], int recordCnt)
  
  *Modbus function 21, Write File Record.*

Diagnostics

- int readExceptionStatus (int slaveAddr, unsigned char *statusBytePtr)
  
  *Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.*

- int returnQueryData (int slaveAddr, const unsigned char queryArr[], unsigned char echoArr[], int len)
  
  *Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.*

- int restartCommunicationsOption (int slaveAddr, int clearEventLog)
  
  *Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.*

- int readDeviceldentification (int slaveAddr, int accessType, int objId, DeviceIdObjectList *objListPtr)
  
  *Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.*

Custom Function Codes

- int customFunction (int slaveAddr, int functionCode, void *requestData, size_t requestLen, void *responseData, size_t *responseLenPtr)
  
  *User Defined Function Code*
  
  *This method can be used to implement User Defined Function Codes.*

Protocol Configuration

- int setTimeout (int timeOut)
  
  *Configures time-out.*

- int setTimeout ()
  
  *Returns the time-out value.*

- int setPollDelay (int pollDelay)
  
  *Configures poll delay.*

- int getPollDelay ()
  
  *Returns the poll delay time.*

- int setRetryCnt (int retryCnt)
Configures the automatic retry setting.

- int getRetryCnt()
  
  *Returns the automatic retry count.*

**Transmission Statistic Functions**

- long getTotalCounter()
  
  *Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.*

- void resetTotalCounter()
  
  *Resets total message transfer counter.*

- long getSuccessCounter()
  
  *Returns how often a message transfer was successful.*

- void resetSuccessCounter()
  
  *Resets successful message transfer counter.*

**Slave Configuration**

- void configureBigEndianInts()
  
  *Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.*

- int configureBigEndianInts(int slaveAddr)
  
  *Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.*

- void configureLittleEndianInts()
  
  *Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.*

- int configureLittleEndianInts(int slaveAddr)
  
  *Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.*

- void configureIeeeFloats()
  
  *Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.*

- int configureIeeeFloats(int slaveAddr)
  
  *Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.*

- void configureSwappedFloats()
  
  *Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.*

- int configureSwappedFloats(int slaveAddr)
  
  *Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.*

- void configureStandard32BitMode()
  
  *Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.*

- int configureStandard32BitMode(int slaveAddr)
  
  *Configs a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.*

- void configureEnron32BitMode()
  
  *Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.*

- int configureEnron32BitMode(int slaveAddr)
  
  *Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.*

- void configureCountFromOne()
  
  *Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves.*
• int configureCountFromOne (int slaveAddr)
  
  Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with one.

• void configureCountFromZero ()
  
  Configures the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves.

• int configureCountFromZero (int slaveAddr)
  
  Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero.

Utility Functions

• static const TCHAR * getPackageVersion ()
  
  Returns the library version number.

8.1.1 Detailed Description

Modbus RTU Master Protocol class.

This class realizes the Modbus RTU master protocol. It provides functions to open and
to close serial port as well as data and control functions which can be used at any time
after the protocol has been opened. The data and control functions are organized into
different conformance classes. For a more detailed description of the data and control
functions see section Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours.

It is possible to instantiate multiple instances of this class for establishing multiple con-
nections on different serial ports (They should be executed in separate threads).

See also

Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours, Serial Protocols
MbusRtuOverTcpMasterProtocol

8.1.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

anonymous enum anonymous enum [inherited]

Enumerator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enumerators</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SER_DATABITS_7</td>
<td>7 data bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER_DATABITS_8</td>
<td>8 data bits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

anonymous enum anonymous enum [inherited]
### Enumerator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SER_STOPBITS_1</th>
<th>1 stop bit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SER_STOPBITS_2</td>
<td>2 stop bits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### anonymous enum

Anonymous enum [inherited]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enumerators</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SER_PARITY_NONE</td>
<td>No parity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER_PARITY_EVEN</td>
<td>Even parity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER_PARITY_ODD</td>
<td>Odd parity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.3 Member Function Documentation

#### openProtocol()

```cpp
int openProtocol (  
    const char *const portName,  
    long baudRate,  
    int dataBits,  
    int stopBits,  
    int parity ) [virtual]
```

Opens a Modbus RTU protocol and the associated serial port with specific port parameters.

This function opens the serial port. After a port has been opened, data and control functions can be used.

**Note**

The default time-out for the data transfer is 1000 ms.
The default poll delay is 0 ms.
Automatic retries are switched off (retry count is 0).
The Modbus standard requires two stop bits if no parity is chosen. This library is not enforcing this but it is a recommended configuration.

**Parameters**

| portName          | Serial port identifier (e.g. ”COM1”, ”/dev/ser1” or ”/dev/ttyS0”) |
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baudRate</td>
<td>The port baudRate in bps (typically 1200 - 115200, maximum value depends on UART hardware)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dataBits</td>
<td>Must be SER_DATABITS_8 for RTU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stopBits</td>
<td>SER_STOPBITS_1: 1 stop bit, SER_STOPBITS_2: 2 stop bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parity</td>
<td>SER_PARITY_NONE: no parity, SER_PARITY_ODD: odd parity,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SER_PARITY_EVEN: even parity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Reimplemented from MbusSerialClientBase.

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, MbusSerialClientBase::openProtocol(), and MbusSerialClientBase::SER_DATABITS_8.

isOpen() int isOpen ( ) [virtual], [inherited]

**Deprecated** Returns whether the protocol is open or not.

This simply returns the state of an internal flag whether openProtocol() has been called or not.

**Note**

This function does not report the state of the underlaying transport network, in particular it does not report whether the TCP connection is still in 'established' state or in fully 'closed' state.

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>true</th>
<th>= open</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>= closed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implements MbusMasterFunctions.

enableRs485Mode() int enableRs485Mode ( int rtsDelay ) [virtual], [inherited]

Enables RS485 mode.

In RS485 mode the RTS signal can be used to enable and disable the transmitter of a
RS232/RS485 converter. The RTS signal is asserted before sending data. It is cleared after the transmit buffer has been emptied and in addition the specified delay time has elapsed. The delay time is necessary because even the transmit buffer is already empty, the UART's FIFO will still contain unsent characters.

**Warning**

The use of RTS controlled RS232/RS485 converters should be avoided if possible. It is difficult to determine the exact time when to switch off the transmitter with non-real-time operating systems like Windows and Linux. If it is switched off too early characters might still sit in the FIFO or the transmit register of the UART and these characters will be lost. Hence the slave will not recognize the message. On the other hand if it is switched off too late then the slave's message is corrupted and the master will not recognize the message.

**Remarks**

The delay value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, its scheduling priority and its system timer resolution.

**Note**

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>rtsDelay</code></td>
<td>Delay time in ms (Range: 0 - 100000) which applies after the transmit buffer is empty. 0 disables this mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>FTALK_SUCCESS</code></td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR</code></td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</code></td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References**

`FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR`, `FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR`, `FTALK_SUCCESS`, and `MbusSerialClientBase::isOpen()`.

```cpp
readCoils() int readCoils ( int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt ) [inherited]
```
Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils.
Reads the contents of the discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255) |
| startRef  | Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)                                      |
| bitArr    | Buffer which will contain the data read                                 |
| refCnt    | Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)                              |

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readInputDiscretes()

int readInputDiscretes (                      
    int slaveAddr,                             
    int startRef,                              
    int bitArr[,],                             
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.
Reads the contents of the discrete inputs (input status, 1:00000 table).

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255) |
| startRef  | Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)                                      |
| bitArr    | Buffer which will contain the data read                                 |
| refCnt    | Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)                              |

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported
writeCoil() int writeCoil (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int bitAddr,  
    int bitVal ) [inherited]

Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.  
Sets a single discrete output variable (coil, 0:00000 table) to either ON or OFF.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitAddr</td>
<td>Coil address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitVal</td>
<td>true sets, false clears discrete output variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

forceMultipleCoils() int forceMultipleCoils (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const int bitArr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils.  
Writes binary values into a sequence of discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which contains the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be written (Range: 1-1968)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

**readMultipleRegisters()**

```c++
int readMultipleRegisters (
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    short regArr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.
Reads the contents of the output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported

**readInputRegisters()**

```c++
int readInputRegisters (
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    short regArr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.
Read the contents of the input registers (3:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>regArr</code></td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>refCnt</code></td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeSingleRegister()

```cpp
int writeSingleRegister (  
    int slaveAddr,
    int regAddr,
    short regVal ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.

Writes a value into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>regAddr</code></td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>regVal</code></td>
<td>Data to be sent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

writeMultipleRegisters()

```cpp
int writeMultipleRegisters (  
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
```
const short *regArr[],
int refCnt) [inherited]

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.
Writes values into a sequence of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-123)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

maskWriteRegister()

int maskWriteRegister(
    int slaveAddr,
    int regAddr,
    short andMask,
    short orMask) [inherited]

Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.
Masks bits according to an AND & an OR mask into a single output register (holding
register, 4:00000 reference). Masking is done as follows: result = (currentVal AND andMask) OR (orMask AND (NOT andMask))

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regAddr</td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andMask</td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic AND to the register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orMask</td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic OR to the register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

**readWriteRegisters()**

int readWriteRegisters (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int readRef,  
    short readArr[],  
    int readCnt,  
    int writeRef,  
    const short writeArr[],  
    int writeCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.
Combines reading and writing of the output registers in one transaction (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readRef</td>
<td>Start register for reading (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeRef</td>
<td>Start register for writing (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeArr</td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-121)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

**readMultipleLongInts()**

int readMultipleLongInts (  
    int slaveAddr,  

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleLongInts()

```cpp
int writeMultipleLongInts (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/- Write Multiple Registers with long int data.

Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
**Note**

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

```
readMultipleFloats()  int readMultipleFloats (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    float float32Arr[],  
    int refCnt )  [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as float data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) into float values.

**Remarks**

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>startRef</code></td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>float32Arr</code></td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>refCnt</code></td>
<td>Number of float values to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported

```
readInputFloats()  int readInputFloats (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    float float32Arr[],  
    int refCnt )  [inherited]
```

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into float values.
Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive
16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of floats to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error
codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleFloats()

```c
int writeMultipleFloats (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const float float32Arr[],  
    int refCnt )  [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write
Multiple Registers with float data.

Writes float values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive
16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of float values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

`readMultipleMod10000() int readMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt ) [inherited]`

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data. Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported
readInputMod10000()  int readInputMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.
Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit long int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks
Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns
FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note
No broadcast supported

writeMultipleMod10000()  int writeMultipleMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.
Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value and performs number format conversion.
Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integer values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readFileRecord() [1/2]

```cpp
int readFileRecord (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int refType,  
    int fileNo,  
    int recordNo,  
    short recordArr[],  
    int recordCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a single subrequest.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refType</td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to read from, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to read (Range 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
readFileRecord() [2/2] int readFileRecord (
  int slaveAddr,
  FileSubRequest subReqArr[],
  int subReqCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a list of subrequests.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255) |
| subReqArr | Array with list of subrequests |
| subReqCnt | Number of subrequests to read (Range 1-35) |

Returns
FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note
No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.

writeFileRecord() [1/2] int writeFileRecord (
  int slaveAddr,
  int refType,
  int fileNo,
  int recordNo,
  const short recordArr[],
  int recordCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Performs a file record write for a single subrequest.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255) |
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>refType</td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to write to, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to write (Range 1-122)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeFileRecord() [2/2] int writeFileRecord (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  const FileSubRequest subReqArr[],  
  int subReqCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Performs a file record write for a list of subrequests.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqArr</td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqCnt</td>
<td>Number of subrequests to write (Range 1-27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK-_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.
readExceptionStatus() int readExceptionStatus (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    unsigned char * statusBytePtr ) [inherited]

Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.
Reads the eight exception status coils within the slave device.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statusBytePtr</td>
<td>Slave status byte. The meaning of this status byte is slave specific and varies from device to device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

returnQueryData() int returnQueryData (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    const unsigned char queryArr[],  
    unsigned char echoArr[],  
    int len ) [inherited]

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queryArr</td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echoArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>len</td>
<td>Number of bytes send sent and read back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR if reply does not match query data or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

restartCommunicationsOption() int restartCommunicationsOption ( int slaveAddr, int clearEventLog ) [inherited]

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP) |
| clearEventLog | Flag when set to one clears in addition the slave's communication even log. |

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readDeviceIdentification() int readDeviceIdentification ( int slaveAddr, int accessType, int objId, DeviceIdObjectList * objListPtr ) [inherited]

Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.

This function allows a master to retrieve various objects with meta information about a slave device. The data type of the objects returned is a 0-terminated ASCII string.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Id</th>
<th>Object Name / Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>VendorName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>ProductCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>MajorMinorRevision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>VendorUrl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accessType</td>
<td>Category type (1=only mandatory basic objects, 2=all regular objects, 3=include vendor specific objects, 4=single object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objId</td>
<td>An object ID from above table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objListPtr</td>
<td>A pointer to an object list container which will receive the retrieved objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

Example retrieving all Device ID strings of basic device identification level (level 1):

```c
DeviceIdObjectList objs;
int objId = 0; // Start with object 0
do {
    result = mbusProtocol.readDeviceIdentification(1, 1, objId, &objs);
    if (result != FTALK_SUCCESS) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s\n", getBusProtocolErrorText(result));
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    } else {
        size_t objLen;
        char* objData;
        while (objs.getNext(&objId, &objData, &objLen)) {
            printf("obj[%d] = '%s', len = %u\n", objId, objData, objLen);
        }
    }
} while (objs.moreToFollow());
```

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_FRAME_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.
**setTimeout()**

```c++
int setTimeout ( int msTime ) [inherited]
```

Configures time-out.
This function sets the operation or socket time-out to the specified value.

**Remarks**

The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, its scheduling priority and its system timer resolution.

**Note**

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>msTime</code></td>
<td>Timeout value in ms (Range: 1 - 100000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>FTALK_SUCCESS</code></td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR</code></td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</code></td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References `FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR`, `FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR`, `FTALK_SUCCESS`, and `MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen()`.

**getTimeout()**

```c++
int getTimeout ( ) [inline], [inherited]
```

Returns the time-out value.

**Remarks**

The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, its scheduling priority and its system timer resolution.

**Returns**

Timeout value in ms
setPollDelay()  int setPollDelay (  
    int msTime ) [inherited]

Configures poll delay.

This function sets the delay time which applies between two consecutive Modbus read/write. A value of 0 disables the poll delay.

Remarks

The delay value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.

Note

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

| msTime | Delay time in ms (Range: 0 - 100000), 0 disables poll delay |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

getPollDelay()  int getPollDelay ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns the poll delay time.

Returns

Delay time in ms, 0 if poll delay is switched off

setRetryCnt()  int setRetryCnt (  
    int retries ) [inherited]

Configures the automatic retry setting.

A value of 0 disables any automatic retries.
Note
A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

| retries | Retry count (Range: 0 - 10), 0 disables retries |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

getRetryCnt() int getRetryCnt ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns the automatic retry count.

Returns

Retry count

g.getTotalCounter() long getTotalCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.

Returns

Counter value

g.getSuccessCounter() long getSuccessCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns how often a message transfer was successful.

Returns

Counter value
configureBigEndianInts() [1/2]  void configureBigEndianInts ( )  [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian slave.

configureBigEndianInts() [2/2]  int configureBigEndianInts (  
                          int slaveAddr )  [inherited]

Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian machine.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureLittleEndianInts() [1/2]  void configureLittleEndianInts ( )  [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.

This is the default.

configureLittleEndianInts() [2/2]  int configureLittleEndianInts (  
                          int slaveAddr )  [inherited]

Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the slave also serves 32-bit data in little little-endian word order.

Remarks

This is the default mode

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.
configureIeeeFloats() [1/2] void configureIeeeFloats () [inherited]

Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.
This is the default.

configureIeeeFloats() [2/2] int configureIeeeFloats (  
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the slave also serves 32-bit floats in little little-endian word order which is the most common case.

Remarks
This is the default mode

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureSwappedFloats() [1/2] void configureSwappedFloats () [inherited]

Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.
The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word swap.

Note
Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a word swap.

configureSwappedFloats() [2/2] int configureSwappedFloats (  
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word swap.

Note
Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a word swap.
Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureStandard32BitMode() [1/2] void configureStandard32BitMode ( ) [inherited]
Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.
In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit Modbus registers.

Note
This function call also re-configures the endianess to default little-endian for 32-bit values!

Remarks
This is the default mode

configureStandard32BitMode() [2/2] int configureStandard32BitMode ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]
Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.
In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit Modbus registers.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks
This is the default mode
**Note**

This function call also re-configures the endianess to default little-endian for 32-bit values!

References: MbusMasterFunctions::configureLeeeFloats(), MbusMasterFunctions::configureLittleEndianInts(), FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

---

**configureEnron32BitMode() [1/2]**

```cpp
void configureEnron32BitMode () [inherited]
```

Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.

Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.

**Note**

This function call also re-configures the endianess to big-endian for 32-bit values as defined by the Daniel/ENRON protocol!

---

**configureEnron32BitMode() [2/2]**

