Delphi API Reference

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1. Introduction

This manual is intended to be used as a reference for Yoctopuce Delphi library, in order to interface your code with USB sensors and controllers.

The next chapter is taken from the free USB device Yocto-Demo, in order to provide a concrete examples of how the library is used within a program.

The remaining part of the manual is a function-by-function, class-by-class documentation of the API. The first section describes all general-purpose global function, while the forthcoming sections describe the various classes that you may have to use depending on the Yoctopuce device beeing used. For more informations regarding the purpose and the usage of a given device attribute, please refer to the extended discussion provided in the device-specific user manual.

2. Using Yocto-Demo with Delphi

Delphi is a descendent of Turbo-Pascal. Originally, Delphi was produced by Borland, Embarcadero now edits it. The strength of this language resides in its ease of use, as anyone with some notions of the Pascal language can develop a Windows application in next to no time. Its only disadvantage is to cost something[1].

Delphi libraries are provided not as VCL components, but directly as source files. These files are compatible with most Delphi versions.[2]

To keep them simple, all the examples provided in this documentation are console applications. Obviously, the libraries work in a strictly identical way with VCL applications.

You will soon notice that the Delphi API defines many functions which return objects. You do not need to deallocate these objects yourself, the API does it automatically at the end of the application.

2.1. Preparation

Go to the Yoctopuce web site and download the Yoctopuce Delphi libraries[3]. Uncompress everything in a directory of your choice, add the subdirectory *sources* in the list of directories of Delphi libraries.[4]

By default, the Yoctopuce Delphi library uses the *yapi.dll* DLL, all the applications you will create with Delphi must have access to this DLL. The simplest way to ensure this is to make sure *yapi.dll* is located in the same directory as the executable file of your application.

2.2. Control of the Led function

Launch your Delphi environment, copy the yapi.dll DLL in a directory, create a new console application in the same directory, and copy-paste the piece of code below:

```
program helloworld;
{$APPTYPE CONSOLE}
uses
  SysUtils,
  yocto_api,
  yocto_led;
```

[1] Actually, Borland provided free versions (for personal use) of Delphi 2006 and 2007. Look for them on the Internet, you may still be able to download them.
[2] Delphi libraries are regularly tested with Delphi 5 and Delphi XE2.
[3] www.yoctopuce.com/EN/libraries.php
[4] Use the **Tools / Environment options** menu.

```
Procedure  Usage();
  var
   exe : string;

  begin
    exe:= ExtractFileName(paramstr(0));
    WriteLn(exe+' <serial_number>');
    WriteLn(exe+' <logical_name>');
    WriteLn(exe+' any');
    halt;
  End;

procedure setLedState(led:TYLed; state:boolean);
  begin
    if (led.isOnline()) then
     begin
      if state then led.set_power(Y_POWER_ON)
               else led.set_power(Y_POWER_OFF);
     end
    else Writeln('Module not connected (check identification and USB cable)');
  end;

var
  c         : char;
  led       : TYLed;
  errmsg    : string;

begin

  // Setup the API to use local USB devices
  if yRegisterHub('usb', errmsg)<>YAPI_SUCCESS then
  begin
    Write('RegisterHub error: '+errmsg);
    exit;
  end;

  if paramstr(1)='any' then
    begin
      // use the first available led
      led := yFirstLed();
      if led=nil then
         begin
           writeln('No module connected (check USB cable)');
           halt;
         end
       end
   else // or use the one specified on the command line
    led:= YFindLed(paramstr(1)+'.led');

  // make sure it is connected
  if not(led.isOnline()) then
     begin
        Writeln('Module not connected (check identification and USB cable)');
       halt;
     end;

  // minimalist UI
  Writeln('0: turn test led OFF');
  Writeln('1: turn test led ON');
  Writeln('x: exit');
  repeat
    read(c);
    case c  of
      '0' : setLedState(led,false);
      '1' : setLedState(led,true);
    end;
  until c='x';

end.
```

There are only a few really important lines in this sample example. We will look at them in details.

yocto_api and yocto_led

These two units provide access to the functions allowing you to manage Yoctopuce modules. `yocto_api` must always be used, `yocto_led` is necessary to manage modules containing a led, such as Yocto-Demo.

yRegisterHub

The `yRegisterHub` function initializes the Yoctopuce API and specifies where the modules should be looked for. When used with the parameter `'usb'`, it will use the modules locally connected to the computer running the library. If the initialization does not succeed, this function returns a value different from `YAPI_SUCCESS` and `errmsg` contains the error message.

yFindLed

The `yFindLed` function allows you to find a led from the serial number of the module on which it resides and from its function name. You can also use logical names, as long as you have initialized them. Let us imagine a Yocto-Demo module with serial number *YCTOPOC1-123456* which you have named "*MyModule*", and for which you have given the *led* function the name "*MyFunction*". The following five calls are strictly equivalent, as long as "*MyFunction*" is defined only once.

```
led := yFindLed("YCTOPOC1-123456.led");
led := yFindLed("YCTOPOC1-123456.MyFunction");
led := yFindLed("MyModule.led");
led := yFindLed("MyModule.MyFunction");
led := yFindLed("MyFunction");
```

`yFindLed` returns an object which you can then use at will to control the led.

isOnline

The `isOnline()` method of the object returned by `yFindLed` allows you to know if the corresponding module is present and in working order.

set_power

The `set_power()` function of the objet returned by `yFindLed` allows you to turn on and off the led. The argument is Y_POWER_ON or Y_POWER_OFF. In the reference on the programming interface, you will find more methods to precisely control the luminosity and make the led blink automatically.

2.3. Control of the module part

Each module can be controlled in a similar manner, you can find below a simple sample program displaying the main parameters of the module and enabling you to activate the localization beacon.

```
program modulecontrol;
{$APPTYPE CONSOLE}
uses
  SysUtils,
  yocto_api;

const
  serial = 'YCTOPOC1-123456'; // use serial number or logical name

procedure refresh(module:Tymodule) ;
  begin
    if (module.isOnline())  then
     begin
       Writeln('');
       Writeln('Serial       : ' + module.get_serialNumber());
       Writeln('Logical name : ' + module.get_logicalName());
       Writeln('Luminosity   : ' + intToStr(module.get_luminosity()));
       Write('Beacon    :');
       if  (module.get_beacon()=Y_BEACON_ON) then Writeln('on')
                                             else Writeln('off');
       Writeln('uptime       : ' + intToStr(module.get_upTime() div 1000)+'s');
       Writeln('USB current  : ' + intToStr(module.get_usbCurrent())+'mA');
       Writeln('Logs         : ');
       Writeln(module.get_lastlogs());
       Writeln('');
       Writeln('r : refresh / b:beacon ON / space : beacon off');
     end
    else Writeln('Module not connected (check identification and USB cable)');
  end;
```

```
procedure beacon(module:Tymodule;state:integer);
  begin
    module.set_beacon(state);
    refresh(module);
  end;

var
  module : TYModule;
  c      : char;
  errmsg : string;

begin
  // Setup the API to use local USB devices
  if yRegisterHub('usb', errmsg)<>YAPI_SUCCESS then
  begin
    Write('RegisterHub error: '+errmsg);
    exit;
  end;

  module := yFindModule(serial);
  refresh(module);

  repeat
    read(c);
    case c of
     'r': refresh(module);
     'b': beacon(module,Y_BEACON_ON);
     ' ': beacon(module,Y_BEACON_OFF);
    end;
  until  c = 'x';
end.
```

Each property `xxx` of the module can be read thanks to a method of type `get_xxxx()`, and properties which are not read-only can be modified with the help of the `set_xxx()` method. For more details regarding the used functions, refer to the API chapters.

Changing the module settings

When you want to modify the settings of a module, you only need to call the corresponding `set_xxx()` function. However, this modification is performed only in the random access memory (RAM) of the module: if the module is restarted, the modifications are lost. To memorize them persistently, it is necessary to ask the module to save its current configuration in its permanent memory. To do so, use the `saveToFlash()` method. Inversely, it is possible to force the module to forget its current settings by using the `revertFromFlash()` method. The short example below allows you to modify the logical name of a module.

```
program savesettings;
{$APPTYPE CONSOLE}
uses
  SysUtils,
  yocto_api;

const
  serial = 'YCTOPOC1-123456'; // use serial number or logical name

var
  module  : TYModule;
  errmsg  : string;
  newname : string;

begin
  // Setup the API to use local USB devices
  if yRegisterHub('usb', errmsg)<>YAPI_SUCCESS then
  begin
    Write('RegisterHub error: '+errmsg);
    exit;
  end;

  module := yFindModule(serial);
  if (not(module.isOnline)) then
   begin
    writeln('Module not connected (check identification and USB cable)');
    exit;
```

```
    end;

  Writeln('Current logical name : '+module.get_logicalName());
  Write('Enter new name : ');
  Readln(newname);
  if (not(yCheckLogicalName(newname))) then
   begin
     Writeln('invalid logical name');
     exit;
   end;
  module.set_logicalName(newname);
  module.saveToFlash();

  Writeln('logical name is now : '+module.get_logicalName());
end.
```

Warning: the number of write cycles of the nonvolatile memory of the module is limited. When this limit is reached, nothing guaranties that the saving process is performed correctly. This limit, linked to the technology employed by the module micro-processor, is located at about 100000 cycles. In short, you can use the `saveToFlash()` function only 100000 times in the life of the module. Make sure you do not call this function within a loop.

Listing the modules

Obtaining the list of the connected modules is performed with the `yFirstModule()` function which returns the first module found. Then, you only need to call the `nextModule()` function of this object to find the following modules, and this as long as the returned value is not `nil`. Below a short example listing the connected modules.

```
program inventory;
{$APPTYPE CONSOLE}
uses
  SysUtils,
  yocto_api;

var
  module : TYModule;
  errmsg : string;

begin
  // Setup the API to use local USB devices
  if yRegisterHub('usb', errmsg)<>YAPI_SUCCESS then
  begin
    Write('RegisterHub error: '+errmsg);
    exit;
  end;

  Writeln('Device list');

  module := yFirstModule();
  while module<>nil  do
   begin
     Writeln( module.get_serialNumber()+' ('+module.get_productName()+')');
     module := module.nextModule();
   end;

end.
```

2.4. Error handling

When you implement a program which must interact with USB modules, you cannot disregard error handling. Inevitably, there will be a time when a user will have unplugged the device, either before running the software, or even while the software is running. The Yoctopuce library is designed to help you support this kind of behavior, but your code must nevertheless be conceived to interpret in the best possible way the errors indicated by the library.

The simplest way to work around the problem is the one used in the short examples provided in this chapter: before accessing a module, check that it is online with the `isOnline` function, and then hope that it will stay so during the fraction of a second necessary for the following code lines to run.

This method is not perfect, but it can be sufficient in some cases. You must however be aware that you cannot completely exclude an error which would occur after the call to `isOnline` and which could crash the software. The only way to prevent this is to implement one of the two error handling techniques described below.

The method recommended by most programming languages for unpredictable error handling is the use of exceptions. By default, it is the behavior of the Yoctopuce library. If an error happens while you try to access a module, the library throws an exception. In this case, there are three possibilities:

- If your code catches the exception and handles it, everything goes well.
- If your program is running in debug mode, you can relatively easily determine where the problem happened and view the explanatory message linked to the exception.
- Otherwise... the exception makes your program crash, bang!

As this latest situation is not the most desirable, the Yoctopuce library offers another possibility for error handling, allowing you to create a robust program without needing to catch exceptions at every line of code. You simply need to call the `yDisableExceptions()` function to commute the library to a mode where exceptions for all the functions are systematically replaced by specific return values, which can be tested by the caller when necessary. For each function, the name of each return value in case of error is systematically documented in the library reference. The name always follows the same logic: a `get_state()` method returns a `Y_STATE_INVALID` value, a `get_currentValue` method returns a `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID` value, and so on. In any case, the returned value is of the expected type and is not a null pointer which would risk crashing your program. At worst, if you display the value without testing it, it will be outside the expected bounds for the returned value. In the case of functions which do not normally return information, the return value is `YAPI_SUCCESS` if everything went well, and a different error code in case of failure.

When you work without exceptions, you can obtain an error code and an error message explaining the source of the error. You can request them from the object which returned the error, calling the `errType()` and `errMessage()` methods. Their returned values contain the same information as in the exceptions when they are active.

3. Reference

3.1. General functions

These general functions should be used to initialize and configure the Yoctopuce library. In most cases, a simple call to function `yRegisterHub()` should be enough. The module-specific functions `yFind...()` or `yFirst...()` should then be used to retrieve an object that provides interaction with the module.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_api.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YAPI = yoctolib.YAPI;
        var YModule = yoctolib.YModule;
php     require_once('yocto_api.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_api.h"
m       #import "yocto_api.h"
pas     uses yocto_api;
vb      yocto_api.vb
cs      yocto_api.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YModule;
py      from yocto_api import *
```

Global functions
yCheckLogicalName(**name**)
Checks if a given string is valid as logical name for a module or a function.
yDisableExceptions()
Disables the use of exceptions to report runtime errors.
yEnableExceptions()
Re-enables the use of exceptions for runtime error handling.
yEnableUSBHost(**osContext**)
This function is used only on Android.
yFreeAPI()
Frees dynamically allocated memory blocks used by the Yoctopuce library.
yGetAPIVersion()
Returns the version identifier for the Yoctopuce library in use.
yGetTickCount()
Returns the current value of a monotone millisecond-based time counter.
yHandleEvents(**errmsg**)
Maintains the device-to-library communication channel.
yInitAPI(**mode**, **errmsg**)
Initializes the Yoctopuce programming library explicitly.
yPreregisterHub(**url**, **errmsg**)
Fault-tolerant alternative to RegisterHub().
yRegisterDeviceArrivalCallback(**arrivalCallback**)
Register a callback function, to be called each time a device is plugged.
yRegisterDeviceRemovalCallback(**removalCallback**)
Register a callback function, to be called each time a device is unplugged.
yRegisterHub(**url**, **errmsg**)
Setup the Yoctopuce library to use modules connected on a given machine.
yRegisterHubDiscoveryCallback(**hubDiscoveryCallback**)

Register a callback function, to be called each time an Network Hub send an SSDP message.

yRegisterLogFunction(**logfun**)

Registers a log callback function.

ySelectArchitecture(**arch**)

Select the architecture or the library to be loaded to access to USB.

ySetDelegate(**object**)

(Objective-C only) Register an object that must follow the protocol `YDeviceHotPlug`.

ySetTimeout(**callback**, **ms_timeout**, **arguments**)

Invoke the specified callback function after a given timeout.

ySleep(**ms_duration**, **errmsg**)

Pauses the execution flow for a specified duration.

yTriggerHubDiscovery(**errmsg**)

Force a hub discovery, if a callback as been registered with `yRegisterDeviceRemovalCallback` it will be called for each net work hub that will respond to the discovery.

yUnregisterHub(**url**)

Setup the Yoctopuce library to no more use modules connected on a previously registered machine with RegisterHub.

yUpdateDeviceList(**errmsg**)

Triggers a (re)detection of connected Yoctopuce modules.

yUpdateDeviceList_async(**callback**, **context**)

Triggers a (re)detection of connected Yoctopuce modules.

YAPI.CheckLogicalName() yCheckLogicalName()yCheckLogicalName() YAPI

Checks if a given string is valid as logical name for a module or a function.

function **yCheckLogicalName**(**name**: string): boolean

A valid logical name has a maximum of 19 characters, all among `A..Z`, `a..z`, `0..9`, _, and `-`. If you try to configure a logical name with an incorrect string, the invalid characters are ignored.

Parameters :

name a string containing the name to check.

Returns :

`true` if the name is valid, `false` otherwise.

YAPI.DisableExceptions() YAPI yDisableExceptions()yDisableExceptions()

Disables the use of exceptions to report runtime errors.

```
procedure yDisableExceptions( )
```

When exceptions are disabled, every function returns a specific error value which depends on its type and which is documented in this reference manual.

YAPI.EnableExceptions() yEnableExceptions()yEnableExceptions() YAPI

Re-enables the use of exceptions for runtime error handling.

procedure **yEnableExceptions**( )

Be aware than when exceptions are enabled, every function that fails triggers an exception. If the exception is not caught by the user code, it either fires the debugger or aborts (i.e. crash) the program. On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

YAPI.FreeAPI() YAPI yFreeAPI()yFreeAPI()

Frees dynamically allocated memory blocks used by the Yoctopuce library.

```
procedure yFreeAPI( )
```

It is generally not required to call this function, unless you want to free all dynamically allocated memory blocks in order to track a memory leak for instance. You should not call any other library function after calling `yFreeAPI()`, or your program will crash.

YAPI.GetAPIVersion() YAPI
yGetAPIVersion()yGetAPIVersion()

Returns the version identifier for the Yoctopuce library in use.

function **yGetAPIVersion**( ): string

The version is a string in the form `"Major.Minor.Build"`, for instance `"1.01.5535"`. For languages using an external DLL (for instance C#, VisualBasic or Delphi), the character string includes as well the DLL version, for instance `"1.01.5535 (1.01.5439)"`.

If you want to verify in your code that the library version is compatible with the version that you have used during development, verify that the major number is strictly equal and that the minor number is greater or equal. The build number is not relevant with respect to the library compatibility.

Returns :
a character string describing the library version.

YAPI.GetTickCount() YAPI yGetTickCount()yGetTickCount()

Returns the current value of a monotone millisecond-based time counter.

```
function yGetTickCount( ): u64
```

This counter can be used to compute delays in relation with Yoctopuce devices, which also uses the millisecond as timebase.

Returns :
a long integer corresponding to the millisecond counter.

YAPI.HandleEvents() YAPI
yHandleEvents()yHandleEvents()

Maintains the device-to-library communication channel.

function **yHandleEvents**(var **errmsg**: string): integer

If your program includes significant loops, you may want to include a call to this function to make sure that the library takes care of the information pushed by the modules on the communication channels. This is not strictly necessary, but it may improve the reactivity of the library for the following commands.

This function may signal an error in case there is a communication problem while contacting a module.

Parameters :

errmsg a string passed by reference to receive any error message.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

YAPI.InitAPI() YAPI yInitAPI()yInitAPI()

Initializes the Yoctopuce programming library explicitly.

function **yInitAPI**(**mode**: integer, var **errmsg**: string): integer

It is not strictly needed to call `yInitAPI()`, as the library is automatically initialized when calling `yRegisterHub()` for the first time.

When `Y_DETECT_NONE` is used as detection `mode`, you must explicitly use `yRegisterHub()` to point the API to the VirtualHub on which your devices are connected before trying to access them.

Parameters :

mode an integer corresponding to the type of automatic device detection to use. Possible values are `Y_DETECT_NONE`, `Y_DETECT_USB`, `Y_DETECT_NET`, and `Y_DETECT_ALL`.

errmsg a string passed by reference to receive any error message.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

YAPI.PreregisterHub() YAPI yPreregisterHub()yPreregisterHub()

Fault-tolerant alternative to RegisterHub().

function **yPreregisterHub**(**url**: string, var **errmsg**: string): integer

This function has the same purpose and same arguments as `RegisterHub()`, but does not trigger an error when the selected hub is not available at the time of the function call. This makes it possible to register a network hub independently of the current connectivity, and to try to contact it only when a device is actively needed.

Parameters :

url a string containing either **"usb"**,**"callback"** or the root URL of the hub to monitor

errmsg a string passed by reference to receive any error message.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

YAPI.RegisterDeviceArrivalCallback() YAPI
yRegisterDeviceArrivalCallback()
yRegisterDeviceArrivalCallback()

Register a callback function, to be called each time a device is plugged.

procedure **yRegisterDeviceArrivalCallback**(**arrivalCallback**: yDeviceUpdateFunc)

This callback will be invoked while `yUpdateDeviceList` is running. You will have to call this function on a regular basis.

Parameters :

arrivalCallback a procedure taking a `YModule` parameter, or `null`

YAPI.RegisterDeviceRemovalCallback() YAPI
yRegisterDeviceRemovalCallback()
yRegisterDeviceRemovalCallback()

Register a callback function, to be called each time a device is unplugged.

procedure **yRegisterDeviceRemovalCallback**(**removalCallback**: yDeviceUpdateFunc)

This callback will be invoked while `yUpdateDeviceList` is running. You will have to call this function on a regular basis.

Parameters :

removalCallback a procedure taking a `YModule` parameter, or `null`

YAPI.RegisterHub() YAPI yRegisterHub()yRegisterHub()

Setup the Yoctopuce library to use modules connected on a given machine.

function **yRegisterHub**(**url**: string, var **errmsg**: string): integer

The parameter will determine how the API will work. Use the following values:

usb: When the **usb** keyword is used, the API will work with devices connected directly to the USB bus. Some programming languages such a Javascript, PHP, and Java don't provide direct access to USB hardware, so **usb** will not work with these. In this case, use a VirtualHub or a networked YoctoHub (see below).

x.x.x.x or ***hostname***: The API will use the devices connected to the host with the given IP address or hostname. That host can be a regular computer running a VirtualHub, or a networked YoctoHub such as YoctoHub-Ethernet or YoctoHub-Wireless. If you want to use the VirtualHub running on you local computer, use the IP address 127.0.0.1.

callback: that keyword make the API run in "*HTTP Callback*" mode. This a special mode allowing to take control of Yoctopuce devices through a NAT filter when using a VirtualHub or a networked YoctoHub. You only need to configure your hub to call your server script on a regular basis. This mode is currently available for PHP and Node.JS only.

Be aware that only one application can use direct USB access at a given time on a machine. Multiple access would cause conflicts while trying to access the USB modules. In particular, this means that you must stop the VirtualHub software before starting an application that uses direct USB access. The workaround for this limitation is to setup the library to use the VirtualHub rather than direct USB access.

If access control has been activated on the hub, virtual or not, you want to reach, the URL parameter should look like:

```
http://username:password@address:port
```

You can call *RegisterHub* several times to connect to several machines.

Parameters :

url a string containing either **"usb"**,**"callback"** or the root URL of the hub to monitor

errmsg a string passed by reference to receive any error message.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

YAPI.RegisterHubDiscoveryCallback() YAPI
yRegisterHubDiscoveryCallback()
yRegisterHubDiscoveryCallback()

Register a callback function, to be called each time an Network Hub send an SSDP message.

procedure **yRegisterHubDiscoveryCallback**(**hubDiscoveryCallback**: YHubDiscoveryCallback)

The callback has two string parameter, the first one contain the serial number of the hub and the second contain the URL of the network hub (this URL can be passed to RegisterHub). This callback will be invoked while yUpdateDeviceList is running. You will have to call this function on a regular basis.

Parameters :

hubDiscoveryCallback a procedure taking two string parameter, or null

YAPI.RegisterLogFunction() YAPI yRegisterLogFunction()yRegisterLogFunction()

Registers a log callback function.

```
procedure yRegisterLogFunction( logfun: yLogFunc)
```

This callback will be called each time the API have something to say. Quite useful to debug the API.

Parameters :

logfun a procedure taking a string parameter, or `null`

YAPI.Sleep() YAPI
ySleep()ySleep()

Pauses the execution flow for a specified duration.

function **ySleep**(**ms_duration**: integer, var **errmsg**: string): integer

This function implements a passive waiting loop, meaning that it does not consume CPU cycles significantly. The processor is left available for other threads and processes. During the pause, the library nevertheless reads from time to time information from the Yoctopuce modules by calling `yHandleEvents()`, in order to stay up-to-date.

This function may signal an error in case there is a communication problem while contacting a module.

Parameters :

ms_duration an integer corresponding to the duration of the pause, in milliseconds.

errmsg a string passed by reference to receive any error message.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

YAPI.TriggerHubDiscovery() YAPI yTriggerHubDiscovery()yTriggerHubDiscovery()

Force a hub discovery, if a callback as been registered with `yRegisterDeviceRemovalCallback` it will be called for each net work hub that will respond to the discovery.

function **yTriggerHubDiscovery**(var **errmsg**: string): integer

Parameters :

errmsg a string passed by reference to receive any error message.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds. On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

YAPI.UnregisterHub() YAPI yUnregisterHub()yUnregisterHub()

Setup the Yoctopuce library to no more use modules connected on a previously registered machine with RegisterHub.

```
procedure yUnregisterHub( url: string)
```

Parameters :

url a string containing either **"usb"** or the

YAPI.UpdateDeviceList() YAPI yUpdateDeviceList()yUpdateDeviceList()

Triggers a (re)detection of connected Yoctopuce modules.

function **yUpdateDeviceList**(var **errmsg**: string): integer

The library searches the machines or USB ports previously registered using `yRegisterHub()`, and invokes any user-defined callback function in case a change in the list of connected devices is detected.

This function can be called as frequently as desired to refresh the device list and to make the application aware of hot-plug events.

Parameters :

errmsg a string passed by reference to receive any error message.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.2. Accelerometer function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_accelerometer.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YAccelerometer = yoctolib.YAccelerometer;
php     require_once('yocto_accelerometer.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_accelerometer.h"
m       #import "yocto_accelerometer.h"
pas     uses yocto_accelerometer;
vb      yocto_accelerometer.vb
cs      yocto_accelerometer.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YAccelerometer;
py      from yocto_accelerometer import *
```

Global functions
yFindAccelerometer(**func**) Retrieves an accelerometer for a given identifier.
yFirstAccelerometer() Starts the enumeration of accelerometers currently accessible.
`YAccelerometer` methods
accelerometer→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
accelerometer→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the accelerometer in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
accelerometer→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the accelerometer (no more than 6 characters).
accelerometer→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in g, as a floating point number.
accelerometer→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the acceleration, in g, as a floating point number.
accelerometer→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the accelerometer.
accelerometer→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the accelerometer.
accelerometer→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the accelerometer in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
accelerometer→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
accelerometer→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the accelerometer, without reference to the module.
accelerometer→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the accelerometer in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

accelerometer→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the acceleration since the device was started.

accelerometer→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

accelerometer→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the accelerometer.

accelerometer→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the acceleration since the device was started.

accelerometer→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

accelerometer→get_module_async(callback, context)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

accelerometer→get_recordedData(startTime, endTime)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

accelerometer→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

accelerometer→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

accelerometer→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the acceleration.

accelerometer→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

accelerometer→get_xValue()

Returns the X component of the acceleration, as a floating point number.

accelerometer→get_yValue()

Returns the Y component of the acceleration, as a floating point number.

accelerometer→get_zValue()

Returns the Z component of the acceleration, as a floating point number.

accelerometer→isOnline()

Checks if the accelerometer is currently reachable, without raising any error.

accelerometer→isOnline_async(callback, context)

Checks if the accelerometer is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

accelerometer→load(msValidity)

Preloads the accelerometer cache with a specified validity duration.

accelerometer→loadCalibrationPoints(rawValues, refValues)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

accelerometer→load_async(msValidity, callback, context)

Preloads the accelerometer cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

accelerometer→nextAccelerometer()

Continues the enumeration of accelerometers started using `yFirstAccelerometer()`.

accelerometer→registerTimedReportCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

accelerometer→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

accelerometer→set_highestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

accelerometer→set_logFrequency(newval)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

accelerometer→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the accelerometer.

accelerometer→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

accelerometer→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

accelerometer→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

accelerometer→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

accelerometer→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YAccelerometer.FindAccelerometer() YAccelerometer yFindAccelerometer()yFindAccelerometer()

Retrieves an accelerometer for a given identifier.

function **yFindAccelerometer**(**func**: string): TYAccelerometer

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the accelerometer is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YAccelerometer.isOnline()` to test if the accelerometer is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for an accelerometer by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the accelerometer

Returns :

a `YAccelerometer` object allowing you to drive the accelerometer.

YAccelerometer.FirstAccelerometer() YAccelerometer yFirstAccelerometer()yFirstAccelerometer()

Starts the enumeration of accelerometers currently accessible.

function **yFirstAccelerometer**( ): TYAccelerometer

Use the method `YAccelerometer.nextAccelerometer()` to iterate on next accelerometers.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YAccelerometer` object, corresponding to the first accelerometer currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

accelerometer→calibrateFromPoints() YAccelerometer
accelerometer.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

accelerometer→describe()accelerometer.describe() YAccelerometer

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the accelerometer in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the accelerometer (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

accelerometer→get_advertisedValue() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→advertisedValue()
accelerometer.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the accelerometer (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the accelerometer (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

accelerometer→get_currentRawValue() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→currentRawValue()
accelerometer.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in g, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in g, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

accelerometer→get_currentValue() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→currentValue()
accelerometer.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the acceleration, in g, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the acceleration, in g, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

accelerometer→get_errorMessage() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→errorMessage()
accelerometer.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the accelerometer.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the accelerometer object

accelerometer→get_errorType() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→errorType()
accelerometer.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the accelerometer.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the accelerometer object

accelerometer→get_functionDescriptor() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→functionDescriptor()
accelerometer.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

accelerometer→get_highestValue() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→highestValue()
accelerometer.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the acceleration since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the acceleration since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

accelerometer→get_logFrequency() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→logFrequency()
accelerometer.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

accelerometer→get_logicalName() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→logicalName()
accelerometer.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the accelerometer.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the accelerometer.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

accelerometer→get_lowestValue() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→lowestValue()
accelerometer.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the acceleration since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the acceleration since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

accelerometer→get_module() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→module()accelerometer.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

accelerometer→get_recordedData() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→recordedData()
accelerometer.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

accelerometer→get_reportFrequency() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→reportFrequency()
accelerometer.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

accelerometer→get_resolution() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→resolution()
accelerometer.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

function **get_resolution**( ): double

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

accelerometer→get_unit() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→unit()accelerometer.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the acceleration.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the acceleration

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

accelerometer→get_userData() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→userData()
accelerometer.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

accelerometer→get_xValue() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→xValue()accelerometer.get_xValue()

Returns the X component of the acceleration, as a floating point number.

function **get_xValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the X component of the acceleration, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_XVALUE_INVALID`.

accelerometer→get_yValue() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→yValue()accelerometer.get_yValue()

Returns the Y component of the acceleration, as a floating point number.

function **get_yValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the Y component of the acceleration, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_YVALUE_INVALID`.

accelerometer→get_zValue() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→zValue()accelerometer.get_zValue()

Returns the Z component of the acceleration, as a floating point number.

function **get_zValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the Z component of the acceleration, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ZVALUE_INVALID`.

accelerometer→isOnline()accelerometer.isOnline() YAccelerometer

Checks if the accelerometer is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the accelerometer in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the accelerometer.

Returns :
`true` if the accelerometer can be reached, and `false` otherwise

accelerometer→load()accelerometer.load() YAccelerometer

Preloads the accelerometer cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

accelerometer→loadCalibrationPoints() YAccelerometer
accelerometer.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

accelerometer→nextAccelerometer() YAccelerometer
accelerometer.nextAccelerometer()

Continues the enumeration of accelerometers started using `yFirstAccelerometer()`.

function **nextAccelerometer**( ): TYAccelerometer

Returns :

a pointer to a `YAccelerometer` object, corresponding to an accelerometer currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more accelerometers to enumerate.

accelerometer→registerTimedReportCallback() YAccelerometer
accelerometer.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYAccelerometerTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

accelerometer→registerValueCallback() YAccelerometer
accelerometer.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYAccelerometerValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

accelerometer→set_highestValue() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→setHighestValue()
accelerometer.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

accelerometer→set_logFrequency() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→setLogFrequency()
accelerometer.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

accelerometer→set_logicalName() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→setLogicalName()
accelerometer.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the accelerometer.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the accelerometer.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

accelerometer→set_lowestValue() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→setLowestValue()
accelerometer.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

```
function set_lowestValue( newval: double): integer
```

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

accelerometer→set_reportFrequency() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→setReportFrequency()
accelerometer.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

accelerometer→set_resolution() YAccelerometer
accelerometer→setResolution()
accelerometer.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

accelerometer→set_userData()
accelerometer→setUserData()
accelerometer.set_userData()

YAccelerometer

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.3. Altitude function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_altitude.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YAltitude = yoctolib.YAltitude;
php     require_once('yocto_altitude.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_altitude.h"
m       #import "yocto_altitude.h"
pas     uses yocto_altitude;
vb      yocto_altitude.vb
cs      yocto_altitude.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YAltitude;
py      from yocto_altitude import *
```

Global functions
yFindAltitude(**func**) Retrieves an altimeter for a given identifier.
yFirstAltitude() Starts the enumeration of altimeters currently accessible.
YAltitude methods
altitude→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
altitude→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the altimeter in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
altitude→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the altimeter (no more than 6 characters).
altitude→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in meters, as a floating point number.
altitude→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the altitude, in meters, as a floating point number.
altitude→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the altimeter.
altitude→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the altimeter.
altitude→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the altimeter in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
altitude→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
altitude→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the altimeter, without reference to the module.
altitude→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the altimeter in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

altitude→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the altitude since the device was started.

altitude→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

altitude→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the altimeter.

altitude→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the altitude since the device was started.

altitude→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

altitude→get_module_async(callback, context)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

altitude→get_qnh()

Returns the barometric pressure adjusted to sea level used to compute the altitude (QNH).

altitude→get_recordedData(startTime, endTime)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

altitude→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

altitude→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

altitude→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the altitude.

altitude→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

altitude→isOnline()

Checks if the altimeter is currently reachable, without raising any error.

altitude→isOnline_async(callback, context)

Checks if the altimeter is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

altitude→load(msValidity)

Preloads the altimeter cache with a specified validity duration.

altitude→loadCalibrationPoints(rawValues, refValues)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

altitude→load_async(msValidity, callback, context)

Preloads the altimeter cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

altitude→nextAltitude()

Continues the enumeration of altimeters started using `yFirstAltitude()`.

altitude→registerTimedReportCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

altitude→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

altitude→set_currentValue(newval)

Changes the current estimated altitude.

altitude→set_highestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

altitude→set_logFrequency(newval)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

altitude→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the altimeter.

altitude→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

altitude→set_qnh(newval)

Changes the barometric pressure adjusted to sea level used to compute the altitude (QNH).

altitude→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

altitude→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

altitude→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

altitude→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YAltitude.FindAltitude() YAltitude
yFindAltitude()yFindAltitude()

Retrieves an altimeter for a given identifier.

function **yFindAltitude**(**func**: string): TYAltitude

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the altimeter is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YAltitude.isOnline()` to test if the altimeter is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for an altimeter by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the altimeter

Returns :

a `YAltitude` object allowing you to drive the altimeter.

YAltitude.FirstAltitude() YAltitude yFirstAltitude()yFirstAltitude()

Starts the enumeration of altimeters currently accessible.

function **yFirstAltitude**( ): TYAltitude

Use the method `YAltitude.nextAltitude()` to iterate on next altimeters.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YAltitude` object, corresponding to the first altimeter currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

altitude→calibrateFromPoints() YAltitude
altitude.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

altitude→describe()altitude.describe() YAltitude

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the altimeter in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the altimeter (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

altitude→get_advertisedValue() YAltitude
altitude→advertisedValue()
altitude.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the altimeter (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the altimeter (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

altitude→get_currentRawValue() YAltitude
altitude→currentRawValue()
altitude.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in meters, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in meters, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

altitude→get_currentValue() YAltitude
altitude→currentValue()altitude.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the altitude, in meters, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the altitude, in meters, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID.

altitude→get_errorMessage() YAltitude
altitude→errorMessage()altitude.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the altimeter.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the altimeter object

altitude→get_errorType() YAltitude
altitude→errorType()altitude.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the altimeter.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the altimeter object

altitude→get_functionDescriptor() YAltitude
altitude→functionDescriptor()
altitude.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

altitude→get_highestValue() YAltitude
altitude→highestValue()altitude.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the altitude since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the altitude since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID.

altitude→get_logFrequency() YAltitude
altitude→logFrequency()altitude.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

altitude→get_logicalName() YAltitude
altitude→logicalName()altitude.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the altimeter.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the altimeter.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

altitude→get_lowestValue() YAltitude
altitude→lowestValue()altitude.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the altitude since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the altitude since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

altitude→get_module() YAltitude
altitude→module()altitude.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

altitude→get_qnh() YAltitude
altitude→qnh()altitude.get_qnh()

Returns the barometric pressure adjusted to sea level used to compute the altitude (QNH).

function **get_qnh**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the barometric pressure adjusted to sea level used to compute the altitude (QNH)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_QNH_INVALID`.

altitude→get_recordedData() YAltitude
altitude→recordedData()altitude.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

altitude→get_reportFrequency() YAltitude
altitude→reportFrequency()
altitude.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

altitude→get_resolution() YAltitude
altitude→resolution()altitude.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

function **get_resolution**( ): double

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

altitude→get_unit() YAltitude
altitude→unit()altitude.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the altitude.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the altitude

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

altitude→get_userData() YAltitude
altitude→userData()altitude.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

altitude→isOnline()altitude.isOnline() YAltitude

Checks if the altimeter is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the altimeter in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the altimeter.

Returns :

`true` if the altimeter can be reached, and `false` otherwise

altitude→load()altitude.load() YAltitude

Preloads the altimeter cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

altitude→loadCalibrationPoints() YAltitude
altitude.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

altitude→nextAltitude()altitude.nextAltitude() YAltitude

Continues the enumeration of altimeters started using `yFirstAltitude()`.

function **nextAltitude**( ): TYAltitude

Returns :

a pointer to a `YAltitude` object, corresponding to an altimeter currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more altimeters to enumerate.

altitude→registerTimedReportCallback() YAltitude
altitude.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYAltitudeTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

altitude→registerValueCallback() YAltitude
altitude.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYAltitudeValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

altitude→set_currentValue() YAltitude
altitude→setCurrentValue()
altitude.set_currentValue()

Changes the current estimated altitude.

```
function set_currentValue( newval: double): integer
```

This allows to compensate for ambient pressure variations and to work in relative mode.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the current estimated altitude

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

altitude→set_highestValue() YAltitude
altitude→setHighestValue()
altitude.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

altitude→set_logFrequency() YAltitude
altitude→setLogFrequency()
altitude.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

altitude→set_logicalName() YAltitude
altitude→setLogicalName()altitude.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the altimeter.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the altimeter.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

altitude→set_lowestValue() YAltitude
altitude→setLowestValue()altitude.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

altitude→set_qnh() YAltitude
altitude→setQnh()altitude.set_qnh()

Changes the barometric pressure adjusted to sea level used to compute the altitude (QNH).

function **set_qnh**(**newval**: double): integer

This enables you to compensate for atmospheric pressure changes due to weather conditions.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the barometric pressure adjusted to sea level used to compute the altitude (QNH)

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

altitude→set_reportFrequency() YAltitude
altitude→setReportFrequency()
altitude.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

```
function set_reportFrequency( newval: string): integer
```

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

altitude→set_resolution() YAltitude
altitude→setResolution()altitude.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

altitude→set_userData() YAltitude
altitude→setUserData()altitude.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.4. AnButton function interface

Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to measure the state of a simple button as well as to read an analog potentiometer (variable resistance). This can be use for instance with a continuous rotating knob, a throttle grip or a joystick. The module is capable to calibrate itself on min and max values, in order to compute a calibrated value that varies proportionally with the potentiometer position, regardless of its total resistance.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_anbutton.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YAnButton = yoctolib.YAnButton;
php     require_once('yocto_anbutton.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_anbutton.h"
m       #import "yocto_anbutton.h"
pas     uses yocto_anbutton;
vb      yocto_anbutton.vb
cs      yocto_anbutton.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YAnButton;
py      from yocto_anbutton import *
```

Global functions
yFindAnButton(**func**) Retrieves an analog input for a given identifier.
yFirstAnButton() Starts the enumeration of analog inputs currently accessible.
YAnButton methods
anbutton→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the analog input in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
anbutton→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the analog input (no more than 6 characters).
anbutton→get_analogCalibration() Tells if a calibration process is currently ongoing.
anbutton→get_calibratedValue() Returns the current calibrated input value (between 0 and 1000, included).
anbutton→get_calibrationMax() Returns the maximal value measured during the calibration (between 0 and 4095, included).
anbutton→get_calibrationMin() Returns the minimal value measured during the calibration (between 0 and 4095, included).
anbutton→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the analog input.
anbutton→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the analog input.
anbutton→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the analog input in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
anbutton→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.

anbutton→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the analog input, without reference to the module.

anbutton→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the analog input in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

anbutton→get_isPressed()

Returns true if the input (considered as binary) is active (closed contact), and false otherwise.

anbutton→get_lastTimePressed()

Returns the number of elapsed milliseconds between the module power on and the last time the input button was pressed (the input contact transitioned from open to closed).

anbutton→get_lastTimeReleased()

Returns the number of elapsed milliseconds between the module power on and the last time the input button was released (the input contact transitioned from closed to open).

anbutton→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the analog input.

anbutton→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

anbutton→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

anbutton→get_pulseCounter()

Returns the pulse counter value

anbutton→get_pulseTimer()

Returns the timer of the pulses counter (ms)

anbutton→get_rawValue()

Returns the current measured input value as-is (between 0 and 4095, included).

anbutton→get_sensitivity()

Returns the sensibility for the input (between 1 and 1000) for triggering user callbacks.

anbutton→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

anbutton→isOnline()

Checks if the analog input is currently reachable, without raising any error.

anbutton→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the analog input is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

anbutton→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the analog input cache with a specified validity duration.

anbutton→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the analog input cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

anbutton→nextAnButton()

Continues the enumeration of analog inputs started using `yFirstAnButton()`.

anbutton→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

anbutton→resetCounter()

Returns the pulse counter value as well as his timer

anbutton→set_analogCalibration(**newval**)

Starts or stops the calibration process.

anbutton→set_calibrationMax(**newval**)

Changes the maximal calibration value for the input (between 0 and 4095, included), without actually starting the automated calibration.

anbutton→set_calibrationMin(newval)

Changes the minimal calibration value for the input (between 0 and 4095, included), without actually starting the automated calibration.

anbutton→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the analog input.

anbutton→set_sensitivity(newval)

Changes the sensibility for the input (between 1 and 1000) for triggering user callbacks.

anbutton→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

anbutton→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YAnButton.FindAnButton() YAnButton yFindAnButton()yFindAnButton()

Retrieves an analog input for a given identifier.

```
function yFindAnButton( func: string): TYAnButton
```

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the analog input is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YAnButton.isOnline()` to test if the analog input is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for an analog input by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the analog input

Returns :

a `YAnButton` object allowing you to drive the analog input.