```cpp
int configureEnron32BitMode ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]
```

Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.

Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.

**Parameters**

| slaveAddr  | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

**Return values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

This function call also re-configures the endianess to big-endian for 32-bit values as defined by the Daniel/ENRON protocol!

References: MbusMasterFunctions::configureBigEndianInts(), MbusMasterFunctions::configureSwappedFloats(), FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.
configureCountFromOne() [1/2] void configureCountFromOne ( ) [inherited]

Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves.
This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal register.

Remarks
This is the default mode

configureCountFromOne() [2/2] int configureCountFromOne ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with one.
This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal register.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Remarks
This is the default mode

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureCountFromZero() [1/2] void configureCountFromZero ( ) [inherited]

Configures the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves.
This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).
This renders the first register to be #0 for all slaves.

configureCountFromZero() [2/2] int configureCountFromZero ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero.
This is also known as PDU addressing.
This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |
References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

getPackageVersion()  const TCHAR * getPackageVersion() [static], [inherited]

Returns the library version number.

Returns
Library version string

8.2 MbusAsciiMasterProtocol Class Reference

Modbus ASCII Master Protocol class.

Public Types

- enum { SER_DATABITS_7 = 7, SER_DATABITS_8 = 8 }
- enum { SER_STOPBITS_1 = 1, SER_STOPBITS_2 = 2 }
- enum { SER_PARITY_NONE = 0, SER_PARITY_EVEN = 2, SER_PARITY_ODD = 1 }

Public Member Functions

- MbusAsciiMasterProtocol ()
  Constructs a MbusAsciiMasterProtocol object and initialises its data.
- virtual int openProtocol (const char *const portName, long baudRate, int dataBits, int stopBits, int parity)
  Opens a serial Modbus protocol and the associated serial port with specific port parameters.
- virtual void closeProtocol ()
  Closes an open protocol including any associated communication resources (com ports or sockets).
- virtual int isOpen ()
- virtual int enableRs485Mode (int rtsDelay)
  Enables RS485 mode.

Bit Access

Table 0:00000 (Coils) and Table 1:0000 (Input Status)

- int readCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils.
- int readInputDiscretes (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)
  Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.
- int writeCoil (int slaveAddr, int bitAddr, int bitVal)
**C++ Class Documentation**

- **Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.**
  ```c++
  int forceMultipleCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int bitArr[], int refCnt)
  ```
  *Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils.*

### 16-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)

- **Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.**
  ```c++
  int readMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)
  ```
- **Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.**
  ```c++
  int readInputRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)
  ```
- **Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.**
  ```c++
  int writeSingleRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short regVal)
  ```
- **Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.**
  ```c++
  int writeMultiple_registers (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const short regArr[], int refCnt)
  ```
- **Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.**
  ```c++
  int maskWriteRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short andMask, short orMask)
  ```
- **Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.**
  ```c++
  int readWriteRegisters (int slaveAddr, int readRef, short readArr[], int readCnt, int writeRef, const short writeArr[], int writeCnt)
  ```

### 32-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)

- **Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.**
  ```c++
  int readMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int32Arr[], int refCnt)
  ```
- **Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data.**
  ```c++
  int readInputLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int32Arr[], int refCnt)
  ```
- **Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with long int data.**
  ```c++
  int writeMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int32Arr[], int refCnt)
  ```
- **Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as float data.**
  ```c++
  int readMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)
  ```
- **Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.**
  ```c++
  int readInputFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)
  ```
- **Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.**
  ```c++
  int writeMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const float float32Arr[], int refCnt)
  ```
- **Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.**
  ```c++
  int readMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int32Arr[], int refCnt)
  ```
• int readInputMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

  Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.

• int writeMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

  Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.

File Record Access

• int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, short recordArr[], int recordCnt)

  Modbus function 20, Read File Record.

• int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, FileSubRequest fileArr[], int fileCnt)

  Modbus function 20, Read File Record.

• int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, const short recordArr[], int recordCnt)

  Modbus function 21, Write File Record.

• int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, const FileSubRequest recordArr[], int recordCnt)

  Modbus function 21, Write File Record.

Diagnostics

• int readExceptionStatus (int slaveAddr, unsigned char *statusBytePtr)

  Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.

• int returnQueryData (int slaveAddr, const unsigned char queryArr[], unsigned char echoArr[], int len)

  Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.

• int restartCommunicationsOption (int slaveAddr, int clearEventLog)

  Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.

• int readDeviceIdentification (int slaveAddr, int accessType, int objId, DeviceIdObjectList *objListPtr)

  Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.

Custom Function Codes

• int customFunction (int slaveAddr, int functionCode, void *requestData, size_t requestLen, void *responseData, size_t *responseLenPtr)

  User Defined Function Code
  This method can be used to implement User Defined Function Codes.
Protocol Configuration

- `int setTimeout (int timeOut)`
  
  Configures time-out.

- `int getTimeout ()`
  
   Returns the time-out value.

- `int setPollDelay (int pollDelay)`
  
   Configures poll delay.

- `int getPollDelay ()`
  
   Returns the poll delay time.

- `int setRetryCnt (int retryCnt)`
  
   Configures the automatic retry setting.

- `int getRetryCnt ()`
  
   Returns the automatic retry count.

Transmission Statistic Functions

- `long getTotalCounter ()`
  
  Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.

- `void resetTotalCounter ()`
  
  Resets total message transfer counter.

- `long getSuccessCounter ()`
  
  Returns how often a message transfer was successful.

- `void resetSuccessCounter ()`
  
  Resets successful message transfer counter.

Slave Configuration

- `void configureBigEndianInts ()`
  
  Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.

- `int configureBigEndianInts (int slaveAddr)`
  
  Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

- `void configureLittleEndianInts ()`
  
  Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.

- `int configureLittleEndianInts (int slaveAddr)`
  
  Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.

- `void configureLeeeFloats ()`
  
  Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.

- `int configureLeeeFloats (int slaveAddr)`
  
  Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

- `void configureSwappedFloats ()`
  
  Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.

- `int configureSwappedFloats (int slaveAddr)`
Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

- void configureStandard32BitMode ()
  Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.
- int configureStandard32BitMode (int slaveAddr)
  Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.
- void configureEnron32BitMode ()
  Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
- int configureEnron32BitMode (int slaveAddr)
  Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
- void configureCountFromOne ()
  Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves.
- int configureCountFromOne (int slaveAddr)
  Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with one.
- void configureCountFromZero ()
  Configures the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves.
- int configureCountFromZero (int slaveAddr)
  Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero.

Utility Functions

- static const TCHAR * getPackageVersion ()
  Returns the library version number.

8.2.1 Detailed Description

Modbus ASCII Master Protocol class.

This class realizes the Modbus ASCII master protocol. It provides functions to open and to close serial port as well as data and control functions which can be used at any time after the protocol has been opened. The data and control functions are organized into different conformance classes. For a more detailed description of the data and control functions see section Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours.

It is possible to instantiate multiple instances of this class for establishing multiple connections on different serial ports (They should be executed in separate threads).

See also

Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours, Serial Protocols MbusAsciiOverTcpMasterProtocol

8.2.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

anonymous enum anonymous enum [inherited]
C++ Class Documentation

### Enumerator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SER_DATABITS_7</th>
<th>7 data bits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SER_DATABITS_8</td>
<td>8 data bits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enumerator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SER_STOPBITS_1</th>
<th>1 stop bit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SER_STOPBITS_2</td>
<td>2 stop bits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enumerator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SER_PARITY_NONE</th>
<th>No parity.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SER_PARITY_EVEN</td>
<td>Even parity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER_PARITY_ODD</td>
<td>Odd parity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.2.3 Member Function Documentation

#### openProtocol()

```cpp
int openProtocol (  
    const char *const portName,  
    long baudRate,  
    int dataBits,  
    int stopBits,  
    int parity ) [virtual], [inherited]
```

Opens a serial Modbus protocol and the associated serial port with specific port parameters.

This function opens the serial port. After a port has been opened, data and control functions can be used.
Note

The default time-out for the data transfer is 1000 ms.
The default poll delay is 0 ms.
Automatic retries are switched off (retry count is 0).
The Modbus standard requires two stop bits if no parity is chosen. This library is
not enforcing this but it is a recommended configuration.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>portName</th>
<th>Serial port identifier (e.g. “COM1”, “/dev/ser1” or “/dev/ttyS0”)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baudRate</td>
<td>The port baudRate in bps (typically 1200 - 115200, maximum value depends on UART hardware)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dataBits</td>
<td>SER_DATABITS_7: 7 data bits (ASCII protocol only), SER_DATABITS_8: data bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stopBits</td>
<td>SER_STOPBITS_1: 1 stop bit, SER_STOPBITS_2: 2 stop bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parity</td>
<td>SER_PARITY_NONE: no parity, SER_PARITY_ODD: odd parity, SER_PARITY_EVEN: even parity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error

codes.

Reimplemented in MbusRtuMasterProtocol.

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK-_OPEN_ERR, FTALK_PORT_ALREADY_OPEN, FTALK_PORT_NO_ACCESS, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusSerialClientBase::isOpen().

isOpen() int isOpen ( ) [virtual], [inherited]

Deprecated Returns whether the protocol is open or not.

This simply returns the state of an internal flag whether openProtocol() has been called
or not.

Note

This function does not report the state of the underlaying transport network, in
particular it does not report whether the TCP connection is still in 'established' state
or in fully 'closed' state.

Return values

true = open
false = closed
 Implements MbusMasterFunctions.

`enableRs485Mode()` int enableRs485Mode ( int rtsDelay ) [virtual], [inherited]

Enables RS485 mode.

In RS485 mode the RTS signal can be used to enable and disable the transmitter of a RS232/RS485 converter. The RTS signal is asserted before sending data. It is cleared after the transmit buffer has been emptied and in addition the specified delay time has elapsed. The delay time is necessary because even the transmit buffer is already empty, the UART's FIFO will still contain unsent characters.

**Warning**

The use of RTS controlled RS232/RS485 converters should be avoided if possible. It is difficult to determine the exact time when to switch off the transmitter with non real-time operating systems like Windows and Linux. If it is switched off to early characters might still sit in the FIFO or the transmit register of the UART and these characters will be lost. Hence the slave will not recognize the message. On the other hand if it is switched off too late then the slave's message is corrupted and the master will not recognize the message.

**Remarks**

The delay value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.

**Note**

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

| rtsDelay | Delay time in ms (Range: 0 - 100000) which applies after the transmit buffer is empty. 0 disables this mode. |

**Return values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR.
SUCCESS, and MbusSerialClientBase::isOpen().

**readCoils()**

```c
int readCoils (   
    int slaveAddr,   
    int startRef,   
    int bitArr[],   
    int refCnt )    
) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils.
Reads the contents of the discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported

**readInputDiscretes()**

```c
int readInputDiscretes (   
    int slaveAddr,   
    int startRef,   
    int bitArr[],   
    int refCnt )    
) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.
Reads the contents of the discrete inputs (input status, 1:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
writeCoil()  

```cpp
int writeCoil (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int bitAddr,  
    int bitVal ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.
Sets a single discrete output variable (coil, 0:00000 table) to either ON or OFF.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bitAddr</code></td>
<td>Coil address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bitVal</code></td>
<td>true sets, false clears discrete output variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported

forceMultipleCoils()  

```cpp
int forceMultipleCoils (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const int bitArr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils.
Writes binary values into a sequence of discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).

**Note**

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which contains the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be written (Range: 1-1968)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

readMultipleRegisters() int readMultipleRegisters (  
int slaveAddr,  
int startRef,  
short regArr[],  
int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.
Reads the contents of the output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported
readInputRegisters() int readInputRegisters (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    short regArr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.  
Read the contents of the input registers (3:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeSingleRegister() int writeSingleRegister (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int regAddr,  
    short regVal ) [inherited]

Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.  
Writes a value into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regAddr</td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regVal</td>
<td>Data to be sent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

writeMultipleRegisters()

```c++
int writeMultipleRegisters (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const short regArr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.
Writes values into a sequence of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-123)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

maskWriteRegister()

```c++
int maskWriteRegister (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int regAddr,  
    short andMask,  
    short orMask ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.
Masks bits according to an AND & an OR mask into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference). Masking is done as follows: result = (currentVal AND andMask) OR (orMask AND (NOT andMask))
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regAddr</td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andMask</td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic AND to the register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orMask</td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic OR to the register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```c
ReadWriteRegisters() int readWriteRegisters (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int readRef,  
    short readArr[],  
    int readCnt,  
    int writeRef,  
    const short writeArr[],  
    int writeCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.
Combines reading and writing of the output registers in one transaction (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readRef</td>
<td>Start register for reading (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeRef</td>
<td>Start register for writing (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeArr</td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-121)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

readMultipleLongInts()

```cpp
int readMultipleLongInts (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data. Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readInputLongInts()

```cpp
int readInputLongInts (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```
Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data. Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleLongInts()  

```cpp
int writeMultipleLongInts (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with long int data.

Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

```cpp
readMultipleFloats() int readMultipleFloats ( int slaveAddr,
                               int startRef,
                               float float32Arr[],
                               int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as float data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) into float values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of float values to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

```cpp
readInputFloats() int readInputFloats ( int slaveAddr,
                                    ... )
```
Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.
Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into float values.

**Remarks**
Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of floats to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**
FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**
No broadcast supported

writeMultipleFloats()

```
int writeMultipleFloats (
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    const float float32Arr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.

Writes float values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

**Remarks**
Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of float values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readMultipleMod10000()

```cpp
int readMultipleMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

No broadcast supported

readInputMod10000()

```c++
int readInputMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit long int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleMod10000()

```c++
int writeMultipleMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.
Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value and performs number format conversion.

Remarks
Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integer values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns
FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note
Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readFileRecord() [1/2]

```c
int readFileRecord (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int refType,  
  int fileNo,  
  int recordNo,  
  short recordArr[],  
  int recordCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a single subrequest.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refType</td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to read from, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to read (Range 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readFileRecord() [2/2] int readFileRecord ( 
   int slaveAddr,
   FileSubRequest subReqArr[],
   int subReqCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a list of subrequests.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subReqArr</td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqCnt</td>
<td>Number of subrequests to read (Range 1-35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.

writeFileRecord() [1/2] int writeFileRecord ( 
   int slaveAddr,
   int refType,
   int fileNo,
   int recordNo,
   const short recordArr[],
   int recordCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Performs a file record write for a single subrequest.
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refType</td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to write to, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to write (Range 1-122)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeFileRecord() [2/2]

```c
int writeFileRecord (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  const FileSubRequest subReqArr[],  
  int subReqCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Performs a file record write for a list of subrequests.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqArr</td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqCnt</td>
<td>Number of subrequests to write (Range 1-27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
**Note**

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.

---

### readExceptionStatus()

```cpp
int readExceptionStatus (
    int slaveAddr,
    unsigned char * statusBytePtr ) [inherited]
```

**Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.**

Reads the eight exception status coils within the slave device.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>statusBytePtr</code></td>
<td>Slave status byte. The meaning of this status byte is slave specific and varies from device to device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

---

### returnQueryData()

```cpp
int returnQueryData (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    const unsigned char queryArr[],  
    unsigned char echoArr[],  
    int len ) [inherited]
```

**Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.**

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>queryArr</code></td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>echoArr</code></td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>len</code></td>
<td>Number of bytes sent sent and read back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR if reply does not match query data or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

restartCommunicationsOption()

```c
int restartCommunicationsOption (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int clearEventLog ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clearEventLog</td>
<td>Flag when set to one clears in addition the slave's communication even log.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readDeviceIdentification()

```c
int readDeviceIdentification (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int accessType,  
    int objId,  
    DeviceIdObjectList * objListPtr ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.

This function allows a master to retrieve various objects with meta information about a slave device. The data type of the objects returned is a 0-terminated ASCII string.
### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>accessType</code></td>
<td>Category type (1=only mandatory basic objects, 2=all regular objects, 3=include vendor specific objects, 4=single object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>objId</code></td>
<td>An object ID from above table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>objListPtr</code></td>
<td>A pointer to a object list container which will receive the retrieved objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

### Note

No broadcast supported

### Example retrieving all Device ID strings of basic device identification level (level 1):

```c
DeviceIdObjectList objs;
int objId = 0; // Start with object 0
do {
    result = mbusProtocol.readDeviceIdentification(1, 1, objId, &objs);
    if (result != FTALK_SUCCESS)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s\n", getBusProtocolErrorText(result));
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    else
    {
        size_t objLen;
        char* objData;
        while (objs.getNext(&objId, &objData, &objLen))
        {
            printf("obj[%d] = '%s', len = %u\n", objId, objData, objLen);
        }
    }
} while (objs.moreToFollow());
```
setTimeout()

```cpp
int setTimeout(int msTime) [inherited]
```

Configures time-out. This function sets the operation or socket time-out to the specified value.

**Remarks**

The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, its scheduling priority and its system timer resolution.

**Note**

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

| msTime | Timeout value in ms (Range: 1 - 100000) |

**Return values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK-success, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

getTimeout()