YAnButton.FirstAnButton() YAnButton
yFirstAnButton()yFirstAnButton()

Starts the enumeration of analog inputs currently accessible.

function **yFirstAnButton**( ): TYAnButton

Use the method `YAnButton.nextAnButton()` to iterate on next analog inputs.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YAnButton` object, corresponding to the first analog input currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

anbutton→describe()anbutton.describe() YAnButton

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the analog input in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the analog input (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

anbutton→get_advertisedValue() YAnButton
anbutton→advertisedValue()
anbutton.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the analog input (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the analog input (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

anbutton→get_analogCalibration() YAnButton
anbutton→analogCalibration()
anbutton.get_analogCalibration()

Tells if a calibration process is currently ongoing.

function **get_analogCalibration**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_ANALOGCALIBRATION_OFF or Y_ANALOGCALIBRATION_ON

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_ANALOGCALIBRATION_INVALID.

anbutton→get_calibratedValue() YAnButton
anbutton→calibratedValue()
anbutton.get_calibratedValue()

Returns the current calibrated input value (between 0 and 1000, included).

function **get_calibratedValue**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the current calibrated input value (between 0 and 1000, included)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CALIBRATEDVALUE_INVALID`.

anbutton→get_calibrationMax() YAnButton
anbutton→calibrationMax()
anbutton.get_calibrationMax()

Returns the maximal value measured during the calibration (between 0 and 4095, included).

function **get_calibrationMax**( ): LongInt

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the maximal value measured during the calibration (between 0 and 4095, included)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CALIBRATIONMAX_INVALID`.

anbutton→get_calibrationMin() YAnButton
anbutton→calibrationMin()
anbutton.get_calibrationMin()

Returns the minimal value measured during the calibration (between 0 and 4095, included).

function **get_calibrationMin**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the minimal value measured during the calibration (between 0 and 4095, included)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CALIBRATIONMIN_INVALID`.

anbutton→get_errorMessage() YAnButton
anbutton→errorMessage()
anbutton.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the analog input.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the analog input object

anbutton→get_errorType() YAnButton
anbutton→errorType()anbutton.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the analog input.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the analog input object

anbutton→get_functionDescriptor() YAnButton
anbutton→functionDescriptor()
anbutton.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

anbutton→get_isPressed() YAnButton
anbutton→isPressed()anbutton.get_isPressed()

Returns true if the input (considered as binary) is active (closed contact), and false otherwise.

function **get_isPressed**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_ISPRESSED_FALSE or Y_ISPRESSED_TRUE, according to true if the input (considered as binary) is active (closed contact), and false otherwise

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_ISPRESSED_INVALID.

anbutton→get_lastTimePressed() YAnButton
anbutton→lastTimePressed()
anbutton.get_lastTimePressed()

Returns the number of elapsed milliseconds between the module power on and the last time the input button was pressed (the input contact transitioned from open to closed).

function **get_lastTimePressed**( ): int64

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the number of elapsed milliseconds between the module power on and the last time the input button was pressed (the input contact transitioned from open to closed)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LASTTIMEPRESSED_INVALID`.

anbutton→get_lastTimeReleased() YAnButton
anbutton→lastTimeReleased()
anbutton.get_lastTimeReleased()

Returns the number of elapsed milliseconds between the module power on and the last time the input button was released (the input contact transitioned from closed to open).

function **get_lastTimeReleased**( ): int64

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the number of elapsed milliseconds between the module power on and the last time the input button was released (the input contact transitioned from closed to open)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LASTTIMERELEASED_INVALID`.

anbutton→get_logicalName() YAnButton
anbutton→logicalName()anbutton.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the analog input.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the analog input.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

anbutton→get_module() YAnButton
anbutton→module()anbutton.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

anbutton→get_pulseCounter() YAnButton
anbutton→pulseCounter()
anbutton.get_pulseCounter()

Returns the pulse counter value

function **get_pulseCounter**( ): int64

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the pulse counter value

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PULSECOUNTER_INVALID`.

anbutton→get_pulseTimer() YAnButton
anbutton→pulseTimer()anbutton.get_pulseTimer()

Returns the timer of the pulses counter (ms)

function **get_pulseTimer**( ): int64

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the timer of the pulses counter (ms)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PULSETIMER_INVALID`.

anbutton→get_rawValue() YAnButton
anbutton→rawValue()anbutton.get_rawValue()

Returns the current measured input value as-is (between 0 and 4095, included).

function **get_rawValue**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the current measured input value as-is (between 0 and 4095, included)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RAWVALUE_INVALID`.

anbutton→get_sensitivity() YAnButton
anbutton→sensitivity()anbutton.get_sensitivity()

Returns the sensibility for the input (between 1 and 1000) for triggering user callbacks.

function **get_sensitivity**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the sensibility for the input (between 1 and 1000) for triggering user callbacks

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_SENSITIVITY_INVALID.

anbutton→get_userData() YAnButton
anbutton→userData()anbutton.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

anbutton→isOnline()anbutton.isOnline() YAnButton

Checks if the analog input is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the analog input in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the analog input.

Returns :

`true` if the analog input can be reached, and `false` otherwise

anbutton→load()anbutton.load() YAnButton

Preloads the analog input cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

anbutton→nextAnButton()anbutton.nextAnButton() YAnButton

Continues the enumeration of analog inputs started using `yFirstAnButton()`.

function **nextAnButton**( ): TYAnButton

Returns :

a pointer to a `YAnButton` object, corresponding to an analog input currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more analog inputs to enumerate.

anbutton→registerValueCallback() YAnButton
anbutton.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYAnButtonValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

anbutton→resetCounter()anbutton.resetCounter() YAnButton

Returns the pulse counter value as well as his timer

function **resetCounter**( ): LongInt

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

anbutton→set_analogCalibration() YAnButton
anbutton→setAnalogCalibration()
anbutton.set_analogCalibration()

Starts or stops the calibration process.

function **set_analogCalibration**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module at the end of the calibration if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval either `Y_ANALOGCALIBRATION_OFF` or `Y_ANALOGCALIBRATION_ON`

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

anbutton→set_calibrationMax() YAnButton
anbutton→setCalibrationMax()
anbutton.set_calibrationMax()

Changes the maximal calibration value for the input (between 0 and 4095, included), without actually starting the automated calibration.

function **set_calibrationMax**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the maximal calibration value for the input (between 0 and 4095, included), without actually starting the automated calibration

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

anbutton→set_calibrationMin() YAnButton
anbutton→setCalibrationMin()
anbutton.set_calibrationMin()

Changes the minimal calibration value for the input (between 0 and 4095, included), without actually starting the automated calibration.

function **set_calibrationMin**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the minimal calibration value for the input (between 0 and 4095, included), without actually starting the automated calibration

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

anbutton→set_logicalName() YAnButton
anbutton→setLogicalName()
anbutton.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the analog input.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the analog input.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

anbutton→set_sensitivity() YAnButton
anbutton→setSensitivity()anbutton.set_sensitivity()

Changes the sensibility for the input (between 1 and 1000) for triggering user callbacks.

function **set_sensitivity**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

The sensibility is used to filter variations around a fixed value, but does not preclude the transmission of events when the input value evolves constantly in the same direction. Special case: when the value 1000 is used, the callback will only be thrown when the logical state of the input switches from pressed to released and back. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the sensibility for the input (between 1 and 1000) for triggering user callbacks

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

anbutton→set_userData() YAnButton
anbutton→setUserData()anbutton.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.5. CarbonDioxide function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_carbondioxide.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YCarbonDioxide = yoctolib.YCarbonDioxide;
php     require_once('yocto_carbondioxide.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_carbondioxide.h"
m       #import "yocto_carbondioxide.h"
pas     uses yocto_carbondioxide;
vb      yocto_carbondioxide.vb
cs      yocto_carbondioxide.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YCarbonDioxide;
py      from yocto_carbondioxide import *
```

Global functions
yFindCarbonDioxide(**func**) Retrieves a CO2 sensor for a given identifier.
yFirstCarbonDioxide() Starts the enumeration of CO2 sensors currently accessible.
`YCarbonDioxide` methods
carbondioxide→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
carbondioxide→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the CO2 sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
carbondioxide→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the CO2 sensor (no more than 6 characters).
carbondioxide→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in ppm (vol), as a floating point number.
carbondioxide→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the CO2 concentration, in ppm (vol), as a floating point number.
carbondioxide→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the CO2 sensor.
carbondioxide→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the CO2 sensor.
carbondioxide→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the CO2 sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
carbondioxide→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
carbondioxide→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the CO2 sensor, without reference to the module.
carbondioxide→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the CO2 sensor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

carbondioxide→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the CO2 concentration since the device was started.

carbondioxide→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

carbondioxide→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the CO2 sensor.

carbondioxide→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the CO2 concentration since the device was started.

carbondioxide→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

carbondioxide→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

carbondioxide→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

carbondioxide→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

carbondioxide→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

carbondioxide→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the CO2 concentration.

carbondioxide→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

carbondioxide→isOnline()

Checks if the CO2 sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

carbondioxide→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the CO2 sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

carbondioxide→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the CO2 sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

carbondioxide→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

carbondioxide→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the CO2 sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

carbondioxide→nextCarbonDioxide()

Continues the enumeration of CO2 sensors started using `yFirstCarbonDioxide()`.

carbondioxide→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

carbondioxide→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

carbondioxide→set_highestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

carbondioxide→set_logFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

carbondioxide→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the CO2 sensor.

carbondioxide→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

carbondioxide→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

carbondioxide→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

carbondioxide→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

carbondioxide→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YCarbonDioxide.FindCarbonDioxide() YCarbonDioxide yFindCarbonDioxide()yFindCarbonDioxide()

Retrieves a CO2 sensor for a given identifier.

function **yFindCarbonDioxide**(**func**: string): TYCarbonDioxide

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the CO2 sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YCarbonDioxide.isOnline()` to test if the CO2 sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a CO2 sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the CO2 sensor

Returns :

a `YCarbonDioxide` object allowing you to drive the CO2 sensor.

YCarbonDioxide.FirstCarbonDioxide() YCarbonDioxide yFirstCarbonDioxide()yFirstCarbonDioxide()

Starts the enumeration of CO2 sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstCarbonDioxide**( ): TYCarbonDioxide

Use the method `YCarbonDioxide.nextCarbonDioxide()` to iterate on next CO2 sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YCarbonDioxide` object, corresponding to the first CO2 sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

carbondioxide→calibrateFromPoints() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

carbondioxide→describe()carbondioxide.describe() YCarbonDioxide

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the CO2 sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the CO2 sensor (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

carbondioxide→get_advertisedValue() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→advertisedValue()
carbondioxide.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the CO2 sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the CO2 sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

carbondioxide→get_currentRawValue() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→currentRawValue()
carbondioxide.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in ppm (vol), as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in ppm (vol), as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

carbondioxide→get_currentValue() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→currentValue()
carbondioxide.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the CO2 concentration, in ppm (vol), as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the CO2 concentration, in ppm (vol), as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

carbondioxide→get_errorMessage() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→errorMessage()
carbondioxide.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the CO2 sensor.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the CO2 sensor object

carbondioxide→get_errorType() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→errorType()
carbondioxide.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the CO2 sensor.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the CO2 sensor object

carbondioxide→get_functionDescriptor() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→functionDescriptor()
carbondioxide.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

carbondioxide→get_highestValue() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→highestValue()
carbondioxide.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the CO2 concentration since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the CO2 concentration since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

carbondioxide→get_logFrequency() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→logFrequency()
carbondioxide.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

carbondioxide→get_logicalName() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→logicalName()
carbondioxide.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the CO2 sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the CO2 sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

carbondioxide→get_lowestValue() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→lowestValue()
carbondioxide.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the CO2 concentration since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the CO2 concentration since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

carbondioxide→get_module() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→module()
carbondioxide.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as online.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

carbondioxide→get_recordedData() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→recordedData()
carbondioxide.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

carbondioxide→get_reportFrequency() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→reportFrequency()
carbondioxide.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

carbondioxide→get_resolution() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→resolution()
carbondioxide.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

function **get_resolution**( ): double

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

carbondioxide→get_unit() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→unit()carbondioxide.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the CO2 concentration.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the CO2 concentration

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

carbondioxide→get_userData() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→userData()
carbondioxide.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

carbondioxide→isOnline()carbondioxide.isOnline() YCarbonDioxide

Checks if the CO2 sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the CO2 sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the CO2 sensor.

Returns :

`true` if the CO2 sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

carbondioxide→load()carbondioxide.load() YCarbonDioxide

Preloads the CO2 sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

carbondioxide→loadCalibrationPoints() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

carbondioxide→nextCarbonDioxide() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide.nextCarbonDioxide()

Continues the enumeration of CO2 sensors started using `yFirstCarbonDioxide()`.

function **nextCarbonDioxide**( ): TYCarbonDioxide

Returns :

a pointer to a `YCarbonDioxide` object, corresponding to a CO2 sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more CO2 sensors to enumerate.

carbondioxide→registerTimedReportCallback() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYCarbonDioxideTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

carbondioxide→registerValueCallback() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYCarbonDioxideValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

carbondioxide→set_highestValue() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→setHighestValue()
carbondioxide.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

carbondioxide→set_logFrequency() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→setLogFrequency()
carbondioxide.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

carbondioxide→set_logicalName() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→setLogicalName()
carbondioxide.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the CO2 sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the CO2 sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

carbondioxide→set_lowestValue() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→setLowestValue()
carbondioxide.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

carbondioxide→set_reportFrequency() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→setReportFrequency()
carbondioxide.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

carbondioxide→set_resolution() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→setResolution()
carbondioxide.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

carbondioxide→set_userData() YCarbonDioxide
carbondioxide→setUserData()
carbondioxide.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.6. ColorLed function interface

Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to drive a color led using RGB coordinates as well as HSL coordinates. The module performs all conversions form RGB to HSL automatically. It is then self-evident to turn on a led with a given hue and to progressively vary its saturation or lightness. If needed, you can find more information on the difference between RGB and HSL in the section following this one.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_colorled.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YColorLed = yoctolib.YColorLed;
php     require_once('yocto_colorled.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_colorled.h"
m       #import "yocto_colorled.h"
pas     uses yocto_colorled;
vb      yocto_colorled.vb
cs      yocto_colorled.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YColorLed;
py      from yocto_colorled import *
```

Global functions
yFindColorLed(**func**) Retrieves an RGB led for a given identifier.
yFirstColorLed() Starts the enumeration of RGB leds currently accessible.
`YColorLed` methods
colorled→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the RGB led in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
colorled→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the RGB led (no more than 6 characters).
colorled→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the RGB led.
colorled→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the RGB led.
colorled→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the RGB led in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
colorled→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
colorled→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the RGB led, without reference to the module.
colorled→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the RGB led in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
colorled→get_hslColor() Returns the current HSL color of the led.
colorled→get_logicalName() Returns the logical name of the RGB led.

colorled→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

colorled→get_module_async(callback, context)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

colorled→get_rgbColor()

Returns the current RGB color of the led.

colorled→get_rgbColorAtPowerOn()

Returns the configured color to be displayed when the module is turned on.

colorled→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

colorled→hslMove(hsl_target, ms_duration)

Performs a smooth transition in the HSL color space between the current color and a target color.

colorled→isOnline()

Checks if the RGB led is currently reachable, without raising any error.

colorled→isOnline_async(callback, context)

Checks if the RGB led is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

colorled→load(msValidity)

Preloads the RGB led cache with a specified validity duration.

colorled→load_async(msValidity, callback, context)

Preloads the RGB led cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

colorled→nextColorLed()

Continues the enumeration of RGB leds started using `yFirstColorLed()`.

colorled→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

colorled→rgbMove(rgb_target, ms_duration)

Performs a smooth transition in the RGB color space between the current color and a target color.

colorled→set_hslColor(newval)

Changes the current color of the led, using a color HSL.

colorled→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the RGB led.

colorled→set_rgbColor(newval)

Changes the current color of the led, using a RGB color.

colorled→set_rgbColorAtPowerOn(newval)

Changes the color that the led will display by default when the module is turned on.

colorled→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

colorled→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YColorLed.FindColorLed() YColorLed yFindColorLed()yFindColorLed()

Retrieves an RGB led for a given identifier.

function **yFindColorLed**(**func**: string): TYColorLed

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the RGB led is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YColorLed.isOnline()` to test if the RGB led is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for an RGB led by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the RGB led

Returns :

a `YColorLed` object allowing you to drive the RGB led.

YColorLed.FirstColorLed() YColorLed
yFirstColorLed()yFirstColorLed()

Starts the enumeration of RGB leds currently accessible.

function **yFirstColorLed**( ): TYColorLed

Use the method `YColorLed.nextColorLed()` to iterate on next RGB leds.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YColorLed` object, corresponding to the first RGB led currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

colorled→describe()colorled.describe() YColorLed

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the RGB led in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the RGB led (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

colorled→get_advertisedValue() YColorLed
colorled→advertisedValue()
colorled.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the RGB led (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the RGB led (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID.

colorled→get_errorMessage() YColorLed
colorled→errorMessage()
colorled.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the RGB led.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the RGB led object

colorled→get_errorType() YColorLed
colorled→errorType()colorled.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the RGB led.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the RGB led object

colorled→get_functionDescriptor() YColorLed
colorled→functionDescriptor()
colorled.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

colorled→get_hslColor() YColorLed
colorled→hslColor()colorled.get_hslColor()

Returns the current HSL color of the led.

function **get_hslColor**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the current HSL color of the led

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HSLCOLOR_INVALID`.

colorled→get_logicalName() YColorLed
colorled→logicalName()colorled.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the RGB led.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the RGB led.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

colorled→get_module() YColorLed
colorled→module()colorled.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

colorled→get_rgbColor() YColorLed
colorled→rgbColor()colorled.get_rgbColor()

Returns the current RGB color of the led.

function **get_rgbColor**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the current RGB color of the led

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RGBCOLOR_INVALID`.

colorled→get_rgbColorAtPowerOn() YColorLed
colorled→rgbColorAtPowerOn()
colorled.get_rgbColorAtPowerOn()

Returns the configured color to be displayed when the module is turned on.

function **get_rgbColorAtPowerOn**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the configured color to be displayed when the module is turned on

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RGBCOLORATPOWERON_INVALID`.

colorled→get_userData() YColorLed
colorled→userData()colorled.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

colorled→hslMove()colorled.hslMove() YColorLed

Performs a smooth transition in the HSL color space between the current color and a target color.

function **hslMove**(**hsl_target**: LongInt, **ms_duration**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

hsl_target	desired HSL color at the end of the transition
ms_duration	duration of the transition, in millisecond

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

colorled→isOnline()colorled.isOnline() YColorLed

Checks if the RGB led is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the RGB led in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the RGB led.

Returns :

`true` if the RGB led can be reached, and `false` otherwise

colorled→load()colorled.load() YColorLed

Preloads the RGB led cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

colorled→nextColorLed()colorled.nextColorLed() YColorLed

Continues the enumeration of RGB leds started using `yFirstColorLed()`.

function **nextColorLed**( ): TYColorLed

Returns :

a pointer to a `YColorLed` object, corresponding to an RGB led currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more RGB leds to enumerate.

colorled→registerValueCallback() YColorLed
colorled.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYColorLedValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

colorled→rgbMove()colorled.rgbMove() YColorLed

Performs a smooth transition in the RGB color space between the current color and a target color.

function **rgbMove**(**rgb_target**: LongInt, **ms_duration**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

rgb_target desired RGB color at the end of the transition

ms_duration duration of the transition, in millisecond

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

colorled→set_hslColor() YColorLed
colorled→setHslColor()colorled.set_hslColor()

Changes the current color of the led, using a color HSL.

function **set_hslColor**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Encoding is done as follows: 0xHHSSLL.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the current color of the led, using a color HSL

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

colorled→set_logicalName() YColorLed
colorled→setLogicalName()
colorled.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the RGB led.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the RGB led.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

colorled→set_rgbColor() YColorLed
colorled→setRgbColor()colorled.set_rgbColor()

Changes the current color of the led, using a RGB color.

function **set_rgbColor**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Encoding is done as follows: 0xRRGGBB.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the current color of the led, using a RGB color

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

colorled→set_rgbColorAtPowerOn() YColorLed
colorled→setRgbColorAtPowerOn()
colorled.set_rgbColorAtPowerOn()

Changes the color that the led will display by default when the module is turned on.

function **set_rgbColorAtPowerOn**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

This color will be displayed as soon as the module is powered on. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the change should be kept.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the color that the led will display by default when the module is turned on

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

colorled→set_userData() YColorLed
colorled→setUserData()colorled.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.7. Compass function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_compass.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YCompass = yoctolib.YCompass;
php     require_once('yocto_compass.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_compass.h"
m       #import "yocto_compass.h"
pas     uses yocto_compass;
vb      yocto_compass.vb
cs      yocto_compass.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YCompass;
py      from yocto_compass import *
```

Global functions
yFindCompass(**func**) Retrieves a compass for a given identifier.
yFirstCompass() Starts the enumeration of compasses currently accessible.
YCompass methods
compass→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
compass→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the compass in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
compass→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the compass (no more than 6 characters).
compass→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in degrees, as a floating point number.
compass→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the relative bearing, in degrees, as a floating point number.
compass→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the compass.
compass→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the compass.
compass→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the compass in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
compass→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
compass→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the compass, without reference to the module.
compass→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the compass in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

compass→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the relative bearing since the device was started.

compass→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

compass→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the compass.

compass→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the relative bearing since the device was started.

compass→get_magneticHeading()

Returns the magnetic heading, regardless of the configured bearing.

compass→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

compass→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

compass→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

compass→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

compass→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

compass→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the relative bearing.

compass→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

compass→isOnline()

Checks if the compass is currently reachable, without raising any error.

compass→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the compass is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

compass→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the compass cache with a specified validity duration.

compass→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

compass→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the compass cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

compass→nextCompass()

Continues the enumeration of compasses started using `yFirstCompass()`.

compass→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

compass→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

compass→set_highestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

compass→set_logFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

compass→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the compass.

compass→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

compass→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

compass→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

compass→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

compass→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YCompass.FindCompass() YCompass
yFindCompass()yFindCompass()

Retrieves a compass for a given identifier.

function **yFindCompass**(**func**: string): TYCompass

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the compass is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YCompass.isOnline()` to test if the compass is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a compass by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the compass

Returns :

a `YCompass` object allowing you to drive the compass.

YCompass.FirstCompass() YCompass yFirstCompass()yFirstCompass()

Starts the enumeration of compasses currently accessible.

```
function yFirstCompass( ): TYCompass
```

Use the method `YCompass.nextCompass()` to iterate on next compasses.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YCompass` object, corresponding to the first compass currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

compass→calibrateFromPoints() YCompass
compass.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

compass→describe()compass.describe() YCompass

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the compass in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the compass (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

compass→get_advertisedValue() YCompass
compass→advertisedValue()
compass.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the compass (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the compass (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

compass→get_currentRawValue() YCompass
compass→currentRawValue()
compass.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in degrees, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in degrees, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

compass→get_currentValue() YCompass
compass→currentValue()
compass.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the relative bearing, in degrees, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the relative bearing, in degrees, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

compass→get_errorMessage() YCompass
compass→errorMessage()
compass.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the compass.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the compass object

compass→get_errorType() YCompass
compass→errorType()compass.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the compass.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the compass object

compass→get_functionDescriptor() YCompass
compass→functionDescriptor()
compass.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of `YFunction` reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is `Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID`.

compass→get_highestValue() YCompass
compass→highestValue()
compass.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the relative bearing since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the relative bearing since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

compass→get_logFrequency() YCompass
compass→logFrequency()
compass.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

compass→get_logicalName() YCompass
compass→logicalName()compass.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the compass.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the compass.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

compass→get_lowestValue() YCompass
compass→lowestValue()compass.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the relative bearing since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the relative bearing since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

compass→get_magneticHeading() YCompass
compass→magneticHeading()
compass.get_magneticHeading()

Returns the magnetic heading, regardless of the configured bearing.

function **get_magneticHeading**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the magnetic heading, regardless of the configured bearing

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MAGNETICHEADING_INVALID`.

compass→get_module() YCompass
compass→module()compass.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

compass→get_recordedData() YCompass
compass→recordedData()
compass.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

compass→get_reportFrequency() YCompass
compass→reportFrequency()
compass.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

compass→get_resolution() YCompass
compass→resolution()compass.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

function **get_resolution**( ): double

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

compass→get_unit() YCompass
compass→unit()compass.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the relative bearing.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the relative bearing

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

compass→get_userData() YCompass
compass→userData()compass.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

compass→isOnline()compass.isOnline() YCompass

Checks if the compass is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the compass in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the compass.

Returns :

`true` if the compass can be reached, and `false` otherwise

compass→load()compass.load() YCompass

Preloads the compass cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

compass→loadCalibrationPoints() YCompass
compass.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

compass→nextCompass()compass.nextCompass() YCompass

Continues the enumeration of compasses started using `yFirstCompass()`.

function **nextCompass**( ): TYCompass

Returns :

a pointer to a `YCompass` object, corresponding to a compass currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more compasses to enumerate.

compass→registerTimedReportCallback() YCompass
compass.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYCompassTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

compass→registerValueCallback() YCompass
compass.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYCompassValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

compass→set_highestValue() YCompass
compass→setHighestValue()
compass.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

compass→set_logFrequency() YCompass
compass→setLogFrequency()
compass.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

```
function set_logFrequency( newval: string): integer
```

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

compass→set_logicalName() YCompass
compass→setLogicalName()
compass.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the compass.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the compass.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

compass→set_lowestValue() YCompass
compass→setLowestValue()
compass.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

compass→set_reportFrequency() YCompass
compass→setReportFrequency()
compass.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

compass→set_resolution() YCompass
compass→setResolution()compass.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

compass→set_userData() YCompass
compass→setUserData()compass.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.8. Current function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_current.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YCurrent = yoctolib.YCurrent;
php     require_once('yocto_current.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_current.h"
m       #import "yocto_current.h"
pas     uses yocto_current;
vb      yocto_current.vb
cs      yocto_current.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YCurrent;
py      from yocto_current import *
```

Global functions
yFindCurrent(**func**) Retrieves a current sensor for a given identifier.
yFirstCurrent() Starts the enumeration of current sensors currently accessible.
`YCurrent` methods
current→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
current→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the current sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
current→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the current sensor (no more than 6 characters).
current→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in mA, as a floating point number.
current→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the current, in mA, as a floating point number.
current→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the current sensor.
current→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the current sensor.
current→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the current sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
current→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
current→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the current sensor, without reference to the module.
current→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the current sensor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

current→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the current since the device was started.

current→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

current→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the current sensor.

current→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the current since the device was started.

current→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

current→get_module_async(callback, context)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

current→get_recordedData(startTime, endTime)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

current→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

current→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

current→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the current.

current→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

current→isOnline()

Checks if the current sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

current→isOnline_async(callback, context)

Checks if the current sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

current→load(msValidity)

Preloads the current sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

current→loadCalibrationPoints(rawValues, refValues)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

current→load_async(msValidity, callback, context)

Preloads the current sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

current→nextCurrent()

Continues the enumeration of current sensors started using `yFirstCurrent()`.

current→registerTimedReportCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

current→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

current→set_highestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

current→set_logFrequency(newval)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

current→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the current sensor.

current→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

current→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

current→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

current→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

current→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YCurrent.FindCurrent() YCurrent yFindCurrent()yFindCurrent()

Retrieves a current sensor for a given identifier.

```
function yFindCurrent( func: string): TYCurrent
```

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the current sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YCurrent.isOnline()` to test if the current sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a current sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the current sensor

Returns :

a `YCurrent` object allowing you to drive the current sensor.

YCurrent.FirstCurrent() YCurrent
yFirstCurrent()yFirstCurrent()

Starts the enumeration of current sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstCurrent**( ): TYCurrent

Use the method `YCurrent.nextCurrent()` to iterate on next current sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YCurrent` object, corresponding to the first current sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

current→calibrateFromPoints() YCurrent
current.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

current→describe()current.describe() YCurrent

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the current sensor in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the current sensor (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

current→get_advertisedValue() YCurrent
current→advertisedValue()
current.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the current sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the current sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

current→get_currentRawValue() YCurrent
current→currentRawValue()
current.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in mA, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in mA, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

current→get_currentValue() YCurrent
current→currentValue()current.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the current, in mA, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the current, in mA, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID.

current→get_errorMessage() YCurrent
current→errorMessage()current.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the current sensor.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the current sensor object

current→get_errorType() YCurrent
current→errorType()current.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the current sensor.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the current sensor object

current→get_functionDescriptor() YCurrent
current→functionDescriptor()
current.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of `YFunction` reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is `Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID`.

current→get_highestValue() YCurrent
current→highestValue()current.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the current since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the current since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

current→get_logFrequency() YCurrent
current→logFrequency()current.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

```
function get_logFrequency( ): string
```

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

current→get_logicalName() YCurrent
current→logicalName()current.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the current sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the current sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

current→get_lowestValue() YCurrent
current→lowestValue()current.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the current since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the current since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

current→get_module() YCurrent
current→module()current.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

current→get_recordedData() YCurrent
current→recordedData()current.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

current→get_reportFrequency() YCurrent
current→reportFrequency()
current.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

current→get_resolution() YCurrent
current→resolution()current.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

```
function get_resolution( ): double
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

current→get_unit() YCurrent
current→unit()current.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the current.

```
function get_unit( ): string
```

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the current

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

current→get_userData() YCurrent
current→userData()current.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

current→isOnline()current.isOnline() YCurrent

Checks if the current sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the current sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the current sensor.

Returns :

`true` if the current sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

current→load()current.load() YCurrent

Preloads the current sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

current→loadCalibrationPoints() YCurrent
current.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

current→nextCurrent()current.nextCurrent() YCurrent

Continues the enumeration of current sensors started using `yFirstCurrent()`.

function **nextCurrent**( ): TYCurrent

Returns :

a pointer to a `YCurrent` object, corresponding to a current sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more current sensors to enumerate.

current→registerTimedReportCallback() YCurrent
current.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYCurrentTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

current→registerValueCallback() YCurrent
current.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYCurrentValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

current→set_highestValue() YCurrent
current→setHighestValue()
current.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

```
function set_highestValue( newval: double): integer
```

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

current→set_logFrequency() YCurrent
current→setLogFrequency()
current.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

```
function set_logFrequency( newval: string): integer
```

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

current→set_logicalName() YCurrent
current→setLogicalName()current.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the current sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the current sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

current→set_lowestValue() YCurrent
current→setLowestValue()current.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

current→set_reportFrequency() YCurrent
current→setReportFrequency()
current.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

```
function set_reportFrequency( newval: string): integer
```

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

current→set_resolution() YCurrent
current→setResolution()current.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

```
function set_resolution( newval: double): integer
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

current→set_userData() YCurrent
current→setUserData()current.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.9. DataLogger function interface

Yoctopuce sensors include a non-volatile memory capable of storing ongoing measured data automatically, without requiring a permanent connection to a computer. The DataLogger function controls the global parameters of the internal data logger.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_datalogger.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YDataLogger = yoctolib.YDataLogger;
php     require_once('yocto_datalogger.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_datalogger.h"
m       #import "yocto_datalogger.h"
pas     uses yocto_datalogger;
vb      yocto_datalogger.vb
cs      yocto_datalogger.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YDataLogger;
py      from yocto_datalogger import *
```

Global functions
yFindDataLogger(**func**) Retrieves a data logger for a given identifier.
yFirstDataLogger() Starts the enumeration of data loggers currently accessible.
`YDataLogger` methods
datalogger→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the data logger in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
datalogger→forgetAllDataStreams() Clears the data logger memory and discards all recorded data streams.
datalogger→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the data logger (no more than 6 characters).
datalogger→get_autoStart() Returns the default activation state of the data logger on power up.
datalogger→get_beaconDriven() Return true if the data logger is synchronised with the localization beacon.
datalogger→get_currentRunIndex() Returns the current run number, corresponding to the number of times the module was powered on with the dataLogger enabled at some point.
datalogger→get_dataSets() Returns a list of YDataSet objects that can be used to retrieve all measures stored by the data logger.
datalogger→get_dataStreams(**v**) Builds a list of all data streams hold by the data logger (legacy method).
datalogger→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the data logger.
datalogger→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the data logger.
datalogger→get_friendlyName()

Returns a global identifier of the data logger in the format MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME.

datalogger→get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

datalogger→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the data logger, without reference to the module.

datalogger→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the data logger in the form SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

datalogger→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the data logger.

datalogger→get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

datalogger→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

datalogger→get_recording()

Returns the current activation state of the data logger.

datalogger→get_timeUTC()

Returns the Unix timestamp for current UTC time, if known.

datalogger→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method set_userData.

datalogger→isOnline()

Checks if the data logger is currently reachable, without raising any error.

datalogger→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the data logger is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

datalogger→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the data logger cache with a specified validity duration.

datalogger→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the data logger cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

datalogger→nextDataLogger()

Continues the enumeration of data loggers started using yFirstDataLogger().

datalogger→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

datalogger→set_autoStart(**newval**)

Changes the default activation state of the data logger on power up.

datalogger→set_beaconDriven(**newval**)

Changes the type of synchronisation of the data logger.

datalogger→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the data logger.

datalogger→set_recording(**newval**)

Changes the activation state of the data logger to start/stop recording data.

datalogger→set_timeUTC(**newval**)

Changes the current UTC time reference used for recorded data.

datalogger→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

datalogger→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YDataLogger.FindDataLogger() YDataLogger yFindDataLogger()yFindDataLogger()

Retrieves a data logger for a given identifier.

function **yFindDataLogger**(**func**: string): TYDataLogger

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the data logger is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YDataLogger.isOnline()` to test if the data logger is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a data logger by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the data logger

Returns :

a `YDataLogger` object allowing you to drive the data logger.

YDataLogger.FirstDataLogger() YDataLogger
yFirstDataLogger()yFirstDataLogger()

Starts the enumeration of data loggers currently accessible.

function **yFirstDataLogger**( ): TYDataLogger

Use the method `YDataLogger.nextDataLogger()` to iterate on next data loggers.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YDataLogger` object, corresponding to the first data logger currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

datalogger→describe()datalogger.describe() YDataLogger

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the data logger in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the data logger (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

datalogger→forgetAllDataStreams() YDataLogger
datalogger.forgetAllDataStreams()

Clears the data logger memory and discards all recorded data streams.

function **forgetAllDataStreams**( ): LongInt

This method also resets the current run index to zero.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

datalogger→get_advertisedValue() YDataLogger
datalogger→advertisedValue()
datalogger.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the data logger (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the data logger (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

datalogger→get_autoStart() YDataLogger
datalogger→autoStart()datalogger.get_autoStart()

Returns the default activation state of the data logger on power up.

function **get_autoStart**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_AUTOSTART_OFF or Y_AUTOSTART_ON, according to the default activation state of the data logger on power up

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_AUTOSTART_INVALID.

datalogger→get_beaconDriven() YDataLogger
datalogger→beaconDriven()
datalogger.get_beaconDriven()

Return true if the data logger is synchronised with the localization beacon.

function **get_beaconDriven**( ): Integer

Returns :
either Y_BEACONDRIVEN_OFF or Y_BEACONDRIVEN_ON

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_BEACONDRIVEN_INVALID.

datalogger→get_currentRunIndex() YDataLogger
datalogger→currentRunIndex()
datalogger.get_currentRunIndex()

Returns the current run number, corresponding to the number of times the module was powered on with the dataLogger enabled at some point.

function **get_currentRunIndex**( ): LongInt

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the current run number, corresponding to the number of times the module was powered on with the dataLogger enabled at some point

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRUNINDEX_INVALID`.

datalogger→get_dataSets() YDataLogger
datalogger→dataSets()datalogger.get_dataSets()

Returns a list of YDataSet objects that can be used to retrieve all measures stored by the data logger.

function **get_dataSets**( ): TYDataSetArray

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as YDataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Returns :
a list of YDataSet object.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty list.

datalogger→get_dataStreams() YDataLogger
datalogger→dataStreams()
datalogger.get_dataStreams()

Builds a list of all data streams hold by the data logger (legacy method).

function **get_dataStreams**(**v**: Tlist): integer

The caller must pass by reference an empty array to hold YDataStream objects, and the function fills it with objects describing available data sequences.

This is the old way to retrieve data from the DataLogger. For new applications, you should rather use `get_dataSets()` method, or call directly `get_recordedData()` on the sensor object.

Parameters :

v an array of YDataStream objects to be filled in

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

datalogger→get_errorMessage() YDataLogger
datalogger→errorMessage()
datalogger.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the data logger.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the data logger object

datalogger→get_errorType() YDataLogger
datalogger→errorType()datalogger.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the data logger.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the data logger object

datalogger→get_functionDescriptor() YDataLogger
datalogger→functionDescriptor()
datalogger.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

datalogger→get_logicalName() YDataLogger
datalogger→logicalName()
datalogger.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the data logger.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the data logger.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

datalogger→get_module() YDataLogger
datalogger→module()datalogger.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

datalogger→get_recording() YDataLogger
datalogger→recording()datalogger.get_recording()

Returns the current activation state of the data logger.

function **get_recording**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_RECORDING_OFF or Y_RECORDING_ON, according to the current activation state of the data logger

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_RECORDING_INVALID.

datalogger→get_timeUTC() YDataLogger
datalogger→timeUTC()datalogger.get_timeUTC()

Returns the Unix timestamp for current UTC time, if known.

function **get_timeUTC**( ): int64

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the Unix timestamp for current UTC time, if known

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_TIMEUTC_INVALID`.

datalogger→get_userData() YDataLogger
datalogger→userData()datalogger.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

datalogger→isOnline()datalogger.isOnline() YDataLogger

Checks if the data logger is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the data logger in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the data logger.

Returns :

`true` if the data logger can be reached, and `false` otherwise

datalogger→load()datalogger.load() YDataLogger

Preloads the data logger cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

datalogger→nextDataLogger() YDataLogger
datalogger.nextDataLogger()

Continues the enumeration of data loggers started using `yFirstDataLogger()`.

function **nextDataLogger**( ): TYDataLogger

Returns :

a pointer to a `YDataLogger` object, corresponding to a data logger currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more data loggers to enumerate.

datalogger→registerValueCallback() YDataLogger
datalogger.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYDataLoggerValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

datalogger→set_autoStart() YDataLogger
datalogger→setAutoStart()datalogger.set_autoStart()

Changes the default activation state of the data logger on power up.

function **set_autoStart**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval either `Y_AUTOSTART_OFF` or `Y_AUTOSTART_ON`, according to the default activation state of the data logger on power up

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

datalogger→set_beaconDriven() YDataLogger
datalogger→setBeaconDriven()
datalogger.set_beaconDriven()

Changes the type of synchronisation of the data logger.

function **set_beaconDriven**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval either `Y_BEACONDRIVEN_OFF` or `Y_BEACONDRIVEN_ON`, according to the type of synchronisation of the data logger

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

datalogger→set_logicalName() YDataLogger
datalogger→setLogicalName()
datalogger.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the data logger.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the data logger.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

datalogger→set_recording() YDataLogger
datalogger→setRecording()
datalogger.set_recording()

Changes the activation state of the data logger to start/stop recording data.

function **set_recording**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval either Y_RECORDING_OFF or Y_RECORDING_ON, according to the activation state of the data logger to start/stop recording data

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

datalogger→set_timeUTC() YDataLogger
datalogger→setTimeUTC()datalogger.set_timeUTC()

Changes the current UTC time reference used for recorded data.

function **set_timeUTC**(**newval**: int64): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the current UTC time reference used for recorded data

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

datalogger→set_userData() YDataLogger
datalogger→setUserData()datalogger.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.10. Formatted data sequence

A run is a continuous interval of time during which a module was powered on. A data run provides easy access to all data collected during a given run, providing on-the-fly resampling at the desired reporting rate.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_datalogger.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YDataLogger = yoctolib.YDataLogger;
php     require_once('yocto_datalogger.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_datalogger.h"
m       #import "yocto_datalogger.h"
pas     uses yocto_datalogger;
vb      yocto_datalogger.vb
cs      yocto_datalogger.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YDataLogger;
py      from yocto_datalogger import *
```

YDataRun methods
datarun→get_averageValue(**measureName**, **pos**) Returns the average value of the measure observed at the specified time period.
datarun→get_duration() Returns the duration (in seconds) of the data run.
datarun→get_maxValue(**measureName**, **pos**) Returns the maximal value of the measure observed at the specified time period.
datarun→get_measureNames() Returns the names of the measures recorded by the data logger.
datarun→get_minValue(**measureName**, **pos**) Returns the minimal value of the measure observed at the specified time period.
datarun→get_startTimeUTC() Returns the start time of the data run, relative to the Jan 1, 1970.
datarun→get_valueCount() Returns the number of values accessible in this run, given the selected data samples interval.
datarun→get_valueInterval() Returns the number of seconds covered by each value in this run.
datarun→set_valueInterval(**valueInterval**) Changes the number of seconds covered by each value in this run.

datarun→get_startTimeUTC() YDataRun
datarun→startTimeUTC()

Returns the start time of the data run, relative to the Jan 1, 1970.

If the UTC time was not set in the datalogger at any time during the recording of this data run, and if this is not the current run, this method returns 0.

Returns :

an unsigned number corresponding to the number of seconds between the Jan 1, 1970 and the beginning of this data run (i.e. Unix time representation of the absolute time).

3.11. Recorded data sequence

YDataSet objects make it possible to retrieve a set of recorded measures for a given sensor and a specified time interval. They can be used to load data points with a progress report. When the YDataSet object is instantiated by the `get_recordedData()` function, no data is yet loaded from the module. It is only when the `loadMore()` method is called over and over than data will be effectively loaded from the dataLogger.

A preview of available measures is available using the function `get_preview()` as soon as `loadMore()` has been called once. Measures themselves are available using function `get_measures()` when loaded by subsequent calls to `loadMore()`.

This class can only be used on devices that use a recent firmware, as YDataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_api.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YAPI = yoctolib.YAPI;
        var YModule = yoctolib.YModule;
php     require_once('yocto_api.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_api.h"
m       #import "yocto_api.h"
pas     uses yocto_api;
vb      yocto_api.vb
cs      yocto_api.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YModule;
py      from yocto_api import *
```

YDataSet methods
dataset→get_endTimeUTC() Returns the end time of the dataset, relative to the Jan 1, 1970.
dataset→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the function that performed the measure, without reference to the module.
dataset→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the function who performed the measures, in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
dataset→get_measures() Returns all measured values currently available for this DataSet, as a list of YMeasure objects.
dataset→get_preview() Returns a condensed version of the measures that can retrieved in this YDataSet, as a list of YMeasure objects.
dataset→get_progress() Returns the progress of the downloads of the measures from the data logger, on a scale from 0 to 100.
dataset→get_startTimeUTC() Returns the start time of the dataset, relative to the Jan 1, 1970.
dataset→get_summary() Returns an YMeasure object which summarizes the whole DataSet.
dataset→get_unit() Returns the measuring unit for the measured value.

dataset→loadMore()

Loads the the next block of measures from the dataLogger, and updates the progress indicator.

dataset→loadMore_async(**callback**, **context**)

Loads the the next block of measures from the dataLogger asynchronously.

dataset→get_endTimeUTC() YDataSet
dataset→endTimeUTC()dataset.get_endTimeUTC()

Returns the end time of the dataset, relative to the Jan 1, 1970.

function **get_endTimeUTC**( ): int64

When the YDataSet is created, the end time is the value passed in parameter to the `get_dataSet()` function. After the very first call to `loadMore()`, the end time is updated to reflect the timestamp of the last measure actually found in the dataLogger within the specified range.

Returns :

an unsigned number corresponding to the number of seconds between the Jan 1, 1970 and the end of this data set (i.e. Unix time representation of the absolute time).

dataset→get_functionId() YDataSet
dataset→functionId()dataset.get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the function that performed the measure, without reference to the module.

function **get_functionId**( ): string

For example `temperature1`.

Returns :

a string that identifies the function (ex: `temperature1`)

dataset→get_hardwareId() YDataSet
dataset→hardwareId()dataset.get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the function who performed the measures, in the form SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **get_hardwareId**( ): string

The unique hardware identifier is composed of the device serial number and of the hardware identifier of the function (for example THRMCPL1-123456.temperature1)

Returns :

a string that uniquely identifies the function (ex: THRMCPL1-123456.temperature1)

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_HARDWAREID_INVALID.

dataset→get_measures() YDataSet
dataset→measures()dataset.get_measures()

Returns all measured values currently available for this DataSet, as a list of YMeasure objects.

function **get_measures**( ): TYMeasureArray

Each item includes: - the start of the measure time interval - the end of the measure time interval - the minimal value observed during the time interval - the average value observed during the time interval - the maximal value observed during the time interval

Before calling this method, you should call `loadMore()` to load data from the device. You may have to call loadMore() several time until all rows are loaded, but you can start looking at available data rows before the load is complete.

The oldest measures are always loaded first, and the most recent measures will be loaded last. As a result, timestamps are normally sorted in ascending order within the measure table, unless there was an unexpected adjustment of the datalogger UTC clock.

Returns :
a table of records, where each record depicts the measured value for a given time interval

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty array.

dataset→get_preview() YDataSet
dataset→preview()dataset.get_preview()

Returns a condensed version of the measures that can retrieved in this YDataSet, as a list of YMeasure objects.

function **get_preview**( ): TYMeasureArray

Each item includes: - the start of a time interval - the end of a time interval - the minimal value observed during the time interval - the average value observed during the time interval - the maximal value observed during the time interval

This preview is available as soon as `loadMore()` has been called for the first time.

Returns :
a table of records, where each record depicts the measured values during a time interval

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty array.

dataset→get_progress() YDataSet
dataset→progress()dataset.get_progress()

Returns the progress of the downloads of the measures from the data logger, on a scale from 0 to 100.

```
function get_progress( ): LongInt
```

When the object is instantiated by `get_dataSet`, the progress is zero. Each time `loadMore()` is invoked, the progress is updated, to reach the value 100 only once all measures have been loaded.

Returns :
an integer in the range 0 to 100 (percentage of completion).

dataset→get_startTimeUTC() YDataSet
dataset→startTimeUTC()dataset.get_startTimeUTC()

Returns the start time of the dataset, relative to the Jan 1, 1970.

function **get_startTimeUTC**( ): int64

When the YDataSet is created, the start time is the value passed in parameter to the `get_dataSet()` function. After the very first call to `loadMore()`, the start time is updated to reflect the timestamp of the first measure actually found in the dataLogger within the specified range.

Returns :

an unsigned number corresponding to the number of seconds between the Jan 1, 1970 and the beginning of this data set (i.e. Unix time representation of the absolute time).

dataset→get_summary() YDataSet
dataset→summary()dataset.get_summary()

Returns an YMeasure object which summarizes the whole DataSet.

function **get_summary**( ): TYMeasure

In includes the following information: - the start of a time interval - the end of a time interval - the minimal value observed during the time interval - the average value observed during the time interval - the maximal value observed during the time interval

This summary is available as soon as `loadMore()` has been called for the first time.

Returns :
an YMeasure object

dataset→get_unit() YDataSet
dataset→unit()dataset.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the measured value.

```
function get_unit( ): string
```

Returns :
a string that represents a physical unit.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

dataset→loadMore()dataset.loadMore() YDataSet

Loads the the next block of measures from the dataLogger, and updates the progress indicator.

function **loadMore**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer in the range 0 to 100 (percentage of completion), or a negative error code in case of failure.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.12. Unformatted data sequence

YDataStream objects represent bare recorded measure sequences, exactly as found within the data logger present on Yoctopuce sensors.

In most cases, it is not necessary to use YDataStream objects directly, as the YDataSet objects (returned by the `get_recordedData()` method from sensors and the `get_dataSets()` method from the data logger) provide a more convenient interface.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_api.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YAPI = yoctolib.YAPI;
        var YModule = yoctolib.YModule;
php     require_once('yocto_api.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_api.h"
m       #import "yocto_api.h"
pas     uses yocto_api;
vb      yocto_api.vb
cs      yocto_api.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YModule;
py      from yocto_api import *
```

`YDataStream` methods
datastream→get_averageValue() Returns the average of all measures observed within this stream.
datastream→get_columnCount() Returns the number of data columns present in this stream.
datastream→get_columnNames() Returns the title (or meaning) of each data column present in this stream.
datastream→get_data(**row**, **col**) Returns a single measure from the data stream, specified by its row and column index.
datastream→get_dataRows() Returns the whole data set contained in the stream, as a bidimensional table of numbers.
datastream→get_dataSamplesIntervalMs() Returns the number of milliseconds between two consecutive rows of this data stream.
datastream→get_duration() Returns the approximate duration of this stream, in seconds.
datastream→get_maxValue() Returns the largest measure observed within this stream.
datastream→get_minValue() Returns the smallest measure observed within this stream.
datastream→get_rowCount() Returns the number of data rows present in this stream.
datastream→get_runIndex() Returns the run index of the data stream.
datastream→get_startTime() Returns the relative start time of the data stream, measured in seconds.
datastream→get_startTimeUTC()

Returns the start time of the data stream, relative to the Jan 1, 1970.

datastream→get_averageValue() YDataStream
datastream→averageValue()
datastream.get_averageValue()

Returns the average of all measures observed within this stream.

```
function get_averageValue( ): double
```

If the device uses a firmware older than version 13000, this method will always return Y_DATA_INVALID.

Returns :

a floating-point number corresponding to the average value, or Y_DATA_INVALID if the stream is not yet complete (still recording).

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_DATA_INVALID.

datastream→get_columnCount() YDataStream
datastream→columnCount()
datastream.get_columnCount()

Returns the number of data columns present in this stream.

function **get_columnCount**( ): LongInt

The meaning of the values present in each column can be obtained using the method `get_columnNames()`.

If the device uses a firmware older than version 13000, this method fetches the whole data stream from the device if not yet done, which can cause a little delay.

Returns :
an unsigned number corresponding to the number of columns.

On failure, throws an exception or returns zero.

datastream→get_columnNames() YDataStream
datastream→columnNames()
datastream.get_columnNames()

Returns the title (or meaning) of each data column present in this stream.

```
function get_columnNames( ): TStringArray
```

In most case, the title of the data column is the hardware identifier of the sensor that produced the data. For streams recorded at a lower recording rate, the dataLogger stores the min, average and max value during each measure interval into three columns with suffixes _min, _avg and _max respectively.

If the device uses a firmware older than version 13000, this method fetches the whole data stream from the device if not yet done, which can cause a little delay.

Returns :
a list containing as many strings as there are columns in the data stream.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty array.

datastream→get_data() YDataStream
datastream→data()datastream.get_data()

Returns a single measure from the data stream, specified by its row and column index.

```
function get_data( row: LongInt, col: LongInt): double
```

The meaning of the values present in each column can be obtained using the method get_columnNames().

This method fetches the whole data stream from the device, if not yet done.

Parameters :

row row index

col column index

Returns :

a floating-point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_DATA_INVALID.

datastream→get_dataRows() YDataStream
datastream→dataRows()datastream.get_dataRows()

Returns the whole data set contained in the stream, as a bidimensional table of numbers.

function **get_dataRows**( ): TDoubleArrayArray

The meaning of the values present in each column can be obtained using the method `get_columnNames()`.

This method fetches the whole data stream from the device, if not yet done.

Returns :

a list containing as many elements as there are rows in the data stream. Each row itself is a list of floating-point numbers.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty array.

datastream→get_dataSamplesIntervalMs() YDataStream
datastream→dataSamplesIntervalMs()
datastream.get_dataSamplesIntervalMs()

Returns the number of milliseconds between two consecutive rows of this data stream.

function **get_dataSamplesIntervalMs**( ): LongInt

By default, the data logger records one row per second, but the recording frequency can be changed for each device function

Returns :
an unsigned number corresponding to a number of milliseconds.

datastream→get_duration() YDataStream
datastream→duration()datastream.get_duration()

Returns the approximate duration of this stream, in seconds.

function **get_duration**( ): LongInt

Returns :
the number of seconds covered by this stream.

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_DURATION_INVALID.

datastream→get_maxValue() YDataStream
datastream→maxValue()datastream.get_maxValue()

Returns the largest measure observed within this stream.

function **get_maxValue**( ): double

If the device uses a firmware older than version 13000, this method will always return Y_DATA_INVALID.

Returns :

a floating-point number corresponding to the largest value, or Y_DATA_INVALID if the stream is not yet complete (still recording).

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_DATA_INVALID.

datastream→get_minValue() YDataStream
datastream→minValue()datastream.get_minValue()

Returns the smallest measure observed within this stream.

function **get_minValue**( ): double

If the device uses a firmware older than version 13000, this method will always return Y_DATA_INVALID.

Returns :
a floating-point number corresponding to the smallest value, or Y_DATA_INVALID if the stream is not yet complete (still recording).

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_DATA_INVALID.

datastream→get_rowCount() YDataStream
datastream→rowCount()datastream.get_rowCount()

Returns the number of data rows present in this stream.

```
function get_rowCount( ): LongInt
```

If the device uses a firmware older than version 13000, this method fetches the whole data stream from the device if not yet done, which can cause a little delay.

Returns :
an unsigned number corresponding to the number of rows.

On failure, throws an exception or returns zero.

datastream→get_runIndex() YDataStream
datastream→runIndex()datastream.get_runIndex()

Returns the run index of the data stream.

```
function get_runIndex( ): LongInt
```

A run can be made of multiple datastreams, for different time intervals.

Returns :
an unsigned number corresponding to the run index.

datastream→get_startTime() YDataStream
datastream→startTime()datastream.get_startTime()

Returns the relative start time of the data stream, measured in seconds.

function **get_startTime**( ): LongInt

For recent firmwares, the value is relative to the present time, which means the value is always negative. If the device uses a firmware older than version 13000, value is relative to the start of the time the device was powered on, and is always positive. If you need an absolute UTC timestamp, use `get_startTimeUTC()`.

Returns :

an unsigned number corresponding to the number of seconds between the start of the run and the beginning of this data stream.

datastream→get_startTimeUTC() YDataStream
datastream→startTimeUTC()
datastream.get_startTimeUTC()

Returns the start time of the data stream, relative to the Jan 1, 1970.

function **get_startTimeUTC**( ): int64

If the UTC time was not set in the datalogger at the time of the recording of this data stream, this method returns 0.

Returns :

an unsigned number corresponding to the number of seconds between the Jan 1, 1970 and the beginning of this data stream (i.e. Unix time representation of the absolute time).

3.13. Digital IO function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to switch the state of each bit of the I/O port. You can switch all bits at once, or one by one. The library can also automatically generate short pulses of a determined duration. Electrical behavior of each I/O can be modified (open drain and reverse polarity).

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_digitalio.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YDigitalIO = yoctolib.YDigitalIO;
php     require_once('yocto_digitalio.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_digitalio.h"
m       #import "yocto_digitalio.h"
pas     uses yocto_digitalio;
vb      yocto_digitalio.vb
cs      yocto_digitalio.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YDigitalIO;
py      from yocto_digitalio import *
```

Global functions
yFindDigitalIO(**func**) Retrieves a digital IO port for a given identifier.
yFirstDigitalIO() Starts the enumeration of digital IO ports currently accessible.
`YDigitalIO` methods
digitalio→delayedPulse(**bitno**, **ms_delay**, **ms_duration**) Schedules a pulse on a single bit for a specified duration.
digitalio→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the digital IO port in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
digitalio→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the digital IO port (no more than 6 characters).
digitalio→get_bitDirection(**bitno**) Returns the direction of a single bit from the I/O port (0 means the bit is an input, 1 an output).
digitalio→get_bitOpenDrain(**bitno**) Returns the type of electrical interface of a single bit from the I/O port.
digitalio→get_bitPolarity(**bitno**) Returns the polarity of a single bit from the I/O port (0 means the I/O works in regular mode, 1 means the I/O works in reverse mode).
digitalio→get_bitState(**bitno**) Returns the state of a single bit of the I/O port.
digitalio→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the digital IO port.
digitalio→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the digital IO port.
digitalio→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the digital IO port in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.

digitalio→get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

digitalio→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the digital IO port, without reference to the module.

digitalio→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the digital IO port in the form SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

digitalio→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the digital IO port.

digitalio→get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

digitalio→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

digitalio→get_outputVoltage()

Returns the voltage source used to drive output bits.

digitalio→get_portDirection()

Returns the IO direction of all bits of the port: 0 makes a bit an input, 1 makes it an output.

digitalio→get_portOpenDrain()

Returns the electrical interface for each bit of the port.

digitalio→get_portPolarity()

Returns the polarity of all the bits of the port.

digitalio→get_portSize()

Returns the number of bits implemented in the I/O port.

digitalio→get_portState()

Returns the digital IO port state: bit 0 represents input 0, and so on.

digitalio→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method set_userData.

digitalio→isOnline()

Checks if the digital IO port is currently reachable, without raising any error.

digitalio→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the digital IO port is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

digitalio→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the digital IO port cache with a specified validity duration.

digitalio→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the digital IO port cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

digitalio→nextDigitalIO()

Continues the enumeration of digital IO ports started using yFirstDigitalIO().

digitalio→pulse(**bitno**, **ms_duration**)

Triggers a pulse on a single bit for a specified duration.

digitalio→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

digitalio→set_bitDirection(**bitno**, **bitdirection**)

Changes the direction of a single bit from the I/O port.

digitalio→set_bitOpenDrain(**bitno**, **opendrain**)

Changes the electrical interface of a single bit from the I/O port.

digitalio→set_bitPolarity(**bitno**, **bitpolarity**)

Changes the polarity of a single bit from the I/O port.

digitalio→set_bitState(bitno, bitstate)

Sets a single bit of the I/O port.

digitalio→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the digital IO port.

digitalio→set_outputVoltage(newval)

Changes the voltage source used to drive output bits.

digitalio→set_portDirection(newval)

Changes the IO direction of all bits of the port: 0 makes a bit an input, 1 makes it an output.

digitalio→set_portOpenDrain(newval)

Changes the electrical interface for each bit of the port.

digitalio→set_portPolarity(newval)

Changes the polarity of all the bits of the port: 0 makes a bit an input, 1 makes it an output.

digitalio→set_portState(newval)

Changes the digital IO port state: bit 0 represents input 0, and so on.

digitalio→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

digitalio→toggle_bitState(bitno)

Reverts a single bit of the I/O port.

digitalio→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YDigitalIO.FindDigitalIO() YDigitalIO yFindDigitalIO()yFindDigitalIO()

Retrieves a digital IO port for a given identifier.

function **yFindDigitalIO**(**func**: string): TYDigitalIO

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the digital IO port is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YDigitalIO.isOnline()` to test if the digital IO port is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a digital IO port by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the digital IO port

Returns :

a `YDigitalIO` object allowing you to drive the digital IO port.

YDigitalIO.FirstDigitalIO() YDigitalIO
yFirstDigitalIO()yFirstDigitalIO()

Starts the enumeration of digital IO ports currently accessible.

function **yFirstDigitalIO**( ): TYDigitalIO

Use the method `YDigitalIO.nextDigitalIO()` to iterate on next digital IO ports.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YDigitalIO` object, corresponding to the first digital IO port currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

digitalio→delayedPulse()digitalio.delayedPulse() YDigitalIO

Schedules a pulse on a single bit for a specified duration.

```
function delayedPulse( bitno: LongInt,
                       ms_delay: LongInt,
                       ms_duration: LongInt): LongInt
```

The specified bit will be turned to 1, and then back to 0 after the given duration.

Parameters :

bitno	the bit number; lowest bit has index 0
ms_delay	waiting time before the pulse, in milliseconds
ms_duration	desired pulse duration in milliseconds. Be aware that the device time resolution is not guaranteed up to the millisecond.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→describe()digitalio.describe() YDigitalIO

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the digital IO port in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the digital IO port (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

digitalio→get_advertisedValue() YDigitalIO
digitalio→advertisedValue()
digitalio.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the digital IO port (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the digital IO port (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

digitalio→get_bitDirection() YDigitalIO
digitalio→bitDirection()digitalio.get_bitDirection()

Returns the direction of a single bit from the I/O port (0 means the bit is an input, 1 an output).

function **get_bitDirection**(**bitno**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

bitno the bit number; lowest bit has index 0

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→get_bitOpenDrain() YDigitalIO
digitalio→bitOpenDrain()digitalio.get_bitOpenDrain()

Returns the type of electrical interface of a single bit from the I/O port.

```
function get_bitOpenDrain( bitno: LongInt): LongInt
```

(0 means the bit is an input, 1 an output).

Parameters :

bitno the bit number; lowest bit has index 0

Returns :

0 means the a bit is a regular input/output, 1 means the bit is an open-drain (open-collector) input/output.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→get_bitPolarity() YDigitalIO
digitalio→bitPolarity()digitalio.get_bitPolarity()

Returns the polarity of a single bit from the I/O port (0 means the I/O works in regular mode, 1 means the I/O works in reverse mode).

```
function get_bitPolarity( bitno: LongInt): LongInt
```

Parameters :

bitno the bit number; lowest bit has index 0

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→get_bitState() YDigitalIO
digitalio→bitState()digitalio.get_bitState()

Returns the state of a single bit of the I/O port.

```
function get_bitState( bitno: LongInt): LongInt
```

Parameters :

bitno the bit number; lowest bit has index 0

Returns :

the bit state (0 or 1)

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→get_errorMessage() YDigitalIO
digitalio→errorMessage()
digitalio.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the digital IO port.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the digital IO port object

digitalio→get_errorType() YDigitalIO
digitalio→errorType()digitalio.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the digital IO port.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the digital IO port object

digitalio→get_functionDescriptor() YDigitalIO
digitalio→functionDescriptor()
digitalio.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

digitalio→get_logicalName() YDigitalIO
digitalio→logicalName()digitalio.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the digital IO port.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the digital IO port.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

digitalio→get_module() YDigitalIO
digitalio→module()digitalio.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

digitalio→get_outputVoltage() YDigitalIO
digitalio→outputVoltage()
digitalio.get_outputVoltage()

Returns the voltage source used to drive output bits.

function **get_outputVoltage**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among Y_OUTPUTVOLTAGE_USB_5V, Y_OUTPUTVOLTAGE_USB_3V and Y_OUTPUTVOLTAGE_EXT_V corresponding to the voltage source used to drive output bits

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_OUTPUTVOLTAGE_INVALID.

digitalio→get_portDirection() YDigitalIO
digitalio→portDirection()digitalio.get_portDirection()

Returns the IO direction of all bits of the port: 0 makes a bit an input, 1 makes it an output.

function **get_portDirection**( ): LongInt

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the IO direction of all bits of the port: 0 makes a bit an input, 1 makes it an output

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PORTDIRECTION_INVALID`.

digitalio→get_portOpenDrain() YDigitalIO
digitalio→portOpenDrain()
digitalio.get_portOpenDrain()

Returns the electrical interface for each bit of the port.

function **get_portOpenDrain**( ): LongInt

For each bit set to 0 the matching I/O works in the regular, intuitive way, for each bit set to 1, the I/O works in reverse mode.

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the electrical interface for each bit of the port

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PORTOPENDRAIN_INVALID`.

digitalio→get_portPolarity() YDigitalIO
digitalio→portPolarity()digitalio.get_portPolarity()

Returns the polarity of all the bits of the port.

function **get_portPolarity**( ): LongInt

For each bit set to 0, the matching I/O works the regular, intuitive way; for each bit set to 1, the I/O works in reverse mode.

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the polarity of all the bits of the port

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PORTPOLARITY_INVALID`.

digitalio→get_portSize() YDigitalIO
digitalio→portSize()digitalio.get_portSize()

Returns the number of bits implemented in the I/O port.

function **get_portSize**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the number of bits implemented in the I/O port

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PORTSIZE_INVALID`.

digitalio→get_portState() YDigitalIO
digitalio→portState()digitalio.get_portState()

Returns the digital IO port state: bit 0 represents input 0, and so on.

function **get_portState**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the digital IO port state: bit 0 represents input 0, and so on

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PORTSTATE_INVALID`.

digitalio→get_userData() YDigitalIO
digitalio→userData()digitalio.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

digitalio→isOnline()digitalio.isOnline() YDigitalIO

Checks if the digital IO port is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the digital IO port in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the digital IO port.

Returns :

`true` if the digital IO port can be reached, and `false` otherwise

digitalio→load()digitalio.load() YDigitalIO

Preloads the digital IO port cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→nextDigitalIO()digitalio.nextDigitalIO() YDigitalIO

Continues the enumeration of digital IO ports started using `yFirstDigitalIO()`.

function **nextDigitalIO**( ): TYDigitalIO

Returns :

a pointer to a `YDigitalIO` object, corresponding to a digital IO port currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more digital IO ports to enumerate.

digitalio→pulse()digitalio.pulse() YDigitalIO

Triggers a pulse on a single bit for a specified duration.

function **pulse**(**bitno**: LongInt, **ms_duration**: LongInt): LongInt

The specified bit will be turned to 1, and then back to 0 after the given duration.

Parameters :

bitno	the bit number; lowest bit has index 0
ms_duration	desired pulse duration in milliseconds. Be aware that the device time resolution is not guaranteed up to the millisecond.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→registerValueCallback() YDigitalIO
digitalio.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYDigitalIOValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

digitalio→set_bitDirection() YDigitalIO
digitalio→setBitDirection()digitalio.set_bitDirection()

Changes the direction of a single bit from the I/O port.

function **set_bitDirection**(**bitno**: LongInt, **bitdirection**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

bitno the bit number; lowest bit has index 0

bitdirection direction to set, 0 makes the bit an input, 1 makes it an output. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method to make sure the setting is kept after a reboot.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→set_bitOpenDrain() YDigitalIO
digitalio→setBitOpenDrain()
digitalio.set_bitOpenDrain()

Changes the electrical interface of a single bit from the I/O port.

function **set_bitOpenDrain**(**bitno**: LongInt, **opendrain**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

bitno the bit number; lowest bit has index 0

opendrain 0 makes a bit a regular input/output, 1 makes it an open-drain (open-collector) input/output. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method to make sure the setting is kept after a reboot.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→set_bitPolarity() YDigitalIO
digitalio→setBitPolarity()digitalio.set_bitPolarity()

Changes the polarity of a single bit from the I/O port.

function **set_bitPolarity**(**bitno**: LongInt, **bitpolarity**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

bitno	the bit number; lowest bit has index 0.
bitpolarity	polarity to set, 0 makes the I/O work in regular mode, 1 makes the I/O works in reverse mode. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method to make sure the setting is kept after a reboot.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→set_bitState() YDigitalIO
digitalio→setBitState()digitalio.set_bitState()

Sets a single bit of the I/O port.

function **set_bitState**(**bitno**: LongInt, **bitstate**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

bitno the bit number; lowest bit has index 0

bitstate the state of the bit (1 or 0)

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→set_logicalName() YDigitalIO
digitalio→setLogicalName()
digitalio.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the digital IO port.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the digital IO port.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→set_outputVoltage() YDigitalIO
digitalio→setOutputVoltage()
digitalio.set_outputVoltage()

Changes the voltage source used to drive output bits.

function **set_outputVoltage**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method to make sure the setting is kept after a reboot.

Parameters :

newval a value among `Y_OUTPUTVOLTAGE_USB_5V`, `Y_OUTPUTVOLTAGE_USB_3V` and `Y_OUTPUTVOLTAGE_EXT_V` corresponding to the voltage source used to drive output bits

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→set_portDirection() YDigitalIO
digitalio→setPortDirection()
digitalio.set_portDirection()

Changes the IO direction of all bits of the port: 0 makes a bit an input, 1 makes it an output.

function **set_portDirection**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method to make sure the setting is kept after a reboot.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the IO direction of all bits of the port: 0 makes a bit an input, 1 makes it an output

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→set_portOpenDrain() YDigitalIO
digitalio→setPortOpenDrain()
digitalio.set_portOpenDrain()

Changes the electrical interface for each bit of the port.

function **set_portOpenDrain**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

0 makes a bit a regular input/output, 1 makes it an open-drain (open-collector) input/output. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method to make sure the setting is kept after a reboot.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the electrical interface for each bit of the port

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→set_portPolarity() YDigitalIO
digitalio→setPortPolarity()digitalio.set_portPolarity()

Changes the polarity of all the bits of the port: 0 makes a bit an input, 1 makes it an output.

function **set_portPolarity**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method to make sure the setting will be kept after a reboot.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the polarity of all the bits of the port: 0 makes a bit an input, 1 makes it an output

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→set_portState() YDigitalIO
digitalio→setPortState()digitalio.set_portState()

Changes the digital IO port state: bit 0 represents input 0, and so on.

function **set_portState**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

This function has no effect on bits configured as input in `portDirection`.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the digital IO port state: bit 0 represents input 0, and so on

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

digitalio→set_userData() YDigitalIO
digitalio→setUserData()digitalio.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

digitalio→toggle_bitState()digitalio.toggle_bitState() YDigitalIO

Reverts a single bit of the I/O port.

function **toggle_bitState**(**bitno**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

bitno the bit number; lowest bit has index 0

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.14. Display function interface

Yoctopuce display interface has been designed to easily show information and images. The device provides built-in multi-layer rendering. Layers can be drawn offline, individually, and freely moved on the display. It can also replay recorded sequences (animations).

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_display.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YDisplay = yoctolib.YDisplay;
php     require_once('yocto_display.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_display.h"
m       #import "yocto_display.h"
pas     uses yocto_display;
vb      yocto_display.vb
cs      yocto_display.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YDisplay;
py      from yocto_display import *
```

Global functions
yFindDisplay(**func**) Retrieves a display for a given identifier.
yFirstDisplay() Starts the enumeration of displays currently accessible.
`YDisplay` methods
display→copyLayerContent(**srcLayerId**, **dstLayerId**) Copies the whole content of a layer to another layer.
display→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the display in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
display→fade(**brightness**, **duration**) Smoothly changes the brightness of the screen to produce a fade-in or fade-out effect.
display→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the display (no more than 6 characters).
display→get_brightness() Returns the luminosity of the module informative leds (from 0 to 100).
display→get_displayHeight() Returns the display height, in pixels.
display→get_displayLayer(**layerId**) Returns a YDisplayLayer object that can be used to draw on the specified layer.
display→get_displayType() Returns the display type: monochrome, gray levels or full color.
display→get_displayWidth() Returns the display width, in pixels.
display→get_enabled() Returns true if the screen is powered, false otherwise.
display→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the display.

display→get_errorType()
Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the display.

display→get_friendlyName()
Returns a global identifier of the display in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.

display→get_functionDescriptor()
Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.

display→get_functionId()
Returns the hardware identifier of the display, without reference to the module.

display→get_hardwareId()
Returns the unique hardware identifier of the display in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

display→get_layerCount()
Returns the number of available layers to draw on.

display→get_layerHeight()
Returns the height of the layers to draw on, in pixels.

display→get_layerWidth()
Returns the width of the layers to draw on, in pixels.

display→get_logicalName()
Returns the logical name of the display.

display→get_module()
Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

display→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)
Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

display→get_orientation()
Returns the currently selected display orientation.

display→get_startupSeq()
Returns the name of the sequence to play when the displayed is powered on.

display→get_userData()
Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

display→isOnline()
Checks if the display is currently reachable, without raising any error.

display→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)
Checks if the display is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

display→load(**msValidity**)
Preloads the display cache with a specified validity duration.

display→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)
Preloads the display cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

display→newSequence()
Starts to record all display commands into a sequence, for later replay.

display→nextDisplay()
Continues the enumeration of displays started using `yFirstDisplay()`.

display→pauseSequence(**delay_ms**)
Waits for a specified delay (in milliseconds) before playing next commands in current sequence.

display→playSequence(**sequenceName**)
Replays a display sequence previously recorded using `newSequence()` and `saveSequence()`.

display→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

display→resetAll()

Clears the display screen and resets all display layers to their default state.

display→saveSequence(**sequenceName**)

Stops recording display commands and saves the sequence into the specified file on the display internal memory.

display→set_brightness(**newval**)

Changes the brightness of the display.

display→set_enabled(**newval**)

Changes the power state of the display.

display→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the display.

display→set_orientation(**newval**)

Changes the display orientation.

display→set_startupSeq(**newval**)

Changes the name of the sequence to play when the displayed is powered on.

display→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

display→stopSequence()

Stops immediately any ongoing sequence replay.

display→swapLayerContent(**layerIdA**, **layerIdB**)

Swaps the whole content of two layers.

display→upload(**pathname**, **content**)

Uploads an arbitrary file (for instance a GIF file) to the display, to the specified full path name.

display→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YDisplay.FindDisplay() YDisplay
yFindDisplay()yFindDisplay()

Retrieves a display for a given identifier.

function **yFindDisplay**(**func**: string): TYDisplay

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the display is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YDisplay.isOnline()` to test if the display is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a display by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the display

Returns :

a `YDisplay` object allowing you to drive the display.

YDisplay.FirstDisplay() YDisplay yFirstDisplay()yFirstDisplay()

Starts the enumeration of displays currently accessible.

function **yFirstDisplay**( ): TYDisplay

Use the method `YDisplay.nextDisplay()` to iterate on next displays.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YDisplay` object, corresponding to the first display currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

display→copyLayerContent() YDisplay
display.copyLayerContent()

Copies the whole content of a layer to another layer.

```
function copyLayerContent( srcLayerId: LongInt,
                           dstLayerId: LongInt): LongInt
```

The color and transparency of all the pixels from the destination layer are set to match the source pixels. This method only affects the displayed content, but does not change any property of the layer object. Note that layer 0 has no transparency support (it is always completely opaque).

Parameters :

srcLayerId the identifier of the source layer (a number in range 0..layerCount-1)

dstLayerId the identifier of the destination layer (a number in range 0..layerCount-1)

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→describe()display.describe() YDisplay

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the display in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the display (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

display→fade()display.fade() YDisplay

Smoothly changes the brightness of the screen to produce a fade-in or fade-out effect.

function **fade**(**brightness**: LongInt, **duration**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

brightness the new screen brightness

duration duration of the brightness transition, in milliseconds.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→get_advertisedValue() YDisplay
display→advertisedValue()
display.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the display (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the display (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

display→get_brightness() YDisplay
display→brightness()display.get_brightness()

Returns the luminosity of the module informative leds (from 0 to 100).

function **get_brightness**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the luminosity of the module informative leds (from 0 to 100)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_BRIGHTNESS_INVALID`.

display→get_displayHeight() YDisplay
display→displayHeight()display.get_displayHeight()

Returns the display height, in pixels.

function **get_displayHeight**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the display height, in pixels

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_DISPLAYHEIGHT_INVALID`.

display→get_displayLayer() YDisplay
display→displayLayer()display.get_displayLayer()

Returns a YDisplayLayer object that can be used to draw on the specified layer.

function **get_displayLayer**(**layerId**: integer): TYDisplayLayer

The content is displayed only when the layer is active on the screen (and not masked by other overlapping layers).

Parameters :

layerId the identifier of the layer (a number in range 0..layerCount-1)

Returns :

an `YDisplayLayer` object

On failure, throws an exception or returns `null`.

display→get_displayType() YDisplay
display→displayType()display.get_displayType()

Returns the display type: monochrome, gray levels or full color.

function **get_displayType**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among `Y_DISPLAYTYPE_MONO`, `Y_DISPLAYTYPE_GRAY` and `Y_DISPLAYTYPE_RGB` corresponding to the display type: monochrome, gray levels or full color

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_DISPLAYTYPE_INVALID`.

display→get_displayWidth() YDisplay
display→displayWidth()display.get_displayWidth()

Returns the display width, in pixels.

function **get_displayWidth**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the display width, in pixels

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_DISPLAYWIDTH_INVALID.

display→get_enabled() YDisplay
display→enabled()display.get_enabled()

Returns true if the screen is powered, false otherwise.

function **get_enabled**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_ENABLED_FALSE or Y_ENABLED_TRUE, according to true if the screen is powered, false otherwise

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_ENABLED_INVALID.

display→get_errorMessage() YDisplay
display→errorMessage()display.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the display.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the display object

display→get_errorType() YDisplay
display→errorType()display.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the display.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the display object

display→get_functionDescriptor() YDisplay
display→functionDescriptor()
display.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

display→get_layerCount() YDisplay
display→layerCount()display.get_layerCount()

Returns the number of available layers to draw on.

```
function get_layerCount( ): LongInt
```

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the number of available layers to draw on

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LAYERCOUNT_INVALID`.

display→get_layerHeight() YDisplay
display→layerHeight()display.get_layerHeight()

Returns the height of the layers to draw on, in pixels.

function **get_layerHeight**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the height of the layers to draw on, in pixels

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_LAYERHEIGHT_INVALID.

display→get_layerWidth() YDisplay
display→layerWidth()display.get_layerWidth()

Returns the width of the layers to draw on, in pixels.

```
function get_layerWidth( ): LongInt
```

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the width of the layers to draw on, in pixels

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LAYERWIDTH_INVALID`.

display→get_logicalName() YDisplay
display→logicalName()display.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the display.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the display.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

display→get_module() YDisplay
display→module()display.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

display→get_orientation() YDisplay
display→orientation()display.get_orientation()

Returns the currently selected display orientation.

function **get_orientation**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among `Y_ORIENTATION_LEFT`, `Y_ORIENTATION_UP`, `Y_ORIENTATION_RIGHT` and `Y_ORIENTATION_DOWN` corresponding to the currently selected display orientation

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ORIENTATION_INVALID`.

display→get_startupSeq() YDisplay
display→startupSeq()display.get_startupSeq()

Returns the name of the sequence to play when the displayed is powered on.

function **get_startupSeq**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the name of the sequence to play when the displayed is powered on

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_STARTUPSEQ_INVALID`.

display→get_userData() YDisplay
display→userData()display.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

display→isOnline()display.isOnline() YDisplay

Checks if the display is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the display in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the display.

Returns :

`true` if the display can be reached, and `false` otherwise

display→load()display.load() YDisplay

Preloads the display cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→newSequence()display.newSequence() YDisplay

Starts to record all display commands into a sequence, for later replay.

```
function newSequence( ): LongInt
```

The name used to store the sequence is specified when calling `saveSequence()`, once the recording is complete.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→nextDisplay()display.nextDisplay() YDisplay

Continues the enumeration of displays started using `yFirstDisplay()`.

function **nextDisplay**( ): TYDisplay

Returns :

a pointer to a `YDisplay` object, corresponding to a display currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more displays to enumerate.

display→pauseSequence()display.pauseSequence() YDisplay

Waits for a specified delay (in milliseconds) before playing next commands in current sequence.

```
function pauseSequence( delay_ms: LongInt): LongInt
```

This method can be used while recording a display sequence, to insert a timed wait in the sequence (without any immediate effect). It can also be used dynamically while playing a pre-recorded sequence, to suspend or resume the execution of the sequence. To cancel a delay, call the same method with a zero delay.

Parameters :

delay_ms the duration to wait, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→playSequence()display.playSequence() YDisplay

Replays a display sequence previously recorded using `newSequence()` and `saveSequence()`.

function **playSequence**(**sequenceName**: string): LongInt

Parameters :

sequenceName the name of the newly created sequence

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→registerValueCallback() YDisplay
display.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYDisplayValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

display→resetAll()display.resetAll() YDisplay

Clears the display screen and resets all display layers to their default state.

function **resetAll**( ): LongInt

Using this function in a sequence will kill the sequence play-back. Don't use that function to reset the display at sequence start-up.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→saveSequence()display.saveSequence() YDisplay

Stops recording display commands and saves the sequence into the specified file on the display internal memory.

function **saveSequence**(**sequenceName**: string): LongInt

The sequence can be later replayed using `playSequence()`.

Parameters :

sequenceName the name of the newly created sequence

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→set_brightness() YDisplay
display→setBrightness()display.set_brightness()

Changes the brightness of the display.

function **set_brightness**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

The parameter is a value between 0 and 100. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the brightness of the display

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→set_enabled() YDisplay
display→setEnabled()display.set_enabled()

Changes the power state of the display.

function **set_enabled**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval either Y_ENABLED_FALSE or Y_ENABLED_TRUE, according to the power state of the display

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→set_logicalName() YDisplay
display→setLogicalName()display.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the display.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the display.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→set_orientation() YDisplay
display→setOrientation()display.set_orientation()

Changes the display orientation.

function **set_orientation**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a value among `Y_ORIENTATION_LEFT`, `Y_ORIENTATION_UP`, `Y_ORIENTATION_RIGHT` and `Y_ORIENTATION_DOWN` corresponding to the display orientation

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→set_startupSeq() YDisplay
display→setStartupSeq()display.set_startupSeq()

Changes the name of the sequence to play when the displayed is powered on.

function **set_startupSeq**(**newval**: string): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the name of the sequence to play when the displayed is powered on

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→set_userData() YDisplay
display→setUserData()display.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

display→stopSequence()display.stopSequence() YDisplay

Stops immediately any ongoing sequence replay.

function **stopSequence**( ): LongInt

The display is left as is.

Returns :
YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→swapLayerContent() YDisplay
display.swapLayerContent()

Swaps the whole content of two layers.

function **swapLayerContent**(**layerIdA**: LongInt, **layerIdB**: LongInt): LongInt

The color and transparency of all the pixels from the two layers are swapped. This method only affects the displayed content, but does not change any property of the layer objects. In particular, the visibility of each layer stays unchanged. When used between onae hidden layer and a visible layer, this method makes it possible to easily implement double-buffering. Note that layer 0 has no transparency support (it is always completely opaque).

Parameters :

layerIdA the first layer (a number in range 0..layerCount-1)

layerIdB the second layer (a number in range 0..layerCount-1)

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

display→upload()display.upload() YDisplay

Uploads an arbitrary file (for instance a GIF file) to the display, to the specified full path name.

function **upload**(**pathname**: string, **content**: TByteArray): LongInt

If a file already exists with the same path name, its content is overwritten.

Parameters :

pathname path and name of the new file to create

content binary buffer with the content to set

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.15. DisplayLayer object interface

A DisplayLayer is an image layer containing objects to display (bitmaps, text, etc.). The content is displayed only when the layer is active on the screen (and not masked by other overlapping layers).