```cpp
int getTimeout() [inline], [inherited]
```

Returns the time-out value.

**Remarks**

The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, its scheduling priority and its system timer resolution.
**Returns**

Timeout value in ms

---

**setPollDelay()**  
`int setPollDelay (  
    int msTime  ) [inherited]`

**Configures poll delay.**

This function sets the delay time which applies between two consecutive Modbus read/write. A value of 0 disables the poll delay.

**Remarks**

The delay value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, its scheduling priority and its system timer resolution.

**Note**

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

| `msTime` | Delay time in ms (Range: 0 - 100000), 0 disables poll delay |

**Return values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range or Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

---

**getPollDelay()**  
`int getPollDelay ( ) [inline], [inherited]`

**Returns**

The poll delay time.

---

**Returns**

Delay time in ms, 0 if poll delay is switched off
`setRetryCnt()`  
```cpp
int setRetryCnt (  
    int retries  ) [inherited]
```

Configures the automatic retry setting.  
A value of 0 disables any automatic retries.  

**Note**  
A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

| retries | Retry count (Range: 0 - 10), 0 disables retries |

**Return values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

`getRetryCnt()`  
```cpp
int getRetryCnt ( ) [inline], [inherited]
```

Returns the automatic retry count.

**Returns**

Retry count

`getTotalCounter()`  
```cpp
long getTotalCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]
```

Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.

**Returns**

Counter value

`getSuccessCounter()`  
```cpp
long getSuccessCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]
```

Returns how often a message transfer was successful.
Returns

Counter value

`configureBigEndianInts()` [1/2]  void `configureBigEndianInts()` [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian slave.

`configureBigEndianInts()` [2/2]  int `configureBigEndianInts` (oint `slaveAddr`) [inherited]

Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian machine.

Parameters

| `slaveAddr` | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

`configureLittleEndianInts()` [1/2]  void `configureLittleEndianInts()` [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.

This is the default.

`configureLittleEndianInts()` [2/2]  int `configureLittleEndianInts` (oint `slaveAddr`) [inherited]

Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the slave also serves 32-bit data in little little-endian word order.

Remarks

This is the default mode
Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureIeeeFloats() [1/2] void configureIeeeFloats ( ) [inherited]

Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.
This is the default.

configureIeeeFloats() [2/2] int configureIeeeFloats ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the slave also serves 32-bit floats in little little-endian word order which is the most common case.

Remarks

This is the default mode

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureSwappedFloats() [1/2] void configureSwappedFloats ( ) [inherited]

Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.
The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word swap.

Note

Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a word swap.
configureSwappedFloats() [2/2]  int configureSwappedFloats (  
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word
swap.

**Note**

Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a
word swap.

**Parameters**

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

**References** FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureStandard32BitMode() [1/2]  void configureStandard32BitMode ( ) [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.

In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit
Modbus registers.

**Note**

This function call also re-configures the endianess to default little-endian for 32-bit
values!

**Remarks**

This is the default mode

configureStandard32BitMode() [2/2]  int configureStandard32BitMode (  
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.

In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit
Modbus registers.

**Parameters**

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |
Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

This is the default mode

Note

This function call also re-configures the endianess to default little-endian for 32-bit values!

References  MbusMasterFunctions::configureIeeeFloats(), MbusMasterFunctions::configureLittleEndianInts(), FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureEnron32BitMode() [1/2]  void configureEnron32BitMode() [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.

Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.

Note

This function call also re-configures the endianess to big-endian for 32-bit values as defined by the Daniel/ENRON protocol!

configureEnron32BitMode() [2/2]  int configureEnron32BitMode ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.

Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Return values

| FTALK_SUCCESS          | Success          |
Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERR</th>
<th>Argument out of range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note

This function call also re-configures the endianess to big-endian for 32-bit values as defined by the Daniel/ENRON protocol!

References MbusMasterFunctions::configureBigEndianInts(), MbusMasterFunctions::configureSwappedFloats(), FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureCountFromOne() [1/2] void configureCountFromOne ( ) [inherited]

Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves.
This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal register.

Remarks

This is the default mode

configureCountFromOne() [2/2] int configureCountFromOne ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave’s reference counting scheme to start with one.
This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal register.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Remarks

This is the default mode

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureCountFromZero() [1/2] void configureCountFromZero ( ) [inherited]
Configuresthe reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves. This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).
This renders the first register to be #0 for all slaves.

**configureCountFromZero()** [2/2] int configureCountFromZero ( 
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero. This is also known as PDU addressing. This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

**getPackageVersion()** const TCHAR * getPackageVersion ( ) [static], [inherited]

Returns the library version number.

**Returns**

Library version string

### 8.3 MbusElamMasterProtocol Class Reference

Extended Lufkin Automation Modbus Master Protocol.

**Public Types**

- enum { SER_DATABITS_7 = 7, SER_DATABITS_8 = 8 }
- enum { SER_STOPBITS_1 = 1, SER_STOPBITS_2 = 2 }
- enum { SER_PARITY_NONE = 0, SER_PARITY_EVEN = 2, SER_PARITY_ODD = 1 }

**Public Member Functions**

- MbusElamMasterProtocol ()
  
  *Constructs a MbusRtuMasterProtocol object and initialises its data.*

- virtual int openProtocol (const char *const portName, long baudRate, int dataBits, int stopBits, int parity)

  *Opens a Modbus RTU protocol and the associated serial port with specific port parameters.*
• virtual void closeProtocol ()
  
  Closes an open protocol including any associated communication resources (com ports or sockets).

• virtual int isOpen ()

• virtual int enableRs485Mode (int rtsDelay)
  
  Enables RS485 mode.

### Bit Access

Table 0:00000 (Coils) and Table 1:0000 (Input Status)

- int readCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)
  
  Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils.

- int readInputDiscretes (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)
  
  Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.

- int writeCoil (int slaveAddr, int bitAddr, int bitVal)
  
  Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.

- int forceMultipleCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int bitArr[], int refCnt)
  
  Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils.

### 16-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)

- int readMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)
  
  Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.

- int readInputRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)
  
  Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.

- int writeSingleRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short regVal)
  
  Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.

- int writeMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const short regArr[], int refCnt)
  
  Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.

- int maskWriteRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short andMask, short orMask)
  
  Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.

- int readWriteRegisters (int slaveAddr, int readRef, short readArr[], int readCnt, int writeRef, const short writeArr[], int writeCnt)
  
  Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.

### 32-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)

- int readMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int32Arr[], int refCnt)
Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.

- int readInputLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data.

- int writeMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with long int data.

- int readMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as float data.

- int readInputFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.

- int writeMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const float float32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.

- int readMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.

- int readInputMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.

- int writeMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.

File Record Access

- int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, short recordArr[], int recordCnt)

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.

- int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, FileSubRequest fileArr[], int fileCnt)

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.

- int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, const short recordArr[], int recordCnt)

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.

- int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, const FileSubRequest recordArr[], int recordCnt)

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.

Diagnostics

- int readExceptionStatus (int slaveAddr, unsigned char *statusBytePtr)

Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.

- int returnQueryData (int slaveAddr, const unsigned char queryArr[], unsigned char echoArr[], int len)

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.
• int restartCommunicationsOption (int slaveAddr, int clearEventLog)
  
  *Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.*

• int readDeviceIdentification (int slaveAddr, int accessType, int objId, DeviceIdObjectList *objListPtr)
  
  *Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.*

**Custom Function Codes**

• int customFunction (int slaveAddr, int functionCode, void *requestData, size_t requestLen, void *responseData, size_t *responseLenPtr)
  
  *User Defined Function Code
  This method can be used to implement User Defined Function Codes.*

**Protocol Configuration**

• int setTimeout (int timeOut)
  
  *Configures time-out.*

• int setTimeout ()
  
  *Returns the time-out value.*

• int setPollDelay (int pollDelay)
  
  *Configures poll delay.*

• int setPollDelay ()
  
  *Returns the poll delay time.*

• int setRetryCnt (int retryCnt)
  
  *Configures the automatic retry setting.*

• int setRetryCnt ()
  
  *Returns the automatic retry count.*

**Transmission Statistic Functions**

• long getTotalCounter ()
  
  *Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.*

• void resetTotalCounter ()
  
  *Resets total message transfer counter.*

• long getSuccessCounter ()
  
  *Returns how often a message transfer was successful.*

• void resetSuccessCounter ()
  
  *Resets successful message transfer counter.*
Slave Configuration

- `void configureBigEndianInts ()`
  
  Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.

- `int configureBigEndianInts (int slaveAddr)`

  Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

- `void configureLittleEndianInts ()`

  Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.

- `int configureLittleEndianInts (int slaveAddr)`

  Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.

- `void configureIeeeFloats ()`

  Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.

- `int configureIeeeFloats (int slaveAddr)`

  Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

- `void configureSwappedFloats ()`

  Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.

- `int configureSwappedFloats (int slaveAddr)`

  Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

- `void configureStandard32BitMode ()`

  Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.

- `int configureStandard32BitMode (int slaveAddr)`

  Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.

- `void configureEnron32BitMode ()`

  Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.

- `int configureEnron32BitMode (int slaveAddr)`

  Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.

- `void configureCountFromOne ()`

  Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves.

- `int configureCountFromOne (int slaveAddr)`

  Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with one.

- `void configureCountFromZero ()`

  Configures the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves.

- `int configureCountFromZero (int slaveAddr)`

  Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero.

Utility Functions

- `static const TCHAR * getPackageVersion ()`

  Returns the library version number.
8.3.1 Detailed Description

Extended Lufkin Automation Modbus Master Protocol.

This class realizes the Extended Lufkin Automation (ELAM) Modbus protocol. This proprietary Modbus extension allows addressing of up to 2295 slave units and the retrieval of up to 2500 registers for Modbus functions 3 and 4.

It's implementation is based on the specification “ELAM Extended Lufkin Automation Modbus Version 1.01” published by LUFKIN Automation. The ELAM multiple instruction requests extensions are not implemented.

Tests showed the following size limits with a LUFKIN SAM Well Manager device:
Coils: 1992 for read
Registers: 2500 to read, 60 for write

See also

Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours, Serial Protocols
MbusRtuMasterProtocol

8.3.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

anonymous enum

Enumerator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SER_DATABITS</th>
<th>7 data bits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_7</td>
<td>7 data bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER_DATABITS</td>
<td>8 data bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_8</td>
<td>8 data bits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

anonymous enum

Enumerator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SER_STOPBITS</th>
<th>1 stop bit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_1</td>
<td>1 stop bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER_STOPBITS</td>
<td>2 stop bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_2</td>
<td>2 stop bits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

anonymous enum
Enumerator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SER_PARITY_NONE</th>
<th>No parity.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SER_PARITY_EVEN</td>
<td>Even parity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER_PARITY_ODD</td>
<td>Odd parity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3.3 Member Function Documentation

`openProtocol()` int openProtocol (  
   const char *const portName,  
   long baudRate,  
   int dataBits,  
   int stopBits,  
   int parity ) [virtual], [inherited]

Opens a Modbus RTU protocol and the associated serial port with specific port parameters.

This function opens the serial port. After a port has been opened, data and control functions can be used.

Note

The default time-out for the data transfer is 1000 ms.
The default poll delay is 0 ms.
Automatic retries are switched off (retry count is 0).
The Modbus standard requires two stop bits if no parity is chosen. This library is not enforcing this but it is a recommended configuration.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>portName</th>
<th>Serial port identifier (e.g. &quot;COM1&quot;, &quot;/dev/ser1&quot; or &quot;/dev/ttyS0&quot;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baudRate</td>
<td>The port baudRate in bps (typically 1200 - 115200, maximum value depends on UART hardware)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dataBits</td>
<td>Must be SER_DATABITS_8 for RTU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stopBits</td>
<td>SER_STOPBITS_1: 1 stop bit, SER_STOPBITS_2: 2 stop bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parity</td>
<td>SER_PARITY_NONE: no parity, SER_PARITY_ODD: odd parity, SER_PARITY_EVEN: even parity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Reimplemented from MbusSerialClientBase.

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, MbusSerialClientBase::openProtocol(), and MbusSerialClientBase::SER_DATABITS_8.

\textbf{isOpen()} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{int isOpen ( ) [virtual], [inherited]}

**Deprecated** Returns whether the protocol is open or not.

This simply returns the state of an internal flag whether openProtocol() has been called or not.

**Note**

This function does not report the state of the underlaying transport network, in particular it does not report whether the TCP connection is still in 'established' state or in fully 'closed' state.

Return values

\begin{tabular}{|c|l|}
\hline
\texttt{true} & = open \\
\texttt{false} & = closed \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Implements MbusMasterFunctions.

\textbf{enableRs485Mode()} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{int enableRs485Mode (}
\begin{tabular}{l}
    \texttt{int rtsDelay } [virtual], [inherited]
\end{tabular}

Enables RS485 mode.

In RS485 mode the RTS signal can be used to enable and disable the transmitter of a RS232/RS485 converter. The RTS signal is asserted before sending data. It is cleared after the transmit buffer has been emptied and in addition the specified delay time has elapsed. The delay time is necessary because even the transmit buffer is already empty, the UART's FIFO will still contain unsent characters.

**Warning**

The use of RTS controlled RS232/RS485 converters should be avoided if possible. It is difficult to determine the exact time when to switch off the transmitter with non real-time operating systems like Windows and Linux. If it is switched off to early characters might still sit in the FIFO or the transmit register of the UART and these characters will be lost. Hence the slave will not recognize the message. On the other hand if it is switched off too late then the slave's message is corrupted and the master will not recognize the message.
Remarks

The delay value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, its scheduling priority and its system timer resolution.

Note

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rtsDelay</td>
<td>Delay time in ms (Range: 0 - 100000) which applies after the transmit buffer is empty. 0 disables this mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_SUCCESS</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusSerialClientBase::isOpen().

readCoils() int readCoils (    int slaveAddr,    int startRef,    int bitArr[],    int refCnt ) [inherited] Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils. Reads the contents of the discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
C++ Class Documentation

Note
No broadcast supported

readInputDiscretes()

int readInputDiscretes (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int startRef,  
  int bitArr[],  
  int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.
Reads the contents of the discrete inputs (input status, 1:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note
No broadcast supported

writeCoil()

int writeCoil (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int bitAddr,  
  int bitVal ) [inherited]

Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.
Sets a single discrete output variable (coil, 0:00000 table) to either ON or OFF.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bitAddr</td>
<td>Coil address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitVal</td>
<td>true sets, false clears discrete output variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns
FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note
Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```c
forceMultipleCoils() int forceMultipleCoils (      
    int slaveAddr, 
    int startRef, 
    const int bitArr[], 
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils. Writes binary values into a sequence of discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which contains the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be written (Range: 1-1968)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns
FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note
Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```c
readMultipleRegisters() int readMultipleRegisters (      
    int slaveAddr, 
    int startRef, 
    short regArr[], 
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```
Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.
Reads the contents of the output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readInputRegisters()

int readInputRegisters (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    short regArr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.
Read the contents of the input registers (3:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported
**writeSingleRegister()**

```cpp
int writeSingleRegister (   
    int slaveAddr,   
    int regAddr,   
    short regVal ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.

Writes a value into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regAddr</td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regVal</td>
<td>Data to be sent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

**writeMultipleRegisters()**

```cpp
int writeMultipleRegisters (   
    int slaveAddr,   
    int startRef,   
    const short regArr[],   
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.

Writes values into a sequence of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-123)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

**maskWriteRegister()**

```cpp
int maskWriteRegister (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int regAddr,  
    short andMask,  
    short orMask  ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.

Masks bits according to an AND & an OR mask into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference). Masking is done as follows: result = (currentVal AND andMask) OR (orMask AND (NOT andMask))

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>slaveAddr</strong></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>regAddr</strong></td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>andMask</strong></td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic AND to the register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>orMask</strong></td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic OR to the register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

**readWriteRegisters()**

```cpp
int readWriteRegisters (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int readRef,  
    short readArr[],  
    int readCnt,  
    int writeRef,  
    const short writeArr[],  
    int writeCnt  ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.

Combines reading and writing of the output registers in one transaction (holding registers, 4:00000 table).
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readRef</td>
<td>Start register for reading (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeRef</td>
<td>Start register for writing (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeArr</td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-121)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

readMultipleLongInts() int readMultipleLongInts (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int startRef,  
  int int32Arr[],  
  int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C++ Class Documentation

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

```
readInputLongInts() int readInputLongInts ( 
    int slaveAddr, 
    int startRef, 
    int int32Arr[], 
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data. Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

```
writeMultipleLongInts() int writeMultipleLongInts ( 
    int slaveAddr, 
    int startRef,
```
const int int32Arr[],
   int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/
Write Multiple Registers with long int data.
Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive
16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

|slaveAddr  | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255) |
|startRef   | Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)                                  |
|int32Arr   | Buffer with the data to be sent                                    |
|refCnt     | Number of long integers to be sent (Range: 1-61)                   |

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error
codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readMultipleFloats() int readMultipleFloats (  
   int slaveAddr,
   int startRef,
   float float32Arr[],
   int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Reg-
isters as float data.
Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000
table) into float values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive
16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of float values to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

```cpp
readInputFloats() int readInputFloats (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    float float32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.
Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into float values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).
writeMultipleFloats()  

```c
int writeMultipleFloats (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const float float32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.

Writes float values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of float values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readMultipleMod10000()  

```c
int readMultipleMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.
Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readInputMod10000()

int readInputMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit long int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleMod10000()  int writeMultipleMod10000 (  
   int slaveAddr,  
   int startRef,  
   const int int32Arr[],  
   int refCnt )  [inherited]

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.

Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integer values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readFileRecord()  int readFileRecord (  
   int slaveAddr,  
   122
int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, short recordArr[], int recordCnt) [inherited]

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a single subrequest.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>refType</td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to read from, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to read (Range 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

 FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readFileRecord() [2/2] int readFileRecord (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    FileSubRequest subReqArr[],  
    int subReqCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a list of subrequests.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subReqArr</td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqCnt</td>
<td>Number of subrequests to read (Range 1-35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.

`writeFileRecord()` [1/2] int writeFileRecord (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int refType,  
  int fileNo,  
  int recordNo,  
  const short recordArr[],  
  int recordCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Performs a file record write for a single subrequest.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refType</td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to write to, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to write (Range 1-122)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

`writeFileRecord()` [2/2] int writeFileRecord (  
  int slaveAddr,  

const FileSubRequest subReqArr[], int subReqCnt) [inherited]

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Performs a file record write for a list of subrequests.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subReqArr</td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqCnt</td>
<td>Number of subrequests to write (Range 1-27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.

readExceptionStatus() int readExceptionStatus ( int slaveAddr, unsigned char * statusBytePtr ) [inherited]

Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.
Reads the eight exception status coils within the slave device.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>statusBytePtr</td>
<td>Slave status byte. The meaning of this status byte is slave specific and varies from device to device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```
returnQueryData() int returnQueryData ( 
    int slaveAddr,
    const unsigned char queryArr[],
    unsigned char echoArr[],
    int len ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>queryArr</td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echoArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>len</td>
<td>Number of bytes sent and read back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR if reply does not match query data or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```
restartCommunicationsOption() int restartCommunicationsOption ( 
    int slaveAddr,
    int clearEventLog ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clearEventLog</td>
<td>Flag when set to one clears in addition the slave's communication even log.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readDeviceIdentification() int readDeviceIdentification (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int accessType,  
  int objId,  
  DeviceIdObjectList * objListPtr ) [inherited]

Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.  
This function allows a master to retrieve various objects with meta information about a slave device. The data type of the objects returned is a 0-terminated ASCII string.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Id</th>
<th>Object Name / Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>VendorName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>ProductCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>MajorMinorRevision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>VendorUrl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x04</td>
<td>ProductName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x05</td>
<td>ModelName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x06</td>
<td>UserApplicationName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x07 - 0x7F</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x80 - 0xFF</td>
<td>Vendor specific private objects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accessType</td>
<td>Category type (1=only mandatory basic objects, 2=all regular objects, 3=include vendor specific objects, 4=single object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objId</td>
<td>An object ID from above table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objListPtr</td>
<td>A pointer to a object list container which will receive the retrieved objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

No broadcast supported

Example retrieving all Device ID strings of basic device identification level (level 1):

```cpp
DeviceIdObjectList objs;
int objId = 0; // Start with object 0
do {
    result = mbusProtocol.readDeviceIdentification(1, 1, objId, &objs);
    if (result != FTALK_SUCCESS)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s\n", getBusProtocolErrorText(result));
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    } else {
        size_t objLen;
        char* objData;
        while (objs.getNext(&objId, &objData, &objLen))
        {
            printf("obj[%d] = '\%s', len = %u\n", objId, objData, objLen);
        }
    }
} while (objs.moreToFollow());
```

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_FRAME_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

setTimeout() int setTimeout ( int msTime ) [inherited]

Configures time-out.
This function sets the operation or socket time-out to the specified value.

Remarks

The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.

Note

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

| msTime | Timeout value in ms (Range: 1 - 100000) |
Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

**getTimeout()** int getTimeout ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns the time-out value.

**Remarks**

The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.

**Returns**

Timeout value in ms

**setPollDelay()** int setPollDelay ( 

int msTime ) [inherited]

Configures poll delay.

This function sets the delay time which applies between two consecutive Modbus read/write. A value of 0 disables the poll delay.

**Remarks**

The delay value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.

**Note**

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

| msTime   | Delay time in ms (Range: 0 - 100000), 0 disables poll delay |
Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_SUCCESS</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

**getPollDelay()**

```cpp
int getPollDelay ( ) [inline], [inherited]
```

Returns the poll delay time.

**Returns**

Delay time in ms, 0 if poll delay is switched off

**setRetryCnt()**

```cpp
int setRetryCnt ( int retries ) [inherited]
```

Configures the automatic retry setting.

A value of 0 disables any automatic retries.

**Note**

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>retries</th>
<th>Retry count (Range: 0 - 10), 0 disables retries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_SUCCESS</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().
getRetryCnt()  int getRetryCnt ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns the automatic retry count.

Returns
  Retry count

getTotalCounter()  long getTotalCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.

Returns
  Counter value

getSuccessCounter()  long getSuccessCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns how often a message transfer was successful.

Returns
  Counter value

configureBigEndianInts()  [1/2] void configureBigEndianInts ( ) [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.
Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian slave.

configureBigEndianInts()  [2/2] int configureBigEndianInts (  
               int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian machine.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |
configureLittleEndianInts() [1/2] void configureLittleEndianInts ( ) [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.
This is the default.

configureLittleEndianInts() [2/2] int configureLittleEndianInts ( 
   int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.
Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the
slave also serves 32-bit data in little little-endian word order.

Remarks
This is the default mode

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureIeeeFloats() [1/2] void configureIeeeFloats ( ) [inherited]

Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.
This is the default.

configureIeeeFloats() [2/2] int configureIeeeFloats ( 
   int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the
slave also serves 32-bit floats in little little-endian word order which is the most common case.

Remarks
This is the default mode
Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureSwappedFloats() [1/2] void configureSwappedFloats ( ) [inherited]

Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.

The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word swap.

Note

Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a word swap.

configureSwappedFloats() [2/2] int configureSwappedFloats ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word swap.

Note

Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a word swap.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureStandard32BitMode() [1/2] void configureStandard32BitMode ( ) [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.

In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit Modbus registers.
Note
This function call also re-configures the endianess to default little-endian for 32-bit values!

Remarks
This is the default mode

configureStandard32BitMode() [2/2] int configureStandard32BitMode ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.
In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit Modbus registers.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks
This is the default mode

Note
This function call also re-configures the endianess to default little-endian for 32-bit values!

References MbustMasterFunctions::configureIEEEFloats(), MbustMasterFunctions::configureLittleEndianInts(), FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureEnron32BitMode() [1/2] void configureEnron32BitMode ( ) [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.
**configureEnron32BitMode()** [2/2]  
`int configureEnron32BitMode (int slaveAddr) [inherited]`

Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode. Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.

**Parameters**

- **slaveAddr**: Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting.

**Return values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**configureCountFromOne()** [1/2]  
`void configureCountFromOne ( ) [inherited]`

Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves. This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal register.

**Remarks**

- This is the default mode
Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with one. This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal register.

**Parameters**

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

**Remarks**

This is the default mode

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureCountFromZero() [1/2]  void configureCountFromZero ( ) [inherited] Configures the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves. This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF). This renders the first register to be #0 for all slaves.

configureCountFromZero() [2/2]  int configureCountFromZero ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited] Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero. This is also known as PDU addressing. This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).

**Parameters**

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

getPackageVersion()  const TCHAR * getPackageVersion ( ) [static], [inherited] Returns the library version number.

**Returns**

Library version string
8.4 MbusTcpMasterProtocol Class Reference

MODBUS/TCP Master Protocol class.

Public Member Functions

- MbusTcpMasterProtocol ()
  
  Constructs a MbusTcpMasterProtocol object and initialises its data.
- int openProtocol (const char *const hostName)
  
  Connects to a MODBUS/TCP slave.
- int setPort (unsigned short portNo)
  
  Sets the TCP port number to be used by the protocol.
- virtual void closeProtocol ()
  
  Closes a TCP/IP connection to a slave and releases any system resources associated with the connection.
- virtual int isOpen ()
- int setClosingTimeout (int msTime)
  
  Applies a time-out to socket closure and makes closeProtocol() wait for the server to acknowledge closing before potentially opening a new one.
- unsigned short getPort ()
  
  Returns the TCP port number used by the protocol.

Bit Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 0:00000 (Coils) and Table 1:00000 (Input Status)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • int readCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)  
  
  Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils. |
| • int readInputDiscretes (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)  
  
  Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes. |
| • int writeCoil (int slaveAddr, int bitAddr, int bitVal)  
  
  Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil. |
| • int forceMultipleCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int bitArr[], int refCnt)  
  
  Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils. |

16-bit Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • int readMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)  
  
  Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers. |
| • int readInputRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)  
  
  Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers. |
| • int writeSingleRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short regVal) |
Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.
• int writeMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const short regArr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.
• int maskWriteRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short andMask, short orMask)

Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.
• int readWriteRegisters (int slaveAddr, int readRef, short readArr[], int readCnt, int writeRef, const short writeArr[], int writeCnt)

Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.

32-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)
• int readMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.
• int readInputLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data.
• int writeMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with long int data.
• int readMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as float data.
• int readInputFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.
• int writeMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const float float32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.
• int readMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.
• int readInputMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.
• int writeMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.

File Record Access

• int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, short recordArr[], int recordCnt)

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
• int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, FileSubRequest fileArr[], int fileCnt)
Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
• int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, const short recordArr[], int recordCnt)

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
• int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, const FileSubRequest recordArr[], int recordCnt)

Diagnostics
• int readExceptionStatus (int slaveAddr, unsigned char *statusBytePtr)
  Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.
• int returnQueryData (int slaveAddr, const unsigned char queryArr[], unsigned char echoArr[], int len)
  Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.
• int restartCommunicationsOption (int slaveAddr, int clearEventLog)
  Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.
• int readDeviceIdentification (int slaveAddr, int accessType, int objId, DeviceIdObjectList *objListPtr)
  Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.

Custom Function Codes
• int customFunction (int slaveAddr, int functionCode, void *requestData, size_t requestLen, void *responseData, size_t *responseLenPtr)
  User Defined Function Code
  This method can be used to implement User Defined Function Codes.

Protocol Configuration
• int setTimeout (int timeOut)
  Configures time-out.
• int setTimeout ()
  Returns the time-out value.
• int setPollDelay (int pollDelay)
  Configures poll delay.
• int setPollDelay ()
  Returns the poll delay time.
• int setRetryCnt (int retryCnt)
  Configures the automatic retry setting.
• int setRetryCnt ()
  Returns the automatic retry count.
Transmission Statistic Functions

- **long getTotalCounter()**
  
  *Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.*

- **void resetTotalCounter()**
  
  *Resets total message transfer counter.*

- **long getSuccessCounter()**
  
  *Returns how often a message transfer was successful.*

- **void resetSuccessCounter()**
  
  *Resets successful message transfer counter.*

Slave Configuration

- **void configureBigEndianInts()**
  
  *Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.*

- **int configureBigEndianInts(int slaveAddr)**
  
  *Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.*

- **void configureLittleEndianInts()**
  
  *Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.*

- **int configureLittleEndianInts(int slaveAddr)**
  
  *Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.*

- **void configureIeeeFloats()**
  
  *Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.*

- **int configureIeeeFloats(int slaveAddr)**
  
  *Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.*

- **void configureSwappedFloats()**
  
  *Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.*

- **int configureSwappedFloats(int slaveAddr)**
  
  *Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.*

- **void configureStandard32BitMode()**
  
  *Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.*

- **int configureStandard32BitMode(int slaveAddr)**
  
  *Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.*

- **void configureEnron32BitMode()**
  
  *Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.*

- **int configureEnron32BitMode(int slaveAddr)**
  
  *Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.*

- **void configureCountFromOne()**
  
  *Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves.*

- **int configureCountFromOne(int slaveAddr)**
  
  *Configures a slave’s reference counting scheme to start with one.*

- **void configureCountFromZero()**
  
  *Configures the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves.*

- **int configureCountFromZero(int slaveAddr)**
  
  *Configures a slave’s reference counting scheme to start with zero.*
Utility Functions

- static const TCHAR * getPackageVersion ()
  
  Returns the library version number.

Advantec ADAM 5000/6000 Series Commands

- int adamSendReceiveAsciiCmd (const char * const commandSz, char *responseSz)
  
  Send/Receive ADAM 5000/6000 ASCII command.

8.4.1 Detailed Description

MODBUS/TCP Master Protocol class.

This class realises the MODBUS/TCP master protocol. It provides functions to establish and to close a TCP/IP connection to the slave as well as data and control functions which can be used after a connection to a slave device has been established successfully. The data and control functions are organized into different conformance classes. For a more detailed description of the data and control functions see section Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours.

It is also possible to instantiate multiple instances of this class for establishing multiple connections to either the same or different hosts.

See also

Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours, IP based Protocols

8.4.2 Member Function Documentation

openProtocol() int openProtocol (  
  const char * const hostName )

Connects to a MODBUS/TCP slave.

This function establishes a logical network connection between master and slave. After a connection has been established data and control functions can be used. A TCP/IP connection should be closed if it is no longer needed.

Note

The default time-out for the connection is 1000 ms.

Parameters

| hostName | String with IP address or host name |
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

The default TCP port number is 502.

setPort()

```
int setPort ( 
    unsigned short portNo )
```

Sets the TCP port number to be used by the protocol.

Usually the port number remains unchanged from its default. In this case no call to this function is necessary. However if the port number has to be different, this function must be called **before** opening the connection with openProtocol().

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>portNo</strong></th>
<th>Port number to be used when opening the connection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FTALK_SUCCESS</strong></th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERR</strong></td>
<td>Protocol already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

Defaults to 502.

Remarks

Usually the port number remains unchanged and defaults to 502. In this case no call to this function is necessary. However if the port number has to be different from 502 this function must be called **before** opening the connection with openProtocol().

isOpen()

```
int isOpen ( ) [virtual], [inherited]
```

**Deprecated** Returns whether the protocol is open or not.

This simply returns the state of an internal flag whether openProtocol() has been called or not.
Note

This function does not report the state of the underlaying transport network, in particular it does not report whether the TCP connection is still in 'established' state or in fully 'closed' state.

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>true</th>
<th>= open</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>= closed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implements MbusMasterFunctions.

setClosingTimeout()

```c
int setClosingTimeout ( int msTime ) [inherited]
```

Applies a time-out to socket closure and makes closeProtocol() wait for the server to acknowledge closing before potentially opening a new one.

Note

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>msTime</th>
<th>Timeout value in ms (Range: 1 - 100000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range or Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusIpClientBase::isOpen().

getPort()

```c
unsigned short getPort ( ) [inline], [inherited]
```

Returns the TCP port number used by the protocol.
Returns

Port number used by the protocol

\textbf{readCoils()} int readCoils ( 
\hspace{1cm} int \hspace{0.5cm} slaveAddr, 
\hspace{1cm} int \hspace{0.5cm} startRef, 
\hspace{1cm} int \hspace{0.5cm} bitArr[], 
\hspace{1cm} int \hspace{0.5cm} refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils.
Reads the contents of the discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

\textbf{readInputDiscretes()} int readInputDiscretes ( 
\hspace{1cm} int \hspace{0.5cm} slaveAddr, 
\hspace{1cm} int \hspace{0.5cm} startRef, 
\hspace{1cm} int \hspace{0.5cm} bitArr[], 
\hspace{1cm} int \hspace{0.5cm} refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.
Reads the contents of the discrete inputs (input status, 1:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeCoil()

```cpp
int writeCoil (  
    int slaveAddr,
    int bitAddr,
    int bitVal ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.
Sets a single discrete output variable (coil, 0:00000 table) to either ON or OFF.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255) |
| bitAddr   | Coil address (Range: 1 - 65536)                                     |
| bitVal    | true sets, false clears discrete output variable                  |

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

forceMultipleCoils()

```cpp
int forceMultipleCoils (  
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    const int bitArr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils.
Writes binary values into a sequence of discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).
**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which contains the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be written (Range: 1-1968)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```c
readMultipleRegisters() int readMultipleRegisters (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int startRef,  
  short regArr[],  
  int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.
Reads the contents of the output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported
readInputRegisters() int readInputRegisters (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    short regArr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.  
Read the contents of the input registers (3:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeSingleRegister() int writeSingleRegister (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int regAddr,  
    short regVal ) [inherited]

Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.
Writes a value into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regAddr</td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regVal</td>
<td>Data to be sent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
**Note**

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```cpp
def writeMultipleRegisters(
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    const short regArr[],
    int refCnt)
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.

 Writes values into a sequence of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-123)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

```cpp
def maskWriteRegister(
    int slaveAddr,
    int regAddr,
    short andMask,
    short orMask)
```

Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.

 Masks bits according to an AND & an OR mask into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference). Masking is done as follows: result = (currentVal AND andMask) OR (orMask AND (NOT andMask))
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>regAddr</td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andMask</td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic AND to the register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orMask</td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic OR to the register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```cpp
ReadWriteRegisters() int readWriteRegisters (
    int slaveAddr,
    int readRef,
    short readArr[],
    int readCnt,
    int writeRef,
    const short writeArr[],
    int writeCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.
Combines reading and writing of the output registers in one transaction (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>readRef</td>
<td>Start register for reading (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeRef</td>
<td>Start register for writing (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeArr</td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-121)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

readMultipleLongInts()

```cpp
int readMultipleLongInts (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readInputLongInts()

```cpp
int readInputLongInts (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```
Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data. Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255) |
| startRef  | Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)                                 |
| int32Arr  | Buffer which will be filled with the data read                     |
| refCnt    | Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)                   |

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleLongInts() int writeMultipleLongInts ( int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/-
Write Multiple Registers with long int data.

Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255) |
| startRef  | Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)                                 |
| int32Arr  | Buffer with the data to be sent                                     |
| refCnt    | Number of long integers to be sent (Range: 1-61)                    |
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readMultipleFloats()

int readMultipleFloats (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int startRef,  
  float float32Arr[],  
  int refCnt) [inherited]

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as float data.
Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) into float values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255) |
| startRef  | Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)                                |
| float32Arr| Buffer which will be filled with the data read                     |
| refCnt    | Number of float values to be read (Range: 1-62)                    |

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported
Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data. Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into float values.

**Remarks**

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of floats to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported

---

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.

Writes float values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

**Remarks**

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of float values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readMultipleMod10000()

```cpp
int readMultipleMod10000(
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    int int32Arr[],
    int refCnt)
```

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
**Note**

No broadcast supported

---

**readInputMod10000**

```cpp
def readInputMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit long int values and performs number format conversion.