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_display.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YDisplay = yoctolib.YDisplay;
php     require_once('yocto_display.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_display.h"
m       #import "yocto_display.h"
pas     uses yocto_display;
vb      yocto_display.vb
cs      yocto_display.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YDisplay;
py      from yocto_display import *
```

YDisplayLayer methods
displaylayer→clear() Erases the whole content of the layer (makes it fully transparent).
displaylayer→clearConsole() Blanks the console area within console margins, and resets the console pointer to the upper left corner of the console.
displaylayer→consoleOut(**text**) Outputs a message in the console area, and advances the console pointer accordingly.
displaylayer→drawBar(**x1**, **y1**, **x2**, **y2**) Draws a filled rectangular bar at a specified position.
displaylayer→drawBitmap(**x**, **y**, **w**, **bitmap**, **bgcol**) Draws a bitmap at the specified position.
displaylayer→drawCircle(**x**, **y**, **r**) Draws an empty circle at a specified position.
displaylayer→drawDisc(**x**, **y**, **r**) Draws a filled disc at a given position.
displaylayer→drawImage(**x**, **y**, **imagename**) Draws a GIF image at the specified position.
displaylayer→drawPixel(**x**, **y**) Draws a single pixel at the specified position.
displaylayer→drawRect(**x1**, **y1**, **x2**, **y2**) Draws an empty rectangle at a specified position.
displaylayer→drawText(**x**, **y**, **anchor**, **text**) Draws a text string at the specified position.
displaylayer→get_display() Gets parent YDisplay.
displaylayer→get_displayHeight() Returns the display height, in pixels.
displaylayer→get_displayWidth() Returns the display width, in pixels.

displaylayer→get_layerHeight()
Returns the height of the layers to draw on, in pixels.

displaylayer→get_layerWidth()
Returns the width of the layers to draw on, in pixels.

displaylayer→hide()
Hides the layer.

displaylayer→lineTo(**x**, **y**)
Draws a line from current drawing pointer position to the specified position.

displaylayer→moveTo(**x**, **y**)
Moves the drawing pointer of this layer to the specified position.

displaylayer→reset()
Reverts the layer to its initial state (fully transparent, default settings).

displaylayer→selectColorPen(**color**)
Selects the pen color for all subsequent drawing functions, including text drawing.

displaylayer→selectEraser()
Selects an eraser instead of a pen for all subsequent drawing functions, except for bitmap copy functions.

displaylayer→selectFont(**fontname**)
Selects a font to use for the next text drawing functions, by providing the name of the font file.

displaylayer→selectGrayPen(**graylevel**)
Selects the pen gray level for all subsequent drawing functions, including text drawing.

displaylayer→setAntialiasingMode(**mode**)
Enables or disables anti-aliasing for drawing oblique lines and circles.

displaylayer→setConsoleBackground(**bgcol**)
Sets up the background color used by the `clearConsole` function and by the console scrolling feature.

displaylayer→setConsoleMargins(**x1**, **y1**, **x2**, **y2**)
Sets up display margins for the `consoleOut` function.

displaylayer→setConsoleWordWrap(**wordwrap**)
Sets up the wrapping behaviour used by the `consoleOut` function.

displaylayer→setLayerPosition(**x**, **y**, **scrollTime**)
Sets the position of the layer relative to the display upper left corner.

displaylayer→unhide()
Shows the layer.

displaylayer→clear()displaylayer.clear() YDisplayLayer

Erases the whole content of the layer (makes it fully transparent).

function **clear**( ): LongInt

This method does not change any other attribute of the layer. To reinitialize the layer attributes to defaults settings, use the method `reset()` instead.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→clearConsole() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer.clearConsole()

Blanks the console area within console margins, and resets the console pointer to the upper left corner of the console.

function **clearConsole**( ): LongInt

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→consoleOut()displaylayer.consoleOut() YDisplayLayer

Outputs a message in the console area, and advances the console pointer accordingly.

```
function consoleOut( text: string): LongInt
```

The console pointer position is automatically moved to the beginning of the next line when a newline character is met, or when the right margin is hit. When the new text to display extends below the lower margin, the console area is automatically scrolled up.

Parameters :

text the message to display

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→drawBar()displaylayer.drawBar() YDisplayLayer

Draws a filled rectangular bar at a specified position.

```
function drawBar( x1: LongInt,
                  y1: LongInt,
                  x2: LongInt,
                  y2: LongInt): LongInt
```

Parameters :

x1 the distance from left of layer to the left border of the rectangle, in pixels
y1 the distance from top of layer to the top border of the rectangle, in pixels
x2 the distance from left of layer to the right border of the rectangle, in pixels
y2 the distance from top of layer to the bottom border of the rectangle, in pixels

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→drawBitmap() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer.drawBitmap()

Draws a bitmap at the specified position.

```
function drawBitmap( x: LongInt,
                     y: LongInt,
                     w: LongInt,
                     bitmap: TByteArray,
                     bgcol: LongInt): LongInt
```

The bitmap is provided as a binary object, where each pixel maps to a bit, from left to right and from top to bottom. The most significant bit of each byte maps to the leftmost pixel, and the least significant bit maps to the rightmost pixel. Bits set to 1 are drawn using the layer selected pen color. Bits set to 0 are drawn using the specified background gray level, unless -1 is specified, in which case they are not drawn at all (as if transparent).

Parameters :

x	the distance from left of layer to the left of the bitmap, in pixels
y	the distance from top of layer to the top of the bitmap, in pixels
w	the width of the bitmap, in pixels
bitmap	a binary object
bgcol	the background gray level to use for zero bits (0 = black, 255 = white), or -1 to leave the pixels unchanged

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→drawCircle()displaylayer.drawCircle() YDisplayLayer

Draws an empty circle at a specified position.

function **drawCircle**(**x**: LongInt, **y**: LongInt, **r**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

x the distance from left of layer to the center of the circle, in pixels
y the distance from top of layer to the center of the circle, in pixels
r the radius of the circle, in pixels

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→drawDisc()displaylayer.drawDisc() YDisplayLayer

Draws a filled disc at a given position.

function **drawDisc**(**x**: LongInt, **y**: LongInt, **r**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

x the distance from left of layer to the center of the disc, in pixels

y the distance from top of layer to the center of the disc, in pixels

r the radius of the disc, in pixels

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→drawImage()displaylayer.drawImage() YDisplayLayer

Draws a GIF image at the specified position.

function **drawImage**(**x**: LongInt, **y**: LongInt, **imagename**: string): LongInt

The GIF image must have been previously uploaded to the device built-in memory. If you experience problems using an image file, check the device logs for any error message such as missing image file or bad image file format.

Parameters :

x	the distance from left of layer to the left of the image, in pixels
y	the distance from top of layer to the top of the image, in pixels
imagename	the GIF file name

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→drawPixel()displaylayer.drawPixel() YDisplayLayer

Draws a single pixel at the specified position.

function **drawPixel**(**x**: LongInt, **y**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

x the distance from left of layer, in pixels

y the distance from top of layer, in pixels

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→drawRect()displaylayer.drawRect() YDisplayLayer

Draws an empty rectangle at a specified position.

```
function drawRect( x1: LongInt,
                   y1: LongInt,
                   x2: LongInt,
                   y2: LongInt): LongInt
```

Parameters :

x1 the distance from left of layer to the left border of the rectangle, in pixels
y1 the distance from top of layer to the top border of the rectangle, in pixels
x2 the distance from left of layer to the right border of the rectangle, in pixels
y2 the distance from top of layer to the bottom border of the rectangle, in pixels

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→drawText()displaylayer.drawText() YDisplayLayer

Draws a text string at the specified position.

```
function drawText( x: LongInt,
                   y: LongInt,
                   anchor: TYALIGN,
                   text: string): LongInt
```

The point of the text that is aligned to the specified pixel position is called the anchor point, and can be chosen among several options. Text is rendered from left to right, without implicit wrapping.

Parameters :

x	the distance from left of layer to the text anchor point, in pixels
y	the distance from top of layer to the text anchor point, in pixels
anchor	the text anchor point, chosen among the Y_ALIGN enumeration: Y_ALIGN_TOP_LEFT, Y_ALIGN_CENTER_LEFT, Y_ALIGN_BASELINE_LEFT, Y_ALIGN_BOTTOM_LEFT, Y_ALIGN_TOP_CENTER, Y_ALIGN_CENTER, Y_ALIGN_BASELINE_CENTER, Y_ALIGN_BOTTOM_CENTER, Y_ALIGN_TOP_DECIMAL, Y_ALIGN_CENTER_DECIMAL, Y_ALIGN_BASELINE_DECIMAL, Y_ALIGN_BOTTOM_DECIMAL, Y_ALIGN_TOP_RIGHT, Y_ALIGN_CENTER_RIGHT, Y_ALIGN_BASELINE_RIGHT, Y_ALIGN_BOTTOM_RIGHT.
text	the text string to draw

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→get_display() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer→display()displaylayer.get_display()

Gets parent YDisplay.

function **get_display**( ): TYDisplay

Returns the parent YDisplay object of the current YDisplayLayer.

Returns :
an `YDisplay` object

displaylayer→get_displayHeight() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer→displayHeight()
displaylayer.get_displayHeight()

Returns the display height, in pixels.

function **get_displayHeight**( ): LongInt

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the display height, in pixels On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_DISPLAYHEIGHT_INVALID.

displaylayer→get_displayWidth() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer→displayWidth()
displaylayer.get_displayWidth()

Returns the display width, in pixels.

```
function get_displayWidth( ): LongInt
```

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the display width, in pixels On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_DISPLAYWIDTH_INVALID.

displaylayer→get_layerHeight() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer→layerHeight()
displaylayer.get_layerHeight()

Returns the height of the layers to draw on, in pixels.

function **get_layerHeight**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the height of the layers to draw on, in pixels

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_LAYERHEIGHT_INVALID.

displaylayer→get_layerWidth() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer→layerWidth()
displaylayer.get_layerWidth()

Returns the width of the layers to draw on, in pixels.

function **get_layerWidth**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the width of the layers to draw on, in pixels

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_LAYERWIDTH_INVALID.

displaylayer→hide()displaylayer.hide() YDisplayLayer

Hides the layer.

function **hide**( ): LongInt

The state of the layer is perserved but the layer is not displayed on the screen until the next call to `unhide()`. Hiding the layer can positively affect the drawing speed, since it postpones the rendering until all operations are completed (double-buffering).

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→lineTo()displaylayer.lineTo() YDisplayLayer

Draws a line from current drawing pointer position to the specified position.

```
function lineTo( x: LongInt, y: LongInt): LongInt
```

The specified destination pixel is included in the line. The pointer position is then moved to the end point of the line.

Parameters :

x the distance from left of layer to the end point of the line, in pixels

y the distance from top of layer to the end point of the line, in pixels

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→moveTo()displaylayer.moveTo() YDisplayLayer

Moves the drawing pointer of this layer to the specified position.

function **moveTo**(**x**: LongInt, **y**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

x the distance from left of layer, in pixels

y the distance from top of layer, in pixels

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→reset()displaylayer.reset() YDisplayLayer

Reverts the layer to its initial state (fully transparent, default settings).

function **reset**( ): LongInt

Reinitializes the drawing pointer to the upper left position, and selects the most visible pen color. If you only want to erase the layer content, use the method `clear()` instead.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→selectColorPen() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer.selectColorPen()

Selects the pen color for all subsequent drawing functions, including text drawing.

```
function selectColorPen( color: LongInt): LongInt
```

The pen color is provided as an RGB value. For grayscale or monochrome displays, the value is automatically converted to the proper range.

Parameters :

color the desired pen color, as a 24-bit RGB value

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→selectEraser() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer.selectEraser()

Selects an eraser instead of a pen for all subsequent drawing functions, except for bitmap copy functions.

```
function selectEraser( ): LongInt
```

Any point drawn using the eraser becomes transparent (as when the layer is empty), showing the other layers beneath it.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→selectFont()displaylayer.selectFont() YDisplayLayer

Selects a font to use for the next text drawing functions, by providing the name of the font file.

function **selectFont**(**fontname**: string): LongInt

You can use a built-in font as well as a font file that you have previously uploaded to the device built-in memory. If you experience problems selecting a font file, check the device logs for any error message such as missing font file or bad font file format.

Parameters :

fontname the font file name

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→selectGrayPen() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer.selectGrayPen()

Selects the pen gray level for all subsequent drawing functions, including text drawing.

```
function selectGrayPen( graylevel: LongInt): LongInt
```

The gray level is provided as a number between 0 (black) and 255 (white, or whichever the lighest color is). For monochrome displays (without gray levels), any value lower than 128 is rendered as black, and any value equal or above to 128 is non-black.

Parameters :

graylevel the desired gray level, from 0 to 255

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→setAntialiasingMode() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer.setAntialiasingMode()

Enables or disables anti-aliasing for drawing oblique lines and circles.

function **setAntialiasingMode**(**mode**: boolean): LongInt

Anti-aliasing provides a smoother aspect when looked from far enough, but it can add fuzzyness when the display is looked from very close. At the end of the day, it is your personal choice. Anti-aliasing is enabled by default on grayscale and color displays, but you can disable it if you prefer. This setting has no effect on monochrome displays.

Parameters :

mode true to enable antialiasing, false to disable it.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→setConsoleBackground() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer.setConsoleBackground()

Sets up the background color used by the `clearConsole` function and by the console scrolling feature.

function **setConsoleBackground**(**bgcol**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

bgcol the background gray level to use when scrolling (0 = black, 255 = white), or -1 for transparent

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→setConsoleMargins() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer.setConsoleMargins()

Sets up display margins for the `consoleOut` function.

```
function setConsoleMargins( x1: LongInt,
                            y1: LongInt,
                            x2: LongInt,
                            y2: LongInt): LongInt
```

Parameters :

x1 the distance from left of layer to the left margin, in pixels
y1 the distance from top of layer to the top margin, in pixels
x2 the distance from left of layer to the right margin, in pixels
y2 the distance from top of layer to the bottom margin, in pixels

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→setConsoleWordWrap() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer.setConsoleWordWrap()

Sets up the wrapping behaviour used by the `consoleOut` function.

function **setConsoleWordWrap**(**wordwrap**: boolean): LongInt

Parameters :

wordwrap `true` to wrap only between words, `false` to wrap on the last column anyway.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→setLayerPosition() YDisplayLayer
displaylayer.setLayerPosition()

Sets the position of the layer relative to the display upper left corner.

```
function setLayerPosition( x: LongInt,
                           y: LongInt,
                           scrollTime: LongInt): LongInt
```

When smooth scrolling is used, the display offset of the layer is automatically updated during the next milliseconds to animate the move of the layer.

Parameters :

x	the distance from left of display to the upper left corner of the layer
y	the distance from top of display to the upper left corner of the layer
scrollTime	number of milliseconds to use for smooth scrolling, or 0 if the scrolling should be immediate.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

displaylayer→unhide()displaylayer.unhide() YDisplayLayer

Shows the layer.

function **unhide**( ): LongInt

Shows the layer again after a hide command.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.16. External power supply control interface

Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to control the power source to use for module functions that require high current. The module can also automatically disconnect the external power when a voltage drop is observed on the external power source (external battery running out of power).

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_dualpower.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YDualPower = yoctolib.YDualPower;
php     require_once('yocto_dualpower.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_dualpower.h"
m       #import "yocto_dualpower.h"
pas     uses yocto_dualpower;
vb      yocto_dualpower.vb
cs      yocto_dualpower.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YDualPower;
py      from yocto_dualpower import *
```

Global functions
yFindDualPower(**func**) Retrieves a dual power control for a given identifier.
yFirstDualPower() Starts the enumeration of dual power controls currently accessible.
`YDualPower` methods
dualpower→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the power control in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
dualpower→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the power control (no more than 6 characters).
dualpower→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the power control.
dualpower→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the power control.
dualpower→get_extVoltage() Returns the measured voltage on the external power source, in millivolts.
dualpower→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the power control in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
dualpower→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
dualpower→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the power control, without reference to the module.
dualpower→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the power control in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
dualpower→get_logicalName() Returns the logical name of the power control.
dualpower→get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

dualpower→get_module_async(callback, context)

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

dualpower→get_powerControl()

Returns the selected power source for module functions that require lots of current.

dualpower→get_powerState()

Returns the current power source for module functions that require lots of current.

dualpower→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method set_userData.

dualpower→isOnline()

Checks if the power control is currently reachable, without raising any error.

dualpower→isOnline_async(callback, context)

Checks if the power control is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

dualpower→load(msValidity)

Preloads the power control cache with a specified validity duration.

dualpower→load_async(msValidity, callback, context)

Preloads the power control cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

dualpower→nextDualPower()

Continues the enumeration of dual power controls started using yFirstDualPower().

dualpower→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

dualpower→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the power control.

dualpower→set_powerControl(newval)

Changes the selected power source for module functions that require lots of current.

dualpower→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

dualpower→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YDualPower.FindDualPower() YDualPower yFindDualPower()yFindDualPower()

Retrieves a dual power control for a given identifier.

```
function yFindDualPower( func: string): TYDualPower
```

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the power control is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YDualPower.isOnline()` to test if the power control is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a dual power control by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the power control

Returns :

a `YDualPower` object allowing you to drive the power control.

YDualPower.FirstDualPower() YDualPower
yFirstDualPower()yFirstDualPower()

Starts the enumeration of dual power controls currently accessible.

function **yFirstDualPower**( ): TYDualPower

Use the method `YDualPower.nextDualPower()` to iterate on next dual power controls.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YDualPower` object, corresponding to the first dual power control currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

dualpower→describe()dualpower.describe() YDualPower

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the power control in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the power control (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

dualpower→get_advertisedValue() YDualPower
dualpower→advertisedValue()
dualpower.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the power control (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the power control (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

dualpower→get_errorMessage() YDualPower
dualpower→errorMessage()
dualpower.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the power control.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the power control object

dualpower→get_errorType() YDualPower
dualpower→errorType()dualpower.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the power control.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the power control object

dualpower→get_extVoltage() YDualPower
dualpower→extVoltage()dualpower.get_extVoltage()

Returns the measured voltage on the external power source, in millivolts.

function **get_extVoltage**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the measured voltage on the external power source, in millivolts

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_EXTVOLTAGE_INVALID`.

dualpower→get_functionDescriptor() YDualPower
dualpower→functionDescriptor()
dualpower.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of `YFunction` reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

dualpower→get_logicalName() YDualPower
dualpower→logicalName()
dualpower.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the power control.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the power control.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

dualpower→get_module() YDualPower
dualpower→module()dualpower.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

dualpower→get_powerControl() YDualPower
dualpower→powerControl()
dualpower.get_powerControl()

Returns the selected power source for module functions that require lots of current.

function **get_powerControl**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among Y_POWERCONTROL_AUTO, Y_POWERCONTROL_FROM_USB, Y_POWERCONTROL_FROM_EXT and Y_POWERCONTROL_OFF corresponding to the selected power source for module functions that require lots of current

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_POWERCONTROL_INVALID.

dualpower→get_powerState() YDualPower
dualpower→powerState()
dualpower.get_powerState()

Returns the current power source for module functions that require lots of current.

function **get_powerState**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among Y_POWERSTATE_OFF, Y_POWERSTATE_FROM_USB and Y_POWERSTATE_FROM_EXT corresponding to the current power source for module functions that require lots of current

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_POWERSTATE_INVALID.

dualpower→get_userData() YDualPower
dualpower→userData()dualpower.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

dualpower→isOnline()dualpower.isOnline() YDualPower

Checks if the power control is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the power control in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the power control.

Returns :

`true` if the power control can be reached, and `false` otherwise

dualpower→load()dualpower.load() YDualPower

Preloads the power control cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

dualpower→nextDualPower() YDualPower
dualpower.nextDualPower()

Continues the enumeration of dual power controls started using `yFirstDualPower()`.

function **nextDualPower**( ): TYDualPower

Returns :

a pointer to a `YDualPower` object, corresponding to a dual power control currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more dual power controls to enumerate.

dualpower→registerValueCallback() YDualPower
dualpower.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYDualPowerValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

dualpower→set_logicalName() YDualPower
dualpower→setLogicalName()
dualpower.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the power control.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the power control.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

dualpower→set_powerControl() YDualPower
dualpower→setPowerControl()
dualpower.set_powerControl()

Changes the selected power source for module functions that require lots of current.

function **set_powerControl**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval a value among `Y_POWERCONTROL_AUTO`, `Y_POWERCONTROL_FROM_USB`, `Y_POWERCONTROL_FROM_EXT` and `Y_POWERCONTROL_OFF` corresponding to the selected power source for module functions that require lots of current

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

dualpower→set_userData() YDualPower
dualpower→setUserData()dualpower.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.17. Files function interface

The filesystem interface makes it possible to store files on some devices, for instance to design a custom web UI (for networked devices) or to add fonts (on display devices).

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_files.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YFiles = yoctolib.YFiles;
php     require_once('yocto_files.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_files.h"
m       #import "yocto_files.h"
pas     uses yocto_files;
vb      yocto_files.vb
cs      yocto_files.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YFiles;
py      from yocto_files import *
```

Global functions
yFindFiles(**func**) Retrieves a filesystem for a given identifier.
yFirstFiles() Starts the enumeration of filesystems currently accessible.
`YFiles` methods
files→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the filesystem in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
files→download(**pathname**) Downloads the requested file and returns a binary buffer with its content.
files→download_async(**pathname**, **callback**, **context**) Downloads the requested file and returns a binary buffer with its content.
files→format_fs() Reinitialize the filesystem to its clean, unfragmented, empty state.
files→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the filesystem (no more than 6 characters).
files→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the filesystem.
files→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the filesystem.
files→get_filesCount() Returns the number of files currently loaded in the filesystem.
files→get_freeSpace() Returns the free space for uploading new files to the filesystem, in bytes.
files→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the filesystem in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
files→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
files→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the filesystem, without reference to the module.

files→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the filesystem in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

files→get_list(**pattern**)

Returns a list of YFileRecord objects that describe files currently loaded in the filesystem.

files→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the filesystem.

files→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

files→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

files→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

files→isOnline()

Checks if the filesystem is currently reachable, without raising any error.

files→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the filesystem is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

files→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the filesystem cache with a specified validity duration.

files→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the filesystem cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

files→nextFiles()

Continues the enumeration of filesystems started using `yFirstFiles()`.

files→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

files→remove(**pathname**)

Deletes a file, given by its full path name, from the filesystem.

files→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the filesystem.

files→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

files→upload(**pathname**, **content**)

Uploads a file to the filesystem, to the specified full path name.

files→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YFiles.FindFiles() YFiles
yFindFiles()yFindFiles()

Retrieves a filesystem for a given identifier.

```
function yFindFiles( func: string): TYFiles
```

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the filesystem is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YFiles.isOnline()` to test if the filesystem is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a filesystem by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the filesystem

Returns :

a `YFiles` object allowing you to drive the filesystem.

YFiles.FirstFiles() YFiles
yFirstFiles()yFirstFiles()

Starts the enumeration of filesystems currently accessible.

function **yFirstFiles**( ): TYFiles

Use the method `YFiles.nextFiles()` to iterate on next filesystems.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YFiles` object, corresponding to the first filesystem currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

files→describe()files.describe() YFiles

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the filesystem in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the filesystem (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

files→download()files.download() YFiles

Downloads the requested file and returns a binary buffer with its content.

```
function download( pathname: string): TByteArray
```

Parameters :

pathname path and name of the file to download

Returns :

a binary buffer with the file content

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty content.

files→format_fs()files.format_fs() YFiles

Reinitialize the filesystem to its clean, unfragmented, empty state.

function **format_fs**( ): LongInt

All files previously uploaded are permanently lost.

Returns :
YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

files→get_advertisedValue() YFiles
files→advertisedValue()files.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the filesystem (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the filesystem (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

files→get_errorMessage() YFiles
files→errorMessage()files.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the filesystem.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the filesystem object

files→get_errorType() YFiles
files→errorType()files.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the filesystem.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the filesystem object

files→get_filesCount() YFiles
files→filesCount()files.get_filesCount()

Returns the number of files currently loaded in the filesystem.

function **get_filesCount**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the number of files currently loaded in the filesystem

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_FILESCOUNT_INVALID`.

files→get_freeSpace() YFiles
files→freeSpace()files.get_freeSpace()

Returns the free space for uploading new files to the filesystem, in bytes.

function **get_freeSpace**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the free space for uploading new files to the filesystem, in bytes

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_FREESPACE_INVALID.

files→get_functionDescriptor() YFiles
files→functionDescriptor()
files.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

files→get_list() YFiles
files→list()files.get_list()

Returns a list of YFileRecord objects that describe files currently loaded in the filesystem.

function **get_list**(**pattern**: string): TYFileRecordArray

Parameters :

pattern an optional filter pattern, using star and question marks as wildcards. When an empty pattern is provided, all file records are returned.

Returns :

a list of `YFileRecord` objects, containing the file path and name, byte size and 32-bit CRC of the file content.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty list.

files→get_logicalName() YFiles
files→logicalName()files.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the filesystem.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the filesystem.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

files→get_module() YFiles
files→module()files.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

files→get_userData() YFiles
files→userData()files.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

files→isOnline()files.isOnline() YFiles

Checks if the filesystem is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the filesystem in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the filesystem.

Returns :

`true` if the filesystem can be reached, and `false` otherwise

files→load()files.load() YFiles

Preloads the filesystem cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

files→nextFiles()files.nextFiles() YFiles

Continues the enumeration of filesystems started using `yFirstFiles()`.

function **nextFiles**( ): TYFiles

Returns :

a pointer to a `YFiles` object, corresponding to a filesystem currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more filesystems to enumerate.

files→registerValueCallback() YFiles
files.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYFilesValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

files→remove()files.remove() YFiles

Deletes a file, given by its full path name, from the filesystem.

```
function remove( pathname: string): LongInt
```

Because of filesystem fragmentation, deleting a file may not always free up the whole space used by the file. However, rewriting a file with the same path name will always reuse any space not freed previously. If you need to ensure that no space is taken by previously deleted files, you can use `format_fs` to fully reinitialize the filesystem.

Parameters :

pathname path and name of the file to remove.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

files→set_logicalName() YFiles
files→setLogicalName()files.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the filesystem.

```
function set_logicalName( newval: string): integer
```

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the filesystem.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

files→set_userData() YFiles
files→setUserData()files.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

files→upload()files.upload() YFiles

Uploads a file to the filesystem, to the specified full path name.

```
function upload( pathname: string, content: TByteArray): LongInt
```

If a file already exists with the same path name, its content is overwritten.

Parameters :

pathname path and name of the new file to create

content binary buffer with the content to set

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.18. GenericSensor function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_genericsensor.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YGenericSensor = yoctolib.YGenericSensor;
php     require_once('yocto_genericsensor.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_genericsensor.h"
m       #import "yocto_genericsensor.h"
pas     uses yocto_genericsensor;
vb      yocto_genericsensor.vb
cs      yocto_genericsensor.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YGenericSensor;
py      from yocto_genericsensor import *
```

Global functions
yFindGenericSensor(**func**) Retrieves a generic sensor for a given identifier.
yFirstGenericSensor() Starts the enumeration of generic sensors currently accessible.
`YGenericSensor` methods
genericsensor→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
genericsensor→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the generic sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
genericsensor→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the generic sensor (no more than 6 characters).
genericsensor→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor.
genericsensor→get_currentValue() Returns the current measured value.
genericsensor→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the generic sensor.
genericsensor→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the generic sensor.
genericsensor→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the generic sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
genericsensor→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
genericsensor→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the generic sensor, without reference to the module.
genericsensor→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the generic sensor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

genericsensor→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the measure since the device was started.

genericsensor→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

genericsensor→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the generic sensor.

genericsensor→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the measure since the device was started.

genericsensor→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

genericsensor→get_module_async(callback, context)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

genericsensor→get_recordedData(startTime, endTime)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

genericsensor→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

genericsensor→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

genericsensor→get_signalBias()

Returns the electric signal bias for zero shift adjustment.

genericsensor→get_signalRange()

Returns the electric signal range used by the sensor.

genericsensor→get_signalUnit()

Returns the measuring unit of the electrical signal used by the sensor.

genericsensor→get_signalValue()

Returns the measured value of the electrical signal used by the sensor.

genericsensor→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the measure.

genericsensor→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

genericsensor→get_valueRange()

Returns the physical value range measured by the sensor.

genericsensor→isOnline()

Checks if the generic sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

genericsensor→isOnline_async(callback, context)

Checks if the generic sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

genericsensor→load(msValidity)

Preloads the generic sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

genericsensor→loadCalibrationPoints(rawValues, refValues)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

genericsensor→load_async(msValidity, callback, context)

Preloads the generic sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

genericsensor→nextGenericSensor()

Continues the enumeration of generic sensors started using `yFirstGenericSensor()`.

genericsensor→registerTimedReportCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

genericsensor→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

genericsensor→set_highestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

genericsensor→set_logFrequency(newval)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

genericsensor→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the generic sensor.

genericsensor→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

genericsensor→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

genericsensor→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

genericsensor→set_signalBias(newval)

Changes the electric signal bias for zero shift adjustment.

genericsensor→set_signalRange(newval)

Changes the electric signal range used by the sensor.

genericsensor→set_unit(newval)

Changes the measuring unit for the measured value.

genericsensor→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

genericsensor→set_valueRange(newval)

Changes the physical value range measured by the sensor.

genericsensor→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

genericsensor→zeroAdjust()

Adjusts the signal bias so that the current signal value is need precisely as zero.

YGenericSensor.FindGenericSensor() YGenericSensor yFindGenericSensor()yFindGenericSensor()

Retrieves a generic sensor for a given identifier.

function **yFindGenericSensor**(**func**: string): TYGenericSensor

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the generic sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YGenericSensor.isOnline()` to test if the generic sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a generic sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the generic sensor

Returns :

a `YGenericSensor` object allowing you to drive the generic sensor.

YGenericSensor.FirstGenericSensor() YGenericSensor yFirstGenericSensor()yFirstGenericSensor()

Starts the enumeration of generic sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstGenericSensor**( ): TYGenericSensor

Use the method `YGenericSensor.nextGenericSensor()` to iterate on next generic sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YGenericSensor` object, corresponding to the first generic sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

genericsensor→calibrateFromPoints() YGenericSensor
genericsensor.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→describe()genericsensor.describe() YGenericSensor

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the generic sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the generic sensor (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

genericsensor→get_advertisedValue() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→advertisedValue()
genericsensor.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the generic sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the generic sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_currentRawValue() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→currentRawValue()
genericsensor.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_currentValue() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→currentValue()
genericsensor.get_currentValue()

Returns the current measured value.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the current measured value

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_errorMessage() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→errorMessage()
genericsensor.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the generic sensor.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the generic sensor object

genericsensor→get_errorType() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→errorType()
genericsensor.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the generic sensor.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the generic sensor object

genericsensor→get_functionDescriptor() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→functionDescriptor()
genericsensor.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

genericsensor→get_highestValue() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→highestValue()
genericsensor.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the measure since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the measure since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_logFrequency() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→logFrequency()
genericsensor.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_logicalName() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→logicalName()
genericsensor.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the generic sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the generic sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_lowestValue() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→lowestValue()
genericsensor.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the measure since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the measure since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_module() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→module()
genericsensor.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

genericsensor→get_recordedData() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→recordedData()
genericsensor.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

genericsensor→get_reportFrequency() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→reportFrequency()
genericsensor.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_resolution() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→resolution()
genericsensor.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

function **get_resolution**( ): double

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_signalBias() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→signalBias()
genericsensor.get_signalBias()

Returns the electric signal bias for zero shift adjustment.

function **get_signalBias**( ): double

A positive bias means that the signal is over-reporting the measure, while a negative bias means that the signal is underreporting the measure.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the electric signal bias for zero shift adjustment

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_SIGNALBIAS_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_signalRange() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→signalRange()
genericsensor.get_signalRange()

Returns the electric signal range used by the sensor.

function **get_signalRange**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the electric signal range used by the sensor

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_SIGNALRANGE_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_signalUnit() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→signalUnit()
genericsensor.get_signalUnit()

Returns the measuring unit of the electrical signal used by the sensor.

function **get_signalUnit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit of the electrical signal used by the sensor

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_SIGNALUNIT_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_signalValue() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→signalValue()
genericsensor.get_signalValue()

Returns the measured value of the electrical signal used by the sensor.

function **get_signalValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the measured value of the electrical signal used by the sensor

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_SIGNALVALUE_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_unit() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→unit()genericsensor.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the measure.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the measure

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

genericsensor→get_userData()
genericsensor→userData()
genericsensor.get_userData()

YGenericSensor

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

genericsensor→get_valueRange() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→valueRange()
genericsensor.get_valueRange()

Returns the physical value range measured by the sensor.

function **get_valueRange**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the physical value range measured by the sensor

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_VALUERANGE_INVALID`.

genericsensor→isOnline()genericsensor.isOnline() YGenericSensor

Checks if the generic sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the generic sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the generic sensor.

Returns :

`true` if the generic sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

genericsensor→load()genericsensor.load() YGenericSensor

Preloads the generic sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→loadCalibrationPoints() YGenericSensor
genericsensor.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→nextGenericSensor() YGenericSensor
genericsensor.nextGenericSensor()

Continues the enumeration of generic sensors started using `yFirstGenericSensor()`.

function **nextGenericSensor**( ): TYGenericSensor

Returns :

a pointer to a `YGenericSensor` object, corresponding to a generic sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more generic sensors to enumerate.

genericsensor→registerTimedReportCallback() YGenericSensor
genericsensor.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYGenericSensorTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

genericsensor→registerValueCallback() YGenericSensor
genericsensor.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYGenericSensorValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

genericsensor→set_highestValue() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→setHighestValue()
genericsensor.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→set_logFrequency() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→setLogFrequency()
genericsensor.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→set_logicalName() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→setLogicalName()
genericsensor.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the generic sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the generic sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→set_lowestValue() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→setLowestValue()
genericsensor.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→set_reportFrequency() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→setReportFrequency()
genericsensor.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→set_resolution() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→setResolution()
genericsensor.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→set_signalBias() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→setSignalBias()
genericsensor.set_signalBias()

Changes the electric signal bias for zero shift adjustment.

function **set_signalBias**(**newval**: double): integer

If your electric signal reads positif when it should be zero, setup a positive signalBias of the same value to fix the zero shift.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the electric signal bias for zero shift adjustment

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→set_signalRange() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→setSignalRange()
genericsensor.set_signalRange()

Changes the electric signal range used by the sensor.

function **set_signalRange**(**newval**: string): integer

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the electric signal range used by the sensor

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→set_unit() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→setUnit()genericsensor.set_unit()

Changes the measuring unit for the measured value.

function **set_unit**(**newval**: string): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the measured value

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→set_userData() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→setUserData()
genericsensor.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

genericsensor→set_valueRange() YGenericSensor
genericsensor→setValueRange()
genericsensor.set_valueRange()

Changes the physical value range measured by the sensor.

```
function set_valueRange( newval: string): integer
```

As a side effect, the range modification may automatically modify the display resolution.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the physical value range measured by the sensor

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

genericsensor→zeroAdjust() YGenericSensor
genericsensor.zeroAdjust()

Adjusts the signal bias so that the current signal value is need precisely as zero.

function **zeroAdjust**( ): LongInt

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.19. Gyroscope function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_gyro.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YGyro = yoctolib.YGyro;
php     require_once('yocto_gyro.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_gyro.h"
m       #import "yocto_gyro.h"
pas     uses yocto_gyro;
vb      yocto_gyro.vb
cs      yocto_gyro.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YGyro;
py      from yocto_gyro import *
```

Global functions
yFindGyro(**func**) Retrieves a gyroscope for a given identifier.
yFirstGyro() Starts the enumeration of gyroscopes currently accessible.
YGyro methods
gyro→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
gyro→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the gyroscope in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
gyro→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the gyroscope (no more than 6 characters).
gyro→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in degrees per second, as a floating point number.
gyro→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the angular velocity, in degrees per second, as a floating point number.
gyro→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the gyroscope.
gyro→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the gyroscope.
gyro→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the gyroscope in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
gyro→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
gyro→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the gyroscope, without reference to the module.
gyro→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the gyroscope in the form SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

gyro→get_heading()

Returns the estimated heading angle, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

gyro→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the angular velocity since the device was started.

gyro→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

gyro→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the gyroscope.

gyro→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the angular velocity since the device was started.

gyro→get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

gyro→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

gyro→get_pitch()

Returns the estimated pitch angle, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

gyro→get_quaternionW()

Returns the w component (real part) of the quaternion describing the device estimated orientation, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

gyro→get_quaternionX()

Returns the x component of the quaternion describing the device estimated orientation, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

gyro→get_quaternionY()

Returns the y component of the quaternion describing the device estimated orientation, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

gyro→get_quaternionZ()

Returns the x component of the quaternion describing the device estimated orientation, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

gyro→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

gyro→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

gyro→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

gyro→get_roll()

Returns the estimated roll angle, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

gyro→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the angular velocity.

gyro→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method set_userData.

gyro→get_xValue()

Returns the angular velocity around the X axis of the device, as a floating point number.

gyro→get_yValue()
Returns the angular velocity around the Y axis of the device, as a floating point number.

gyro→get_zValue()
Returns the angular velocity around the Z axis of the device, as a floating point number.

gyro→isOnline()
Checks if the gyroscope is currently reachable, without raising any error.

gyro→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)
Checks if the gyroscope is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

gyro→load(**msValidity**)
Preloads the gyroscope cache with a specified validity duration.

gyro→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)
Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

gyro→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)
Preloads the gyroscope cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

gyro→nextGyro()
Continues the enumeration of gyroscopes started using `yFirstGyro()`.

gyro→registerAnglesCallback(**callback**)
Registers a callback function that will be invoked each time that the estimated device orientation has changed.

gyro→registerQuaternionCallback(**callback**)
Registers a callback function that will be invoked each time that the estimated device orientation has changed.

gyro→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)
Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

gyro→registerValueCallback(**callback**)
Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

gyro→set_highestValue(**newval**)
Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

gyro→set_logFrequency(**newval**)
Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

gyro→set_logicalName(**newval**)
Changes the logical name of the gyroscope.

gyro→set_lowestValue(**newval**)
Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

gyro→set_reportFrequency(**newval**)
Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

gyro→set_resolution(**newval**)
Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

gyro→set_userData(**data**)
Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

gyro→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)
Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YGyro.FindGyro() YGyro yFindGyro()yFindGyro()

Retrieves a gyroscope for a given identifier.

function **yFindGyro**(**func**: string): TYGyro

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the gyroscope is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YGyro.isOnline()` to test if the gyroscope is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a gyroscope by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the gyroscope

Returns :

a `YGyro` object allowing you to drive the gyroscope.

YGyro.FirstGyro() YGyro
yFirstGyro()yFirstGyro()

Starts the enumeration of gyroscopes currently accessible.

function **yFirstGyro**( ): TYGyro

Use the method `YGyro.nextGyro()` to iterate on next gyroscopes.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YGyro` object, corresponding to the first gyro currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

gyro→calibrateFromPoints() YGyro
gyro.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

gyro→describe()gyro.describe() YGyro

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the gyroscope in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the gyroscope (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

gyro→get_advertisedValue() YGyro
gyro→advertisedValue()gyro.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the gyroscope (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the gyroscope (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

gyro→get_currentRawValue() YGyro
gyro→currentRawValue()gyro.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in degrees per second, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in degrees per second, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

gyro→get_currentValue() YGyro
gyro→currentValue()gyro.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the angular velocity, in degrees per second, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the angular velocity, in degrees per second, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

gyro→get_errorMessage() YGyro
gyro→errorMessage()gyro.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the gyroscope.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the gyroscope object

gyro→get_errorType() YGyro
gyro→errorType()gyro.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the gyroscope.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the gyroscope object

gyro→get_functionDescriptor() YGyro
gyro→functionDescriptor()
gyro.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of `YFunction` reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is `Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID`.

gyro→get_heading() YGyro
gyro→heading()gyro.get_heading()

Returns the estimated heading angle, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

function **get_heading**( ): double

The axis corresponding to the heading can be mapped to any of the device X, Y or Z physical directions using methods of the class `YRefFrame`.

Returns :
a floating-point number corresponding to heading in degrees, between 0 and 360.

gyro→get_highestValue() YGyro
gyro→highestValue()gyro.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the angular velocity since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the angular velocity since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

gyro→get_logFrequency() YGyro
gyro→logFrequency()gyro.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

gyro→get_logicalName() YGyro
gyro→logicalName()gyro.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the gyroscope.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the gyroscope.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

gyro→get_lowestValue() YGyro
gyro→lowestValue()gyro.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the angular velocity since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the angular velocity since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

gyro→get_module() YGyro
gyro→module()gyro.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as online.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

gyro→get_pitch() YGyro
gyro→pitch()gyro.get_pitch()

Returns the estimated pitch angle, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

```
function get_pitch( ): double
```

The axis corresponding to the pitch angle can be mapped to any of the device X, Y or Z physical directions using methods of the class `YRefFrame`.

Returns :
a floating-point number corresponding to pitch angle in degrees, between -90 and +90.

gyro→get_quaternionW() YGyro
gyro→quaternionW()gyro.get_quaternionW()

Returns the w component (real part) of the quaternion describing the device estimated orientation, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

function **get_quaternionW**( ): double

Returns :

a floating-point number corresponding to the w component of the quaternion.

gyro→get_quaternionX() YGyro
gyro→quaternionX()gyro.get_quaternionX()

Returns the x component of the quaternion describing the device estimated orientation, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

function **get_quaternionX**( ): double

The x component is mostly correlated with rotations on the roll axis.

Returns :

a floating-point number corresponding to the x component of the quaternion.

gyro→get_quaternionY() YGyro
gyro→quaternionY()gyro.get_quaternionY()

Returns the y component of the quaternion describing the device estimated orientation, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

function **get_quaternionY**( ): double

The y component is mostly correlated with rotations on the pitch axis.

Returns :

a floating-point number corresponding to the y component of the quaternion.

gyro→get_quaternionZ() YGyro
gyro→quaternionZ()gyro.get_quaternionZ()

Returns the x component of the quaternion describing the device estimated orientation, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

function **get_quaternionZ**( ): double

The x component is mostly correlated with changes of heading.

Returns :

a floating-point number corresponding to the Z component of the quaternion.

gyro→get_recordedData() YGyro
gyro→recordedData()gyro.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

gyro→get_reportFrequency() YGyro
gyro→reportFrequency()gyro.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

gyro→get_resolution() YGyro
gyro→resolution()gyro.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

```
function get_resolution( ): double
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

gyro→get_roll() YGyro
gyro→roll()gyro.get_roll()

Returns the estimated roll angle, based on the integration of gyroscopic measures combined with acceleration and magnetic field measurements.

function **get_roll**( ): double

The axis corresponding to the roll angle can be mapped to any of the device X, Y or Z physical directions using methods of the class `YRefFrame`.