**Remarks**

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

---

**writeMultipleMod10000**

```cpp
def writeMultipleMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.

---

**Note**

No broadcast supported
Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value and performs number format conversion.

**Remarks**

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integer values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

```
readFileRecord() [1/2] int readFileRecord (  
    int slaveAddr,
    int refType,
    int fileNo,
    int recordNo,
    short recordArr[],
    int recordCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a single subrequest.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>refType</td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to read from, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to read (Range 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

**readFileRecord()** [2/2]  
```cpp
int readFileRecord (
    int slaveAddr,
    FileSubRequest subReqArr[],
    int subReqCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a list of subrequests.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqArr</td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqCnt</td>
<td>Number of subrequests to read (Range 1-35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.

**writeFileRecord()** [1/2]  
```cpp
int writeFileRecord (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int refType,  
    int fileNo,  
    int recordNo,  
    const short recordArr[],  
    int recordCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Performs a file record write for a single subrequest.
**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>refType</code></td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fileNo</code></td>
<td>File number (Range: 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>recordNo</code></td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to write to, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>recordArr</code></td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>recordCnt</code></td>
<td>Number of records to write (Range 1-122)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported

```c
writeFileRecord() [2/2] int writeFileRecord (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    const FileSubRequest subReqArr[],  
    int subReqCnt ) [inherited]  
```

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Performs a file record write for a list of subrequests.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>subReqArr</code></td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>subReqCnt</code></td>
<td>Number of subrequests to write (Range 1-27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note
No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK-_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.

readExceptionStatus()

```cpp
int readExceptionStatus ( 
    int slaveAddr, 
    unsigned char * statusBytePtr ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.
Reads the eight exception status coils within the slave device.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>statusBytePtr</code></td>
<td>Slave status byte. The meaning of this status byte is slave specific and varies from device to device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns
FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note
No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

returnQueryData()

```cpp
int returnQueryData ( 
    int slaveAddr, 
    const unsigned char queryArr[], 
    unsigned char echoArr[], 
    int len ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>queryArr</code></td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>echoArr</code></td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>len</code></td>
<td>Number of bytes send sent and read back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR if reply does not match query data or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

restartCommunicationsOption()

```
int restartCommunicationsOption (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int clearEventLog  ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP) |
| clearEventLog | Flag when set to one clears in addition the slave's communication even log. |

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readDeviceIdentification()

```
int readDeviceIdentification (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int accessType,  
    int objId,  
    DeviceIdObjectList * objListPtr  ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.

This function allows a master to retrieve various objects with meta information about a slave device. The data type of the objects returned is a 0-terminated ASCII string.
### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accessType</td>
<td>Category type (1=only mandatory basic objects, 2=all regular objects, 3=include vendor specific objects, 4=single object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objId</td>
<td>An object ID from above table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objListPtr</td>
<td>A pointer to a object list container which will receive the retrieved objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

### Note

No broadcast supported

### Example retrieving all Device ID strings of basic device identification level (level 1):

```cpp
DeviceIdObjectList objs;
int objId = 0;  // Start with object 0
do {
    result = mbusProtocol.readDeviceIdentification(1, 1, objId, &objs);
    if (result != FTALK_SUCCESS)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s\n", getBusProtocolErrorText(result));
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    else
    {
        size_t objLen;
        char* objData;
        while (objs.getNext(&objId, &objData, &objLen))
        {
            printf("obj%[d] = \"%s\", len = %u\n", objId, objData, objLen);
        }
    }
} while (objs.moreToFollow());
```
References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_FRAME_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

**setTimeout()**

```cpp
int setTimeout ( int msTime ) [inherited]
```

Configures time-out.
This function sets the operation or socket time-out to the specified value.

**Remarks**
The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.

**Note**
A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

| **msTime** | Timeout value in ms (Range: 1 - 100000) |

**Return values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FTALK_SUCCESS</strong></th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</strong></td>
<td>Argument out of range or Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

**getTimeout()**

```cpp
int getTimeout ( ) [inline], [inherited]
```

Returns the time-out value.

**Remarks**
The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.
Returns

Timeout value in ms

setPollDelay()  int setPollDelay (  
              int msTime ) [inherited]

Configures poll delay.
This function sets the delay time which applies between two consecutive Modbus read/write. A value of 0 disables the poll delay.

Remarks

The delay value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.

Note

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

| msTime | Delay time in ms (Range: 0 - 100000), 0 disables poll delay |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

getPollDelay()  int getPollDelay ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns the poll delay time.

Returns

Delay time in ms, 0 if poll delay is switched off
setRetryCnt()  int setRetryCnt ( 
    int retries ) [inherited]

Configures the automatic retry setting.
A value of 0 disables any automatic retries.

Note
A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

| retries | Retry count (Range: 0 - 10), 0 disables retries |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

getRetryCnt()  int getRetryCnt ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns the automatic retry count.

Returns

Retry count

getTotalCounter()  long getTotalCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.

Returns

Counter value

getSuccessCounter()  long getSuccessCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns how often a message transfer was successful.
Returns

Counter value

configureBigEndianInts()[1/2] void configureBigEndianInts() [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian slave.

configureBigEndianInts()[2/2] int configureBigEndianInts(
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian machine.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureLittleEndianInts()[1/2] void configureLittleEndianInts() [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.

This is the default.

configureLittleEndianInts()[2/2] int configureLittleEndianInts(
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the slave also serves 32-bit data in little little-endian word order.

Remarks

This is the default mode
Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureIeeeFloats() [1/2]

void configureIeeeFloats ( ) [inherited]

Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.
This is the default.

configureIeeeFloats() [2/2]

int configureIeeeFloats ( 
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the slave also serves 32-bit floats in little little-endian word order which is the most common case.

Remarks

This is the default mode

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureSwappedFloats() [1/2]

void configureSwappedFloats ( ) [inherited]

Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.
The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word swap.

Note

Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a word swap.
configureSwappedFloats() [2/2]  int configureSwappedFloats (  
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.  
The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word swap.

**Note**  
Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a word swap.

**Parameters**

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureStandard32BitMode() [1/2]  void configureStandard32BitMode ( ) [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.  
In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit Modbus registers.

**Note**  
This function call also re-configures the endianness to default little-endian for 32-bit values!

**Remarks**  
This is the default mode

configureStandard32BitMode() [2/2]  int configureStandard32BitMode (  
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.  
In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit Modbus registers.

**Parameters**

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |
Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR Argument out of range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

This is the default mode

Note

This function call also re-configures the endianess to default little-endian for 32-bit values!

References

MbusMasterFunctions::configureIeeeFloats(), MbusMasterFunctions::configureLittleEndianInts(), FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureEnron32BitMode() [1/2] void configureEnron32BitMode () [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.

Note

This function call also re-configures the endianess to big-endian for 32-bit values as defined by the Daniel/ENRON protocol!

configureEnron32BitMode() [2/2] int configureEnron32BitMode ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Return values

| FTALK_SUCCESS | Success |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERR</th>
<th>Argument out of range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

This function call also re-configures the endianess to big-endian for 32-bit values as defined by the Daniel/ENRON protocol!

References MbusMasterFunctions::configureBigEndianInts(), MbusMasterFunctions::configureSwappedFloats(), FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureCountFromOne() [1/2]  void configureCountFromOne ( ) [inherited]

Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves. This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal register.

**Remarks**

This is the default mode

configureCountFromOne() [2/2]  int configureCountFromOne ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with one. This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal register.

**Parameters**

| slaveAddr  | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

**Remarks**

This is the default mode

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureCountFromZero() [1/2]  void configureCountFromZero ( ) [inherited]
Configure the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves.
This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).
This renders the first register to be #0 for all slaves.

configureCountFromZero() [2/2]  int configureCountFromZero (  
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero.
This is also known as PDU addressing.
This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |
---|---|

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

getPackageVersion() const TCHAR * getPackageVersion ( ) [static], [inherited]

Returns the library version number.

Returns

  Library version string

8.5 MbusRtuOverTcpMasterProtocol Class Reference

Encapsulated Modbus RTU Master Protocol class.

Public Member Functions

- MbusRtuOverTcpMasterProtocol ()  
  Constructs a MbusRtuOverTcpMasterProtocol object and initialises its data.
- int openProtocol (const char * const hostName)  
  Connects to a Modbus RTU slave via TCP/IP.
- int setPort (unsigned short portNo)  
  Sets the TCP port number used to connect to the Modbus RTU slave device.
- virtual void closeProtocol ()  
  Closes a TCP/IP connection to a slave and releases any system resources associated with the connection.
- virtual int isOpen ()
- int setClosingTimeout (int msTime)
Applies a time-out to socket closure and makes closeProtocol() wait for the server to acknowledge closing before potentially opening a new one.

- **unsigned short getPort ()**
  
  *Returns the TCP port number used by the protocol.*

## Bit Access

Table 0:00000 (Coils) and Table 1:00000 (Input Status)

- **int readCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)**
  
  *Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils.*

- **int readInputDiscretes (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)**
  
  *Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.*

- **int writeCoil (int slaveAddr, int bitAddr, int bitVal)**
  
  *Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.*

- **int forceMultipleCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int bitArr[], int refCnt)**
  
  *Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils.*

## 16-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)

- **int readMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)**
  
  *Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.*

- **int readInputRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)**
  
  *Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.*

- **int writeSingleRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short regVal)**
  
  *Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.*

- **int writeMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const short regArr[], int refCnt)**
  
  *Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.*

- **int maskWriteRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short andMask, short orMask)**
  
  *Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.*

- **int readWriteRegisters (int slaveAddr, int readRef, short readArr[], int readCnt, int writeRef, const short writeArr[], int writeCnt)**
  
  *Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.*

## 32-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)

- **int readMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)**
  
  *Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.*

- **int readInputLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)**
**Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data.**

- int writeMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

**Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with long int data.**

- int readMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)

**Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as float data.**

- int readInputFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)

**Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.**

- int writeMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const float float32Arr[], int refCnt)

**Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.**

- int readMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

**Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.**

- int readInputMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

**Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.**

- int writeMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

**Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.**

### File Record Access

- int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, short recordArr[], int recordCnt)

  **Modbus function 20, Read File Record.**

- int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, FileSubRequest fileArr[], int fileCnt)

  **Modbus function 20, Read File Record.**

- int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, const short recordArr[], int recordCnt)

  **Modbus function 21, Write File Record.**

- int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, const FileSubRequest recordArr[], int recordCnt)

  **Modbus function 21, Write File Record.**

### Diagnostics

- int readExceptionStatus (int slaveAddr, unsigned char *statusBytePtr)

  **Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.**

- int returnQueryData (int slaveAddr, const unsigned char queryArr[], unsigned char echoArr[], int len)

  **Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.**

- int restartCommunicationsOption (int slaveAddr, int clearEventLog)

  **Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.**

- int readDeviceIdentification (int slaveAddr, int accessType, int objId, DeviceldObjectList *objListPtr)

  **Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.**


Custom Function Codes

- int customFunction (int slaveAddr, int functionCode, void *requestData, size_t requestLen, void *responseData, size_t responseLenPtr)
  
  User Defined Function Code
  This method can be used to implement User Defined Function Codes.

Protocol Configuration

- int setTimeout (int timeOut)
  Configures time-out.
- int setTimeout ()
  Returns the time-out value.
- int setPollDelay (int pollDelay)
  Configures poll delay.
- int getPollDelay ()
  Returns the poll delay time.
- int setRetryCnt (int retryCnt)
  Configures the automatic retry setting.
- int getRetryCnt ()
  Returns the automatic retry count.

Transmission Statistic Functions

- long getTotalCounter ()
  Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.
- void resetTotalCounter ()
  Resets total message transfer counter.
- long getSuccessCounter ()
  Returns how often a message transfer was successful.
- void resetSuccessCounter ()
  Resets successful message transfer counter.

Slave Configuration

- void configureBigEndianInts ()
  Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.
- int configureBigEndianInts (int slaveAddr)
  Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
- void configureLittleEndianInts ()
  Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.
- int configureLittleEndianInts (int slaveAddr)
  Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.
• void configureIeeeFloats ()
  \textit{Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.}
• int configureIeeeFloats (int slaveAddr)
  \textit{Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.}
• void configureSwappedFloats ()
  \textit{Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.}
• int configureSwappedFloats (int slaveAddr)
  \textit{Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.}
• void configureStandard32BitMode ()
  \textit{Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.}
• int configureStandard32BitMode (int slaveAddr)
  \textit{Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.}
• void configureEnron32BitMode ()
  \textit{Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.}
• int configureEnron32BitMode (int slaveAddr)
  \textit{Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.}
• void configureCountFromOne ()
  \textit{Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves.}
• int configureCountFromOne (int slaveAddr)
  \textit{Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with one.}
• void configureCountFromZero ()
  \textit{Configures the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves.}
• int configureCountFromZero (int slaveAddr)
  \textit{Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero.}

\textbf{Utility Functions}

• static const TCHAR * getPackageVersion ()
  \textit{Returns the library version number.}

\section{8.5.1 Detailed Description}

Encapsulated Modbus RTU Master Protocol class.

This class realises the Encapsulated Modbus RTU master protocol. This protocol is also known as RTU over TCP or RTU/IP and used for example by lSaGraf Soft-PLCs. This class provides functions to establish and to close a TCP/IP connection to the slave as well as data and control functions which can be used after a connection to a slave device has been established successfully. The data and control functions are organized different conformance classes. For a more detailed description of the data and control functions see section Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours.

It is also possible to instantiate multiple instances of this class for establishing multiple connections to either the same or different hosts.
See also

Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours, IP based Protocols
MbusRtuMasterProtocol

8.5.2 Member Function Documentation

openProtocol() int openProtocol (  
    const char *const hostName )

Connects to a Modbus RTU slave via TCP/IP.
This function establishes a logical network connection between master and slave. After
a connection has been established data and control functions can be used. A TCP/IP
connection should be closed if it is no longer needed.

Note

The default time-out for the connection is 1000 ms.

Parameters

| hostName   | String with IP address or host name |

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error
codes.

Note

The default TCP port number is 1100.

setPort() int setPort (  
    unsigned short portNo )

Sets the TCP port number used to connect to the Modbus RTU slave device.
Usually the port number remains unchanged from its default. In this case no call to this
function is necessary. However if the port number has to be different, this function must
be called before opening the connection with openProtocol().

Parameters

| portNo   | Port number to be used when opening the connection |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERR</td>
<td>Protocol already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note
Defaults to 1100.

**isOpen()**  

int isOpen () [virtual], [inherited]

**Deprecated** Returns whether the protocol is open or not.

This simply returns the state of an internal flag whether openProtocol() has been called or not.

**Note**
This function does not report the state of the underlaying transport network, in particular it does not report whether the TCP connection is still in 'established' state or in fully 'closed' state.

Return values

| true  | = open |
| false | = closed |

**setClosingTimeout()**  

int setClosingTimeout (  
    int msTime ) [inherited]

Applies a time-out to socket closure and makes closeProtocol() wait for the server to acknowledge closing before potentially opening a new one.

**Note**
A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

| msTime | Timeout value in ms (Range: 1 - 100000) |
Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range or Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusIpClientBase::isOpen().

**getPort()**

```cpp
unsigned short getPort ( ) [inline], [inherited]
```

Returns the TCP port number used by the protocol.

**Returns**

Port number used by the protocol

**readCoils()**

```cpp
int readCoils ( 
    int slaveAddr, 
    int startRef, 
    int bitArr[], 
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils.

Reads the contents of the discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported
FieldTalk Modbus Master C++ Library: Software manual

readInputDiscretes() int readInputDiscretes (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int bitArr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.
Reads the contents of the discrete inputs (input status, 1:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeCoil() int writeCoil (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int bitAddr,  
    int bitVal ) [inherited]

Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.
Sets a single discrete output variable (coil, 0:00000 table) to either ON or OFF.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitAddr</td>
<td>Coil address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitVal</td>
<td>true sets, false clears discrete output variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```c
forceMultipleCoils() int forceMultipleCoils (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const int bitArr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils.

Writes binary values into a sequence of discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which contains the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be written (Range: 1-1968)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```c
readMultipleRegisters() int readMultipleRegisters (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    short regArr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.

Reads the contents of the output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).
FieldTalk Modbus Master C++ Library: Software manual

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readInputRegisters()

```c
int readInputRegisters (
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    short regArr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.
Read the contents of the input registers (3:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeSingleRegister()

```c
int writeSingleRegister (    int slaveAddr,
```
Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.

Writes a value into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regAddr</td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regVal</td>
<td>Data to be sent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

writeMultipleRegisters() int writeMultipleRegisters ( int slaveAddr, int startRef, const short regArr[], int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.