Returns :
a floating-point number corresponding to roll angle in degrees, between -180 and +180.

gyro→get_unit() YGyro
gyro→unit()gyro.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the angular velocity.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the angular velocity

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

gyro→get_userData() YGyro
gyro→userData()gyro.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

gyro→get_xValue() YGyro
gyro→xValue()gyro.get_xValue()

Returns the angular velocity around the X axis of the device, as a floating point number.

function **get_xValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the angular velocity around the X axis of the device, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_XVALUE_INVALID.

gyro→get_yValue() YGyro
gyro→yValue()gyro.get_yValue()

Returns the angular velocity around the Y axis of the device, as a floating point number.

function **get_yValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the angular velocity around the Y axis of the device, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_YVALUE_INVALID`.

gyro→get_zValue() YGyro
gyro→zValue()gyro.get_zValue()

Returns the angular velocity around the Z axis of the device, as a floating point number.

function **get_zValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the angular velocity around the Z axis of the device, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ZVALUE_INVALID`.

gyro→isOnline()gyro.isOnline() YGyro

Checks if the gyroscope is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the gyroscope in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the gyroscope.

Returns :

`true` if the gyroscope can be reached, and `false` otherwise

gyro→load()gyro.load() YGyro

Preloads the gyroscope cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

gyro→loadCalibrationPoints() YGyro
gyro.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

gyro→nextGyro()gyro.nextGyro() YGyro

Continues the enumeration of gyroscopes started using `yFirstGyro()`.

function **nextGyro**( ): TYGyro

Returns :

a pointer to a `YGyro` object, corresponding to a gyroscope currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more gyroscopes to enumerate.

gyro→registerAnglesCallback() YGyro
gyro.registerAnglesCallback()

Registers a callback function that will be invoked each time that the estimated device orientation has changed.

function **registerAnglesCallback**(**callback**: TYAnglesCallback): LongInt

The call frequency is typically around 95Hz during a move. The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to invoke, or a null pointer. The callback function should take four arguments: the YGyro object of the turning device, and the floating point values of the three angles roll, pitch and heading in degrees (as floating-point numbers).

gyro→registerQuaternionCallback() YGyro
gyro.registerQuaternionCallback()

Registers a callback function that will be invoked each time that the estimated device orientation has changed.

function **registerQuaternionCallback**(**callback**: TYQuatCallback): LongInt

The call frequency is typically around 95Hz during a move. The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to invoke, or a null pointer. The callback function should take five arguments: the YGyro object of the turning device, and the floating point values of the four components w, x, y and z (as floating-point numbers).

gyro→registerTimedReportCallback() YGyro
gyro.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYGyroTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

gyro→registerValueCallback() YGyro
gyro.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYGyroValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

gyro→set_highestValue() YGyro
gyro→setHighestValue()gyro.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

gyro→set_logFrequency() YGyro
gyro→setLogFrequency()gyro.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

gyro→set_logicalName() YGyro
gyro→setLogicalName()gyro.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the gyroscope.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the gyroscope.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

gyro→set_lowestValue() YGyro
gyro→setLowestValue()gyro.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

gyro→set_reportFrequency() YGyro
gyro→setReportFrequency()
gyro.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

gyro→set_resolution() YGyro
gyro→setResolution()gyro.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

gyro→set_userData() YGyro
gyro→setUserData()gyro.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.20. Yocto-hub port interface

YHubPort objects provide control over the power supply for every YoctoHub port and provide information about the device connected to it. The logical name of a YHubPort is always automatically set to the unique serial number of the Yoctopuce device connected to it.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_hubport.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YHubPort = yoctolib.YHubPort;
php     require_once('yocto_hubport.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_hubport.h"
m       #import "yocto_hubport.h"
pas     uses yocto_hubport;
vb      yocto_hubport.vb
cs      yocto_hubport.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YHubPort;
py      from yocto_hubport import *
```

Global functions

yFindHubPort(**func**)

Retrieves a Yocto-hub port for a given identifier.

yFirstHubPort()

Starts the enumeration of Yocto-hub ports currently accessible.

`YHubPort` methods

hubport→describe()

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the Yocto-hub port in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

hubport→get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the Yocto-hub port (no more than 6 characters).

hubport→get_baudRate()

Returns the current baud rate used by this Yocto-hub port, in kbps.

hubport→get_enabled()

Returns true if the Yocto-hub port is powered, false otherwise.

hubport→get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the Yocto-hub port.

hubport→get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the Yocto-hub port.

hubport→get_friendlyName()

Returns a global identifier of the Yocto-hub port in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.

hubport→get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.

hubport→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the Yocto-hub port, without reference to the module.

hubport→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the Yocto-hub port in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

hubport→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the Yocto-hub port.

hubport→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

hubport→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

hubport→get_portState()

Returns the current state of the Yocto-hub port.

hubport→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

hubport→isOnline()

Checks if the Yocto-hub port is currently reachable, without raising any error.

hubport→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the Yocto-hub port is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

hubport→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the Yocto-hub port cache with a specified validity duration.

hubport→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the Yocto-hub port cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

hubport→nextHubPort()

Continues the enumeration of Yocto-hub ports started using `yFirstHubPort()`.

hubport→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

hubport→set_enabled(**newval**)

Changes the activation of the Yocto-hub port.

hubport→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the Yocto-hub port.

hubport→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

hubport→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YHubPort.FindHubPort() YHubPort
yFindHubPort()yFindHubPort()

Retrieves a Yocto-hub port for a given identifier.

function **yFindHubPort**(**func**: string): TYHubPort

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the Yocto-hub port is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YHubPort.isOnline()` to test if the Yocto-hub port is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a Yocto-hub port by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the Yocto-hub port

Returns :

a `YHubPort` object allowing you to drive the Yocto-hub port.

YHubPort.FirstHubPort() YHubPort yFirstHubPort()yFirstHubPort()

Starts the enumeration of Yocto-hub ports currently accessible.

function **yFirstHubPort**( ): TYHubPort

Use the method `YHubPort.nextHubPort()` to iterate on next Yocto-hub ports.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YHubPort` object, corresponding to the first Yocto-hub port currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

hubport→describe()hubport.describe() YHubPort

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the Yocto-hub port in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the Yocto-hub port (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

hubport→get_advertisedValue() YHubPort
hubport→advertisedValue()
hubport.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the Yocto-hub port (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the Yocto-hub port (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

hubport→get_baudRate() YHubPort
hubport→baudRate()hubport.get_baudRate()

Returns the current baud rate used by this Yocto-hub port, in kbps.

```
function get_baudRate( ): LongInt
```

The default value is 1000 kbps, but a slower rate may be used if communication problems are encountered.

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the current baud rate used by this Yocto-hub port, in kbps

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_BAUDRATE_INVALID`.

hubport→get_enabled() YHubPort
hubport→enabled()hubport.get_enabled()

Returns true if the Yocto-hub port is powered, false otherwise.

function **get_enabled**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_ENABLED_FALSE or Y_ENABLED_TRUE, according to true if the Yocto-hub port is powered, false otherwise

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_ENABLED_INVALID.

hubport→get_errorMessage() YHubPort
hubport→errorMessage()hubport.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the Yocto-hub port.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the Yocto-hub port object

hubport→get_errorType() YHubPort
hubport→errorType()hubport.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the Yocto-hub port.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the Yocto-hub port object

hubport→get_functionDescriptor() YHubPort
hubport→functionDescriptor()
hubport.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

hubport→get_logicalName() YHubPort
hubport→logicalName()hubport.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the Yocto-hub port.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the Yocto-hub port.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

hubport→get_module() YHubPort
hubport→module()hubport.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

hubport→get_portState() YHubPort
hubport→portState()hubport.get_portState()

Returns the current state of the Yocto-hub port.

function **get_portState**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among Y_PORTSTATE_OFF, Y_PORTSTATE_OVRLD, Y_PORTSTATE_ON, Y_PORTSTATE_RUN and Y_PORTSTATE_PROG corresponding to the current state of the Yocto-hub port

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_PORTSTATE_INVALID.

hubport→get_userData() YHubPort
hubport→userData()hubport.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

hubport→isOnline()hubport.isOnline() YHubPort

Checks if the Yocto-hub port is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the Yocto-hub port in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the Yocto-hub port.

Returns :

`true` if the Yocto-hub port can be reached, and `false` otherwise

hubport→load()hubport.load() YHubPort

Preloads the Yocto-hub port cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

hubport→nextHubPort()hubport.nextHubPort() YHubPort

Continues the enumeration of Yocto-hub ports started using `yFirstHubPort()`.

function **nextHubPort**( ): TYHubPort

Returns :

a pointer to a `YHubPort` object, corresponding to a Yocto-hub port currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more Yocto-hub ports to enumerate.

hubport→registerValueCallback() YHubPort
hubport.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYHubPortValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

hubport→set_enabled() YHubPort
hubport→setEnabled()hubport.set_enabled()

Changes the activation of the Yocto-hub port.

function **set_enabled**(**newval**: Integer): integer

If the port is enabled, the connected module is powered. Otherwise, port power is shut down.

Parameters :

newval either Y_ENABLED_FALSE or Y_ENABLED_TRUE, according to the activation of the Yocto-hub port

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

hubport→set_logicalName() YHubPort
hubport→setLogicalName()
hubport.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the Yocto-hub port.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the Yocto-hub port.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

hubport→set_userData() YHubPort
hubport→setUserData()hubport.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.21. Humidity function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_humidity.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YHumidity = yoctolib.YHumidity;
php     require_once('yocto_humidity.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_humidity.h"
m       #import "yocto_humidity.h"
pas     uses yocto_humidity;
vb      yocto_humidity.vb
cs      yocto_humidity.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YHumidity;
py      from yocto_humidity import *
```

Global functions
yFindHumidity(**func**) Retrieves a humidity sensor for a given identifier.
yFirstHumidity() Starts the enumeration of humidity sensors currently accessible.
YHumidity methods
humidity→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
humidity→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the humidity sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
humidity→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the humidity sensor (no more than 6 characters).
humidity→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in %RH, as a floating point number.
humidity→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the humidity, in %RH, as a floating point number.
humidity→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the humidity sensor.
humidity→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the humidity sensor.
humidity→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the humidity sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
humidity→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
humidity→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the humidity sensor, without reference to the module.
humidity→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the humidity sensor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

humidity→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the humidity since the device was started.

humidity→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

humidity→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the humidity sensor.

humidity→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the humidity since the device was started.

humidity→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

humidity→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

humidity→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

humidity→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

humidity→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

humidity→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the humidity.

humidity→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

humidity→isOnline()

Checks if the humidity sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

humidity→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the humidity sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

humidity→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the humidity sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

humidity→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

humidity→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the humidity sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

humidity→nextHumidity()

Continues the enumeration of humidity sensors started using `yFirstHumidity()`.

humidity→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

humidity→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

humidity→set_highestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

humidity→set_logFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

humidity→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the humidity sensor.

humidity→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

humidity→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

humidity→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

humidity→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

humidity→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YHumidity.FindHumidity() YHumidity yFindHumidity()yFindHumidity()

Retrieves a humidity sensor for a given identifier.

```
function yFindHumidity( func: string): TYHumidity
```

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the humidity sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YHumidity.isOnline()` to test if the humidity sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a humidity sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the humidity sensor

Returns :

a `YHumidity` object allowing you to drive the humidity sensor.

YHumidity.FirstHumidity() YHumidity
yFirstHumidity()yFirstHumidity()

Starts the enumeration of humidity sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstHumidity**( ): TYHumidity

Use the method `YHumidity.nextHumidity()` to iterate on next humidity sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YHumidity` object, corresponding to the first humidity sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

humidity→calibrateFromPoints() YHumidity
humidity.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

humidity→describe()humidity.describe() YHumidity

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the humidity sensor in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the humidity sensor (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

humidity→get_advertisedValue() YHumidity
humidity→advertisedValue()
humidity.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the humidity sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the humidity sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

humidity→get_currentRawValue() YHumidity
humidity→currentRawValue()
humidity.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in %RH, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in %RH, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

humidity→get_currentValue() YHumidity
humidity→currentValue()humidity.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the humidity, in %RH, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the humidity, in %RH, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

humidity→get_errorMessage() YHumidity
humidity→errorMessage()
humidity.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the humidity sensor.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the humidity sensor object

humidity→get_errorType() YHumidity
humidity→errorType()humidity.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the humidity sensor.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the humidity sensor object

humidity→get_functionDescriptor() YHumidity
humidity→functionDescriptor()
humidity.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

humidity→get_highestValue() YHumidity
humidity→highestValue()
humidity.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the humidity since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the humidity since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

humidity→get_logFrequency() YHumidity
humidity→logFrequency()
humidity.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

humidity→get_logicalName() YHumidity
humidity→logicalName()humidity.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the humidity sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the humidity sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

humidity→get_lowestValue() YHumidity
humidity→lowestValue()humidity.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the humidity since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the humidity since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

humidity→get_module() YHumidity
humidity→module()humidity.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

humidity→get_recordedData() YHumidity
humidity→recordedData()
humidity.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

humidity→get_reportFrequency() YHumidity
humidity→reportFrequency()
humidity.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

humidity→get_resolution() YHumidity
humidity→resolution()humidity.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

function **get_resolution**( ): double

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

humidity→get_unit() YHumidity
humidity→unit()humidity.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the humidity.

```
function get_unit( ): string
```

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the humidity

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

humidity→get_userData() YHumidity
humidity→userData()humidity.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

humidity→isOnline()humidity.isOnline() YHumidity

Checks if the humidity sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the humidity sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the humidity sensor.

Returns :

`true` if the humidity sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

humidity→load()humidity.load() YHumidity

Preloads the humidity sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

humidity→loadCalibrationPoints() YHumidity
humidity.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

humidity→nextHumidity()humidity.nextHumidity() YHumidity

Continues the enumeration of humidity sensors started using `yFirstHumidity()`.

function **nextHumidity**( ): TYHumidity

Returns :

a pointer to a `YHumidity` object, corresponding to a humidity sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more humidity sensors to enumerate.

humidity→registerTimedReportCallback() YHumidity
humidity.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYHumidityTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

humidity→registerValueCallback() YHumidity
humidity.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYHumidityValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

humidity→set_highestValue() YHumidity
humidity→setHighestValue()
humidity.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

```
function set_highestValue( newval: double): integer
```

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

humidity→set_logFrequency() YHumidity
humidity→setLogFrequency()
humidity.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

humidity→set_logicalName() YHumidity
humidity→setLogicalName()
humidity.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the humidity sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the humidity sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

humidity→set_lowestValue() YHumidity
humidity→setLowestValue()
humidity.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

humidity→set_reportFrequency() YHumidity
humidity→setReportFrequency()
humidity.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

humidity→set_resolution() YHumidity
humidity→setResolution()humidity.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

```
function set_resolution( newval: double): integer
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

humidity→set_userData() YHumidity
humidity→setUserData()humidity.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.22. Led function interface

Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you not only to drive the intensity of the led, but also to have it blink at various preset frequencies.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_led.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YLed = yoctolib.YLed;
php     require_once('yocto_led.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_led.h"
m       #import "yocto_led.h"
pas     uses yocto_led;
vb      yocto_led.vb
cs      yocto_led.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YLed;
py      from yocto_led import *
```

Global functions
yFindLed(**func**) Retrieves a led for a given identifier.
yFirstLed() Starts the enumeration of leds currently accessible.
YLed methods
led→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the led in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
led→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the led (no more than 6 characters).
led→get_blinking() Returns the current led signaling mode.
led→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the led.
led→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the led.
led→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the led in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
led→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
led→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the led, without reference to the module.
led→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the led in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
led→get_logicalName() Returns the logical name of the led.
led→get_luminosity() Returns the current led intensity (in per cent).
led→get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

led→get_module_async(callback, context)

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

led→get_power()

Returns the current led state.

led→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method set_userData.

led→isOnline()

Checks if the led is currently reachable, without raising any error.

led→isOnline_async(callback, context)

Checks if the led is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

led→load(msValidity)

Preloads the led cache with a specified validity duration.

led→load_async(msValidity, callback, context)

Preloads the led cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

led→nextLed()

Continues the enumeration of leds started using yFirstLed().

led→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

led→set_blinking(newval)

Changes the current led signaling mode.

led→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the led.

led→set_luminosity(newval)

Changes the current led intensity (in per cent).

led→set_power(newval)

Changes the state of the led.

led→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

led→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YLed.FindLed() YLed
yFindLed()yFindLed()

Retrieves a led for a given identifier.

```
function yFindLed( func: string): TYLed
```

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the led is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YLed.isOnline()` to test if the led is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a led by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the led

Returns :

a `YLed` object allowing you to drive the led.

YLed.FirstLed() YLed yFirstLed()yFirstLed()

Starts the enumeration of leds currently accessible.

```
function yFirstLed( ): TYLed
```

Use the method `YLed.nextLed()` to iterate on next leds.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YLed` object, corresponding to the first led currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

led→describe()led.describe() YLed

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the led in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the led (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

led→get_advertisedValue() YLed
led→advertisedValue()led.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the led (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the current value of the led (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

led→get_blinking() YLed
led→blinking()led.get_blinking()

Returns the current led signaling mode.

function **get_blinking**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among `Y_BLINKING_STILL`, `Y_BLINKING_RELAX`, `Y_BLINKING_AWARE`, `Y_BLINKING_RUN`, `Y_BLINKING_CALL` and `Y_BLINKING_PANIC` corresponding to the current led signaling mode

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_BLINKING_INVALID`.

led→get_errorMessage() YLed
led→errorMessage()led.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the led.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the led object

led→get_errorType() YLed
led→errorType()led.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the led.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the led object

led→get_functionDescriptor() YLed
led→functionDescriptor()
led.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

led→get_logicalName() YLed
led→logicalName()led.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the led.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the led.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

led→get_luminosity() YLed
led→luminosity()led.get_luminosity()

Returns the current led intensity (in per cent).

function **get_luminosity**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the current led intensity (in per cent)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LUMINOSITY_INVALID`.

led→get_module() YLed
led→module()led.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

led→get_power() YLed
led→power()led.get_power()

Returns the current led state.

```
function get_power( ): Integer
```

Returns :

either `Y_POWER_OFF` or `Y_POWER_ON`, according to the current led state

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_POWER_INVALID`.

led→get_userData() YLed
led→userData()led.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

led→isOnline()led.isOnline() YLed

Checks if the led is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the led in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the led.

Returns :

`true` if the led can be reached, and `false` otherwise

led→load()led.load() YLed

Preloads the led cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

led→nextLed()led.nextLed() YLed

Continues the enumeration of leds started using `yFirstLed()`.

function **nextLed**( ): TYLed

Returns :

a pointer to a `YLed` object, corresponding to a led currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more leds to enumerate.

led→registerValueCallback() YLed
led.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYLedValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

led→set_blinking() YLed
led→setBlinking()led.set_blinking()

Changes the current led signaling mode.

function **set_blinking**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval a value among `Y_BLINKING_STILL`, `Y_BLINKING_RELAX`, `Y_BLINKING_AWARE`, `Y_BLINKING_RUN`, `Y_BLINKING_CALL` and `Y_BLINKING_PANIC` corresponding to the current led signaling mode

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

led→set_logicalName() YLed
led→setLogicalName()led.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the led.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the led.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

led→set_luminosity() YLed
led→setLuminosity()led.set_luminosity()

Changes the current led intensity (in per cent).

function **set_luminosity**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the current led intensity (in per cent)

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

led→set_power() YLed
led→setPower()led.set_power()

Changes the state of the led.

function **set_power**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval either Y_POWER_OFF or Y_POWER_ON, according to the state of the led

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

led→set_userData() YLed
led→setUserData()led.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.23. LightSensor function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_lightsensor.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YLightSensor = yoctolib.YLightSensor;
php     require_once('yocto_lightsensor.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_lightsensor.h"
m       #import "yocto_lightsensor.h"
pas     uses yocto_lightsensor;
vb      yocto_lightsensor.vb
cs      yocto_lightsensor.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YLightSensor;
py      from yocto_lightsensor import *
```

Global functions
yFindLightSensor(**func**) Retrieves a light sensor for a given identifier.
yFirstLightSensor() Starts the enumeration of light sensors currently accessible.
`YLightSensor` methods
lightsensor→calibrate(**calibratedVal**) Changes the sensor-specific calibration parameter so that the current value matches a desired target (linear scaling).
lightsensor→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
lightsensor→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the light sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
lightsensor→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the light sensor (no more than 6 characters).
lightsensor→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in lux, as a floating point number.
lightsensor→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the ambient light, in lux, as a floating point number.
lightsensor→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the light sensor.
lightsensor→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the light sensor.
lightsensor→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the light sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
lightsensor→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
lightsensor→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the light sensor, without reference to the module.

lightsensor→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the light sensor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

lightsensor→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the ambient light since the device was started.

lightsensor→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

lightsensor→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the light sensor.

lightsensor→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the ambient light since the device was started.

lightsensor→get_measureType()

Returns the type of light measure.

lightsensor→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

lightsensor→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

lightsensor→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

lightsensor→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

lightsensor→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

lightsensor→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the ambient light.

lightsensor→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

lightsensor→isOnline()

Checks if the light sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

lightsensor→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the light sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

lightsensor→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the light sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

lightsensor→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

lightsensor→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the light sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

lightsensor→nextLightSensor()

Continues the enumeration of light sensors started using `yFirstLightSensor()`.

lightsensor→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

lightsensor→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

lightsensor→set_highestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

lightsensor→set_logFrequency(newval)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

lightsensor→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the light sensor.

lightsensor→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

lightsensor→set_measureType(newval)

Modify the light sensor type used in the device.

lightsensor→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

lightsensor→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

lightsensor→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

lightsensor→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YLightSensor.FindLightSensor() YLightSensor yFindLightSensor()yFindLightSensor()

Retrieves a light sensor for a given identifier.

function **yFindLightSensor**(**func**: string): TYLightSensor

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the light sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YLightSensor.isOnline()` to test if the light sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a light sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the light sensor

Returns :

a `YLightSensor` object allowing you to drive the light sensor.

YLightSensor.FirstLightSensor() YLightSensor yFirstLightSensor()yFirstLightSensor()

Starts the enumeration of light sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstLightSensor**( ): TYLightSensor

Use the method `YLightSensor.nextLightSensor()` to iterate on next light sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YLightSensor` object, corresponding to the first light sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

lightsensor→calibrate()lightsensor.calibrate() YLightSensor

Changes the sensor-specific calibration parameter so that the current value matches a desired target (linear scaling).

function **calibrate**(**calibratedVal**: double): integer

Parameters :

calibratedVal the desired target value.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

lightsensor→calibrateFromPoints() YLightSensor
lightsensor.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

lightsensor→describe()lightsensor.describe() YLightSensor

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the light sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the light sensor (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

lightsensor→get_advertisedValue() YLightSensor
lightsensor→advertisedValue()
lightsensor.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the light sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the light sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

lightsensor→get_currentRawValue() YLightSensor
lightsensor→currentRawValue()
lightsensor.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in lux, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in lux, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

lightsensor→get_currentValue() YLightSensor
lightsensor→currentValue()
lightsensor.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the ambient light, in lux, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the ambient light, in lux, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

lightsensor→get_errorMessage() YLightSensor
lightsensor→errorMessage()
lightsensor.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the light sensor.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the light sensor object

lightsensor→get_errorType() YLightSensor
lightsensor→errorType()lightsensor.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the light sensor.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the light sensor object

lightsensor→get_functionDescriptor() YLightSensor
lightsensor→functionDescriptor()
lightsensor.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of `YFunction` reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is `Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID`.

lightsensor→get_highestValue() YLightSensor
lightsensor→highestValue()
lightsensor.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the ambient light since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the ambient light since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

lightsensor→get_logFrequency() YLightSensor
lightsensor→logFrequency()
lightsensor.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

lightsensor→get_logicalName() YLightSensor
lightsensor→logicalName()
lightsensor.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the light sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the light sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

lightsensor→get_lowestValue() YLightSensor
lightsensor→lowestValue()
lightsensor.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the ambient light since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the ambient light since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

lightsensor→get_measureType() YLightSensor
lightsensor→measureType()
lightsensor.get_measureType()

Returns the type of light measure.

function **get_measureType**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among Y_MEASURETYPE_HUMAN_EYE, Y_MEASURETYPE_WIDE_SPECTRUM, Y_MEASURETYPE_INFRARED, Y_MEASURETYPE_HIGH_RATE and Y_MEASURETYPE_HIGH_ENERGY corresponding to the type of light measure

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_MEASURETYPE_INVALID.

lightsensor→get_module() YLightSensor
lightsensor→module()lightsensor.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

lightsensor→get_recordedData() YLightSensor
lightsensor→recordedData()
lightsensor.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

lightsensor→get_reportFrequency() YLightSensor
lightsensor→reportFrequency()
lightsensor.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

lightsensor→get_resolution() YLightSensor
lightsensor→resolution()lightsensor.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

function **get_resolution**( ): double

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

lightsensor→get_unit() YLightSensor
lightsensor→unit()lightsensor.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the ambient light.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the ambient light

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

lightsensor→get_userData() YLightSensor
lightsensor→userData()lightsensor.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

lightsensor→isOnline()lightsensor.isOnline() YLightSensor

Checks if the light sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the light sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the light sensor.

Returns :

`true` if the light sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

lightsensor→load()lightsensor.load() YLightSensor

Preloads the light sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

lightsensor→loadCalibrationPoints() YLightSensor
lightsensor.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

lightsensor→nextLightSensor() YLightSensor
lightsensor.nextLightSensor()

Continues the enumeration of light sensors started using `yFirstLightSensor()`.

function **nextLightSensor**( ): TYLightSensor

Returns :

a pointer to a `YLightSensor` object, corresponding to a light sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more light sensors to enumerate.

lightsensor→registerTimedReportCallback() YLightSensor
lightsensor.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYLightSensorTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

lightsensor→registerValueCallback() YLightSensor
lightsensor.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYLightSensorValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

lightsensor→set_highestValue() YLightSensor
lightsensor→setHighestValue()
lightsensor.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

lightsensor→set_logFrequency() YLightSensor
lightsensor→setLogFrequency()
lightsensor.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

lightsensor→set_logicalName() YLightSensor
lightsensor→setLogicalName()
lightsensor.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the light sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the light sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

lightsensor→set_lowestValue() YLightSensor
lightsensor→setLowestValue()
lightsensor.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

lightsensor→set_measureType() YLightSensor
lightsensor→setMeasureType()
lightsensor.set_measureType()

Modify the light sensor type used in the device.

function **set_measureType**(**newval**: Integer): integer

The measure can either approximate the response of the human eye, focus on a specific light spectrum, depending on the capabilities of the light-sensitive cell. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a value among `Y_MEASURETYPE_HUMAN_EYE`, `Y_MEASURETYPE_WIDE_SPECTRUM`, `Y_MEASURETYPE_INFRARED`, `Y_MEASURETYPE_HIGH_RATE` and `Y_MEASURETYPE_HIGH_ENERGY`

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

lightsensor→set_reportFrequency() YLightSensor
lightsensor→setReportFrequency()
lightsensor.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

lightsensor→set_resolution() YLightSensor
lightsensor→setResolution()
lightsensor.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

lightsensor→set_userData() YLightSensor
lightsensor→setUserData()
lightsensor.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.24. Magnetometer function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_magnetometer.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YMagnetometer = yoctolib.YMagnetometer;
php     require_once('yocto_magnetometer.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_magnetometer.h"
m       #import "yocto_magnetometer.h"
pas     uses yocto_magnetometer;
vb      yocto_magnetometer.vb
cs      yocto_magnetometer.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YMagnetometer;
py      from yocto_magnetometer import *
```

Global functions
yFindMagnetometer(**func**) Retrieves a magnetometer for a given identifier.
yFirstMagnetometer() Starts the enumeration of magnetometers currently accessible.
`YMagnetometer` methods
magnetometer→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
magnetometer→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the magnetometer in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
magnetometer→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the magnetometer (no more than 6 characters).
magnetometer→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in mT, as a floating point number.
magnetometer→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the magnetic field, in mT, as a floating point number.
magnetometer→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the magnetometer.
magnetometer→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the magnetometer.
magnetometer→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the magnetometer in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
magnetometer→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
magnetometer→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the magnetometer, without reference to the module.
magnetometer→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the magnetometer in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

magnetometer→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the magnetic field since the device was started.

magnetometer→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

magnetometer→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the magnetometer.

magnetometer→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the magnetic field since the device was started.

magnetometer→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

magnetometer→get_module_async(callback, context)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

magnetometer→get_recordedData(startTime, endTime)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

magnetometer→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

magnetometer→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

magnetometer→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the magnetic field.

magnetometer→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

magnetometer→get_xValue()

Returns the X component of the magnetic field, as a floating point number.

magnetometer→get_yValue()

Returns the Y component of the magnetic field, as a floating point number.

magnetometer→get_zValue()

Returns the Z component of the magnetic field, as a floating point number.

magnetometer→isOnline()

Checks if the magnetometer is currently reachable, without raising any error.

magnetometer→isOnline_async(callback, context)

Checks if the magnetometer is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

magnetometer→load(msValidity)

Preloads the magnetometer cache with a specified validity duration.

magnetometer→loadCalibrationPoints(rawValues, refValues)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

magnetometer→load_async(msValidity, callback, context)

Preloads the magnetometer cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

magnetometer→nextMagnetometer()

Continues the enumeration of magnetometers started using `yFirstMagnetometer()`.

magnetometer→registerTimedReportCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

magnetometer→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

magnetometer→set_highestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

magnetometer→set_logFrequency(newval)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

magnetometer→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the magnetometer.

magnetometer→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

magnetometer→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

magnetometer→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

magnetometer→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

magnetometer→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YMagnetometer.FindMagnetometer() YMagnetometer yFindMagnetometer()yFindMagnetometer()

Retrieves a magnetometer for a given identifier.

function **yFindMagnetometer**(**func**: string): TYMagnetometer

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the magnetometer is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YMagnetometer.isOnline()` to test if the magnetometer is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a magnetometer by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the magnetometer

Returns :

a `YMagnetometer` object allowing you to drive the magnetometer.

YMagnetometer.FirstMagnetometer() YMagnetometer yFirstMagnetometer()yFirstMagnetometer()

Starts the enumeration of magnetometers currently accessible.

function **yFirstMagnetometer**( ): TYMagnetometer

Use the method `YMagnetometer.nextMagnetometer()` to iterate on next magnetometers.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YMagnetometer` object, corresponding to the first magnetometer currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

magnetometer→calibrateFromPoints() YMagnetometer
magnetometer.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

magnetometer→describe()magnetometer.describe() YMagnetometer

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the magnetometer in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the magnetometer (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

magnetometer→get_advertisedValue() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→advertisedValue()
magnetometer.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the magnetometer (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the magnetometer (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

magnetometer→get_currentRawValue() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→currentRawValue()
magnetometer.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in mT, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in mT, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

magnetometer→get_currentValue() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→currentValue()
magnetometer.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the magnetic field, in mT, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the magnetic field, in mT, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

magnetometer→get_errorMessage() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→errorMessage()
magnetometer.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the magnetometer.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the magnetometer object

magnetometer→get_errorType() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→errorType()
magnetometer.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the magnetometer.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the magnetometer object

magnetometer→get_functionDescriptor() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→functionDescriptor()
magnetometer.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

magnetometer→get_highestValue() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→highestValue()
magnetometer.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the magnetic field since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the magnetic field since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

magnetometer→get_logFrequency() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→logFrequency()
magnetometer.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

magnetometer→get_logicalName() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→logicalName()
magnetometer.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the magnetometer.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the magnetometer.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

magnetometer→get_lowestValue() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→lowestValue()
magnetometer.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the magnetic field since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the magnetic field since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

magnetometer→get_module() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→module()
magnetometer.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

magnetometer→get_recordedData() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→recordedData()
magnetometer.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

magnetometer→get_reportFrequency() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→reportFrequency()
magnetometer.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

magnetometer→get_resolution() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→resolution()
magnetometer.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

function **get_resolution**( ): double

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

magnetometer→get_unit() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→unit()magnetometer.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the magnetic field.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the magnetic field

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

magnetometer→get_userData() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→userData()
magnetometer.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

magnetometer→get_xValue() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→xValue()magnetometer.get_xValue()

Returns the X component of the magnetic field, as a floating point number.

function **get_xValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the X component of the magnetic field, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_XVALUE_INVALID.

magnetometer→get_yValue() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→yValue()magnetometer.get_yValue()

Returns the Y component of the magnetic field, as a floating point number.

function **get_yValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the Y component of the magnetic field, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_YVALUE_INVALID`.

magnetometer→get_zValue() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→zValue()magnetometer.get_zValue()

Returns the Z component of the magnetic field, as a floating point number.

function **get_zValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the Z component of the magnetic field, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_ZVALUE_INVALID.

magnetometer→isOnline()magnetometer.isOnline() YMagnetometer

Checks if the magnetometer is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the magnetometer in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the magnetometer.

Returns :

`true` if the magnetometer can be reached, and `false` otherwise

magnetometer→load()magnetometer.load() YMagnetometer

Preloads the magnetometer cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

magnetometer→loadCalibrationPoints() YMagnetometer
magnetometer.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

magnetometer→nextMagnetometer() YMagnetometer
magnetometer.nextMagnetometer()

Continues the enumeration of magnetometers started using `yFirstMagnetometer()`.

function **nextMagnetometer**( ): TYMagnetometer

Returns :

a pointer to a `YMagnetometer` object, corresponding to a magnetometer currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more magnetometers to enumerate.

magnetometer→registerTimedReportCallback() YMagnetometer
magnetometer.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYMagnetometerTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

magnetometer→registerValueCallback() YMagnetometer
magnetometer.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYMagnetometerValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

magnetometer→set_highestValue() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→setHighestValue()
magnetometer.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

magnetometer→set_logFrequency() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→setLogFrequency()
magnetometer.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

magnetometer→set_logicalName() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→setLogicalName()
magnetometer.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the magnetometer.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the magnetometer.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

magnetometer→set_lowestValue() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→setLowestValue()
magnetometer.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

magnetometer→set_reportFrequency() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→setReportFrequency()
magnetometer.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

magnetometer→set_resolution() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→setResolution()
magnetometer.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

```
function set_resolution( newval: double): integer
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

magnetometer→set_userData() YMagnetometer
magnetometer→setUserData()
magnetometer.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.25. Measured value

YMeasure objects are used within the API to represent a value measured at a specified time. These objects are used in particular in conjunction with the YDataSet class.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_api.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YAPI = yoctolib.YAPI;
        var YModule = yoctolib.YModule;
php     require_once('yocto_api.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_api.h"
m       #import "yocto_api.h"
pas     uses yocto_api;
vb      yocto_api.vb
cs      yocto_api.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YModule;
py      from yocto_api import *
```

YMeasure methods
measure→get_averageValue() Returns the average value observed during the time interval covered by this measure.
measure→get_endTimeUTC() Returns the end time of the measure, relative to the Jan 1, 1970 UTC (Unix timestamp).
measure→get_maxValue() Returns the largest value observed during the time interval covered by this measure.
measure→get_minValue() Returns the smallest value observed during the time interval covered by this measure.
measure→get_startTimeUTC() Returns the start time of the measure, relative to the Jan 1, 1970 UTC (Unix timestamp).

measure→get_averageValue() YMeasure
measure→averageValue()
measure.get_averageValue()

Returns the average value observed during the time interval covered by this measure.

function **get_averageValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating-point number corresponding to the average value observed.

measure→get_endTimeUTC() YMeasure
measure→endTimeUTC()measure.get_endTimeUTC()

Returns the end time of the measure, relative to the Jan 1, 1970 UTC (Unix timestamp).

function **get_endTimeUTC**( ): double

When the recording rate is higher than 1 sample per second, the timestamp may have a fractional part.

Returns :

an floating point number corresponding to the number of seconds between the Jan 1, 1970 UTC and the end of this measure.

measure→get_maxValue() YMeasure
measure→maxValue()measure.get_maxValue()

Returns the largest value observed during the time interval covered by this measure.

function **get_maxValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating-point number corresponding to the largest value observed.

measure→get_minValue() YMeasure
measure→minValue()measure.get_minValue()

Returns the smallest value observed during the time interval covered by this measure.

function **get_minValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating-point number corresponding to the smallest value observed.

measure→get_startTimeUTC() YMeasure
measure→startTimeUTC()
measure.get_startTimeUTC()

Returns the start time of the measure, relative to the Jan 1, 1970 UTC (Unix timestamp).

function **get_startTimeUTC**( ): double

When the recording rate is higher then 1 sample per second, the timestamp may have a fractional part.

Returns :

an floating point number corresponding to the number of seconds between the Jan 1, 1970 UTC and the beginning of this measure.

3.26. Module control interface

This interface is identical for all Yoctopuce USB modules. It can be used to control the module global parameters, and to enumerate the functions provided by each module.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_api.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YAPI = yoctolib.YAPI;
        var YModule = yoctolib.YModule;
php     require_once('yocto_api.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_api.h"
m       #import "yocto_api.h"
pas     uses yocto_api;
vb      yocto_api.vb
cs      yocto_api.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YModule;
py      from yocto_api import *
```

Global functions
yFindModule(**func**) Allows you to find a module from its serial number or from its logical name.
yFirstModule() Starts the enumeration of modules currently accessible.
`YModule` methods
module→checkFirmware(**path**, **onlynew**) Test if the byn file is valid for this module.
module→describe() Returns a descriptive text that identifies the module.
module→download(**pathname**) Downloads the specified built-in file and returns a binary buffer with its content.
module→functionCount() Returns the number of functions (beside the "module" interface) available on the module.
module→functionId(**functionIndex**) Retrieves the hardware identifier of the *n*th function on the module.
module→functionName(**functionIndex**) Retrieves the logical name of the *n*th function on the module.
module→functionValue(**functionIndex**) Retrieves the advertised value of the *n*th function on the module.
module→get_allSettings() Returns all the setting of the module.
module→get_beacon() Returns the state of the localization beacon.
module→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with this module object.
module→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with this module object.
module→get_firmwareRelease()

Returns the version of the firmware embedded in the module.

module→get_hardwareId()
Returns the unique hardware identifier of the module.

module→get_icon2d()
Returns the icon of the module.

module→get_lastLogs()
Returns a string with last logs of the module.

module→get_logicalName()
Returns the logical name of the module.

module→get_luminosity()
Returns the luminosity of the module informative leds (from 0 to 100).

module→get_persistentSettings()
Returns the current state of persistent module settings.

module→get_productId()
Returns the USB device identifier of the module.

module→get_productName()
Returns the commercial name of the module, as set by the factory.

module→get_productRelease()
Returns the hardware release version of the module.

module→get_rebootCountdown()
Returns the remaining number of seconds before the module restarts, or zero when no reboot has been scheduled.

module→get_serialNumber()
Returns the serial number of the module, as set by the factory.

module→get_upTime()
Returns the number of milliseconds spent since the module was powered on.

module→get_usbCurrent()
Returns the current consumed by the module on the USB bus, in milli-amps.

module→get_userData()
Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

module→get_userVar()
Returns the value previously stored in this attribute.

module→isOnline()
Checks if the module is currently reachable, without raising any error.

module→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)
Checks if the module is currently reachable, without raising any error.

module→load(**msValidity**)
Preloads the module cache with a specified validity duration.

module→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)
Preloads the module cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

module→nextModule()
Continues the module enumeration started using `yFirstModule()`.

module→reboot(**secBeforeReboot**)
Schedules a simple module reboot after the given number of seconds.

module→registerLogCallback(**callback**)
Registers a device log callback function.

module→revertFromFlash()

Reloads the settings stored in the nonvolatile memory, as when the module is powered on.

module→saveToFlash()

Saves current settings in the nonvolatile memory of the module.

module→set_allSettings(**settings**)

Restore all the setting of the module.

module→set_beacon(**newval**)

Turns on or off the module localization beacon.

module→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the module.

module→set_luminosity(**newval**)

Changes the luminosity of the module informative leds.

module→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

module→set_userVar(**newval**)

Returns the value previously stored in this attribute.

module→triggerFirmwareUpdate(**secBeforeReboot**)

Schedules a module reboot into special firmware update mode.

module→updateFirmware(**path**)

Prepare a firmware upgrade of the module.

module→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YModule.FindModule() YModule
yFindModule()yFindModule()

Allows you to find a module from its serial number or from its logical name.

function **yFindModule**(**func**: string): TYModule

This function does not require that the module is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YModule.isOnline()` to test if the module is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a module by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string containing either the serial number or the logical name of the desired module

Returns :

a `YModule` object allowing you to drive the module or get additional information on the module.

YModule.FirstModule() YModule
yFirstModule()yFirstModule()

Starts the enumeration of modules currently accessible.

function **yFirstModule**( ): TYModule

Use the method `YModule.nextModule()` to iterate on the next modules.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YModule` object, corresponding to the first module currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

module→checkFirmware()module.checkFirmware() YModule

Test if the byn file is valid for this module.

function **checkFirmware**(**path**: string, **onlynew**: boolean): string

This method is useful to test if the module need to be updated. It's possible to pass an directory instead of a file. In this case this method return the path of the most recent appropriate byn file. If the parameter onlynew is true the function will discard firmware that are older or equal to the installed firmware.

Parameters :

path the path of a byn file or a directory that contain byn files

onlynew return only files that are strictly newer

Returns :

: the path of the byn file to use or a empty string if no byn files match the requirement

On failure, throws an exception or returns a string that start with "error:".

module→describe()module.describe() YModule

Returns a descriptive text that identifies the module.

```
function describe( ): string
```

The text may include either the logical name or the serial number of the module.

Returns :
a string that describes the module

module→download()module.download() YModule

Downloads the specified built-in file and returns a binary buffer with its content.

```
function download( pathname: string): TByteArray
```

Parameters :

pathname name of the new file to load

Returns :

a binary buffer with the file content

On failure, throws an exception or returns `YAPI_INVALID_STRING`.

module→functionCount()module.functionCount() YModule

Returns the number of functions (beside the "module" interface) available on the module.

function **functionCount**( ): integer

Returns :
the number of functions on the module

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

module→functionId()module.functionId() YModule

Retrieves the hardware identifier of the *n*th function on the module.

function **functionId**(**functionIndex**: integer): string

Parameters :

functionIndex the index of the function for which the information is desired, starting at 0 for the first function.

Returns :

a string corresponding to the unambiguous hardware identifier of the requested module function

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty string.

module→functionName()module.functionName() YModule

Retrieves the logical name of the *n*th function on the module.

function **functionName**(**functionIndex**: integer): string

Parameters :

functionIndex the index of the function for which the information is desired, starting at 0 for the first function.

Returns :

a string corresponding to the logical name of the requested module function

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty string.

module→functionValue()module.functionValue() YModule

Retrieves the advertised value of the *n*th function on the module.

```
function functionValue( functionIndex: integer): string
```

Parameters :

functionIndex the index of the function for which the information is desired, starting at 0 for the first function.

Returns :

a short string (up to 6 characters) corresponding to the advertised value of the requested module function

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty string.

module→get_allSettings() YModule
module→allSettings()module.get_allSettings()

Returns all the setting of the module.

```
function get_allSettings( ): TByteArray
```

Useful to backup all the logical name and calibrations parameters of a connected module.

Returns :
a binary buffer with all settings.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `YAPI_INVALID_STRING`.

module→get_beacon() YModule
module→beacon()module.get_beacon()

Returns the state of the localization beacon.

```
function get_beacon( ): Integer
```

Returns :

either `Y_BEACON_OFF` or `Y_BEACON_ON`, according to the state of the localization beacon

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_BEACON_INVALID`.

module→get_errorMessage() YModule
module→errorMessage()module.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with this module object.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using this module object

module→get_errorType() YModule
module→errorType()module.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with this module object.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occured while using this module object

module→get_firmwareRelease() YModule
module→firmwareRelease()
module.get_firmwareRelease()

Returns the version of the firmware embedded in the module.

function **get_firmwareRelease**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the version of the firmware embedded in the module

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_FIRMWARERELEASE_INVALID`.

module→get_icon2d() YModule
module→icon2d()module.get_icon2d()

Returns the icon of the module.

```
function get_icon2d( ): TByteArray
```

The icon is a PNG image and does not exceeds 1536 bytes.

Returns :

a binary buffer with module icon, in png format. On failure, throws an exception or returns `YAPI_INVALID_STRING`.

module→get_lastLogs() YModule
module→lastLogs()module.get_lastLogs()

Returns a string with last logs of the module.

function **get_lastLogs**( ): string

This method return only logs that are still in the module.

Returns :
a string with last logs of the module. On failure, throws an exception or returns YAPI_INVALID_STRING.

module→get_logicalName() YModule
module→logicalName()module.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the module.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the module

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

module→get_luminosity() YModule
module→luminosity()module.get_luminosity()

Returns the luminosity of the module informative leds (from 0 to 100).

function **get_luminosity**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the luminosity of the module informative leds (from 0 to 100)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LUMINOSITY_INVALID`.

module→get_persistentSettings() YModule
module→persistentSettings()
module.get_persistentSettings()

Returns the current state of persistent module settings.

function **get_persistentSettings**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among `Y_PERSISTENTSETTINGS_LOADED`, `Y_PERSISTENTSETTINGS_SAVED` and `Y_PERSISTENTSETTINGS_MODIFIED` corresponding to the current state of persistent module settings

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PERSISTENTSETTINGS_INVALID`.

module→get_productId() YModule
module→productId()module.get_productId()

Returns the USB device identifier of the module.

function **get_productId**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the USB device identifier of the module

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_PRODUCTID_INVALID.

module→get_productName() YModule
module→productName()module.get_productName()

Returns the commercial name of the module, as set by the factory.

function **get_productName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the commercial name of the module, as set by the factory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PRODUCTNAME_INVALID`.

module→get_productRelease() YModule
module→productRelease()
module.get_productRelease()

Returns the hardware release version of the module.

function **get_productRelease**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the hardware release version of the module

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PRODUCTRELEASE_INVALID`.

module→get_rebootCountdown() YModule
module→rebootCountdown()
module.get_rebootCountdown()

Returns the remaining number of seconds before the module restarts, or zero when no reboot has been scheduled.

function **get_rebootCountdown**( ): LongInt

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the remaining number of seconds before the module restarts, or zero when no reboot has been scheduled

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REBOOTCOUNTDOWN_INVALID`.

module→get_serialNumber() YModule
module→serialNumber()module.get_serialNumber()

Returns the serial number of the module, as set by the factory.

function **get_serialNumber**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the serial number of the module, as set by the factory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_SERIALNUMBER_INVALID`.

module→get_upTime() YModule
module→upTime()module.get_upTime()

Returns the number of milliseconds spent since the module was powered on.

function **get_upTime**( ): int64

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the number of milliseconds spent since the module was powered on

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UPTIME_INVALID`.

module→get_usbCurrent() YModule
module→usbCurrent()module.get_usbCurrent()

Returns the current consumed by the module on the USB bus, in milli-amps.

function **get_usbCurrent**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the current consumed by the module on the USB bus, in milli-amps

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_USBCURRENT_INVALID`.

module→get_userData() YModule
module→userData()module.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

module→get_userVar() YModule
module→userVar()module.get_userVar()

Returns the value previously stored in this attribute.

function **get_userVar**( ): LongInt

On startup and after a device reboot, the value is always reset to zero.

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the value previously stored in this attribute

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_USERVAR_INVALID.

module→isOnline()module.isOnline() YModule

Checks if the module is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there are valid cached values for the module, that have not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the requested module.

Returns :

`true` if the module can be reached, and `false` otherwise

module→load()module.load() YModule

Preloads the module cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all module attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network trafic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded module parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

module→nextModule()module.nextModule() YModule

Continues the module enumeration started using `yFirstModule()`.

function **nextModule**( ): TYModule

Returns :

a pointer to a `YModule` object, corresponding to the next module found, or a `null` pointer if there are no more modules to enumerate.

module→reboot()module.reboot() YModule

Schedules a simple module reboot after the given number of seconds.

function **reboot**(**secBeforeReboot**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

secBeforeReboot number of seconds before rebooting

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

module→revertFromFlash() YModule
module.revertFromFlash()

Reloads the settings stored in the nonvolatile memory, as when the module is powered on.

function **revertFromFlash**( ): LongInt

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

module→saveToFlash()module.saveToFlash() YModule

Saves current settings in the nonvolatile memory of the module.

function **saveToFlash**( ): LongInt

Warning: the number of allowed save operations during a module life is limited (about 100000 cycles). Do not call this function within a loop.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

module→set_allSettings() YModule
module→setAllSettings()module.set_allSettings()

Restore all the setting of the module.

```
function set_allSettings( settings: TByteArray): LongInt
```

Useful to restore all the logical name and calibrations parameters of a module from a backup.

Parameters :

settings a binary buffer with all settings.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

module→set_beacon() YModule
module→setBeacon()module.set_beacon()

Turns on or off the module localization beacon.

function **set_beacon**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval either Y_BEACON_OFF or Y_BEACON_ON

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

module→set_logicalName() YModule
module→setLogicalName()module.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the module.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the module

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

module→set_luminosity() YModule
module→setLuminosity()module.set_luminosity()

Changes the luminosity of the module informative leds.

function **set_luminosity**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

The parameter is a value between 0 and 100. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the luminosity of the module informative leds

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

module→set_userData() YModule
module→setUserData()module.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

module→set_userVar() YModule
module→setUserVar()module.set_userVar()

Returns the value previously stored in this attribute.

function **set_userVar**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

On startup and after a device reboot, the value is always reset to zero.

Parameters :

newval an integer

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

module→triggerFirmwareUpdate() YModule
module.triggerFirmwareUpdate()

Schedules a module reboot into special firmware update mode.

function **triggerFirmwareUpdate**(**secBeforeReboot**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

secBeforeReboot number of seconds before rebooting

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

module→updateFirmware()module.updateFirmware() YModule

Prepare a firmware upgrade of the module.

function **updateFirmware**(**path**: string): TYFirmwareUpdate

This method return a object `YFirmwareUpdate` which will handle the firmware upgrade process.

Parameters :

path the path of the byn file to use.

Returns :

: A object `YFirmwareUpdate`.

3.27. Motor function interface

Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to drive the power sent to the motor to make it turn both ways, but also to drive accelerations and decelerations. The motor will then accelerate automatically: you will not have to monitor it. The API also allows to slow down the motor by shortening its terminals: the motor will then act as an electromagnetic brake.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_motor.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YMotor = yoctolib.YMotor;
php     require_once('yocto_motor.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_motor.h"
m       #import "yocto_motor.h"
pas     uses yocto_motor;
vb      yocto_motor.vb
cs      yocto_motor.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YMotor;
py      from yocto_motor import *
```

Global functions
yFindMotor(**func**) Retrieves a motor for a given identifier.
yFirstMotor() Starts the enumeration of motors currently accessible.
`YMotor` methods
motor→brakingForceMove(**targetPower**, **delay**) Changes progressively the braking force applied to the motor for a specific duration.
motor→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the motor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
motor→drivingForceMove(**targetPower**, **delay**) Changes progressively the power sent to the moteur for a specific duration.
motor→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the motor (no more than 6 characters).
motor→get_brakingForce() Returns the braking force applied to the motor, as a percentage.
motor→get_cutOffVoltage() Returns the threshold voltage under which the controller automatically switches to error state and prevents further current draw.
motor→get_drivingForce() Returns the power sent to the motor, as a percentage between -100% and +100%.
motor→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the motor.
motor→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the motor.
motor→get_failSafeTimeout() Returns the delay in milliseconds allowed for the controller to run autonomously without receiving any instruction from the control process.

motor→get_frequency()
Returns the PWM frequency used to control the motor.

motor→get_friendlyName()
Returns a global identifier of the motor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.

motor→get_functionDescriptor()
Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.

motor→get_functionId()
Returns the hardware identifier of the motor, without reference to the module.

motor→get_hardwareId()
Returns the unique hardware identifier of the motor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

motor→get_logicalName()
Returns the logical name of the motor.

motor→get_module()
Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

motor→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)
Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

motor→get_motorStatus()
Return the controller state.

motor→get_overCurrentLimit()
Returns the current threshold (in mA) above which the controller automatically switches to error state.

motor→get_starterTime()
Returns the duration (in ms) during which the motor is driven at low frequency to help it start up.

motor→get_userData()
Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

motor→isOnline()
Checks if the motor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

motor→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)
Checks if the motor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

motor→keepALive()
Rearms the controller failsafe timer.

motor→load(**msValidity**)
Preloads the motor cache with a specified validity duration.

motor→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)
Preloads the motor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

motor→nextMotor()
Continues the enumeration of motors started using `yFirstMotor()`.

motor→registerValueCallback(**callback**)
Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

motor→resetStatus()
Reset the controller state to IDLE.

motor→set_brakingForce(**newval**)
Changes immediately the braking force applied to the motor (in percents).

motor→set_cutOffVoltage(**newval**)
Changes the threshold voltage under which the controller automatically switches to error state and prevents further current draw.

motor→set_drivingForce(newval)

Changes immediately the power sent to the motor.

motor→set_failSafeTimeout(newval)

Changes the delay in milliseconds allowed for the controller to run autonomously without receiving any instruction from the control process.

motor→set_frequency(newval)

Changes the PWM frequency used to control the motor.

motor→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the motor.

motor→set_overCurrentLimit(newval)

Changes the current threshold (in mA) above which the controller automatically switches to error state.

motor→set_starterTime(newval)

Changes the duration (in ms) during which the motor is driven at low frequency to help it start up.

motor→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

motor→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YMotor.FindMotor() YMotor yFindMotor()yFindMotor()

Retrieves a motor for a given identifier.

function **yFindMotor**(**func**: string): TYMotor

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the motor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YMotor.isOnline()` to test if the motor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a motor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the motor

Returns :

a `YMotor` object allowing you to drive the motor.

YMotor.FirstMotor() YMotor
yFirstMotor()yFirstMotor()

Starts the enumeration of motors currently accessible.

function **yFirstMotor**( ): TYMotor

Use the method `YMotor.nextMotor()` to iterate on next motors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YMotor` object, corresponding to the first motor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

motor→brakingForceMove() YMotor
motor.brakingForceMove()

Changes progressively the braking force applied to the motor for a specific duration.

function **brakingForceMove**(**targetPower**: double, **delay**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

targetPower	desired braking force, in percents
delay	duration (in ms) of the transition

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

motor→describe()motor.describe() YMotor

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the motor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the motor (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

motor→drivingForceMove() YMotor
motor.drivingForceMove()

Changes progressively the power sent to the moteur for a specific duration.

function **drivingForceMove**(**targetPower**: double, **delay**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

targetPower	desired motor power, in percents (between -100% and +100%)
delay	duration (in ms) of the transition

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

motor→get_advertisedValue() YMotor
motor→advertisedValue()
motor.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the motor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the motor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

motor→get_brakingForce() YMotor
motor→brakingForce()motor.get_brakingForce()

Returns the braking force applied to the motor, as a percentage.

function **get_brakingForce**( ): double

The value 0 corresponds to no braking (free wheel).

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the braking force applied to the motor, as a percentage

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_BRAKINGFORCE_INVALID`.

motor→get_cutOffVoltage() YMotor
motor→cutOffVoltage()motor.get_cutOffVoltage()

Returns the threshold voltage under which the controller automatically switches to error state and prevents further current draw.

function **get_cutOffVoltage**( ): double

This setting prevents damage to a battery that can occur when drawing current from an "empty" battery.

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the threshold voltage under which the controller automatically switches to error state and prevents further current draw

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CUTOFFVOLTAGE_INVALID`.

motor→get_drivingForce() YMotor
motor→drivingForce()motor.get_drivingForce()

Returns the power sent to the motor, as a percentage between -100% and +100%.

function **get_drivingForce**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the power sent to the motor, as a percentage between -100% and +100%

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_DRIVINGFORCE_INVALID`.

motor→get_errorMessage() YMotor
motor→errorMessage()motor.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the motor.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the motor object

motor→get_errorType() YMotor
motor→errorType()motor.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the motor.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the motor object

motor→get_failSafeTimeout() YMotor
motor→failSafeTimeout()motor.get_failSafeTimeout()

Returns the delay in milliseconds allowed for the controller to run autonomously without receiving any instruction from the control process.

function **get_failSafeTimeout**( ): LongInt

When this delay has elapsed, the controller automatically stops the motor and switches to FAILSAFE error. Failsafe security is disabled when the value is zero.

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the delay in milliseconds allowed for the controller to run autonomously without receiving any instruction from the control process

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_FAILSAFETIMEOUT_INVALID`.

motor→get_frequency() YMotor
motor→frequency()motor.get_frequency()

Returns the PWM frequency used to control the motor.

function **get_frequency**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the PWM frequency used to control the motor

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_FREQUENCY_INVALID.

motor→get_functionDescriptor() YMotor
motor→functionDescriptor()
motor.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

motor→get_logicalName() YMotor
motor→logicalName()motor.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the motor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the motor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

motor→get_module() YMotor
motor→module()motor.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

motor→get_motorStatus() YMotor
motor→motorStatus()motor.get_motorStatus()

Return the controller state.

function **get_motorStatus**( ): Integer

Possible states are: IDLE when the motor is stopped/in free wheel, ready to start; FORWD when the controller is driving the motor forward; BACKWD when the controller is driving the motor backward; BRAKE when the controller is braking; LOVOLT when the controller has detected a low voltage condition; HICURR when the controller has detected an overcurrent condition; HIHEAT when the controller has detected an overheat condition; FAILSF when the controller switched on the failsafe security.

When an error condition occurred (LOVOLT, HICURR, HIHEAT, FAILSF), the controller status must be explicitly reset using the `resetStatus` function.

Returns :

a value among `Y_MOTORSTATUS_IDLE`, `Y_MOTORSTATUS_BRAKE`, `Y_MOTORSTATUS_FORWD`, `Y_MOTORSTATUS_BACKWD`, `Y_MOTORSTATUS_LOVOLT`, `Y_MOTORSTATUS_HICURR`, `Y_MOTORSTATUS_HIHEAT` and `Y_MOTORSTATUS_FAILSF`

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MOTORSTATUS_INVALID`.

motor→get_overCurrentLimit() YMotor
motor→overCurrentLimit()
motor.get_overCurrentLimit()

Returns the current threshold (in mA) above which the controller automatically switches to error state.

function **get_overCurrentLimit**( ): LongInt

A zero value means that there is no limit.

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the current threshold (in mA) above which the controller automatically switches to error state

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_OVERCURRENTLIMIT_INVALID`.

motor→get_starterTime() YMotor
motor→starterTime()motor.get_starterTime()

Returns the duration (in ms) during which the motor is driven at low frequency to help it start up.

function **get_starterTime**( ): LongInt

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the duration (in ms) during which the motor is driven at low frequency to help it start up

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_STARTERTIME_INVALID`.

motor→get_userData() YMotor
motor→userData()motor.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

motor→isOnline()motor.isOnline() YMotor

Checks if the motor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the motor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the motor.

Returns :
`true` if the motor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

motor→keepALive()motor.keepALive() YMotor

Rearms the controller failsafe timer.

```
function keepALive( ): LongInt
```

When the motor is running and the failsafe feature is active, this function should be called periodically to prove that the control process is running properly. Otherwise, the motor is automatically stopped after the specified timeout. Calling a motor *set* function implicitely rearms the failsafe timer.

motor→load()motor.load() YMotor

Preloads the motor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

motor→nextMotor()motor.nextMotor() YMotor

Continues the enumeration of motors started using `yFirstMotor()`.

function **nextMotor**( ): TYMotor

Returns :

a pointer to a `YMotor` object, corresponding to a motor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more motors to enumerate.

motor→registerValueCallback() YMotor
motor.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYMotorValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

motor→resetStatus()motor.resetStatus() YMotor

Reset the controller state to IDLE.

function **resetStatus**( ): LongInt

This function must be invoked explicitely after any error condition is signaled.

motor→set_brakingForce() YMotor
motor→setBrakingForce()motor.set_brakingForce()

Changes immediately the braking force applied to the motor (in percents).

function **set_brakingForce**(**newval**: double): integer

The value 0 corresponds to no braking (free wheel). When the braking force is changed, the driving power is set to zero. The value is a percentage.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to immediately the braking force applied to the motor (in percents)

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

motor→set_cutOffVoltage() YMotor
motor→setCutOffVoltage()motor.set_cutOffVoltage()

Changes the threshold voltage under which the controller automatically switches to error state and prevents further current draw.

function **set_cutOffVoltage**(**newval**: double): integer

This setting prevent damage to a battery that can occur when drawing current from an "empty" battery. Note that whatever the cutoff threshold, the controller switches to undervoltage error state if the power supply goes under 3V, even for a very brief time.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the threshold voltage under which the controller automatically switches to error state and prevents further current draw

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

motor→set_drivingForce() YMotor
motor→setDrivingForce()motor.set_drivingForce()

Changes immediately the power sent to the motor.

```
function set_drivingForce( newval: double): integer
```

The value is a percentage between -100% to 100%. If you want go easy on your mechanics and avoid excessive current consumption, try to avoid brutal power changes. For example, immediate transition from forward full power to reverse full power is a very bad idea. Each time the driving power is modified, the braking power is set to zero.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to immediately the power sent to the motor

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

motor→set_failSafeTimeout() YMotor
motor→setFailSafeTimeout()
motor.set_failSafeTimeout()

Changes the delay in milliseconds allowed for the controller to run autonomously without receiving any instruction from the control process.

```
function set_failSafeTimeout( newval: LongInt): integer
```

When this delay has elapsed, the controller automatically stops the motor and switches to FAILSAFE error. Failsafe security is disabled when the value is zero.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the delay in milliseconds allowed for the controller to run autonomously without receiving any instruction from the control process

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

motor→set_frequency() YMotor
motor→setFrequency()motor.set_frequency()

Changes the PWM frequency used to control the motor.

```
function set_frequency( newval: double): integer
```

Low frequency is usually more efficient and may help the motor to start, but an audible noise might be generated. A higher frequency reduces the noise, but more energy is converted into heat.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the PWM frequency used to control the motor

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

motor→set_logicalName() YMotor
motor→setLogicalName()motor.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the motor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the motor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

motor→set_overCurrentLimit() YMotor
motor→setOverCurrentLimit()
motor.set_overCurrentLimit()

Changes the current threshold (in mA) above which the controller automatically switches to error state.

function **set_overCurrentLimit**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

A zero value means that there is no limit. Note that whatever the current limit is, the controller switches to OVERCURRENT status if the current goes above 32A, even for a very brief time.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the current threshold (in mA) above which the controller automatically switches to error state

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

motor→set_starterTime() YMotor
motor→setStarterTime()motor.set_starterTime()

Changes the duration (in ms) during which the motor is driven at low frequency to help it start up.

function **set_starterTime**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the duration (in ms) during which the motor is driven at low frequency to help it start up

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

motor→set_userData() YMotor
motor→setUserData()motor.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.28. Network function interface

YNetwork objects provide access to TCP/IP parameters of Yoctopuce modules that include a built-in network interface.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_network.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YNetwork = yoctolib.YNetwork;
php     require_once('yocto_network.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_network.h"
m       #import "yocto_network.h"
pas     uses yocto_network;
vb      yocto_network.vb
cs      yocto_network.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YNetwork;
py      from yocto_network import *
```

Global functions
yFindNetwork(**func**) Retrieves a network interface for a given identifier.
yFirstNetwork() Starts the enumeration of network interfaces currently accessible.
`YNetwork` methods
network→callbackLogin(**username**, **password**) Connects to the notification callback and saves the credentials required to log into it.
network→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the network interface in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
network→get_adminPassword() Returns a hash string if a password has been set for user "admin", or an empty string otherwise.
network→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the network interface (no more than 6 characters).
network→get_callbackCredentials() Returns a hashed version of the notification callback credentials if set, or an empty string otherwise.
network→get_callbackEncoding() Returns the encoding standard to use for representing notification values.
network→get_callbackMaxDelay() Returns the maximum waiting time between two callback notifications, in seconds.
network→get_callbackMethod() Returns the HTTP method used to notify callbacks for significant state changes.
network→get_callbackMinDelay() Returns the minimum waiting time between two callback notifications, in seconds.
network→get_callbackUrl() Returns the callback URL to notify of significant state changes.
network→get_discoverable() Returns the activation state of the multicast announce protocols to allow easy discovery of the module in the network neighborhood (uPnP/Bonjour protocol).

network→get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the network interface.

network→get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the network interface.

network→get_friendlyName()

Returns a global identifier of the network interface in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.

network→get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.

network→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the network interface, without reference to the module.

network→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the network interface in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

network→get_ipAddress()

Returns the IP address currently in use by the device.

network→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the network interface.

network→get_macAddress()

Returns the MAC address of the network interface.

network→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

network→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

network→get_poeCurrent()

Returns the current consumed by the module from Power-over-Ethernet (PoE), in milli-amps.

network→get_primaryDNS()

Returns the IP address of the primary name server to be used by the module.

network→get_readiness()

Returns the current established working mode of the network interface.

network→get_router()

Returns the IP address of the router on the device subnet (default gateway).

network→get_secondaryDNS()

Returns the IP address of the secondary name server to be used by the module.

network→get_subnetMask()

Returns the subnet mask currently used by the device.

network→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

network→get_userPassword()

Returns a hash string if a password has been set for "user" user, or an empty string otherwise.

network→get_wwwWatchdogDelay()

Returns the allowed downtime of the WWW link (in seconds) before triggering an automated reboot to try to recover Internet connectivity.

network→isOnline()

Checks if the network interface is currently reachable, without raising any error.

network→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the network interface is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

network→load(msValidity)

Preloads the network interface cache with a specified validity duration.

network→load_async(msValidity, callback, context)

Preloads the network interface cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

network→nextNetwork()

Continues the enumeration of network interfaces started using `yFirstNetwork()`.

network→ping(host)

Pings str_host to test the network connectivity.

network→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

network→set_adminPassword(newval)

Changes the password for the "admin" user.

network→set_callbackCredentials(newval)

Changes the credentials required to connect to the callback address.

network→set_callbackEncoding(newval)

Changes the encoding standard to use for representing notification values.

network→set_callbackMaxDelay(newval)

Changes the maximum waiting time between two callback notifications, in seconds.

network→set_callbackMethod(newval)

Changes the HTTP method used to notify callbacks for significant state changes.

network→set_callbackMinDelay(newval)

Changes the minimum waiting time between two callback notifications, in seconds.

network→set_callbackUrl(newval)

Changes the callback URL to notify significant state changes.

network→set_discoverable(newval)

Changes the activation state of the multicast announce protocols to allow easy discovery of the module in the network neighborhood (uPnP/Bonjour protocol).

network→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the network interface.

network→set_primaryDNS(newval)

Changes the IP address of the primary name server to be used by the module.

network→set_secondaryDNS(newval)

Changes the IP address of the secondary name server to be used by the module.

network→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

network→set_userPassword(newval)

Changes the password for the "user" user.

network→set_wwwWatchdogDelay(newval)

Changes the allowed downtime of the WWW link (in seconds) before triggering an automated reboot to try to recover Internet connectivity.

network→useDHCP(fallbackIpAddr, fallbackSubnetMaskLen, fallbackRouter)

Changes the configuration of the network interface to enable the use of an IP address received from a DHCP server.

network→useStaticIP(ipAddress, subnetMaskLen, router)

Changes the configuration of the network interface to use a static IP address.

network→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YNetwork.FindNetwork() YNetwork
yFindNetwork()yFindNetwork()

Retrieves a network interface for a given identifier.

```
function yFindNetwork( func: string): TYNetwork
```

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the network interface is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YNetwork.isOnline()` to test if the network interface is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a network interface by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the network interface

Returns :

a `YNetwork` object allowing you to drive the network interface.

YNetwork.FirstNetwork() YNetwork
yFirstNetwork()yFirstNetwork()

Starts the enumeration of network interfaces currently accessible.

function **yFirstNetwork**( ): TYNetwork

Use the method `YNetwork.nextNetwork()` to iterate on next network interfaces.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YNetwork` object, corresponding to the first network interface currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

network→callbackLogin()network.callbackLogin() YNetwork

Connects to the notification callback and saves the credentials required to log into it.

function **callbackLogin**(**username**: string, **password**: string): integer

The password is not stored into the module, only a hashed copy of the credentials are saved. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

username username required to log to the callback

password password required to log to the callback

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→describe()network.describe() YNetwork

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the network interface in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the network interface (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

network→get_adminPassword() YNetwork
network→adminPassword()
network.get_adminPassword()

Returns a hash string if a password has been set for user "admin", or an empty string otherwise.

function **get_adminPassword**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to a hash string if a password has been set for user "admin", or an empty string otherwise

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADMINPASSWORD_INVALID`.

network→get_advertisedValue() YNetwork
network→advertisedValue()
network.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the network interface (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the network interface (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

network→get_callbackCredentials() YNetwork
network→callbackCredentials()
network.get_callbackCredentials()

Returns a hashed version of the notification callback credentials if set, or an empty string otherwise.

function **get_callbackCredentials**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to a hashed version of the notification callback credentials if set, or an empty string otherwise

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CALLBACKCREDENTIALS_INVALID`.

network→get_callbackEncoding() YNetwork
network→callbackEncoding()
network.get_callbackEncoding()

Returns the encoding standard to use for representing notification values.

function **get_callbackEncoding**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among Y_CALLBACKENCODING_FORM, Y_CALLBACKENCODING_JSON, Y_CALLBACKENCODING_JSON_ARRAY, Y_CALLBACKENCODING_CSV and Y_CALLBACKENCODING_YOCTO_API corresponding to the encoding standard to use for representing notification values

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_CALLBACKENCODING_INVALID.

network→get_callbackMaxDelay() YNetwork
network→callbackMaxDelay()
network.get_callbackMaxDelay()

Returns the maximum waiting time between two callback notifications, in seconds.

function **get_callbackMaxDelay**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the maximum waiting time between two callback notifications, in seconds

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CALLBACKMAXDELAY_INVALID`.

network→get_callbackMethod() YNetwork
network→callbackMethod()
network.get_callbackMethod()

Returns the HTTP method used to notify callbacks for significant state changes.

function **get_callbackMethod**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among `Y_CALLBACKMETHOD_POST`, `Y_CALLBACKMETHOD_GET` and `Y_CALLBACKMETHOD_PUT` corresponding to the HTTP method used to notify callbacks for significant state changes

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CALLBACKMETHOD_INVALID`.

network→get_callbackMinDelay() YNetwork
network→callbackMinDelay()
network.get_callbackMinDelay()

Returns the minimum waiting time between two callback notifications, in seconds.

function **get_callbackMinDelay**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the minimum waiting time between two callback notifications, in seconds

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CALLBACKMINDELAY_INVALID`.

network→get_callbackUrl() YNetwork
network→callbackUrl()network.get_callbackUrl()

Returns the callback URL to notify of significant state changes.

function **get_callbackUrl**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the callback URL to notify of significant state changes

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CALLBACKURL_INVALID`.

network→get_discoverable() YNetwork
network→discoverable()network.get_discoverable()

Returns the activation state of the multicast announce protocols to allow easy discovery of the module in the network neighborhood (uPnP/Bonjour protocol).

function **get_discoverable**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_DISCOVERABLE_FALSE or Y_DISCOVERABLE_TRUE, according to the activation state of the multicast announce protocols to allow easy discovery of the module in the network neighborhood (uPnP/Bonjour protocol)

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_DISCOVERABLE_INVALID.

network→get_errorMessage() YNetwork
network→errorMessage()
network.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the network interface.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the network interface object

network→get_errorType() YNetwork
network→errorType()network.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the network interface.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the network interface object

network→get_functionDescriptor() YNetwork
network→functionDescriptor()
network.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

network→get_ipAddress() YNetwork
network→ipAddress()network.get_ipAddress()

Returns the IP address currently in use by the device.

function **get_ipAddress**( ): string

The address may have been configured statically, or provided by a DHCP server.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the IP address currently in use by the device

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_IPADDRESS_INVALID`.

network→get_logicalName() YNetwork
network→logicalName()network.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the network interface.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the network interface.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

network→get_macAddress() YNetwork
network→macAddress()network.get_macAddress()

Returns the MAC address of the network interface.

function **get_macAddress**( ): string

The MAC address is also available on a sticker on the module, in both numeric and barcode forms.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the MAC address of the network interface

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MACADDRESS_INVALID`.

network→get_module() YNetwork
network→module()network.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as online.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

network→get_poeCurrent() YNetwork
network→poeCurrent()network.get_poeCurrent()

Returns the current consumed by the module from Power-over-Ethernet (PoE), in milli-amps.

function **get_poeCurrent**( ): LongInt

The current consumption is measured after converting PoE source to 5 Volt, and should never exceed 1800 mA.

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the current consumed by the module from Power-over-Ethernet (PoE), in milli-amps

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_POECURRENT_INVALID`.

network→get_primaryDNS() YNetwork
network→primaryDNS()network.get_primaryDNS()

Returns the IP address of the primary name server to be used by the module.

function **get_primaryDNS**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the IP address of the primary name server to be used by the module

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PRIMARYDNS_INVALID`.

network→get_readiness() YNetwork
network→readiness()network.get_readiness()

Returns the current established working mode of the network interface.

function **get_readiness**( ): Integer

Level zero (DOWN_0) means that no hardware link has been detected. Either there is no signal on the network cable, or the selected wireless access point cannot be detected. Level 1 (LIVE_1) is reached when the network is detected, but is not yet connected. For a wireless network, this shows that the requested SSID is present. Level 2 (LINK_2) is reached when the hardware connection is established. For a wired network connection, level 2 means that the cable is attached at both ends. For a connection to a wireless access point, it shows that the security parameters are properly configured. For an ad-hoc wireless connection, it means that there is at least one other device connected on the ad-hoc network. Level 3 (DHCP_3) is reached when an IP address has been obtained using DHCP. Level 4 (DNS_4) is reached when the DNS server is reachable on the network. Level 5 (WWW_5) is reached when global connectivity is demonstrated by properly loading the current time from an NTP server.

Returns :

a value among `Y_READINESS_DOWN`, `Y_READINESS_EXISTS`, `Y_READINESS_LINKED`, `Y_READINESS_LAN_OK` and `Y_READINESS_WWW_OK` corresponding to the current established working mode of the network interface

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_READINESS_INVALID`.

network→get_router() YNetwork
network→router()network.get_router()

Returns the IP address of the router on the device subnet (default gateway).

function **get_router**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the IP address of the router on the device subnet (default gateway)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ROUTER_INVALID`.

network→get_secondaryDNS() YNetwork
network→secondaryDNS()
network.get_secondaryDNS()

Returns the IP address of the secondary name server to be used by the module.

function **get_secondaryDNS**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the IP address of the secondary name server to be used by the module

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_SECONDARYDNS_INVALID`.

network→get_subnetMask() YNetwork
network→subnetMask()network.get_subnetMask()

Returns the subnet mask currently used by the device.

function **get_subnetMask**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the subnet mask currently used by the device

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_SUBNETMASK_INVALID`.

network→get_userData() YNetwork
network→userData()network.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

network→get_userPassword() YNetwork
network→userPassword()
network.get_userPassword()

Returns a hash string if a password has been set for "user" user, or an empty string otherwise.

function **get_userPassword**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to a hash string if a password has been set for "user" user, or an empty string otherwise

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_USERPASSWORD_INVALID`.

network→get_wwwWatchdogDelay() YNetwork
network→wwwWatchdogDelay()
network.get_wwwWatchdogDelay()

Returns the allowed downtime of the WWW link (in seconds) before triggering an automated reboot to try to recover Internet connectivity.

function **get_wwwWatchdogDelay**( ): LongInt

A zero value disables automated reboot in case of Internet connectivity loss.

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the allowed downtime of the WWW link (in seconds) before triggering an automated reboot to try to recover Internet connectivity

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_WWWWATCHDOGDELAY_INVALID`.

network→isOnline()network.isOnline() YNetwork

Checks if the network interface is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the network interface in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the network interface.

Returns :

`true` if the network interface can be reached, and `false` otherwise

network→load()network.load() YNetwork

Preloads the network interface cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→nextNetwork()network.nextNetwork() YNetwork

Continues the enumeration of network interfaces started using `yFirstNetwork()`.

function **nextNetwork**( ): TYNetwork

Returns :

a pointer to a `YNetwork` object, corresponding to a network interface currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more network interfaces to enumerate.

network→ping()network.ping() YNetwork

Pings str_host to test the network connectivity.

```
function ping( host: string): string
```

Sends four ICMP ECHO_REQUEST requests from the module to the target str_host. This method returns a string with the result of the 4 ICMP ECHO_REQUEST requests.

Parameters :

host the hostname or the IP address of the target

Returns :

a string with the result of the ping.

network→registerValueCallback() YNetwork
network.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYNetworkValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

network→set_adminPassword() YNetwork
network→setAdminPassword()
network.set_adminPassword()

Changes the password for the "admin" user.

function **set_adminPassword**(**newval**: string): integer

This password becomes instantly required to perform any change of the module state. If the specified value is an empty string, a password is not required anymore. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the password for the "admin" user

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→set_callbackCredentials() YNetwork
network→setCallbackCredentials()
network.set_callbackCredentials()

Changes the credentials required to connect to the callback address.

function **set_callbackCredentials**(**newval**: string): integer

The credentials must be provided as returned by function `get_callbackCredentials`, in the form `username:hash`. The method used to compute the hash varies according to the the authentication scheme implemented by the callback, For Basic authentication, the hash is the MD5 of the string `username:password`. For Digest authentication, the hash is the MD5 of the string `username:realm:password`. For a simpler way to configure callback credentials, use function `callbackLogin` instead. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the credentials required to connect to the callback address

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→set_callbackEncoding() YNetwork
network→setCallbackEncoding()
network.set_callbackEncoding()

Changes the encoding standard to use for representing notification values.

function **set_callbackEncoding**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval a value among `Y_CALLBACKENCODING_FORM`, `Y_CALLBACKENCODING_JSON`, `Y_CALLBACKENCODING_JSON_ARRAY`, `Y_CALLBACKENCODING_CSV` and `Y_CALLBACKENCODING_YOCTO_API` corresponding to the encoding standard to use for representing notification values

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→set_callbackMaxDelay() YNetwork
network→setCallbackMaxDelay()
network.set_callbackMaxDelay()

Changes the maximum waiting time between two callback notifications, in seconds.

function **set_callbackMaxDelay**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the maximum waiting time between two callback notifications, in seconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→set_callbackMethod() YNetwork
network→setCallbackMethod()
network.set_callbackMethod()

Changes the HTTP method used to notify callbacks for significant state changes.

function **set_callbackMethod**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval a value among `Y_CALLBACKMETHOD_POST`, `Y_CALLBACKMETHOD_GET` and `Y_CALLBACKMETHOD_PUT` corresponding to the HTTP method used to notify callbacks for significant state changes

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→set_callbackMinDelay() YNetwork
network→setCallbackMinDelay()
network.set_callbackMinDelay()

Changes the minimum waiting time between two callback notifications, in seconds.

function **set_callbackMinDelay**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the minimum waiting time between two callback notifications, in seconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→set_callbackUrl() YNetwork
network→setCallbackUrl()network.set_callbackUrl()

Changes the callback URL to notify significant state changes.

function **set_callbackUrl**(**newval**: string): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the callback URL to notify significant state changes

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→set_discoverable() YNetwork
network→setDiscoverable()
network.set_discoverable()

Changes the activation state of the multicast announce protocols to allow easy discovery of the module in the network neighborhood (uPnP/Bonjour protocol).

function **set_discoverable**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval either `Y_DISCOVERABLE_FALSE` or `Y_DISCOVERABLE_TRUE`, according to the activation state of the multicast announce protocols to allow easy discovery of the module in the network neighborhood (uPnP/Bonjour protocol)

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→set_logicalName() YNetwork
network→setLogicalName()
network.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the network interface.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the network interface.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→set_primaryDNS() YNetwork
network→setPrimaryDNS()network.set_primaryDNS()

Changes the IP address of the primary name server to be used by the module.

function **set_primaryDNS**(**newval**: string): integer

When using DHCP, if a value is specified, it overrides the value received from the DHCP server. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method and then to reboot the module to apply this setting.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the IP address of the primary name server to be used by the module

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→set_secondaryDNS() YNetwork
network→setSecondaryDNS()
network.set_secondaryDNS()

Changes the IP address of the secondary name server to be used by the module.

function **set_secondaryDNS**(**newval**: string): integer

When using DHCP, if a value is specified, it overrides the value received from the DHCP server. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method and then to reboot the module to apply this setting.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the IP address of the secondary name server to be used by the module

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→set_userData() YNetwork
network→setUserData()network.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

network→set_userPassword() YNetwork
network→setUserPassword()
network.set_userPassword()

Changes the password for the "user" user.

```
function set_userPassword( newval: string): integer
```

This password becomes instantly required to perform any use of the module. If the specified value is an empty string, a password is not required anymore. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the password for the "user" user

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→set_wwwWatchdogDelay() YNetwork
network→setWwwWatchdogDelay()
network.set_wwwWatchdogDelay()

Changes the allowed downtime of the WWW link (in seconds) before triggering an automated reboot to try to recover Internet connectivity.

function **set_wwwWatchdogDelay**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

A zero value disables automated reboot in case of Internet connectivity loss. The smallest valid non-zero timeout is 90 seconds.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the allowed downtime of the WWW link (in seconds) before triggering an automated reboot to try to recover Internet connectivity

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→useDHCP()network.useDHCP() YNetwork

Changes the configuration of the network interface to enable the use of an IP address received from a DHCP server.

```
function useDHCP( fallbackIpAddr: string,
                  fallbackSubnetMaskLen: LongInt,
                  fallbackRouter: string): LongInt
```

Until an address is received from a DHCP server, the module uses the IP parameters specified to this function. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method and then to reboot the module to apply this setting.

Parameters :

fallbackIpAddr	fallback IP address, to be used when no DHCP reply is received
fallbackSubnetMaskLen	fallback subnet mask length when no DHCP reply is received, as an integer (eg. 24 means 255.255.255.0)
fallbackRouter	fallback router IP address, to be used when no DHCP reply is received

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

network→useStaticIP()network.useStaticIP() YNetwork

Changes the configuration of the network interface to use a static IP address.