Writes values into a sequence of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-123)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

**maskWriteRegister()**

```c
int maskWriteRegister (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int regAddr,  
    short andMask,  
    short orMask ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.
Masks bits according to an AND & an OR mask into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference). Masking is done as follows: result = (currentVal AND andMask) OR (orMask AND (NOT andMask))

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regAddr</td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andMask</td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic AND to the register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orMask</td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic OR to the register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

**readWriteRegisters()**

```c
int readWriteRegisters (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int readRef,  
    short readArr[],  
    int readCnt,  
    int writeRef,  
    const short writeArr[],  
    int writeCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.
Combines reading and writing of the output registers in one transaction (holding registers, 4:00000 table).
### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>readRef</code></td>
<td>Start register for reading (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>readArr</code></td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>readCnt</code></td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>writeRef</code></td>
<td>Start register for writing (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>writeArr</code></td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>writeCnt</code></td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-121)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

### Note

No broadcast supported

### References

FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

### readMultipleLongInts()

```cpp
int readMultipleLongInts (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

### Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>startRef</code></td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>int32Arr</code></td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>refCnt</code></td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readInputLongInts()

```cpp
int readInputLongInts (
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    int32Arr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data. Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleLongInts()

```cpp
int writeMultipleLongInts ( 
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    int32Arr[],
```
const int int32Arr[],
int refCnt) [inherited]

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/
Write Multiple Registers with long int data.

Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive
16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255) |
| startRef  | Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536) |
| int32Arr  | Buffer with the data to be sent |
| refCnt    | Number of long integers to be sent (Range: 1-61) |

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error
codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readMultipleFloats()

int readMultipleFloats (
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    float float32Arr[],
    int refCnt) [inherited]

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Reg-
isters as float data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000
table) into float values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive
16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier</td>
<td>1 - 255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference</td>
<td>1 - 65536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of float values to be read</td>
<td>1 - 62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readInputFloats()

```c
int readInputFloats (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    float float32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.
Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into float values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).
Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleFloats()  

```c++
int writeMultipleFloats (  
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    const float float32Arr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.

Writes float values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of float values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readMultipleMod10000()  

```c++
int readMultipleMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    int int32Arr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.
Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr[]</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

```
readInputMod10000() int readInputMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]  
```

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit long int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr[]</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
>Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

>Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleMod10000()

```cpp
int writeMultipleMod10000 (
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    const int int32Arr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.

Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value and performs number format conversion.

>Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

>Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integer values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

>Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

>Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readFileRecord()

```cpp
int readFileRecord ( 
    int slaveAddr,
```
int refType,
int fileNo,
int recordNo,
short recordArr[],
int recordCnt) [inherited]

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a single subrequest.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refType</td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to read from, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to read (Range 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readFileRecord() [2/2]  

int readFileRecord (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    FileSubRequest subReqArr[],  
    int subReqCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a list of subrequests.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqArr</td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqCnt</td>
<td>Number of subrequests to read (Range 1-35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.

writeFileRecord() [1/2] int writeFileRecord (  
   int slaveAddr,  
   int refType,  
   int fileNo,  
   int recordNo,  
   const short recordArr[],  
   int recordCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 21, Write File Record. 
Performs a file record write for a single subrequest.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refType</td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to write to, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to write (Range 1-122)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeFileRecord() [2/2] int writeFileRecord (  
   int slaveAddr,  
   int refType,  
   int fileNo,  
   int recordNo,  
   const short recordArr[],  
   int recordCnt ) [inherited]
const FileSubRequest subReqArr[],
    int subReqCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Performs a file record write for a list of subrequests.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subReqArr</td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqCnt</td>
<td>Number of subrequests to write (Range 1-27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.

readExceptionStatus() int readExceptionStatus (  
    int slaveAddr,
    unsigned char * statusBytePtr ) [inherited]

Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.
Reads the eight exception status coils within the slave device.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>statusBytePtr</td>
<td>Slave status byte. The meaning of this status byte is slave specific and varies from device to device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
**Note**

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```c
returnQueryData() int returnQueryData (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  const unsigned char queryArr[],  
  unsigned char echoArr[],  
  int len ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queryArr</td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echoArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>len</td>
<td>Number of bytes send sent and read back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR if reply does not match query data or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```c
restartCommunicationsOption() int restartCommunicationsOption (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int clearEventLog ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clearEventLog</td>
<td>Flag when set to one clears in addition the slave's communication even log.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readDeviceIdentification()  
int readDeviceIdentification (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int accessType,  
    int objId,  
    DeviceIdObjectList * objListPtr ) [inherited]

Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.  
This function allows a master to retrieve various objects with meta information about a  
slave device. The data type of the objects returned is a 0-terminated ASCII string.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Id</th>
<th>Object Name / Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>VendorName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>ProductCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>MajorMinorRevision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>VendorUrl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x04</td>
<td>ProductName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x05</td>
<td>ModelName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x06</td>
<td>UserApplicationName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x07 - 0x7F</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x80 - 0xFF</td>
<td>Vendor specific private objects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accessType</td>
<td>Category type (1=only mandatory basic objects, 2=all regular objects, 3=include vendor specific objects, 4=single object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objId</td>
<td>An object ID from above table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objListPtr</td>
<td>A pointer to a object list container which will receive the retrieved objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

No broadcast supported

Example retrieving all Device ID strings of basic device identification level (level 1):

```c
DeviceIdObjectList objs;
int objId = 0; // Start with object 0
do {
    result = mbusProtocol.readDeviceIdentification(1, 1, objId, &objs);
    if (result != FTALK_SUCCESS)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s\n", getBusProtocolErrorText(result));
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    else
    {
        size_t objLen;
        char* objData;
        while (objs.getNext(&objId, &objData, &objLen))
        {
            printf("obj[%d] = '%s', len = %u\n", objId, objData, objLen);
        }
    }
} while (objs.moreToFollow());
```

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_FRAME_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```c
setTimeout() int setTimeout ( int msTime ) [inherited]
```

Configures time-out.
This function sets the operation or socket time-out to the specified value.

Remarks

The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.

Note

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

| msTime    | Timeout value in ms (Range: 1 - 100000) |
Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_SUCCESS</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

### getTimeout()

```cpp
int getTimeout () [inline], [inherited]
```

Returns the time-out value.

**Remarks**

The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, its scheduling priority and its system timer resolution.

**Returns**

Timeout value in ms

### setPollDelay()

```cpp
int setPollDelay (  
    int msTime ) [inherited]
```

Configures poll delay.

This function sets the delay time which applies between two consecutive Modbus read/write. A value of 0 disables the poll delay.

**Remarks**

The delay value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, its scheduling priority and its system timer resolution.

**Note**

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>msTime</td>
<td>Delay time in ms (Range: 0 - 100000), 0 disables poll delay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_SUCCESS</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

**getPollDelay()**  
`int getPollDelay ( ) [inline], [inherited]`

Returns the poll delay time.

Returns

Delay time in ms, 0 if poll delay is switched off

**setRetryCnt()**  
`int setRetryCnt (  
    int retries ) [inherited]`

Configures the automatic retry setting.  
A value of 0 disables any automatic retries.

Note

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>retries</th>
<th>Retry count (Range: 0 - 10), 0 disables retries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_SUCCESS</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().
getRetryCnt() int getRetryCnt ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns the automatic retry count.

Returns

Retry count

gTotCnt() long getTotalCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.

Returns

Counter value

gSuccessCnt() long getSuccessCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns how often a message transfer was successful.

Returns

Counter value

configureBigEndianInts() [1/2] void configureBigEndianInts ( ) [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian slave.

configureBigEndianInts() [2/2] int configureBigEndianInts ( 
   int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian machine.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |
configureLittleEndianInts() [1/2]  void configureLittleEndianInts ( ) [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.
This is the default.

configureLittleEndianInts() [2/2]  int configureLittleEndianInts ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.
Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the slave also serves 32-bit data in little little-endian word order.

Remarks

This is the default mode

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

configureIeeeFloats() [1/2]  void configureIeeeFloats ( ) [inherited]

Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.
This is the default.

configureIeeeFloats() [2/2]  int configureIeeeFloats ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the slave also serves 32-bit floats in little little-endian word order which is the most common case.

Remarks

This is the default mode
Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureSwappedFloats() [1/2] void configureSwappedFloats() [inherited]
Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.
The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word swap.

Note
Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a word swap.

configureSwappedFloats() [2/2] int configureSwappedFloats ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]
Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word swap.

Note
Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a word swap.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureStandard32BitMode() [1/2] void configureStandard32BitMode( ) [inherited]
Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.
In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit Modbus registers.
Note
This function call also re-configures the endianess to default little-endian for 32-bit values!

Remarks
This is the default mode

configureStandard32BitMode() [2/2] int configureStandard32BitMode (int slaveAddr) [inherited]

Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.

In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit Modbus registers.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Return values

| FTALK_SUCCESS | Success |
|FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR | Argument out of range |

Remarks
This is the default mode

Note
This function call also re-configures the endianess to default little-endian for 32-bit values!

References MBusMasterFunctions::configureIEEEFloats(), MBusMasterFunctions::configureLittleEndianInts(), FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureEnron32BitMode() [1/2] void configureEnron32BitMode ( ) [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.

Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.
Note
This function call also re-configures the endianess to big-endian for 32-bit values as defined by the Daniel/ENRON protocol!

configureEnron32BitMode() [2/2] int configureEnron32BitMode ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]
Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note
This function call also re-configures the endianess to big-endian for 32-bit values as defined by the Daniel/ENRON protocol!

References MbusMasterFunctions::configureBigEndianInts(), MbusMasterFunctions::configureSwappedFloats(), FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureCountFromOne() [1/2] void configureCountFromOne ( ) [inherited]
Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves.
This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal register.

Remarks
This is the default mode
Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with one.
This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal register.

**Parameters**

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

**Remarks**

This is the default mode

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```
configureCountFromZero() [1/2] void configureCountFromZero ( ) [inherited]

Configures the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves.
This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).
This renders the first register to be #0 for all slaves.
```

```
configureCountFromZero() [2/2] int configureCountFromZero ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero.
This is also known as PDU addressing.
This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).

**Parameters**

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

```
getPackageVersion() const TCHAR * getPackageVersion ( ) [static], [inherited]

Returns the library version number.

**Returns**

Library version string
8.6 MbusAsciiOverTcpMasterProtocol Class Reference

Modbus ASCII TCP Master Protocol class.

Public Member Functions

- **MbusAsciiOverTcpMasterProtocol ()**
  Constructs a `MbusAsciiOverTcpMasterProtocol` object and initialises its data.

- **int openProtocol (const char *const hostName)**
  Connects to a Modbus ASCII slave via TCP/IP.

- **int setPort (unsigned short portNo)**
  Sets the TCP port number used to connect to the Modbus ASCII slave device.

- **virtual void closeProtocol ()**
  Closes a TCP/IP connection to a slave and releases any system resources associated with the connection.

- **virtual int isOpen ()**

- **int setClosingTimeout (int msTime)**
  Applies a time-out to socket closure and makes `closeProtocol()` wait for the server to acknowledge closing before potentially opening a new one.

- **unsigned short getPort ()**
  Returns the TCP port number used by the protocol.

Bit Access

Table 0:00000 (Coils) and Table 1:00000 (Input Status)

- **int readCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)**
  *Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils.*

- **int readInputDiscretes (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)**
  *Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.*

- **int writeCoil (int slaveAddr, int bitAddr, int bitVal)**
  *Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.*

- **int forceMultipleCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int bitArr[], int refCnt)**
  *Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils.*

16-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)

- **int readMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)**
  *Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.*

- **int readInputRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)**
  *Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.*

- **int writeSingleRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short regVal)**
Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.
• int writeMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const short regArr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.
• int maskWriteRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short andMask, short orMask)

Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.
• int readWriteRegisters (int slaveAddr, int readRef, short readArr[], int readCnt, int writeRef, const short writeArr[], int writeCnt)

Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.

32-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)
• int readMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.
• int readInputLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data.
• int writeMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with long int data.
• int readMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as float data.
• int readInputFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.
• int writeMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const float float32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.
• int readMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.
• int readInputMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.
• int writeMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.

File Record Access

• int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, short recordArr[], int recordCnt)

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
• int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, FileSubRequest fileArr[], int fileCnt)
Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
- int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, const short recordArr[], int recordCnt)

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
- int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, const FileSubRequest recordArr[], int recordCnt)

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.

Diagnostics
- int readExceptionStatus (int slaveAddr, unsigned char *statusBytePtr)
  
  Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.
- int returnQueryData (int slaveAddr, const unsigned char queryArr[], unsigned char echoArr[], int len)
  
  Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.
- int restartCommunicationsOption (int slaveAddr, int clearEventLog)
  
  Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.
- int readDeviceIdentification (int slaveAddr, int accessType, int objId, DeviceIdObjectList *objListPtr)
  
  Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.

Custom Function Codes
- int customFunction (int slaveAddr, int functionCode, void *requestData, size_t requestLen, void *responseData, size_t *responseLenPtr)

User Defined Function Code
This method can be used to implement User Defined Function Codes.

Protocol Configuration
- int setTimeout (int timeOut)
  
  Configures time-out.
- int getTimeout ()
  
  Returns the time-out value.
- int setPollDelay (int pollDelay)
  
  Configures poll delay.
- int getPollDelay ()
  
  Returns the poll delay time.
- int setRetryCnt (int retryCnt)
  
  Configures the automatic retry setting.
- int getRetryCnt ()
  
  Returns the automatic retry count.
Transmission Statistic Functions

- long getTotalCounter ()
  Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.
- void resetTotalCounter ()
  Resets total message transfer counter.
- long getSuccessCounter ()
  Returns how often a message transfer was successful.
- void resetSuccessCounter ()
  Resets successful message transfer counter.

Slave Configuration

- void configureBigEndianInts ()
  Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.
- int configureBigEndianInts (int slaveAddr)
  Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
- void configureLittleEndianInts ()
  Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.
- int configureLittleEndianInts (int slaveAddr)
  Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.
- void configureIeeeFloats ()
  Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.
- int configureIeeeFloats (int slaveAddr)
  Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
- void configureSwappedFloats ()
  Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.
- int configureSwappedFloats (int slaveAddr)
  Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
- void configureStandard32BitMode ()
  Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.
- int configureStandard32BitMode (int slaveAddr)
  Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.
- void configureEnron32BitMode ()
  Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
- int configureEnron32BitMode (int slaveAddr)
  Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
- void configureCountFromOne ()
  Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves.
- int configureCountFromOne (int slaveAddr)
  Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with one.
- void configureCountFromZero ()
  Configures the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves.
- int configureCountFromZero (int slaveAddr)
  Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero.
Utility Functions

- static const TCHAR *getPackageVersion ()
  
  *Returns the library version number.*

8.6.1 Detailed Description

Modbus ASCII TCP Master Protocol class.

This class realises the Modbus ASCII master protocol using TCP as transport layer. This class provides functions to establish and to close a TCP/IP connection to the slave as well as data and control functions which can be used after a connection to a slave device has been established successfully. The data and control functions are organized different conformance classes. For a more detailed description of the data and control functions see section Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours.

It is also possible to instantiate multiple instances of this class for establishing multiple connections to either the same or different hosts.

See also

- Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours, IP based Protocols
- MbusAsciiMasterProtocol

8.6.2 Member Function Documentation

openProtocol()  int openProtocol (  
  const char *const hostName )

Connects to a Modbus ASCII slave via TCP/IP.

This function establishes a logical network connection between master and slave. After a connection has been established data and control functions can be used. A TCP/IP connection should be closed if it is no longer needed.

Note

The default time-out for the connection is 1000 ms.

Parameters

| hostName | String with IP address or host name |

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
**Note**

The default TCP port number is Telnet port 23.

**setPort()**

```cpp
int setPort(
    unsigned short portNo)
```

Sets the TCP port number used to connect to the Modbus ASCII slave device.

Usually the port number remains unchanged from its default. In this case no call to this function is necessary. However if the port number has to be different, this function must be called before opening the connection with `openProtocol()`.

**Parameters**

| **portNo** | Port number to be used when opening the connection |

**Return values**

| `FTALK_SUCCESS` | Success |
| `FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERR` | Protocol already open |

**Note**

Defaults to 23 (Telnet port).

**isOpen()**

```cpp
int isOpen()
```

*Deprecated* Returns whether the protocol is open or not.

This simply returns the state of an internal flag whether `openProtocol()` has been called or not.

**Note**

This function does not report the state of the underlaying transport network, in particular it does not report whether the TCP connection is still in 'established' state or in fully 'closed' state.

**Return values**

| `true` | = open |
| `false` | = closed |
Implements MbusMasterFunctions.

**setClosingTimeout()**

```cpp
int setClosingTimeout (  
    int msTime  ) [inherited]
```

Applies a time-out to socket closure and makes closeProtocol() wait for the server to acknowledge closing before potentially opening a new one.

**Note**

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>msTime</strong></td>
<td>Timeout value in ms (Range: 1 - 100000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_SUCCESS</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range or Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusIpClientBase::isOpen().

**getPort()**

```cpp
unsigned short getPort ( ) [inline], [inherited]
```

Returns the TCP port number used by the protocol.