```
function useStaticIP( ipAddress: string,
                      subnetMaskLen: LongInt,
                      router: string): LongInt
```

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method and then to reboot the module to apply this setting.

Parameters :

ipAddress	device IP address
subnetMaskLen	subnet mask length, as an integer (eg. 24 means 255.255.255.0)
router	router IP address (default gateway)

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.29. OS control

The OScontrol object allows some control over the operating system running a VirtualHub. OsControl is available on the VirtualHub software only. This feature must be activated at the VirtualHub start up with -o option.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_oscontrol.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YOsControl = yoctolib.YOsControl;
php     require_once('yocto_oscontrol.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_oscontrol.h"
m       #import "yocto_oscontrol.h"
pas     uses yocto_oscontrol;
vb      yocto_oscontrol.vb
cs      yocto_oscontrol.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YOsControl;
py      from yocto_oscontrol import *
```

Global functions
yFindOsControl(**func**) Retrieves OS control for a given identifier.
yFirstOsControl() Starts the enumeration of OS control currently accessible.
`YOsControl` methods
oscontrol→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the OS control in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
oscontrol→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the OS control (no more than 6 characters).
oscontrol→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the OS control.
oscontrol→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the OS control.
oscontrol→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the OS control in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
oscontrol→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
oscontrol→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the OS control, without reference to the module.
oscontrol→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the OS control in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
oscontrol→get_logicalName() Returns the logical name of the OS control.
oscontrol→get_module() Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.
oscontrol→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

oscontrol→get_shutdownCountdown()

Returns the remaining number of seconds before the OS shutdown, or zero when no shutdown has been scheduled.

oscontrol→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

oscontrol→isOnline()

Checks if the OS control is currently reachable, without raising any error.

oscontrol→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the OS control is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

oscontrol→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the OS control cache with a specified validity duration.

oscontrol→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the OS control cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

oscontrol→nextOsControl()

Continues the enumeration of OS control started using `yFirstOsControl()`.

oscontrol→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

oscontrol→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the OS control.

oscontrol→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

oscontrol→shutdown(**secBeforeShutDown**)

Schedules an OS shutdown after a given number of seconds.

oscontrol→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YOsControl.FindOsControl() YOsControl
yFindOsControl()yFindOsControl()

Retrieves OS control for a given identifier.

function **yFindOsControl**(**func**: string): TYOsControl

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the OS control is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YOsControl.isOnline()` to test if the OS control is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for OS control by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the OS control

Returns :

a `YOsControl` object allowing you to drive the OS control.

YOsControl.FirstOsControl() YOsControl
yFirstOsControl()yFirstOsControl()

Starts the enumeration of OS control currently accessible.

function **yFirstOsControl**( ): TYOsControl

Use the method `YOsControl.nextOsControl()` to iterate on next OS control.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YOsControl` object, corresponding to the first OS control currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

oscontrol→describe()oscontrol.describe() YOsControl

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the OS control in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the OS control (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

oscontrol→get_advertisedValue() YOsControl
oscontrol→advertisedValue()
oscontrol.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the OS control (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the OS control (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

oscontrol→get_errorMessage() YOsControl
oscontrol→errorMessage()
oscontrol.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the OS control.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the OS control object

oscontrol→get_errorType() YOsControl
oscontrol→errorType()oscontrol.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the OS control.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the OS control object

oscontrol→get_functionDescriptor() YOsControl
oscontrol→functionDescriptor()
oscontrol.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of `YFunction` reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is `Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID`.

oscontrol→get_logicalName() YOsControl
oscontrol→logicalName()
oscontrol.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the OS control.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the OS control.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

oscontrol→get_module() YOsControl
oscontrol→module()oscontrol.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as online.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

oscontrol→get_shutdownCountdown() YOsControl
oscontrol→shutdownCountdown()
oscontrol.get_shutdownCountdown()

Returns the remaining number of seconds before the OS shutdown, or zero when no shutdown has been scheduled.

function **get_shutdownCountdown**( ): LongInt

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the remaining number of seconds before the OS shutdown, or zero when no shutdown has been scheduled

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_SHUTDOWNCOUNTDOWN_INVALID`.

oscontrol→get_userData() YOsControl
oscontrol→userData()oscontrol.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

oscontrol→isOnline()oscontrol.isOnline() YOsControl

Checks if the OS control is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the OS control in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the OS control.

Returns :

`true` if the OS control can be reached, and `false` otherwise

oscontrol→load()oscontrol.load() YOsControl

Preloads the OS control cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

oscontrol→nextOsControl() YOsControl
oscontrol.nextOsControl()

Continues the enumeration of OS control started using `yFirstOsControl()`.

function **nextOsControl**( ): TYOsControl

Returns :

a pointer to a `YOsControl` object, corresponding to OS control currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more OS control to enumerate.

oscontrol→registerValueCallback() YOsControl
oscontrol.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYOsControlValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

oscontrol→set_logicalName()
oscontrol→setLogicalName()
oscontrol.set_logicalName()

YOsControl

Changes the logical name of the OS control.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the OS control.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

oscontrol→set_userData() YOsControl
oscontrol→setUserData()oscontrol.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

oscontrol→shutdown()oscontrol.shutdown() YOsControl

Schedules an OS shutdown after a given number of seconds.

function **shutdown**(**secBeforeShutDown**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

secBeforeShutDown number of seconds before shutdown

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.30. Power function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_power.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YPower = yoctolib.YPower;
php     require_once('yocto_power.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_power.h"
m       #import "yocto_power.h"
pas     uses yocto_power;
vb      yocto_power.vb
cs      yocto_power.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YPower;
py      from yocto_power import *
```

Global functions
yFindPower(**func**) Retrieves a electrical power sensor for a given identifier.
yFirstPower() Starts the enumeration of electrical power sensors currently accessible.
YPower methods
power→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
power→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the electrical power sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
power→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the electrical power sensor (no more than 6 characters).
power→get_cosPhi() Returns the power factor (the ratio between the real power consumed, measured in W, and the apparent power provided, measured in VA).
power→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in Watt, as a floating point number.
power→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the electrical power, in Watt, as a floating point number.
power→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the electrical power sensor.
power→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the electrical power sensor.
power→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the electrical power sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
power→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
power→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the electrical power sensor, without reference to the module.

power→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the electrical power sensor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

power→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the electrical power since the device was started.

power→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

power→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the electrical power sensor.

power→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the electrical power since the device was started.

power→get_meter()

Returns the energy counter, maintained by the wattmeter by integrating the power consumption over time.

power→get_meterTimer()

Returns the elapsed time since last energy counter reset, in seconds.

power→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

power→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

power→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

power→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

power→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

power→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the electrical power.

power→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

power→isOnline()

Checks if the electrical power sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

power→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the electrical power sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

power→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the electrical power sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

power→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

power→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the electrical power sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

power→nextPower()

Continues the enumeration of electrical power sensors started using `yFirstPower()`.

power→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

power→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

power→reset()

Resets the energy counter.

power→set_highestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

power→set_logFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

power→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the electrical power sensor.

power→set_lowestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

power→set_reportFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

power→set_resolution(**newval**)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

power→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

power→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YPower.FindPower() YPower yFindPower()yFindPower()

Retrieves a electrical power sensor for a given identifier.

```
function yFindPower( func: string): TYPower
```

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the electrical power sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YPower.isOnline()` to test if the electrical power sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a electrical power sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the electrical power sensor

Returns :

a `YPower` object allowing you to drive the electrical power sensor.

YPower.FirstPower() YPower yFirstPower()yFirstPower()

Starts the enumeration of electrical power sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstPower**( ): TYPower

Use the method `YPower.nextPower()` to iterate on next electrical power sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YPower` object, corresponding to the first electrical power sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

power→calibrateFromPoints() YPower
power.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

power→describe()power.describe() YPower

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the electrical power sensor in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :
a string that describes the electrical power sensor (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

power→get_advertisedValue() YPower
power→advertisedValue()
power.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the electrical power sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the electrical power sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

power→get_cosPhi() YPower
power→cosPhi()power.get_cosPhi()

Returns the power factor (the ratio between the real power consumed, measured in W, and the apparent power provided, measured in VA).

function **get_cosPhi**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the power factor (the ratio between the real power consumed, measured in W, and the apparent power provided, measured in VA)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_COSPHI_INVALID`.

power→get_currentRawValue() YPower
power→currentRawValue()
power.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in Watt, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in Watt, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

power→get_currentValue() YPower
power→currentValue()power.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the electrical power, in Watt, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the electrical power, in Watt, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

power→get_errorMessage() YPower
power→errorMessage()power.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the electrical power sensor.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :

a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the electrical power sensor object

power→get_errorType() YPower
power→errorType()power.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the electrical power sensor.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the electrical power sensor object

power→get_functionDescriptor() YPower
power→functionDescriptor()
power.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of `YFunction` reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

power→get_highestValue() YPower
power→highestValue()power.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the electrical power since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the electrical power since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

power→get_logFrequency() YPower
power→logFrequency()power.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

power→get_logicalName() YPower
power→logicalName()power.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the electrical power sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the electrical power sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

power→get_lowestValue() YPower
power→lowestValue()power.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the electrical power since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the electrical power since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

power→get_meter() YPower
power→meter()power.get_meter()

Returns the energy counter, maintained by the wattmeter by integrating the power consumption over time.

function **get_meter**( ): double

Note that this counter is reset at each start of the device.

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the energy counter, maintained by the wattmeter by integrating the power consumption over time

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_METER_INVALID`.

power→get_meterTimer() YPower
power→meterTimer()power.get_meterTimer()

Returns the elapsed time since last energy counter reset, in seconds.

function **get_meterTimer**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the elapsed time since last energy counter reset, in seconds

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_METERTIMER_INVALID`.

power→get_module() YPower
power→module()power.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

power→get_recordedData() YPower
power→recordedData()power.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

power→get_reportFrequency() YPower
power→reportFrequency()
power.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

power→get_resolution() YPower
power→resolution()power.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

function **get_resolution**( ): double

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

power→get_unit() YPower
power→unit()power.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the electrical power.

```
function get_unit( ): string
```

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the electrical power

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

power→get_userData() YPower
power→userData()power.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

power→isOnline()power.isOnline() YPower

Checks if the electrical power sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the electrical power sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the electrical power sensor.

Returns :

`true` if the electrical power sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

power→load()power.load() YPower

Preloads the electrical power sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

power→loadCalibrationPoints() YPower
power.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

power→nextPower()power.nextPower() YPower

Continues the enumeration of electrical power sensors started using `yFirstPower()`.

function **nextPower**( ): TYPower

Returns :

a pointer to a `YPower` object, corresponding to a electrical power sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more electrical power sensors to enumerate.

power→registerTimedReportCallback() YPower
power.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYPowerTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

power→registerValueCallback() YPower
power.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYPowerValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

power→reset()power.reset() YPower

Resets the energy counter.

```
function reset( ): LongInt
```

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

power→set_highestValue() YPower
power→setHighestValue()power.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

power→set_logFrequency() YPower
power→setLogFrequency()power.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

power→set_logicalName() YPower
power→setLogicalName()power.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the electrical power sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the electrical power sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

power→set_lowestValue() YPower
power→setLowestValue()power.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

```
function set_lowestValue( newval: double): integer
```

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

power→set_reportFrequency() YPower
power→setReportFrequency()
power.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

```
function set_reportFrequency( newval: string): integer
```

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

power→set_resolution() YPower
power→setResolution()power.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

power→set_userData() YPower
power→setUserData()power.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.31. Pressure function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_pressure.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YPressure = yoctolib.YPressure;
php     require_once('yocto_pressure.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_pressure.h"
m       #import "yocto_pressure.h"
pas     uses yocto_pressure;
vb      yocto_pressure.vb
cs      yocto_pressure.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YPressure;
py      from yocto_pressure import *
```

Global functions
yFindPressure(**func**) Retrieves a pressure sensor for a given identifier.
yFirstPressure() Starts the enumeration of pressure sensors currently accessible.
YPressure methods
pressure→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
pressure→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the pressure sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
pressure→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the pressure sensor (no more than 6 characters).
pressure→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in millibar (hPa), as a floating point number.
pressure→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the pressure, in millibar (hPa), as a floating point number.
pressure→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the pressure sensor.
pressure→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the pressure sensor.
pressure→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the pressure sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
pressure→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
pressure→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the pressure sensor, without reference to the module.
pressure→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the pressure sensor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

pressure→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the pressure since the device was started.

pressure→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

pressure→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the pressure sensor.

pressure→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the pressure since the device was started.

pressure→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

pressure→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

pressure→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

pressure→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

pressure→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

pressure→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the pressure.

pressure→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

pressure→isOnline()

Checks if the pressure sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

pressure→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the pressure sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

pressure→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the pressure sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

pressure→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

pressure→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the pressure sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

pressure→nextPressure()

Continues the enumeration of pressure sensors started using `yFirstPressure()`.

pressure→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

pressure→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

pressure→set_highestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

pressure→set_logFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

pressure→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the pressure sensor.

pressure→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

pressure→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

pressure→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

pressure→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

pressure→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YPressure.FindPressure() YPressure
yFindPressure()yFindPressure()

Retrieves a pressure sensor for a given identifier.

```
function yFindPressure( func: string): TYPressure
```

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the pressure sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YPressure.isOnline()` to test if the pressure sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a pressure sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the pressure sensor

Returns :

a `YPressure` object allowing you to drive the pressure sensor.

YPressure.FirstPressure() YPressure yFirstPressure()yFirstPressure()

Starts the enumeration of pressure sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstPressure**( ): TYPressure

Use the method `YPressure.nextPressure()` to iterate on next pressure sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YPressure` object, corresponding to the first pressure sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

pressure→calibrateFromPoints() YPressure
pressure.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pressure→describe()pressure.describe() YPressure

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the pressure sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the pressure sensor (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

pressure→get_advertisedValue() YPressure
pressure→advertisedValue()
pressure.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the pressure sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the pressure sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

pressure→get_currentRawValue() YPressure
pressure→currentRawValue()
pressure.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in millibar (hPa), as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in millibar (hPa), as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

pressure→get_currentValue() YPressure
pressure→currentValue()pressure.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the pressure, in millibar (hPa), as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the pressure, in millibar (hPa), as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

pressure→get_errorMessage() YPressure
pressure→errorMessage()
pressure.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the pressure sensor.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the pressure sensor object

pressure→get_errorType() YPressure
pressure→errorType()pressure.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the pressure sensor.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the pressure sensor object

pressure→get_functionDescriptor() YPressure
pressure→functionDescriptor()
pressure.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

pressure→get_highestValue() YPressure
pressure→highestValue()
pressure.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the pressure since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the pressure since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

pressure→get_logFrequency() YPressure
pressure→logFrequency()
pressure.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

pressure→get_logicalName() YPressure
pressure→logicalName()pressure.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the pressure sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the pressure sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

pressure→get_lowestValue() YPressure
pressure→lowestValue()pressure.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the pressure since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the pressure since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

pressure→get_module() YPressure
pressure→module()pressure.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

pressure→get_recordedData() YPressure
pressure→recordedData()
pressure.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

pressure→get_reportFrequency() YPressure
pressure→reportFrequency()
pressure.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

pressure→get_resolution() YPressure
pressure→resolution()pressure.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

```
function get_resolution( ): double
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

pressure→get_unit() YPressure
pressure→unit()pressure.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the pressure.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the pressure

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

pressure→get_userData() YPressure
pressure→userData()pressure.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

pressure→isOnline()pressure.isOnline() YPressure

Checks if the pressure sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the pressure sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the pressure sensor.

Returns :

`true` if the pressure sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

pressure→load()pressure.load() YPressure

Preloads the pressure sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pressure→loadCalibrationPoints() YPressure
pressure.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pressure→nextPressure()pressure.nextPressure() YPressure

Continues the enumeration of pressure sensors started using `yFirstPressure()`.

function **nextPressure**( ): TYPressure

Returns :

a pointer to a `YPressure` object, corresponding to a pressure sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more pressure sensors to enumerate.

pressure→registerTimedReportCallback() YPressure
pressure.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYPressureTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

pressure→registerValueCallback() YPressure
pressure.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYPressureValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

pressure→set_highestValue() YPressure
pressure→setHighestValue()
pressure.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pressure→set_logFrequency() YPressure
pressure→setLogFrequency()
pressure.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pressure→set_logicalName() YPressure
pressure→setLogicalName()
pressure.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the pressure sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the pressure sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pressure→set_lowestValue() YPressure
pressure→setLowestValue()
pressure.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

```
function set_lowestValue( newval: double): integer
```

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pressure→set_reportFrequency() YPressure
pressure→setReportFrequency()
pressure.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

```
function set_reportFrequency( newval: string): integer
```

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pressure→set_resolution() YPressure
pressure→setResolution()pressure.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pressure→set_userData() YPressure
pressure→setUserData()pressure.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.32. PwmInput function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_pwminput.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YPwmInput = yoctolib.YPwmInput;
php     require_once('yocto_pwminput.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_pwminput.h"
m       #import "yocto_pwminput.h"
pas     uses yocto_pwminput;
vb      yocto_pwminput.vb
cs      yocto_pwminput.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YPwmInput;
py      from yocto_pwminput import *
```

Global functions
yFindPwmInput(**func**) Retrieves a voltage sensor for a given identifier.
yFirstPwmInput() Starts the enumeration of voltage sensors currently accessible.
`YPwmInput` methods
pwminput→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
pwminput→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the voltage sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
pwminput→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the voltage sensor (no more than 6 characters).
pwminput→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in Volt, as a floating point number.
pwminput→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of PwmInput feature as a floating point number.
pwminput→get_dutyCycle() Returns the PWM duty cycle, in per cents.
pwminput→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the voltage sensor.
pwminput→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the voltage sensor.
pwminput→get_frequency() Returns the PWM frequency in Hz.
pwminput→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the voltage sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
pwminput→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.

pwminput→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the voltage sensor, without reference to the module.

pwminput→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the voltage sensor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

pwminput→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the voltage since the device was started.

pwminput→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

pwminput→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the voltage sensor.

pwminput→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the voltage since the device was started.

pwminput→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

pwminput→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

pwminput→get_period()

Returns the PWM period in milliseconds.

pwminput→get_pulseCounter()

Returns the pulse counter value.

pwminput→get_pulseDuration()

Returns the PWM pulse length in milliseconds, as a floating point number.

pwminput→get_pulseTimer()

Returns the timer of the pulses counter (ms)

pwminput→get_pwmReportMode()

Returns the parameter (frequency/duty cycle, pulse width, edges count) returned by the get_currentValue function and callbacks.

pwminput→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

pwminput→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

pwminput→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

pwminput→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the values returned by get_currentValue and callbacks.

pwminput→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

pwminput→isOnline()

Checks if the voltage sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

pwminput→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the voltage sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

pwminput→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the voltage sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

pwminput→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

pwminput→load_async(msValidity, callback, context)

Preloads the voltage sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

pwminput→nextPwmInput()

Continues the enumeration of voltage sensors started using `yFirstPwmInput()`.

pwminput→registerTimedReportCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

pwminput→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

pwminput→resetCounter()

Returns the pulse counter value as well as his timer

pwminput→set_highestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

pwminput→set_logFrequency(newval)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

pwminput→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the voltage sensor.

pwminput→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

pwminput→set_pwmReportMode(newval)

Modify the parameter type(frequency/duty cycle, pulse width ou edge count) returned by the get_currentValue function and callbacks.

pwminput→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

pwminput→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

pwminput→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

pwminput→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YPwmInput.FindPwmInput() YPwmInput yFindPwmInput()yFindPwmInput()

Retrieves a voltage sensor for a given identifier.

function **yFindPwmInput**(**func**: string): TYPwmInput

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the voltage sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YPwmInput.isOnline()` to test if the voltage sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a voltage sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the voltage sensor

Returns :

a `YPwmInput` object allowing you to drive the voltage sensor.

YPwmInput.FirstPwmInput() YPwmInput yFirstPwmInput()yFirstPwmInput()

Starts the enumeration of voltage sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstPwmInput**( ): TYPwmInput

Use the method `YPwmInput.nextPwmInput()` to iterate on next voltage sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YPwmInput` object, corresponding to the first voltage sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

pwminput→calibrateFromPoints() YPwmInput
pwminput.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwminput→describe()pwminput.describe() YPwmInput

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the voltage sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the voltage sensor (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

pwminput→get_advertisedValue() YPwmInput
pwminput→advertisedValue()
pwminput.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the voltage sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the voltage sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_currentRawValue() YPwmInput
pwminput→currentRawValue()
pwminput.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in Volt, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in Volt, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_currentValue() YPwmInput
pwminput→currentValue()
pwminput.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of PwmInput feature as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Depending on the pwmReportMode setting, this can be the frequency, in Hz, the duty cycle in % or the pulse length.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the current value of PwmInput feature as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_dutyCycle() YPwmInput
pwminput→dutyCycle()pwminput.get_dutyCycle()

Returns the PWM duty cycle, in per cents.

function **get_dutyCycle**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the PWM duty cycle, in per cents

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_DUTYCYCLE_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_errorMessage() YPwmInput
pwminput→errorMessage()
pwminput.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the voltage sensor.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the voltage sensor object

pwminput→get_errorType() YPwmInput
pwminput→errorType()pwminput.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the voltage sensor.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the voltage sensor object

pwminput→get_frequency() YPwmInput
pwminput→frequency()pwminput.get_frequency()

Returns the PWM frequency in Hz.

function **get_frequency**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the PWM frequency in Hz

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_FREQUENCY_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_functionDescriptor() YPwmInput
pwminput→functionDescriptor()
pwminput.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

pwminput→get_highestValue() YPwmInput
pwminput→highestValue()
pwminput.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the voltage since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the voltage since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_logFrequency() YPwmInput
pwminput→logFrequency()
pwminput.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_logicalName() YPwmInput
pwminput→logicalName()
pwminput.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the voltage sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the voltage sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_lowestValue() YPwmInput
pwminput→lowestValue()
pwminput.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the voltage since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the voltage since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_module() YPwmInput
pwminput→module()pwminput.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

pwminput→get_period() YPwmInput
pwminput→period()pwminput.get_period()

Returns the PWM period in milliseconds.

function **get_period**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the PWM period in milliseconds

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PERIOD_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_pulseCounter()
pwminput→pulseCounter()
pwminput.get_pulseCounter()

YPwmInput

Returns the pulse counter value.

function **get_pulseCounter**( ): int64

Actually that counter is incremented twice per period. That counter is limited to 1 billions

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the pulse counter value

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PULSECOUNTER_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_pulseDuration() YPwmInput
pwminput→pulseDuration()
pwminput.get_pulseDuration()

Returns the PWM pulse length in milliseconds, as a floating point number.

function **get_pulseDuration**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the PWM pulse length in milliseconds, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PULSEDURATION_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_pulseTimer() YPwmInput
pwminput→pulseTimer()pwminput.get_pulseTimer()

Returns the timer of the pulses counter (ms)

function **get_pulseTimer**( ): int64

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the timer of the pulses counter (ms)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PULSETIMER_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_pwmReportMode() YPwmInput
pwminput→pwmReportMode()
pwminput.get_pwmReportMode()

Returns the parameter (frequency/duty cycle, pulse width, edges count) returned by the get_currentValue function and callbacks.

function **get_pwmReportMode**( ): Integer

Attention

Returns :

a value among `Y_PWMREPORTMODE_PWM_DUTYCYCLE`, `Y_PWMREPORTMODE_PWM_FREQUENCY`, `Y_PWMREPORTMODE_PWM_PULSEDURATION` and `Y_PWMREPORTMODE_PWM_EDGECOUNT` corresponding to the parameter (frequency/duty cycle, pulse width, edges count) returned by the get_currentValue function and callbacks

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PWMREPORTMODE_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_recordedData() YPwmInput
pwminput→recordedData()
pwminput.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

pwminput→get_reportFrequency() YPwmInput
pwminput→reportFrequency()
pwminput.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_resolution() YPwmInput
pwminput→resolution()pwminput.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

function **get_resolution**( ): double

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_unit() YPwmInput
pwminput→unit()pwminput.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the values returned by get_currentValue and callbacks.

```
function get_unit( ): string
```

That unit will change according to the pwmReportMode settings.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the values returned by get_currentValue and callbacks

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

pwminput→get_userData() YPwmInput
pwminput→userData()pwminput.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

pwminput→isOnline()pwminput.isOnline() YPwmInput

Checks if the voltage sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the voltage sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the voltage sensor.

Returns :

`true` if the voltage sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

pwminput→load()pwminput.load() YPwmInput

Preloads the voltage sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwminput→loadCalibrationPoints() YPwmInput
pwminput.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwminput→nextPwmInput() YPwmInput
pwminput.nextPwmInput()

Continues the enumeration of voltage sensors started using `yFirstPwmInput()`.

function **nextPwmInput**( ): TYPwmInput

Returns :

a pointer to a `YPwmInput` object, corresponding to a voltage sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more voltage sensors to enumerate.

pwminput→registerTimedReportCallback() YPwmInput
pwminput.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYPwmInputTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

pwminput→registerValueCallback() YPwmInput
pwminput.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYPwmInputValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

pwminput→resetCounter()pwminput.resetCounter() YPwmInput

Returns the pulse counter value as well as his timer

function **resetCounter**( ): LongInt

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwminput→set_highestValue() YPwmInput
pwminput→setHighestValue()
pwminput.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwminput→set_logFrequency() YPwmInput
pwminput→setLogFrequency()
pwminput.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwminput→set_logicalName()
pwminput→setLogicalName()
pwminput.set_logicalName()

YPwmInput

Changes the logical name of the voltage sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the voltage sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwminput→set_lowestValue() YPwmInput
pwminput→setLowestValue()
pwminput.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwminput→set_pwmReportMode() YPwmInput
pwminput→setPwmReportMode()
pwminput.set_pwmReportMode()

Modify the parameter type(frequency/duty cycle, pulse width ou edge count) returned by the get_currentValue function and callbacks.

function **set_pwmReportMode**(**newval**: Integer): integer

The edge count value will be limited to the 6 lowest digit, for values greater than one million, use get_pulseCounter().

Parameters :

newval a value among Y_PWMREPORTMODE_PWM_DUTYCYCLE, Y_PWMREPORTMODE_PWM_FREQUENCY, Y_PWMREPORTMODE_PWM_PULSEDURATION and Y_PWMREPORTMODE_PWM_EDGECOUNT

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwminput→set_reportFrequency() YPwmInput
pwminput→setReportFrequency()
pwminput.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwminput→set_resolution() YPwmInput
pwminput→setResolution()
pwminput.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

```
function set_resolution( newval: double): integer
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwminput→set_userData() YPwmInput
pwminput→setUserData()pwminput.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.33. Pwm function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to configure, start, and stop the PWM.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_pwmoutput.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YPwmOutput = yoctolib.YPwmOutput;
php     require_once('yocto_pwmoutput.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_pwmoutput.h"
m       #import "yocto_pwmoutput.h"
pas     uses yocto_pwmoutput;
vb      yocto_pwmoutput.vb
cs      yocto_pwmoutput.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YPwmOutput;
py      from yocto_pwmoutput import *
```

Global functions
yFindPwmOutput(**func**) Retrieves a PWM for a given identifier.
yFirstPwmOutput() Starts the enumeration of PWMs currently accessible.
`YPwmOutput` methods
pwmoutput→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the PWM in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
pwmoutput→dutyCycleMove(**target**, **ms_duration**) Performs a smooth change of the pulse duration toward a given value.
pwmoutput→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the PWM (no more than 6 characters).
pwmoutput→get_dutyCycle() Returns the PWM duty cycle, in per cents.
pwmoutput→get_dutyCycleAtPowerOn() Returns the PWMs duty cycle at device power on as a floating point number between 0 and 100
pwmoutput→get_enabled() Returns the state of the PWMs.
pwmoutput→get_enabledAtPowerOn() Returns the state of the PWM at device power on.
pwmoutput→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the PWM.
pwmoutput→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the PWM.
pwmoutput→get_frequency() Returns the PWM frequency in Hz.
pwmoutput→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the PWM in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
pwmoutput→get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

pwmoutput→get_functionId()
Returns the hardware identifier of the PWM, without reference to the module.

pwmoutput→get_hardwareId()
Returns the unique hardware identifier of the PWM in the form SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

pwmoutput→get_logicalName()
Returns the logical name of the PWM.

pwmoutput→get_module()
Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

pwmoutput→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)
Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

pwmoutput→get_period()
Returns the PWM period in milliseconds.

pwmoutput→get_pulseDuration()
Returns the PWM pulse length in milliseconds, as a floating point number.

pwmoutput→get_userData()
Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method set_userData.

pwmoutput→isOnline()
Checks if the PWM is currently reachable, without raising any error.

pwmoutput→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)
Checks if the PWM is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

pwmoutput→load(**msValidity**)
Preloads the PWM cache with a specified validity duration.

pwmoutput→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)
Preloads the PWM cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

pwmoutput→nextPwmOutput()
Continues the enumeration of PWMs started using yFirstPwmOutput().

pwmoutput→pulseDurationMove(**ms_target**, **ms_duration**)
Performs a smooth transistion of the pulse duration toward a given value.

pwmoutput→registerValueCallback(**callback**)
Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

pwmoutput→set_dutyCycle(**newval**)
Changes the PWM duty cycle, in per cents.

pwmoutput→set_dutyCycleAtPowerOn(**newval**)
Changes the PWM duty cycle at device power on.

pwmoutput→set_enabled(**newval**)
Stops or starts the PWM.

pwmoutput→set_enabledAtPowerOn(**newval**)
Changes the state of the PWM at device power on.

pwmoutput→set_frequency(**newval**)
Changes the PWM frequency.

pwmoutput→set_logicalName(**newval**)
Changes the logical name of the PWM.

pwmoutput→set_period(**newval**)
Changes the PWM period in milliseconds.

pwmoutput→set_pulseDuration(newval)

Changes the PWM pulse length, in milliseconds.

pwmoutput→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

pwmoutput→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YPwmOutput.FindPwmOutput() YPwmOutput yFindPwmOutput()yFindPwmOutput()

Retrieves a PWM for a given identifier.

function **yFindPwmOutput**(**func**: string): TYPwmOutput

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the PWM is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YPwmOutput.isOnline()` to test if the PWM is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a PWM by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the PWM

Returns :

a `YPwmOutput` object allowing you to drive the PWM.

YPwmOutput.FirstPwmOutput() YPwmOutput yFirstPwmOutput()yFirstPwmOutput()

Starts the enumeration of PWMs currently accessible.

function **yFirstPwmOutput**( ): TYPwmOutput

Use the method YPwmOutput.nextPwmOutput() to iterate on next PWMs.

Returns :

a pointer to a YPwmOutput object, corresponding to the first PWM currently online, or a null pointer if there are none.

pwmoutput→describe()pwmoutput.describe() YPwmOutput

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the PWM in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the PWM (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

pwmoutput→dutyCycleMove() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput.dutyCycleMove()

Performs a smooth change of the pulse duration toward a given value.

function **dutyCycleMove**(**target**: double, **ms_duration**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

target	new duty cycle at the end of the transition (floating-point number, between 0 and 1)
ms_duration	total duration of the transition, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmoutput→get_advertisedValue() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→advertisedValue()
pwmoutput.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the PWM (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the PWM (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

pwmoutput→get_dutyCycle() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→dutyCycle()pwmoutput.get_dutyCycle()

Returns the PWM duty cycle, in per cents.

function **get_dutyCycle**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the PWM duty cycle, in per cents

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_DUTYCYCLE_INVALID`.

pwmoutput→get_dutyCycleAtPowerOn() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→dutyCycleAtPowerOn()
pwmoutput.get_dutyCycleAtPowerOn()

Returns the PWMs duty cycle at device power on as a floating point number between 0 and 100

function **get_dutyCycleAtPowerOn**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the PWMs duty cycle at device power on as a floating point number between 0 and 100

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_DUTYCYCLEATPOWERON_INVALID`.

pwmoutput→get_enabled() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→enabled()pwmoutput.get_enabled()

Returns the state of the PWMs.

function **get_enabled**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_ENABLED_FALSE or Y_ENABLED_TRUE, according to the state of the PWMs

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_ENABLED_INVALID.

pwmoutput→get_enabledAtPowerOn() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→enabledAtPowerOn()
pwmoutput.get_enabledAtPowerOn()

Returns the state of the PWM at device power on.

function **get_enabledAtPowerOn**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_ENABLEDATPOWERON_FALSE or Y_ENABLEDATPOWERON_TRUE, according to the state of the PWM at device power on

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_ENABLEDATPOWERON_INVALID.

pwmoutput→get_errorMessage() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→errorMessage()
pwmoutput.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the PWM.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the PWM object

pwmoutput→get_errorType() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→errorType()pwmoutput.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the PWM.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the PWM object

pwmoutput→get_frequency() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→frequency()pwmoutput.get_frequency()

Returns the PWM frequency in Hz.

function **get_frequency**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the PWM frequency in Hz

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_FREQUENCY_INVALID.

pwmoutput→get_functionDescriptor() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→functionDescriptor()
pwmoutput.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

pwmoutput→get_logicalName()
pwmoutput→logicalName()
pwmoutput.get_logicalName()

YPwmOutput

Returns the logical name of the PWM.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the PWM.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

pwmoutput→get_module() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→module()pwmoutput.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

pwmoutput→get_period() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→period()pwmoutput.get_period()

Returns the PWM period in milliseconds.

function **get_period**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the PWM period in milliseconds

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PERIOD_INVALID`.

pwmoutput→get_pulseDuration() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→pulseDuration()
pwmoutput.get_pulseDuration()

Returns the PWM pulse length in milliseconds, as a floating point number.

function **get_pulseDuration**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the PWM pulse length in milliseconds, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PULSEDURATION_INVALID`.

pwmoutput→get_userData() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→userData()pwmoutput.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

pwmoutput→isOnline()pwmoutput.isOnline() YPwmOutput

Checks if the PWM is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the PWM in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the PWM.

Returns :

`true` if the PWM can be reached, and `false` otherwise

pwmoutput→load()pwmoutput.load() YPwmOutput

Preloads the PWM cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmoutput→nextPwmOutput() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput.nextPwmOutput()

Continues the enumeration of PWMs started using `yFirstPwmOutput()`.

function **nextPwmOutput**( ): TYPwmOutput

Returns :

a pointer to a `YPwmOutput` object, corresponding to a PWM currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more PWMs to enumerate.

pwmoutput→pulseDurationMove() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput.pulseDurationMove()

Performs a smooth transistion of the pulse duration toward a given value.

```
function pulseDurationMove( ms_target: double,
                            ms_duration: LongInt): LongInt
```

Any period, frequency, duty cycle or pulse width change will cancel any ongoing transition process.

Parameters :

ms_target	new pulse duration at the end of the transition (floating-point number, representing the pulse duration in milliseconds)
ms_duration	total duration of the transition, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmoutput→registerValueCallback() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYPwmOutputValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

pwmoutput→set_dutyCycle()
pwmoutput→setDutyCycle()
pwmoutput.set_dutyCycle()

YPwmOutput

Changes the PWM duty cycle, in per cents.

function **set_dutyCycle**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the PWM duty cycle, in per cents

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmoutput→set_dutyCycleAtPowerOn() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→setDutyCycleAtPowerOn()
pwmoutput.set_dutyCycleAtPowerOn()

Changes the PWM duty cycle at device power on.

function **set_dutyCycleAtPowerOn**(**newval**: double): integer

Remember to call the matching module `saveToFlash()` method, otherwise this call will have no effect.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the PWM duty cycle at device power on

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmoutput→set_enabled() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→setEnabled()pwmoutput.set_enabled()

Stops or starts the PWM.

function **set_enabled**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval either Y_ENABLED_FALSE or Y_ENABLED_TRUE

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmoutput→set_enabledAtPowerOn() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→setEnabledAtPowerOn()
pwmoutput.set_enabledAtPowerOn()

Changes the state of the PWM at device power on.

function **set_enabledAtPowerOn**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Remember to call the matching module `saveToFlash()` method, otherwise this call will have no effect.

Parameters :

newval either `Y_ENABLEDATPOWERON_FALSE` or `Y_ENABLEDATPOWERON_TRUE`, according to the state of the PWM at device power on

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmoutput→set_frequency()
pwmoutput→setFrequency()
pwmoutput.set_frequency()

YPwmOutput

Changes the PWM frequency.

function **set_frequency**(**newval**: double): integer

The duty cycle is kept unchanged thanks to an automatic pulse width change.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the PWM frequency

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmoutput→set_logicalName() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→setLogicalName()
pwmoutput.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the PWM.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the PWM.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmoutput→set_period() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→setPeriod()pwmoutput.set_period()

Changes the PWM period in milliseconds.

function **set_period**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the PWM period in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmoutput→set_pulseDuration() YPwmOutput
pwmoutput→setPulseDuration()
pwmoutput.set_pulseDuration()

Changes the PWM pulse length, in milliseconds.

```
function set_pulseDuration( newval: double): integer
```

A pulse length cannot be longer than period, otherwise it is truncated.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the PWM pulse length, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmoutput→set_userData()
pwmoutput→setUserData()
pwmoutput.set_userData()

YPwmOutput

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.34. PwmPowerSource function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to configure the voltage source used by all PWM on the same device.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_pwmpowersource.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YPwmPowerSource = yoctolib.YPwmPowerSource;
php     require_once('yocto_pwmpowersource.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_pwmpowersource.h"
m       #import "yocto_pwmpowersource.h"
pas     uses yocto_pwmpowersource;
vb      yocto_pwmpowersource.vb
cs      yocto_pwmpowersource.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YPwmPowerSource;
py      from yocto_pwmpowersource import *
```

Global functions
yFindPwmPowerSource(**func**) Retrieves a voltage source for a given identifier.
yFirstPwmPowerSource() Starts the enumeration of Voltage sources currently accessible.
`YPwmPowerSource` methods
pwmpowersource→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the voltage source in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
pwmpowersource→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the voltage source (no more than 6 characters).
pwmpowersource→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the voltage source.
pwmpowersource→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the voltage source.
pwmpowersource→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the voltage source in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
pwmpowersource→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
pwmpowersource→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the voltage source, without reference to the module.
pwmpowersource→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the voltage source in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
pwmpowersource→get_logicalName() Returns the logical name of the voltage source.
pwmpowersource→get_module() Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.
pwmpowersource→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**) Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

pwmpowersource→get_powerMode()

Returns the selected power source for the PWM on the same device

pwmpowersource→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

pwmpowersource→isOnline()

Checks if the voltage source is currently reachable, without raising any error.

pwmpowersource→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the voltage source is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

pwmpowersource→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the voltage source cache with a specified validity duration.

pwmpowersource→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the voltage source cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

pwmpowersource→nextPwmPowerSource()

Continues the enumeration of Voltage sources started using `yFirstPwmPowerSource()`.

pwmpowersource→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

pwmpowersource→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the voltage source.

pwmpowersource→set_powerMode(**newval**)

Changes the PWM power source.

pwmpowersource→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

pwmpowersource→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YPwmPowerSource.FindPwmPowerSource() YPwmPowerSource yFindPwmPowerSource()yFindPwmPowerSource()

Retrieves a voltage source for a given identifier.

function **yFindPwmPowerSource**(**func**: string): TYPwmPowerSource

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the voltage source is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YPwmPowerSource.isOnline()` to test if the voltage source is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a voltage source by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the voltage source

Returns :

a `YPwmPowerSource` object allowing you to drive the voltage source.

YPwmPowerSource.FirstPwmPowerSource() YPwmPowerSource yFirstPwmPowerSource()yFirstPwmPowerSource()

Starts the enumeration of Voltage sources currently accessible.

function **yFirstPwmPowerSource**( ): TYPwmPowerSource

Use the method `YPwmPowerSource.nextPwmPowerSource()` to iterate on next Voltage sources.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YPwmPowerSource` object, corresponding to the first source currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

pwmpowersource→describe() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource.describe()

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the voltage source in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the voltage source (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

pwmpowersource→get_advertisedValue() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource→advertisedValue()
pwmpowersource.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the voltage source (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the voltage source (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

pwmpowersource→get_errorMessage() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource→errorMessage()
pwmpowersource.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the voltage source.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the voltage source object

pwmpowersource→get_errorType() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource→errorType()
pwmpowersource.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the voltage source.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the voltage source object

pwmpowersource→get_functionDescriptor() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource→functionDescriptor()
pwmpowersource.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

pwmpowersource→get_logicalName() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource→logicalName()
pwmpowersource.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the voltage source.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the voltage source.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

pwmpowersource→get_module()
pwmpowersource→module()
pwmpowersource.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

pwmpowersource→get_powerMode() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource→powerMode()
pwmpowersource.get_powerMode()

Returns the selected power source for the PWM on the same device

function **get_powerMode**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among `Y_POWERMODE_USB_5V`, `Y_POWERMODE_USB_3V`, `Y_POWERMODE_EXT_V` and `Y_POWERMODE_OPNDRN` corresponding to the selected power source for the PWM on the same device

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_POWERMODE_INVALID`.

pwmpowersource→get_userData() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource→userData()
pwmpowersource.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

pwmpowersource→isOnline() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource.isOnline()

Checks if the voltage source is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the voltage source in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the voltage source.

Returns :

`true` if the voltage source can be reached, and `false` otherwise

pwmpowersource→load()pwmpowersource.load() YPwmPowerSource

Preloads the voltage source cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmpowersource→nextPwmPowerSource() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource.nextPwmPowerSource()

Continues the enumeration of Voltage sources started using `yFirstPwmPowerSource()`.

function **nextPwmPowerSource**( ): TYPwmPowerSource

Returns :

a pointer to a `YPwmPowerSource` object, corresponding to a voltage source currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more Voltage sources to enumerate.

pwmpowersource→registerValueCallback() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYPwmPowerSourceValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

pwmpowersource→set_logicalName() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource→setLogicalName()
pwmpowersource.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the voltage source.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the voltage source.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmpowersource→set_powerMode() YPwmPowerSource
pwmpowersource→setPowerMode()
pwmpowersource.set_powerMode()

Changes the PWM power source.

function **set_powerMode**(**newval**: Integer): integer

PWM can use isolated 5V from USB, isolated 3V from USB or voltage from an external power source. The PWM can also work in open drain mode. In that mode, the PWM actively pulls the line down. Warning: this setting is common to all PWM on the same device. If you change that parameter, all PWM located on the same device are affected. If you want the change to be kept after a device reboot, make sure to call the matching module `saveToFlash()`.

Parameters :

newval a value among `Y_POWERMODE_USB_5V`, `Y_POWERMODE_USB_3V`, `Y_POWERMODE_EXT_V` and `Y_POWERMODE_OPNDRN` corresponding to the PWM power source

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

pwmpowersource→set_userData()
pwmpowersource→setUserData()
pwmpowersource.set_userData()

YPwmPowerSource

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.35. Quaternion interface

The Yoctopuce API YQt class provides direct access to the Yocto3D attitude estimation using a quaternion. It is usually not needed to use the YQt class directly, as the YGyro class provides a more convenient higher-level interface.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_gyro.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YGyro = yoctolib.YGyro;
php     require_once('yocto_gyro.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_gyro.h"
m       #import "yocto_gyro.h"
pas     uses yocto_gyro;
vb      yocto_gyro.vb
cs      yocto_gyro.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YGyro;
py      from yocto_gyro import *
```

Global functions
yFindQt(**func**) Retrieves a quaternion component for a given identifier.
yFirstQt() Starts the enumeration of quaternion components currently accessible.
YQt methods
qt→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
qt→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the quaternion component in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
qt→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the quaternion component (no more than 6 characters).
qt→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in units, as a floating point number.
qt→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the value, in units, as a floating point number.
qt→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the quaternion component.
qt→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the quaternion component.
qt→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the quaternion component in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
qt→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
qt→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the quaternion component, without reference to the module.
qt→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the quaternion component in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

qt→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the value since the device was started.

qt→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

qt→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the quaternion component.

qt→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the value since the device was started.

qt→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

qt→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

qt→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

qt→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

qt→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

qt→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the value.

qt→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

qt→isOnline()

Checks if the quaternion component is currently reachable, without raising any error.

qt→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the quaternion component is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

qt→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the quaternion component cache with a specified validity duration.

qt→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

qt→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the quaternion component cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

qt→nextQt()

Continues the enumeration of quaternion components started using `yFirstQt()`.

qt→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

qt→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

qt→set_highestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

qt→set_logFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

qt→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the quaternion component.

qt→set_lowestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

qt→set_reportFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

qt→set_resolution(**newval**)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

qt→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

qt→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YQt.FindQt() YQt
yFindQt()yFindQt()

Retrieves a quaternion component for a given identifier.

function **yFindQt**(**func**: string): TYQt

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the quaternion component is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YQt.isOnline()` to test if the quaternion component is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a quaternion component by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the quaternion component

Returns :

a `YQt` object allowing you to drive the quaternion component.