**Returns**

Port number used by the protocol

**readCoils()**

```cpp
int readCoils (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int bitArr[],  
    int refCnt  ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils.

Reads the contents of the discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

```c
readInputDiscretes() int readInputDiscretes (    int slaveAddr,    int startRef,    int bitArr[],    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.
Reads the contents of the discrete inputs (input status, 1:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

```c
writeCoil() int writeCoil (    int slaveAddr,    211
```
Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.
Sets a single discrete output variable (coil, 0:00000 table) to either ON or OFF.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bitAddr</td>
<td>Coil address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitVal</td>
<td>true sets, false clears discrete output variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

forceMultipleCoils()

Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils.
Writes binary values into a sequence of discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which contains the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be written (Range: 1-1968)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note
Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

readMultipleRegisters()

```c
int readMultipleRegisters (
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    short regArr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.
Reads the contents of the output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns
FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note
No broadcast supported

readInputRegisters()

```c
int readInputRegisters (
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    short regArr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.
Read the contents of the input registers (3:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeSingleRegister()

```cpp
int writeSingleRegister (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int regAddr,  
    short regVal ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.
Writes a value into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regAddr</td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regVal</td>
<td>Data to be sent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

writeMultipleRegisters()

```cpp
int writeMultipleRegisters (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,
    int stopRef,
    int count,  
    short array[] ) [inherited]
```
const short regArr[],
   int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.
Writes values into a sequence of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-123)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

maskWriteRegister()  int maskWriteRegister (  
   int slaveAddr,  
   int regAddr,  
   short andMask,  
   short orMask ) [inherited]

Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.
Masks bits according to an AND & an OR mask into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference). Masking is done as follows: result = (currentVal AND andMask) OR (orMask AND (NOT andMask))

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regAddr</td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andMask</td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic AND to the register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orMask</td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic OR to the register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

**readWriteRegisters()**

```c
int readWriteRegisters (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int readRef,  
  short readArr[],  
  int readCnt,  
  int writeRef,  
  const short writeArr[],  
  int writeCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.
Combines reading and writing of the output registers in one transaction (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>slaveAddr</strong></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>readRef</strong></td>
<td>Start register for reading (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>readArr</strong></td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>readCnt</strong></td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>writeRef</strong></td>
<td>Start register for writing (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>writeArr</strong></td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>writeCnt</strong></td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-121)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

**readMultipleLongInts()**

```c
int readMultipleLongInts (  
  int slaveAddr,  
```
Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr[]</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readInputLongInts() int readInputLongInts (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int startRef,  
  int int32Arr[],  
  int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleLongInts()

```cpp
int writeMultipleLongInts (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/
Write Multiple Registers with long int data.
Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 0 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readMultipleFloats()

```cpp
int readMultipleFloats (  
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    float float32Arr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as float data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) into float values.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>startRef</code></td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>float32Arr</code></td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>refCnt</code></td>
<td>Number of float values to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readInputFloats()

```cpp
int readInputFloats (  
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    float float32Arr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into float values.
Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of floats to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleFloats()

```cpp
int writeMultipleFloats (  
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    const float float32Arr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.

 Writes float values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of float values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

\texttt{readMultipleMod10000()} \hspace{2em} \texttt{mod\_readMultipleMod10000 (}
\begin{verbatim}
  int slaveAddr,
  int startRef,
  int int32Arr[],
  int refCnt ) [inherited]
\end{verbatim}

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

\begin{tabular}{|c|l|}
\hline
\textit{slaveAddr} & Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255) \\
\textit{startRef} & Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536) \\
\textit{int32Arr} & Buffer which will be filled with the data read \\
\textit{refCnt} & Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported
readInputMod10000()  int readInputMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit long int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleMod10000()  int writeMultipleMod10000 (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.

Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value and performs number format conversion.
Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).
### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integer values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

### Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

### References

FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

---

```c
readFileRecord() [1/2]  int readFileRecord (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int refType,  
    int fileNo,  
    int recordNo,  
    short recordArr[],  
    int recordCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a single subrequest.

### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refType</td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to read from, 0-based numbering.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to read (Range 1-125)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note
No broadcast supported

readFileRecord() [2/2] int readFileRecord (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  FileSubRequest subReqArr[],  
  int subReqCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Perform a file record read for a list of subrequests.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subReqArr</td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqCnt</td>
<td>Number of subrequests to read (Range 1-35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns
FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note
No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.

writeFileRecord() [1/2] int writeFileRecord (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int refType,  
  int fileNo,  
  int recordNo,  
  const short recordArr[],  
  int recordCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Perform a file record write for a single subrequest.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255) |
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>refType</td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to write to, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to write (Range 1-122)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeFileRecord() [2/2]

```cpp
int writeFileRecord (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    const FileSubRequest subReqArr[],  
    int subReqCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Performs a file record write for a list of subrequests.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqArr</td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqCnt</td>
<td>Number of subrequests to write (Range 1-27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.
readExceptionStatus() int readExceptionStatus ( 
    int slaveAddr,
    unsigned char * statusBytePtr ) [inherited]

Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.
Reads the eight exception status coils within the slave device.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP) |
| statusBytePtr | Slave status byte. The meaning of this status byte is slave specific and varies from device to device. |

Returns

    FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

    No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

returnQueryData() int returnQueryData ( 
    int slaveAddr,
    const unsigned char queryArr[],
    unsigned char echoArr[],
    int len ) [inherited]

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP) |
| queryArr | Buffer with data to be sent |
| echoArr | Buffer which will contain the data read |
| len | Number of bytes sent sent and read back |

Returns

    FTALK_SUCCESS on success, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR if reply does not match query data or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

restartCommunicationsOption()

```
int restartCommunicationsOption (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int clearEventLog ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clearEventLog</td>
<td>Flag when set to one clears in addition the slave's communication even log.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readDeviceIdentification()

```
int readDeviceIdentification (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int accessType,  
    int objId,  
    DeviceIdObjectList * objListPtr ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.

This function allows a master to retrieve various objects with meta information about a slave device. The data type of the objects returned is a 0-terminated ASCII string.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Id</th>
<th>Object Name / Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>VendorName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>ProductCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>MajorMinorRevision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>VendorUrl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accessType</td>
<td>Category type (1 = only mandatory basic objects, 2 = all regular objects, 3 = include vendor specific objects, 4 = single object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objId</td>
<td>An object ID from above table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objListPtr</td>
<td>A pointer to an object list container which will receive the retrieved objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

Example retrieving all Device ID strings of basic device identification level (level 1):

```cpp
DeviceIdObjectList objs;
int objId = 0; // Start with object 0
do {
    result = mbusProtocol.readDeviceIdentification(1, 1, objId, &objs);
    if (result != FTALK_SUCCESS)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s\n", getBusProtocolErrorText(result));
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    else
    {
        size_t objLen;
        char* objData;

        while (objs.getNext(&objId, &objData, &objLen))
        {
            printf("obj[%d] = \"%s\", len = %u\n", objId, objData, objLen);
        }
    }
} while (objs.moreToFollow());
```

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_FRAME_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.
setTimeout()  int setTimeout (  
        int msTime ) [inherited]

Configures time-out.
This function sets the operation or socket time-out to the specified value.

Remarks
The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.

Note
A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

| msTime | Timeout value in ms (Range: 1 - 100000) |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR -- OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

getTimeout()  int getTimeout ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns the time-out value.

Remarks
The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.

Returns
Timeout value in ms
setPollDelay() int setPollDelay (  
        int msTime ) [inherited]

Configures poll delay.
This function sets the delay time which applies between two consecutive Modbus read/write. A value of 0 disables the poll delay.

Remarks
The delay value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.

Note
A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

| msTime | Delay time in ms (Range: 0 - 100000), 0 disables poll delay |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

getPollDelay() int getPollDelay( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns the poll delay time.

Returns
Delay time in ms, 0 if poll delay is switched off

setRetryCnt() int setRetryCnt (  
        int retries ) [inherited]

Configures the automatic retry setting.
A value of 0 disables any automatic retries.
Note

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

| retries | Retry count (Range: 0 - 10), 0 disables retries |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range or Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

getRetryCnt() int getRetryCnt ( ) [inline], [inherited]
Returns the automatic retry count.

Returns

Retry count

g.getTotalCounter() long getTotalCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]
Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.

Returns

Counter value

g.getSuccessCounter() long getSuccessCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]
Returns how often a message transfer was successful.

Returns

Counter value
configureBigEndianInts() [1/2] void configureBigEndianInts ( ) [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian slave.

configureBigEndianInts() [2/2] int configureBigEndianInts ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian machine.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureLittleEndianInts() [1/2] void configureLittleEndianInts ( ) [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.

This is the default.

configureLittleEndianInts() [2/2] int configureLittleEndianInts ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the slave also serves 32-bit data in little little-endian word order.

Remarks

This is the default mode

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.
configureIeeeFloats() [1/2]  void configureIeeeFloats ( ) [inherited]

Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.
This is the default.

configureIeeeFloats() [2/2]  int configureIeeeFloats (  
  int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the
slave also serves 32-bit floats in little little-endian word order which is the most common

case.

Remarks

This is the default mode

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A
value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureSwappedFloats() [1/2]  void configureSwappedFloats ( ) [inherited]

Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.
The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word
swap.

Note

Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a
word swap.

configureSwappedFloats() [2/2]  int configureSwappedFloats (  
  int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word
swap.

Note

Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a
word swap.
C++ Class Documentation

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureStandard32BitMode() [1/2] void configureStandard32BitMode() [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.
In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit Modbus registers.

Note
This function call also re-configures the endianess to default little-endian for 32-bit values!

Remarks
This is the default mode

configureStandard32BitMode() [2/2] int configureStandard32BitMode(
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.
In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit Modbus registers.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Return values

| FTALK_SUCCESS | Success |
| FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR | Argument out of range |

Remarks
This is the default mode
configureEnron32BitMode() [1/2] void configureEnron32BitMode ( ) [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.

Note
This function call also re-configures the endianess to big-endian for 32-bit values as defined by the Daniel/ENRON protocol!

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERR OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note
This function call also re-configures the endianess to big-endian for 32-bit values as defined by the Daniel/ENRON protocol!

References MbusMasterFunctions::configureBigEndianInts(), MbusMasterFunctions::configureSwappedFloats(), FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.
configureCountFromOne() [1/2] void configureCountFromOne ( ) [inherited]

  Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves.
  This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal
  register.

  Remarks
  
  This is the default mode

configureCountFromOne() [2/2] int configureCountFromOne ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

  Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with one.
  This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal
  register.

  Parameters

  | slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A
  | value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting.

  Remarks
  
  This is the default mode

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureCountFromZero() [1/2] void configureCountFromZero ( ) [inherited]

  Configures the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves.
  This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).
  This renders the first register to be #0 for all slaves.

configureCountFromZero() [2/2] int configureCountFromZero ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

  Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero.
  This is also known as PDU addressing.
  This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).

  Parameters

  | slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A
  | value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |
References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

getPackageVersion()  const TCHAR * getPackageVersion() [static], [inherited]

Returns the library version number.

Returns

Library version string

8.7 MbUsUdpMasterProtocol Class Reference

MODBUS/UDP Master Protocol class.

Public Member Functions

- int openProtocol (const char *const hostName)
  
  Opens a connection to a slave device.

- virtual void closeProtocol ()
  
  Closes a TCP/IP connection to a slave and releases any system resources associated with the connection.

- virtual int isOpen ()

- int setPort (unsigned short portNo)
  
  Sets the port number to be used by the protocol.

- int setClosingTimeout (int msTime)
  
  Applies a time-out to socket closure and makes closeProtocol() wait for the server to acknowledge closing before potentially opening a new one.

- unsigned short getPort ()
  
  Returns the TCP port number used by the protocol.

Bit Access

Table 0:00000 (Coils) and Table 1:0000 (Input Status)

- int readCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)
  
  Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils.

- int readInputDiscretes (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int bitArr[], int refCnt)
  
  Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.

- int writeCoil (int slaveAddr, int bitAddr, int bitVal)
  
  Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.

- int forceMultipleCoils (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int bitArr[], int refCnt)
  
  Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils.
16-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)

- \texttt{int readMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.}

- \texttt{int readInputRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, short regArr[], int refCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.}

- \texttt{int writeSingleRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short regVal)}
  \emph{Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.}

- \texttt{int writeMultipleRegisters (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const short regArr[], int refCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers.}

- \texttt{int maskWriteRegister (int slaveAddr, int regAddr, short andMask, short orMask)}
  \emph{Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register.}

- \texttt{int readWriteRegisters (int slaveAddr, int readRef, short readArr[], int readCnt, int writeRef, const short writeArr[], int writeCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.}

32-bit Access

Table 4:00000 (Holding Registers) and Table 3:00000 (Input Registers)

- \texttt{int readMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.}

- \texttt{int readInputLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data.}

- \texttt{int writeMultipleLongInts (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with long int data.}

- \texttt{int readMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as float data.}

- \texttt{int readInputFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, float float32Arr[], int refCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.}

- \texttt{int writeMultipleFloats (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const float float32Arr[], int refCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.}

- \texttt{int readMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.}

- \texttt{int readInputMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.}

- \texttt{int writeMultipleMod10000 (int slaveAddr, int startRef, const int int32Arr[], int refCnt)}
  \emph{Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.}
File Record Access

- int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, short recordArr[], int recordCnt)
  
  *Modbus function 20, Read File Record.*

- int readFileRecord (int slaveAddr, FileSubRequest fileArr[], int fileCnt)
  
  *Modbus function 20, Read File Record.*

- int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, int refType, int fileNo, int recordNo, const short recordArr[], int recordCnt)
  
  *Modbus function 21, Write File Record.*

- int writeFileRecord (int slaveAddr, const FileSubRequest recordArr[], int recordCnt)
  
  *Modbus function 21, Write File Record.*

Diagnostics

- int readExceptionStatus (int slaveAddr, unsigned char *statusBytePtr)
  
  *Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.*

- int returnQueryData (int slaveAddr, const unsigned char queryArr[], unsigned char echoArr[], int len)
  
  *Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.*

- int restartCommunicationsOption (int slaveAddr, int clearEventLog)
  
  *Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.*

- int readDeviceIdentification (int slaveAddr, int accessType, int objId, DevicIdObjectList *objListPtr)
  
  *Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.*

Custom Function Codes

- int customFunction (int slaveAddr, int functionCode, void *requestData, size_t requestLen, void *responseData, size_t *responseLenPtr)
  
  *User Defined Function Code*

  *This method can be used to implement User Defined Function Codes.*

Protocol Configuration

- int setTimeout (int timeOut)
  
  *Configures time-out.*

- int setTimeout ()
  
  *Returns the time-out value.*

- int setPollDelay (int pollDelay)
  
  *Configures poll delay.*

- int getPollDelay ()
  
  *Returns the poll delay time.*

- int setRetryCnt (int retryCnt)
Configures the automatic retry setting.
• int getRetryCnt ()
  Returns the automatic retry count.

Transmission Statistic Functions

• long getTotalCounter ()
  Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.
• void resetTotalCounter ()
  Resets total message transfer counter.
• long getSuccessCounter ()
  Returns how often a message transfer was successful.
• void resetSuccessCounter ()
  Resets successful message transfer counter.

Slave Configuration

• void configureBigEndianInts ()
  Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.
• int configureBigEndianInts (int slaveAddr)
  Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
• void configureLittleEndianInts ()
  Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.
• int configureLittleEndianInts (int slaveAddr)
  Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.
• void configureLeeeFloats ()
  Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.
• int configureLeeeFloats (int slaveAddr)
  Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
• void configureSwappedFloats ()
  Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.
• int configureSwappedFloats (int slaveAddr)
  Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
• void configureStandard32BitMode ()
  Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.
• int configureStandard32BitMode (int slaveAddr)
  Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.
• void configureEnron32BitMode ()
  Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
• int configureEnron32BitMode (int slaveAddr)
  Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
• void configureCountFromOne ()
  Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves.
• int configureCountFromOne (int slaveAddr)
  Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with one.
• void configureCountFromZero ()
  Configures the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves.
• int configureCountFromZero (int slaveAddr)
  Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero.

Utility Functions

• static const TCHAR * getPackageVersion ()
  Returns the library version number.

8.7.1 Detailed Description

MODBUS/UDP Master Protocol class.

This class realises a Modbus client using MODBUS over UDP protocol variant. It pro-
vides functions to establish a UDP connection to the slave as well as data and control functions which can be used after a connection to a slave device has been established successfully. The data and control functions are organized into different conformance classes. For a more detailed description of the data and control functions see section Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours.

It is also possible to instantiate multiple instances of this class for establishing multiple connections to either the same or different hosts.

See also

Data and Control Functions for all Modbus Protocol Flavours, IP based Protocols

8.7.2 Member Function Documentation

openProtocol() int openProtocol (const char *const hostName ) [inherited]

Opens a connection to a slave device.

This function establishes a logical network connection between master and slave. After a connection has been established data and control functions can be used. A TCP/IP connection should be closed if it is no longer needed.

Note

The default time-out for the connection is 1000 ms.
Parameters

| `hostName` | String with IP address or host name |

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_TCPIP_CONNECT_ERR, and MbusIp-ClientBase::isOpen().

`isOpen()` int isOpen () [virtual], [inherited]

Deprecated Returns whether the protocol is open or not.

This simply returns the state of an internal flag whether openProtocol() has been called or not.

Note

This function does not report the state of the underlaying transport network, in particular it does not report whether the TCP connection is still in 'established' state or in fully 'closed' state.

Return values

| `true` | = open |
| `false` | = closed |

Implements MbusMasterFunctions.

`setPort()` int setPort ( unsigned short portNo ) [inherited]

Sets the port number to be used by the protocol.

Usually the port number remains unchanged from its default. In this case no call to this function is necessary. However if the port number has to be different, this function must be called before opening the connection with openProtocol().

Parameters

| `portNo` | Port number to be used when opening the connection |
Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_SUCCESS</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERR</td>
<td>Protocol already open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusIpClientBase::isOpen().

**setClosingTimeout()**

```
int setClosingTimeout (  
  int msTime ) [inherited]
```

Applies a time-out to socket closure and makes closeProtocol() wait for the server to acknowledge closing before potentially opening a new one.

**Note**

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>msTime</td>
<td>Timeout value in ms (Range: 1 - 100000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_SUCCESS</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusIpClientBase::isOpen().

**getPort()**

```
unsigned short getPort ( ) [inline], [inherited]
```

Returns the TCP port number used by the protocol.

**Returns**

Port number used by the protocol

**readCoils()**

```
int readCoils (  
  int slaveAddr,  
```
Modbus function 1, Read Coil Status/Read Coils.
Reads the contents of the discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>startRef</code></td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bitArr</code></td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>refCnt</code></td>
<td>Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

Modbus function 2, Read Inputs Status/Read Input Discretes.
Reads the contents of the discrete inputs (input status, 1:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slaveAddr</code></td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>startRef</code></td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bitArr</code></td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>refCnt</code></td>
<td>Number of coils to be read (Range: 1-2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

No broadcast supported

writeCoil()  int writeCoil (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int bitAddr,  
    int bitVal ) [inherited]

Modbus function 5, Force Single Coil/Write Coil.  
Sets a single discrete output variable (coil, 0:00000 table) to either ON or OFF.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bitAddr</td>
<td>Coil address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitVal</td>
<td>true sets, false clears discrete output variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns  

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

forceMultipleCoils()  int forceMultipleCoils (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const int bitArr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 15 (0F Hex), Force Multiple Coils.  
Writes binary values into a sequence of discrete outputs (coils, 0:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitArr</td>
<td>Buffer which contains the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of coils to be written (Range: 1-1968)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reads

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

readMultipleRegisters()

```cpp
int readMultipleRegisters ( int slaveAddr,
                          int startRef,
                          short regArr[],
                          int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 3, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers.
Reads the contents of the output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

readInputRegisters()

```cpp
int readInputRegisters ( int slaveAddr,
                         int startRef,
                         short regArr[],
                         int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 4, Read Input Registers.
Read the contents of the input registers (3:00000 table).
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeSingleRegister()

int writeSingleRegister (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int regAddr,  
  short regVal ) [inherited]

Modbus function 6, Preset Single Register/Write Single Register.
Writes a value into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>regAddr</td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regVal</td>
<td>Data to be sent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.
writeMultipleRegisters()  

```cpp
int writeMultipleRegisters (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const short regArr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
``` 

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex), Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers. Writes values into a sequence of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start register (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-123)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

---

maskWriteRegister()  

```cpp
int maskWriteRegister (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int regAddr,  
    short andMask,  
    short orMask ) [inherited]
``` 

Modbus function 22 (16 Hex), Mask Write Register. Masks bits according to an AND & an OR mask into a single output register (holding register, 4:00000 reference). Masking is done as follows: result = (currentVal AND andMask) OR (orMask AND (NOT andMask))

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regAddr</td>
<td>Register address (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andMask</td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic AND to the register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orMask</td>
<td>Mask to be applied as a logic OR to the register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

readWriteRegisters()

```c++
int readWriteRegisters (
    int slaveAddr,
    int readRef,
    short readArr[],
    int readCnt,
    int writeRef,
    int writeArr[],
    const short writeArr[],
    int writeCnt ) {inherited}
```

Modbus function 23 (17 Hex), Read/Write Registers.
Combines reading and writing of the output registers in one transaction (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readRef</td>
<td>Start register for reading (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be read (Range: 1-125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeRef</td>
<td>Start register for writing (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeArr</td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeCnt</td>
<td>Number of registers to be written (Range: 1-121)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

readMultipleLongInts()

```c++
int readMultipleLongInts ( 
    int slaveAddr,
```
Modbus function 3 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

**Remarks**

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr[]</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit long int data types, Read Input Registers as long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into 32-bit long int values.

**Remarks**

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleLongInts()

```c
int writeMultipleLongInts (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    const int int32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/ ←>
Write Multiple Registers with long int data.

Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive
16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 0 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integers to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note
Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readMultipleFloats() int readMultipleFloats (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    float float32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit float data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as float data.
Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) into float values.

Remarks
Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of float values to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns
FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note
No broadcast supported

readInputFloats() int readInputFloats (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    int startRef,  
    float float32Arr[],  
    int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit float data types, Read Input Registers as float data.
Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) into float values.
Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of floats to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeMultipleFloats()

```c
int writeMultipleFloats ( 
    int slaveAddr,
    int startRef,
    const float float32Arr[],
    int refCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit float data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with float data.

Writes float values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table).

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of float values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readMultipleMod10000() int readMultipleMod10000 ( int slaveAddr, int startRef, int int32Arr[], int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 3 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Holding Registers/Read Multiple Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.
Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported
readInputMod10000() int readInputMod10000 (
  int slaveAddr,
  int startRef,
  int int32Arr[],
  int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 4 for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Read Input Registers as modulo-10000 long int data.

Reads the contents of pairs of consecutive input registers (3:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value into 32-bit long int values and performs number format conversion.

Remarks

  Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of M10K integers to be read (Range: 1-62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

  FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

  No broadcast supported

writeMultipleMod10000() int writeMultipleMod10000 (
  int slaveAddr,
  int startRef,
  const int int32Arr[],
  int refCnt ) [inherited]

Modbus function 16 (10 Hex) for 32-bit modulo-10000 long int data types, Preset Multiple Registers/Write Multiple Registers with modulo-10000 long int data.

Writes long int values into pairs of output registers (holding registers, 4:00000 table) representing a modulo-10000 long int value and performs number format conversion.
Remarks

Depending on the 32-bit Mode setting, an int will be transferred as two consecutive 16-bit registers (Standard) or as one 32-bit register (Daniel/Enron).
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 0 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startRef</td>
<td>Start reference (Range: 1 - 65536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int32Arr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refCnt</td>
<td>Number of long integer values to be sent (Range: 1-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

Broadcast supported for serial protocols

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readFileRecord() [1/2]

```c
int readFileRecord (  
  int slaveAddr,  
  int refType,  
  int fileNo,  
  int recordNo,  
  short recordArr[],  
  int recordCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a single subrequest.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refType</td>
<td>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to read from, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will be filled with the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to read (Range 1-125)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
**readFileRecord()** [2/2]

```cpp
int readFileRecord(
    int slaveAddr,
    FileSubRequest subReqArr[],
    int subReqCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 20, Read File Record.
Performs a file record read for a list of subrequests.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subReqArr</td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqCnt</td>
<td>Number of subrequests to read (Range 1-35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

**Note**

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.

**writeFileRecord()** [1/2]

```cpp
int writeFileRecord(
    int slaveAddr,
    int refType,
    int fileNo,
    int recordNo,
    const short recordArr[],
    int recordCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Performs a file record write for a single subrequest.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>refType</th>
<th>Reference type (Must be specified as 6).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fileNo</td>
<td>File number (Range 1-65535). 3 is the input registers file, 4 is the holding registers file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordNo</td>
<td>Record Number (Range: 0 - 65535). The first record to write to, 0-based numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordArr</td>
<td>Buffer with the data to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordCnt</td>
<td>Number of records to write (Range 1-122)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

writeFileRecord() [2/2]

```cpp
int writeFileRecord (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    const FileSubRequest subReqArr[],  
    int subReqCnt ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 21, Write File Record.
Performs a file record write for a list of subrequests.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subReqArr</td>
<td>Array with list of subrequests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subReqCnt</td>
<td>Number of subrequests to write (Range 1-27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, FTALK_*_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::FileSubRequest::recordCnt.
readExceptionStatus() int readExceptionStatus (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    unsigned char * statusBytePtr ) [inherited]

Modbus function 7, Read Exception Status.
Reads the eight exception status coils within the slave device.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>statusBytePtr</td>
<td>Slave status byte. The meaning of this status byte is slave specific and varies from device to device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

returnQueryData() int returnQueryData (  
    int slaveAddr,  
    const unsigned char queryArr[],  
    unsigned char echoArr[],  
    int len ) [inherited]

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 00, Return Query Data.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>queryArr</td>
<td>Buffer with data to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echoArr</td>
<td>Buffer which will contain the data read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>len</td>
<td>Number of bytes send sent and read back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR if reply does not match query data or error code. See Error Management for a list of error codes.
Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

restartCommunicationsOption()

```c
int restartCommunicationsOption (
    int slaveAddr,
    int clearEventLog ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function code 8, sub-function 01, Restart Communications Option.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slaveAddr</th>
<th>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clearEventLog</td>
<td>Flag when set to one clears in addition the slave's communication even log.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR.

readDeviceIdentification()

```c
int readDeviceIdentification ( 
    int slaveAddr,
    int accessType,
    int objId,
    DeviceIdObjectList * objListPtr ) [inherited]
```

Modbus function 43 (hex 2B) subfunction 14 (hex 0E), Read Device Identification.

This function allows a master to retrieve various objects with meta information about a slave device. The data type of the objects returned is a 0-terminated ASCII string.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Id</th>
<th>Object Name / Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>VendorName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>ProductCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>MajorMinorRevision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>VendorUrl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
0x04  ProductName
0x05  ModelName
0x06  UserApplicationName
0x07 - 0x7F  Reserved
0x80 - 0xFF  Vendor specific private objects

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddr</td>
<td>Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255 for serial, 0 - 255 for TCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accessType</td>
<td>Category type (1=only mandatory basic objects, 2=all regular objects, 3=include vendor specific objects, 4=single object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objId</td>
<td>An object ID from above table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objListPtr</td>
<td>A pointer to a object list container which will receive the retrieved objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

FTALK_SUCCESS on success. See Error Management for a list of error codes.

Note

No broadcast supported

Example retrieving all Device ID strings of basic device identification level (level 1):

```cpp
DeviceIdObjectList objs;
int objId = 0; // Start with object 0
do
{
    result = mbusProtocol.readDeviceIdentification(1, 1, objId, &objs);
    if (result != FTALK_SUCCESS)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s!\n", getBusProtocolErrorText(result));
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    else
    {
        size_t objLen;
        char* objData;

        while (objs.getNext(&objId, &objData, &objLen))
        {
            printf("obj[%d] = '%s', len = %u\n", objId, objData, objLen);
        }
    }
} while (objs.moreToFollow());
```

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_FRAME_ERROR, FTALK_INVALID_REPLY_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.
setTimeout() int setTimeout (  
 int msTime ) [inherited]  

Configures time-out.  
This function sets the operation or socket time-out to the specified value.  

Remarks  
The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.  

Note  
A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.  

Parameters  

| msTime | Timeout value in ms (Range: 1 - 100000) |

Return values  

| FTALK_SUCCESS | Success |
| FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR | Argument out of range |
| FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR | Protocol is already open |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALKدانSUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().  

gTimeout() int gTimeout ( ) [inline], [inherited]  

Returns the time-out value.  

Remarks  
The time-out value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's system timer resolution.  

Returns  
Timeout value in ms
setPollDelay() int setPollDelay (  
    int msTime ) [inherited]

Configures poll delay.
This function sets the delay time which applies between two consecutive Modbus  
read/write. A value of 0 disables the poll delay.

Remarks
The delay value is indicative only and not guaranteed to be maintained. How precise  
it is followed depends on the operating system used, it's scheduling priority and it's  
system timer resolution.

Note
A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

| msTime | Delay time in ms (Range: 0 - 100000), 0 disables poll delay |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR</td>
<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

getPollDelay() int getPollDelay ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns the poll delay time.

Returns
Delay time in ms, 0 if poll delay is switched off

setRetryCnt() int setRetryCnt (  
    int retries ) [inherited]

Configures the automatic retry setting.
A value of 0 disables any automatic retries.
Note

A protocol must be closed in order to configure it.

Parameters

| retries | Retry count (Range: 0 - 10), 0 disables retries |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Protocol is already open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, FTALK_ILLEGAL_STATE_ERROR, FTALK_SUCCESS, and MbusMasterFunctions::isOpen().

getRetryCnt() int getRetryCnt ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns the automatic retry count.

Returns

Retry count

getTotalCounter() long getTotalCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns how often a message transfer has been executed.

Returns

Counter value

getSuccessCounter() long getSuccessCounter ( ) [inline], [inherited]

Returns how often a message transfer was successful.

Returns

Counter value
**configureBigEndianInts()** [1/2]  
void configureBigEndianInts ( ) [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions to do a word swap.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian slave.

**configureBigEndianInts()** [2/2]  
int configureBigEndianInts (  
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Enables int data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. The data transfer functions operating upon 32-bit int data types can be configured to do a word swap which enables them to read 32-bit data correctly from a big-endian machine.

**Parameters**

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

**configureLittleEndianInts()** [1/2]  
void configureLittleEndianInts ( ) [inherited]

Configures 32-bit int data type functions not to do a word swap.

This is the default.

**configureLittleEndianInts()** [2/2]  
int configureLittleEndianInts (  
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Disables word swapping for int data type functions on a per slave basis.

Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the slave also serves 32-bit data in little little-endian word order.

**Remarks**

This is the default mode

**Parameters**

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.
configureIeeeFloats() [1/2]  void configureIeeeFloats ( ) [inherited]

Configures float data type functions not to do a word swap.
This is the default.

configureIeeeFloats() [2/2]  int configureIeeeFloats ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Disables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
Modbus is using little-endian word order for 32-bit values. This setting assumes that the
slave also serves 32-bit floats in little little-endian word order which is the most common
case.

Remarks
This is the default mode

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureSwappedFloats() [1/2]  void configureSwappedFloats ( ) [inherited]

Configures float data type functions to do a word swap.
The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word swap.

Note
Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a word swap.

configureSwappedFloats() [2/2]  int configureSwappedFloats ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Enables float data type functions to do a word swap on a per slave basis.
The data functions operating upon 32-bit float data types can be configured to do a word swap.

Note
Most platforms store floats in IEEE 754 little-endian order which does not need a word swap.
                                                                                                    Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureStandard32BitMode() [1/2]  void configureStandard32BitMode ( ) [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Standard 32-bit Mode.
In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit Modbus registers.

Note
This function call also re-configures the endianess to default little-endian for 32-bit values!

Remarks
This is the default mode

configureStandard32BitMode() [2/2]  int configureStandard32BitMode ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave for Standard 32-bit Register Mode.
In Standard 32-bit Register Mode a 32-bit value is transmitted as two consecutive 16-bit Modbus registers.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks
This is the default mode
Note

This function call also re-configures the endianess to default little-endian for 32-bit values!

References MbusMasterFunctions::configureIeeeFloats(), MbusMasterFunctions::configureLittleEndianInts(), FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureEnron32BitMode() [1/2] void configureEnron32BitMode ( ) [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.

Note

This function call also re-configures the endianess to big-endian for 32-bit values as defined by the Daniel/ENRON protocol!

configureEnron32BitMode() [2/2] int configureEnron32BitMode ( int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures all slaves for Daniel/ENRON 32-bit Mode.
Some Modbus flavours like the Daniel/Enron protocol represent a 32-bit value using one 32-bit Modbus register instead of two 16-bit registers.

Parameters

| slaveAddr | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Return values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTALK_SUCCESS</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR OR</td>
<td>Argument out of range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

This function call also re-configures the endianess to big-endian for 32-bit values as defined by the Daniel/ENRON protocol!

References MbusMasterFunctions::configureBigEndianInts(), MbusMasterFunctions::configureSwappedFloats(), FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.
configureCountFromOne() [1/2] void configureCountFromOne ( ) [inherited]

Configures the reference counting scheme to start with one for all slaves.
This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal register.

Remarks

This is the default mode

configureCountFromOne() [2/2] int configureCountFromOne ( 
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with one.
This renders the reference range to be 1 to 65536 (0x10000) and register #0 is an illegal register.

Parameters

| slaveAddr  | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |

Remarks

This is the default mode

References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

configureCountFromZero() [1/2] void configureCountFromZero ( ) [inherited]

Configures the reference counting scheme to start with zero for all slaves.
This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).
This renders the first register to be #0 for all slaves.

configureCountFromZero() [2/2] int configureCountFromZero ( 
    int slaveAddr ) [inherited]

Configures a slave's reference counting scheme to start with zero.
This is also known as PDU addressing.
This renders the valid reference range to be 0 to 65535 (0xFFFF).

Parameters

| slaveAddr  | Modbus address of slave device or unit identifier (Range: 1 - 255). A value of zero configures the behaviour for broadcasting. |
References FTALK_ILLEGAL_ARGUMENT_ERROR, and FTALK_SUCCESS.

**getPackageVersion()**  
const TCHAR * getPackageVersion ( ) [static], [inherited]  

Returns the library version number.

Returns

Library version string
9 License

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Revision 4, October 2008

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