YQt.FirstQt() YQt
yFirstQt()yFirstQt()

Starts the enumeration of quaternion components currently accessible.

```
function yFirstQt( ): TYQt
```

Use the method `YQt.nextQt()` to iterate on next quaternion components.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YQt` object, corresponding to the first quaternion component currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

qt→calibrateFromPoints()qt.calibrateFromPoints() YQt

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

qt→describe()qt.describe() YQt

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the quaternion component in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :
a string that describes the quaternion component (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

qt→get_advertisedValue() YQt
qt→advertisedValue()qt.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the quaternion component (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the quaternion component (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

qt→get_currentRawValue() YQt
qt→currentRawValue()qt.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in units, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in units, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

qt→get_currentValue() YQt
qt→currentValue()qt.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the value, in units, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the value, in units, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID.

qt→get_errorMessage() YQt
qt→errorMessage()qt.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the quaternion component.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the quaternion component object

qt→get_errorType() YQt
qt→errorType()qt.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the quaternion component.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :

a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the quaternion component object

qt→get_functionDescriptor() YQt
qt→functionDescriptor()qt.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

qt→get_highestValue() YQt
qt→highestValue()qt.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the value since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the value since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID.

qt→get_logFrequency() YQt
qt→logFrequency()qt.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

qt→get_logicalName() YQt
qt→logicalName()qt.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the quaternion component.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the quaternion component.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

qt→get_lowestValue() YQt
qt→lowestValue()qt.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the value since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the value since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

qt→get_module() YQt
qt→module()qt.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

qt→get_recordedData() YQt
qt→recordedData()qt.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

qt→get_reportFrequency() YQt
qt→reportFrequency()qt.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

qt→get_resolution() YQt
qt→resolution()qt.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

```
function get_resolution( ): double
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

qt→get_unit() YQt
qt→unit()qt.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the value.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the value

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

qt→get_userData() YQt
qt→userData()qt.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

qt→isOnline()qt.isOnline() YQt

Checks if the quaternion component is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the quaternion component in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the quaternion component.

Returns :

`true` if the quaternion component can be reached, and `false` otherwise

qt→load()qt.load() YQt

Preloads the quaternion component cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

qt→loadCalibrationPoints()qt.loadCalibrationPoints() YQt

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

qt→nextQt()qt.nextQt() YQt

Continues the enumeration of quaternion components started using `yFirstQt()`.

function **nextQt**( ): TYQt

Returns :

a pointer to a `YQt` object, corresponding to a quaternion component currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more quaternion components to enumerate.

qt→registerTimedReportCallback() YQt
qt.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYQtTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

qt→registerValueCallback() YQt
qt.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYQtValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

qt→set_highestValue() YQt
qt→setHighestValue()qt.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

qt→set_logFrequency() YQt
qt→setLogFrequency()qt.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

qt→set_logicalName() YQt
qt→setLogicalName()qt.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the quaternion component.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the quaternion component.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

qt→set_lowestValue() YQt
qt→setLowestValue()qt.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

qt→set_reportFrequency() YQt
qt→setReportFrequency()qt.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

```
function set_reportFrequency( newval: string): integer
```

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

qt→set_resolution() YQt
qt→setResolution()qt.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

qt→set_userData() YQt
qt→setUserData()qt.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.36. Real Time Clock function interface

The RealTimeClock function maintains and provides current date and time, even accross power cut lasting several days. It is the base for automated wake-up functions provided by the WakeUpScheduler. The current time may represent a local time as well as an UTC time, but no automatic time change will occur to account for daylight saving time.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_realtimeclock.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YRealTimeClock = yoctolib.YRealTimeClock;
php     require_once('yocto_realtimeclock.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_realtimeclock.h"
m       #import "yocto_realtimeclock.h"
pas     uses yocto_realtimeclock;
vb      yocto_realtimeclock.vb
cs      yocto_realtimeclock.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YRealTimeClock;
py      from yocto_realtimeclock import *
```

Global functions
yFindRealTimeClock(**func**) Retrieves a clock for a given identifier.
yFirstRealTimeClock() Starts the enumeration of clocks currently accessible.
`YRealTimeClock` methods
realtimeclock→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the clock in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
realtimeclock→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the clock (no more than 6 characters).
realtimeclock→get_dateTime() Returns the current time in the form "YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss"
realtimeclock→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the clock.
realtimeclock→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the clock.
realtimeclock→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the clock in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
realtimeclock→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
realtimeclock→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the clock, without reference to the module.
realtimeclock→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the clock in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
realtimeclock→get_logicalName() Returns the logical name of the clock.
realtimeclock→get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

realtimeclock→get_module_async(callback, context)

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

realtimeclock→get_timeSet()

Returns true if the clock has been set, and false otherwise.

realtimeclock→get_unixTime()

Returns the current time in Unix format (number of elapsed seconds since Jan 1st, 1970).

realtimeclock→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method set_userData.

realtimeclock→get_utcOffset()

Returns the number of seconds between current time and UTC time (time zone).

realtimeclock→isOnline()

Checks if the clock is currently reachable, without raising any error.

realtimeclock→isOnline_async(callback, context)

Checks if the clock is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

realtimeclock→load(msValidity)

Preloads the clock cache with a specified validity duration.

realtimeclock→load_async(msValidity, callback, context)

Preloads the clock cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

realtimeclock→nextRealTimeClock()

Continues the enumeration of clocks started using yFirstRealTimeClock().

realtimeclock→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

realtimeclock→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the clock.

realtimeclock→set_unixTime(newval)

Changes the current time.

realtimeclock→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

realtimeclock→set_utcOffset(newval)

Changes the number of seconds between current time and UTC time (time zone).

realtimeclock→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YRealTimeClock.FindRealTimeClock() YRealTimeClock yFindRealTimeClock()yFindRealTimeClock()

Retrieves a clock for a given identifier.

function **yFindRealTimeClock**(**func**: string): TYRealTimeClock

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the clock is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YRealTimeClock.isOnline()` to test if the clock is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a clock by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the clock

Returns :

a `YRealTimeClock` object allowing you to drive the clock.

YRealTimeClock.FirstRealTimeClock() YRealTimeClock
yFirstRealTimeClock()yFirstRealTimeClock()

Starts the enumeration of clocks currently accessible.

function **yFirstRealTimeClock**( ): TYRealTimeClock

Use the method `YRealTimeClock.nextRealTimeClock()` to iterate on next clocks.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YRealTimeClock` object, corresponding to the first clock currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

realtimeclock→describe()realtimeclock.describe() YRealTimeClock

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the clock in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the clock (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

realtimeclock→get_advertisedValue() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→advertisedValue()
realtimeclock.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the clock (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the clock (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

realtimeclock→get_dateTime() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→dateTime()
realtimeclock.get_dateTime()

Returns the current time in the form "YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss"

function **get_dateTime**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current time in the form "YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss"

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_DATETIME_INVALID`.

realtimeclock→get_errorMessage() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→errorMessage()
realtimeclock.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the clock.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the clock object

realtimeclock→get_errorType() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→errorType()
realtimeclock.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the clock.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the clock object

realtimeclock→get_functionDescriptor() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→functionDescriptor()
realtimeclock.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of `YFunction` reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is `Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID`.

realtimeclock→get_logicalName() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→logicalName()
realtimeclock.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the clock.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the clock.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

realtimeclock→get_module() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→module()realtimeclock.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

realtimeclock→get_timeSet() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→timeSet()realtimeclock.get_timeSet()

Returns true if the clock has been set, and false otherwise.

function **get_timeSet**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_TIMESET_FALSE or Y_TIMESET_TRUE, according to true if the clock has been set, and false otherwise

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_TIMESET_INVALID.

realtimeclock→get_unixTime() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→unixTime()
realtimeclock.get_unixTime()

Returns the current time in Unix format (number of elapsed seconds since Jan 1st, 1970).

function **get_unixTime**( ): int64

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the current time in Unix format (number of elapsed seconds since Jan 1st, 1970)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIXTIME_INVALID`.

realtimeclock→get_userData() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→userData()
realtimeclock.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

realtimeclock→get_utcOffset() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→utcOffset()
realtimeclock.get_utcOffset()

Returns the number of seconds between current time and UTC time (time zone).

function **get_utcOffset**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the number of seconds between current time and UTC time (time zone)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UTCOFFSET_INVALID`.

realtimeclock→isOnline()realtimeclock.isOnline() YRealTimeClock

Checks if the clock is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the clock in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the clock.

Returns :

`true` if the clock can be reached, and `false` otherwise

realtimeclock→load()realtimeclock.load() YRealTimeClock

Preloads the clock cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

realtimeclock→nextRealTimeClock() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock.nextRealTimeClock()

Continues the enumeration of clocks started using `yFirstRealTimeClock()`.

function **nextRealTimeClock**( ): TYRealTimeClock

Returns :

a pointer to a `YRealTimeClock` object, corresponding to a clock currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more clocks to enumerate.

realtimeclock→registerValueCallback() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYRealTimeClockValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

realtimeclock→set_logicalName() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→setLogicalName()
realtimeclock.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the clock.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the clock.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

realtimeclock→set_unixTime() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→setUnixTime()
realtimeclock.set_unixTime()

Changes the current time.

```
function set_unixTime( newval: int64): integer
```

Time is specifid in Unix format (number of elapsed seconds since Jan 1st, 1970). If current UTC time is known, utcOffset will be automatically adjusted for the new specified time.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the current time

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

realtimeclock→set_userData() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→setUserData()
realtimeclock.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

realtimeclock→set_utcOffset() YRealTimeClock
realtimeclock→setUtcOffset()
realtimeclock.set_utcOffset()

Changes the number of seconds between current time and UTC time (time zone).

function **set_utcOffset**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

The timezone is automatically rounded to the nearest multiple of 15 minutes. If current UTC time is known, the current time will automatically be updated according to the selected time zone.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the number of seconds between current time and UTC time (time zone)

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.37. Reference frame configuration

This class is used to setup the base orientation of the Yocto-3D, so that the orientation functions, relative to the earth surface plane, use the proper reference frame. The class also implements a tridimensional sensor calibration process, which can compensate for local variations of standard gravity and improve the precision of the tilt sensors.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_refframe.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YRefFrame = yoctolib.YRefFrame;
php     require_once('yocto_refframe.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_refframe.h"
m       #import "yocto_refframe.h"
pas     uses yocto_refframe;
vb      yocto_refframe.vb
cs      yocto_refframe.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YRefFrame;
py      from yocto_refframe import *
```

Global functions
yFindRefFrame(**func**) Retrieves a reference frame for a given identifier.
yFirstRefFrame() Starts the enumeration of reference frames currently accessible.
`YRefFrame` methods
refframe→cancel3DCalibration() Aborts the sensors tridimensional calibration process et restores normal settings.
refframe→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the reference frame in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
refframe→get_3DCalibrationHint() Returns instructions to proceed to the tridimensional calibration initiated with method `start3DCalibration`.
refframe→get_3DCalibrationLogMsg() Returns the latest log message from the calibration process.
refframe→get_3DCalibrationProgress() Returns the global process indicator for the tridimensional calibration initiated with method `start3DCalibration`.
refframe→get_3DCalibrationStage() Returns index of the current stage of the calibration initiated with method `start3DCalibration`.
refframe→get_3DCalibrationStageProgress() Returns the process indicator for the current stage of the calibration initiated with method `start3DCalibration`.
refframe→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the reference frame (no more than 6 characters).
refframe→get_bearing() Returns the reference bearing used by the compass.

reframe→get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the reference frame.

reframe→get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the reference frame.

reframe→get_friendlyName()

Returns a global identifier of the reference frame in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.

reframe→get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.

reframe→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the reference frame, without reference to the module.

reframe→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the reference frame in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

reframe→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the reference frame.

reframe→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

reframe→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

reframe→get_mountOrientation()

Returns the installation orientation of the device, as configured in order to define the reference frame for the compass and the pitch/roll tilt sensors.

reframe→get_mountPosition()

Returns the installation position of the device, as configured in order to define the reference frame for the compass and the pitch/roll tilt sensors.

reframe→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

reframe→isOnline()

Checks if the reference frame is currently reachable, without raising any error.

reframe→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the reference frame is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

reframe→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the reference frame cache with a specified validity duration.

reframe→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the reference frame cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

reframe→more3DCalibration()

Continues the sensors tridimensional calibration process previously initiated using method `start3DCalibration`.

reframe→nextRefFrame()

Continues the enumeration of reference frames started using `yFirstRefFrame()`.

reframe→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

reframe→save3DCalibration()

Applies the sensors tridimensional calibration parameters that have just been computed.

reframe→set_bearing(**newval**)

Changes the reference bearing used by the compass.

reframe→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the reference frame.

refframe→set_mountPosition(position, orientation)

Changes the compass and tilt sensor frame of reference.

refframe→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

refframe→start3DCalibration()

Initiates the sensors tridimensional calibration process.

refframe→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YRefFrame.FindRefFrame() YRefFrame
yFindRefFrame()yFindRefFrame()

Retrieves a reference frame for a given identifier.

function **yFindRefFrame**(**func**: string): TYRefFrame

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the reference frame is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YRefFrame.isOnline()` to test if the reference frame is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a reference frame by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the reference frame

Returns :

a `YRefFrame` object allowing you to drive the reference frame.

YRefFrame.FirstRefFrame() YRefFrame
yFirstRefFrame()yFirstRefFrame()

Starts the enumeration of reference frames currently accessible.

function **yFirstRefFrame**( ): TYRefFrame

Use the method `YRefFrame.nextRefFrame()` to iterate on next reference frames.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YRefFrame` object, corresponding to the first reference frame currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

refframe→cancel3DCalibration() YRefFrame
refframe.cancel3DCalibration()

Aborts the sensors tridimensional calibration process et restores normal settings.

```
function cancel3DCalibration( ): LongInt
```

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

refframe→describe()refframe.describe() YRefFrame

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the reference frame in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the reference frame (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

refframe→get_3DCalibrationHint() YRefFrame
refframe→3DCalibrationHint()
refframe.get_3DCalibrationHint()

Returns instructions to proceed to the tridimensional calibration initiated with method `start3DCalibration`.

function **get_3DCalibrationHint**( ): string

Returns :
a character string.

refframe→get_3DCalibrationLogMsg() YRefFrame
refframe→3DCalibrationLogMsg()
refframe.get_3DCalibrationLogMsg()

Returns the latest log message from the calibration process.

function **get_3DCalibrationLogMsg**( ): string

When no new message is available, returns an empty string.

Returns :
a character string.

refframe→get_3DCalibrationProgress() YRefFrame
refframe→3DCalibrationProgress()
refframe.get_3DCalibrationProgress()

Returns the global process indicator for the tridimensional calibration initiated with method `start3DCalibration`.

function **get_3DCalibrationProgress**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer between 0 (not started) and 100 (stage completed).

refframe→get_3DCalibrationStage() YRefFrame
refframe→3DCalibrationStage()
refframe.get_3DCalibrationStage()

Returns index of the current stage of the calibration initiated with method `start3DCalibration`.

function **get_3DCalibrationStage**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer, growing each time a calibration stage is completed.

refframe→get_3DCalibrationStageProgress() YRefFrame
refframe→3DCalibrationStageProgress()
refframe.get_3DCalibrationStageProgress()

Returns the process indicator for the current stage of the calibration initiated with method `start3DCalibration`.

function **get_3DCalibrationStageProgress**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer between 0 (not started) and 100 (stage completed).

refframe→get_advertisedValue() YRefFrame
refframe→advertisedValue()
refframe.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the reference frame (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the reference frame (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

refframe→get_bearing() YRefFrame
refframe→bearing()refframe.get_bearing()

Returns the reference bearing used by the compass.

function **get_bearing**( ): double

The relative bearing indicated by the compass is the difference between the measured magnetic heading and the reference bearing indicated here.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the reference bearing used by the compass

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_BEARING_INVALID`.

refframe→get_errorMessage() YRefFrame
refframe→errorMessage()
refframe.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the reference frame.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the reference frame object

reframe→get_errorType() YRefFrame
reframe→errorType()reframe.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the reference frame.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the reference frame object

refframe→get_functionDescriptor() YRefFrame
refframe→functionDescriptor()
refframe.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

refframe→get_logicalName() YRefFrame
refframe→logicalName()refframe.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the reference frame.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the reference frame.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

refframe→get_module() YRefFrame
refframe→module()refframe.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

refframe→get_mountOrientation() YRefFrame
refframe→mountOrientation()
refframe.get_mountOrientation()

Returns the installation orientation of the device, as configured in order to define the reference frame for the compass and the pitch/roll tilt sensors.

function **get_mountOrientation**( ): TYMOUNTORIENTATION

Returns :

a value among the enumeration Y_MOUNTORIENTATION (Y_MOUNTORIENTATION_TWELVE, Y_MOUNTORIENTATION_THREE, Y_MOUNTORIENTATION_SIX, Y_MOUNTORIENTATION_NINE) corresponding to the orientation of the "X" arrow on the device, as on a clock dial seen from an observer in the center of the box. On the bottom face, the 12H orientation points to the front, while on the top face, the 12H orientation points to the rear.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

refframe→get_mountPosition() YRefFrame
refframe→mountPosition()
refframe.get_mountPosition()

Returns the installation position of the device, as configured in order to define the reference frame for the compass and the pitch/roll tilt sensors.

function **get_mountPosition**( ): TYMOUNTPOSITION

Returns :

a value among the Y_MOUNTPOSITION enumeration (Y_MOUNTPOSITION_BOTTOM, Y_MOUNTPOSITION_TOP, Y_MOUNTPOSITION_FRONT, Y_MOUNTPOSITION_RIGHT, Y_MOUNTPOSITION_REAR, Y_MOUNTPOSITION_LEFT), corresponding to the installation in a box, on one of the six faces.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

refframe→get_userData() YRefFrame
refframe→userData()reframe.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

refframe→isOnline()refframe.isOnline() YRefFrame

Checks if the reference frame is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the reference frame in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the reference frame.

Returns :

`true` if the reference frame can be reached, and `false` otherwise

refframe→load()refframe.load() YRefFrame

Preloads the reference frame cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

refframe→more3DCalibration() YRefFrame
refframe.more3DCalibration()

Continues the sensors tridimensional calibration process previously initiated using method `start3DCalibration`.

function **more3DCalibration**( ): LongInt

This method should be called approximately 5 times per second, while positioning the device according to the instructions provided by method `get_3DCalibrationHint`. Note that the instructions change during the calibration process. On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

reframe→nextRefFrame()reframe.nextRefFrame() YRefFrame

Continues the enumeration of reference frames started using `yFirstRefFrame()`.

function **nextRefFrame**( ): TYRefFrame

Returns :

a pointer to a `YRefFrame` object, corresponding to a reference frame currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more reference frames to enumerate.

refframe→registerValueCallback() YRefFrame
refframe.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYRefFrameValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

refframe→save3DCalibration() YRefFrame
refframe.save3DCalibration()

Applies the sensors tridimensional calibration parameters that have just been computed.

function **save3DCalibration**( ): LongInt

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the changes must be kept when the device is restarted. On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

refframe→set_bearing() YRefFrame
refframe→setBearing()refframe.set_bearing()

Changes the reference bearing used by the compass.

```
function set_bearing( newval: double): integer
```

The relative bearing indicated by the compass is the difference between the measured magnetic heading and the reference bearing indicated here. For instance, if you setup as reference bearing the value of the earth magnetic declination, the compass will provide the orientation relative to the geographic North. Similarly, when the sensor is not mounted along the standard directions because it has an additional yaw angle, you can set this angle in the reference bearing so that the compass provides the expected natural direction. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the reference bearing used by the compass

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

refframe→set_logicalName() YRefFrame
refframe→setLogicalName()
refframe.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the reference frame.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the reference frame.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

refframe→set_mountPosition() YRefFrame
refframe→setMountPosition()
refframe.set_mountPosition()

Changes the compass and tilt sensor frame of reference.

```
function set_mountPosition( position: TYMOUNTPOSITION,
                            orientation: TYMOUNTORIENTATION): LongInt
```

The magnetic compass and the tilt sensors (pitch and roll) naturally work in the plane parallel to the earth surface. In case the device is not installed upright and horizontally, you must select its reference orientation (parallel to the earth surface) so that the measures are made relative to this position.

Parameters :

position a value among the `Y_MOUNTPOSITION` enumeration (`Y_MOUNTPOSITION_BOTTOM`, `Y_MOUNTPOSITION_TOP`, `Y_MOUNTPOSITION_FRONT`, `Y_MOUNTPOSITION_RIGHT`, `Y_MOUNTPOSITION_REAR`, `Y_MOUNTPOSITION_LEFT`), corresponding to the installation in a box, on one of the six faces.

orientation a value among the enumeration `Y_MOUNTORIENTATION` (`Y_MOUNTORIENTATION_TWELVE`, `Y_MOUNTORIENTATION_THREE`, `Y_MOUNTORIENTATION_SIX`, `Y_MOUNTORIENTATION_NINE`) corresponding to the orientation of the "X" arrow on the device, as on a clock dial seen from an observer in the center of the box. On the bottom face, the 12H orientation points to the front, while on the top face, the 12H orientation points to the rear. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

refframe→set_userData() YRefFrame
refframe→setUserData()reframe.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

refframe→start3DCalibration() YRefFrame
refframe.start3DCalibration()

Initiates the sensors tridimensional calibration process.

function **start3DCalibration**( ): LongInt

This calibration is used at low level for inertial position estimation and to enhance the precision of the tilt sensors. After calling this method, the device should be moved according to the instructions provided by method `get_3DCalibrationHint`, and `more3DCalibration` should be invoked about 5 times per second. The calibration procedure is completed when the method `get_3DCalibrationProgress` returns 100. At this point, the computed calibration parameters can be applied using method `save3DCalibration`. The calibration process can be canceled at any time using method `cancel3DCalibration`. On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.38. Relay function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to switch the relay state. This change is not persistent: the relay will automatically return to its idle position whenever power is lost or if the module is restarted. The library can also generate automatically short pulses of determined duration. On devices with two output for each relay (double throw), the two outputs are named A and B, with output A corresponding to the idle position (at power off) and the output B corresponding to the active state. If you prefer the alternate default state, simply switch your cables on the board.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_relay.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YRelay = yoctolib.YRelay;
php     require_once('yocto_relay.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_relay.h"
m       #import "yocto_relay.h"
pas     uses yocto_relay;
vb      yocto_relay.vb
cs      yocto_relay.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YRelay;
py      from yocto_relay import *
```

Global functions

yFindRelay(**func**)

Retrieves a relay for a given identifier.

yFirstRelay()

Starts the enumeration of relays currently accessible.

YRelay methods

relay→delayedPulse(**ms_delay**, **ms_duration**)

Schedules a pulse.

relay→describe()

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the relay in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

relay→get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the relay (no more than 6 characters).

relay→get_countdown()

Returns the number of milliseconds remaining before a pulse (delayedPulse() call) When there is no scheduled pulse, returns zero.

relay→get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the relay.

relay→get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the relay.

relay→get_friendlyName()

Returns a global identifier of the relay in the format MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME.

relay→get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

relay→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the relay, without reference to the module.

relay→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the relay in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

relay→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the relay.

relay→get_maxTimeOnStateA()

Retourne the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state A before automatically switching back in to B state.

relay→get_maxTimeOnStateB()

Retourne the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state B before automatically switching back in to A state.

relay→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

relay→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

relay→get_output()

Returns the output state of the relays, when used as a simple switch (single throw).

relay→get_pulseTimer()

Returns the number of milliseconds remaining before the relays is returned to idle position (state A), during a measured pulse generation.

relay→get_state()

Returns the state of the relays (A for the idle position, B for the active position).

relay→get_stateAtPowerOn()

Returns the state of the relays at device startup (A for the idle position, B for the active position, UNCHANGED for no change).

relay→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

relay→isOnline()

Checks if the relay is currently reachable, without raising any error.

relay→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the relay is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

relay→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the relay cache with a specified validity duration.

relay→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the relay cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

relay→nextRelay()

Continues the enumeration of relays started using `yFirstRelay()`.

relay→pulse(**ms_duration**)

Sets the relay to output B (active) for a specified duration, then brings it automatically back to output A (idle state).

relay→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

relay→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the relay.

relay→set_maxTimeOnStateA(**newval**)

Sets the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state A before automatically switching back in to B state.

relay→set_maxTimeOnStateB(**newval**)

Sets the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state B before automatically switching back in to A state.

relay→set_output(**newval**)

Changes the output state of the relays, when used as a simple switch (single throw).

relay→set_state(**newval**)

Changes the state of the relays (A for the idle position, B for the active position).

relay→set_stateAtPowerOn(**newval**)

Preset the state of the relays at device startup (A for the idle position, B for the active position, UNCHANGED for no modification).

relay→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

relay→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YRelay.FindRelay() YRelay
yFindRelay()yFindRelay()

Retrieves a relay for a given identifier.

```
function yFindRelay( func: string): TYRelay
```

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the relay is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YRelay.isOnline()` to test if the relay is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a relay by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the relay

Returns :

a `YRelay` object allowing you to drive the relay.

YRelay.FirstRelay() YRelay
yFirstRelay()yFirstRelay()

Starts the enumeration of relays currently accessible.

function **yFirstRelay**( ): TYRelay

Use the method `YRelay.nextRelay()` to iterate on next relays.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YRelay` object, corresponding to the first relay currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

relay→delayedPulse()relay.delayedPulse() YRelay

Schedules a pulse.

function **delayedPulse**(**ms_delay**: LongInt, **ms_duration**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

ms_delay waiting time before the pulse, in millisecondes

ms_duration pulse duration, in millisecondes

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

relay→describe()relay.describe() YRelay

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the relay in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the relay (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

relay→get_advertisedValue() YRelay
relay→advertisedValue()relay.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the relay (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the relay (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

relay→get_countdown() YRelay
relay→countdown()relay.get_countdown()

Returns the number of milliseconds remaining before a pulse (delayedPulse() call) When there is no scheduled pulse, returns zero.

function **get_countdown**( ): int64

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the number of milliseconds remaining before a pulse (delayedPulse() call) When there is no scheduled pulse, returns zero

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_COUNTDOWN_INVALID`.

relay→get_errorMessage() YRelay
relay→errorMessage()relay.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the relay.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the relay object

relay→get_errorType() YRelay
relay→errorType()relay.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the relay.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the relay object

relay→get_functionDescriptor() YRelay
relay→functionDescriptor()
relay.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

relay→get_logicalName() YRelay
relay→logicalName()relay.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the relay.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the relay.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

relay→get_maxTimeOnStateA() YRelay
relay→maxTimeOnStateA()
relay.get_maxTimeOnStateA()

Retourne the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state A before automatically switching back in to B state.

function **get_maxTimeOnStateA**( ): int64

Zero means no maximum time.

Returns :
an integer

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MAXTIMEONSTATEA_INVALID`.

relay→get_maxTimeOnStateB() YRelay
relay→maxTimeOnStateB()
relay.get_maxTimeOnStateB()

Retourne the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state B before automatically switching back in to A state.

function **get_maxTimeOnStateB**( ): int64

Zero means no maximum time.

Returns :
an integer

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MAXTIMEONSTATEB_INVALID`.

relay→get_module() YRelay
relay→module()relay.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

relay→get_output() YRelay
relay→output()relay.get_output()

Returns the output state of the relays, when used as a simple switch (single throw).

function **get_output**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_OUTPUT_OFF or Y_OUTPUT_ON, according to the output state of the relays, when used as a simple switch (single throw)

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_OUTPUT_INVALID.

relay→get_pulseTimer() YRelay
relay→pulseTimer()relay.get_pulseTimer()

Returns the number of milliseconds remaining before the relays is returned to idle position (state A), during a measured pulse generation.

```
function get_pulseTimer( ): int64
```

When there is no ongoing pulse, returns zero.

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the number of milliseconds remaining before the relays is returned to idle position (state A), during a measured pulse generation

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PULSETIMER_INVALID`.

relay→get_state() YRelay
relay→state()relay.get_state()

Returns the state of the relays (A for the idle position, B for the active position).

function **get_state**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_STATE_A or Y_STATE_B, according to the state of the relays (A for the idle position, B for the active position)

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_STATE_INVALID.

relay→get_stateAtPowerOn() YRelay
relay→stateAtPowerOn()relay.get_stateAtPowerOn()

Returns the state of the relays at device startup (A for the idle position, B for the active position, UNCHANGED for no change).

function **get_stateAtPowerOn**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among `Y_STATEATPOWERON_UNCHANGED`, `Y_STATEATPOWERON_A` and `Y_STATEATPOWERON_B` corresponding to the state of the relays at device startup (A for the idle position, B for the active position, UNCHANGED for no change)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_STATEATPOWERON_INVALID`.

relay→get_userData() YRelay
relay→userData()relay.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

relay→isOnline()relay.isOnline() YRelay

Checks if the relay is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the relay in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the relay.

Returns :

`true` if the relay can be reached, and `false` otherwise

relay→load()relay.load() YRelay

Preloads the relay cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

relay→nextRelay()relay.nextRelay() YRelay

Continues the enumeration of relays started using `yFirstRelay()`.

function **nextRelay**( ): TYRelay

Returns :

a pointer to a `YRelay` object, corresponding to a relay currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more relays to enumerate.

relay→pulse()relay.pulse() YRelay

Sets the relay to output B (active) for a specified duration, then brings it automatically back to output A (idle state).

function **pulse**(**ms_duration**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

ms_duration pulse duration, in millisecondes

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

relay→registerValueCallback() YRelay
relay.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYRelayValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

relay→set_logicalName() YRelay
relay→setLogicalName()relay.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the relay.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the relay.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

relay→set_maxTimeOnStateA() YRelay
relay→setMaxTimeOnStateA()
relay.set_maxTimeOnStateA()

Sets the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state A before automatically switching back in to B state.

function **set_maxTimeOnStateA**(**newval**: int64): integer

Use zero for no maximum time.

Parameters :

newval an integer

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

relay→set_maxTimeOnStateB() YRelay
relay→setMaxTimeOnStateB()
relay.set_maxTimeOnStateB()

Sets the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state B before automatically switching back in to A state.

function **set_maxTimeOnStateB**(**newval**: int64): integer

Use zero for no maximum time.

Parameters :

newval an integer

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

relay→set_output() YRelay
relay→setOutput()relay.set_output()

Changes the output state of the relays, when used as a simple switch (single throw).

function **set_output**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval either Y_OUTPUT_OFF or Y_OUTPUT_ON, according to the output state of the relays, when used as a simple switch (single throw)

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

relay→set_state() YRelay
relay→setState()relay.set_state()

Changes the state of the relays (A for the idle position, B for the active position).

function **set_state**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval either Y_STATE_A or Y_STATE_B, according to the state of the relays (A for the idle position, B for the active position)

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

relay→set_stateAtPowerOn() YRelay
relay→setStateAtPowerOn()
relay.set_stateAtPowerOn()

Preset the state of the relays at device startup (A for the idle position, B for the active position, UNCHANGED for no modification).

function **set_stateAtPowerOn**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Remember to call the matching module `saveToFlash()` method, otherwise this call will have no effect.

Parameters :

newval a value among `Y_STATEATPOWERON_UNCHANGED`, `Y_STATEATPOWERON_A` and `Y_STATEATPOWERON_B`

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

relay→set_userData() YRelay
relay→setUserData()relay.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.39. Sensor function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_api.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YAPI = yoctolib.YAPI;
        var YModule = yoctolib.YModule;
php     require_once('yocto_api.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_api.h"
m       #import "yocto_api.h"
pas     uses yocto_api;
vb      yocto_api.vb
cs      yocto_api.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YModule;
py      from yocto_api import *
```

Global functions
yFindSensor(**func**) Retrieves a sensor for a given identifier.
yFirstSensor() Starts the enumeration of sensors currently accessible.
YSensor methods
sensor→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
sensor→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
sensor→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the sensor (no more than 6 characters).
sensor→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in the specified unit, as a floating point number.
sensor→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the measure, in the specified unit, as a floating point number.
sensor→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the sensor.
sensor→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the sensor.
sensor→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
sensor→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
sensor→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the sensor, without reference to the module.
sensor→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the sensor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

sensor→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the measure since the device was started.

sensor→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

sensor→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the sensor.

sensor→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the measure since the device was started.

sensor→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

sensor→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

sensor→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

sensor→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

sensor→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

sensor→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the measure.

sensor→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

sensor→isOnline()

Checks if the sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

sensor→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

sensor→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

sensor→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

sensor→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

sensor→nextSensor()

Continues the enumeration of sensors started using `yFirstSensor()`.

sensor→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

sensor→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

sensor→set_highestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

sensor→set_logFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

sensor→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the sensor.

sensor→set_lowestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

sensor→set_reportFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

sensor→set_resolution(**newval**)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

sensor→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

sensor→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YSensor.FindSensor() YSensor
yFindSensor()yFindSensor()

Retrieves a sensor for a given identifier.

function **yFindSensor**(**func**: string): TYSensor

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YSensor.isOnline()` to test if the sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the sensor

Returns :

a `YSensor` object allowing you to drive the sensor.

YSensor.FirstSensor() YSensor yFirstSensor()yFirstSensor()

Starts the enumeration of sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstSensor**( ): TYSensor

Use the method `YSensor.nextSensor()` to iterate on next sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YSensor` object, corresponding to the first sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

sensor→calibrateFromPoints() YSensor
sensor.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

sensor→describe()sensor.describe() YSensor

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the sensor in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the sensor (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

sensor→get_advertisedValue() YSensor
sensor→advertisedValue()
sensor.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

sensor→get_currentRawValue() YSensor
sensor→currentRawValue()
sensor.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in the specified unit, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in the specified unit, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

sensor→get_currentValue() YSensor
sensor→currentValue()sensor.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the measure, in the specified unit, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the measure, in the specified unit, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

sensor→get_errorMessage() YSensor
sensor→errorMessage()sensor.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the sensor.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the sensor object

sensor→get_errorType() YSensor
sensor→errorType()sensor.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the sensor.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the sensor object

sensor→get_functionDescriptor() YSensor
sensor→functionDescriptor()
sensor.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

sensor→get_highestValue() YSensor
sensor→highestValue()sensor.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the measure since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the measure since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

sensor→get_logFrequency() YSensor
sensor→logFrequency()sensor.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

sensor→get_logicalName() YSensor
sensor→logicalName()sensor.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

sensor→get_lowestValue() YSensor
sensor→lowestValue()sensor.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the measure since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the measure since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

sensor→get_module() YSensor
sensor→module()sensor.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

sensor→get_recordedData() YSensor
sensor→recordedData()sensor.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

sensor→get_reportFrequency() YSensor
sensor→reportFrequency()
sensor.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

sensor→get_resolution() YSensor
sensor→resolution()sensor.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

```
function get_resolution( ): double
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

sensor→get_unit() YSensor
sensor→unit()sensor.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the measure.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the measure

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

sensor→get_userData() YSensor
sensor→userData()sensor.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

sensor→isOnline()sensor.isOnline() YSensor

Checks if the sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the sensor.

Returns :

`true` if the sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

sensor→load()sensor.load() YSensor

Preloads the sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

sensor→loadCalibrationPoints() YSensor
sensor.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

sensor→nextSensor()sensor.nextSensor() YSensor

Continues the enumeration of sensors started using `yFirstSensor()`.

function **nextSensor**( ): TYSensor

Returns :

a pointer to a `YSensor` object, corresponding to a sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more sensors to enumerate.

sensor→registerTimedReportCallback() YSensor
sensor.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYSensorTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

sensor→registerValueCallback() YSensor
sensor.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYSensorValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

sensor→set_highestValue() YSensor
sensor→setHighestValue()sensor.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

sensor→set_logFrequency() YSensor
sensor→setLogFrequency()
sensor.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

```
function set_logFrequency( newval: string): integer
```

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

sensor→set_logicalName() YSensor
sensor→setLogicalName()sensor.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

sensor→set_lowestValue() YSensor
sensor→setLowestValue()sensor.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

sensor→set_reportFrequency() YSensor
sensor→setReportFrequency()
sensor.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

sensor→set_resolution() YSensor
sensor→setResolution()sensor.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

sensor→set_userData() YSensor
sensor→setUserData()sensor.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.40. SerialPort function interface

The SerialPort function interface allows you to fully drive a Yoctopuce serial port, to send and receive data, and to configure communication parameters (baud rate, bit count, parity, flow control and protocol). Note that Yoctopuce serial ports are not exposed as virtual COM ports. They are meant to be used in the same way as all Yoctopuce devices.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_serialport.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YSerialPort = yoctolib.YSerialPort;
php     require_once('yocto_serialport.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_serialport.h"
m       #import "yocto_serialport.h"
pas     uses yocto_serialport;
vb      yocto_serialport.vb
cs      yocto_serialport.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YSerialPort;
py      from yocto_serialport import *
```

Global functions
yFindSerialPort(**func**) Retrieves a serial port for a given identifier.
yFirstSerialPort() Starts the enumeration of serial ports currently accessible.
`YSerialPort` methods
serialport→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the serial port in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
serialport→get_CTS() Read the level of the CTS line.
serialport→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the serial port (no more than 6 characters).
serialport→get_errCount() Returns the total number of communication errors detected since last reset.
serialport→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the serial port.
serialport→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the serial port.
serialport→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the serial port in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
serialport→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
serialport→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the serial port, without reference to the module.
serialport→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the serial port in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
serialport→get_lastMsg()

Returns the latest message fully received (for Line, Frame and Modbus protocols).

serialport→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the serial port.

serialport→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

serialport→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

serialport→get_msgCount()

Returns the total number of messages received since last reset.

serialport→get_protocol()

Returns the type of protocol used over the serial line, as a string.

serialport→get_rxCount()

Returns the total number of bytes received since last reset.

serialport→get_serialMode()

Returns the serial port communication parameters, as a string such as "9600,8N1".

serialport→get_txCount()

Returns the total number of bytes transmitted since last reset.

serialport→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

serialport→isOnline()

Checks if the serial port is currently reachable, without raising any error.

serialport→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the serial port is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

serialport→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the serial port cache with a specified validity duration.

serialport→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the serial port cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

serialport→modbusReadBits(**slaveNo**, **pduAddr**, **nBits**)

Reads one or more contiguous internal bits (or coil status) from a MODBUS serial device.

serialport→modbusReadInputBits(**slaveNo**, **pduAddr**, **nBits**)

Reads one or more contiguous input bits (or discrete inputs) from a MODBUS serial device.

serialport→modbusReadInputRegisters(**slaveNo**, **pduAddr**, **nWords**)

Reads one or more contiguous input registers (read-only registers) from a MODBUS serial device.

serialport→modbusReadRegisters(**slaveNo**, **pduAddr**, **nWords**)

Reads one or more contiguous internal registers (holding registers) from a MODBUS serial device.

serialport→modbusWriteAndReadRegisters(**slaveNo**, **pduWriteAddr**, **values**, **pduReadAddr**, **nReadWords**)

Sets several contiguous internal registers (holding registers) on a MODBUS serial device, then performs a contiguous read of a set of (possibly different) internal registers.

serialport→modbusWriteBit(**slaveNo**, **pduAddr**, **value**)

Sets a single internal bit (or coil) on a MODBUS serial device.

serialport→modbusWriteBits(**slaveNo**, **pduAddr**, **bits**)

Sets several contiguous internal bits (or coils) on a MODBUS serial device.

serialport→modbusWriteRegister(**slaveNo**, **pduAddr**, **value**)

Sets a single internal register (or holding register) on a MODBUS serial device.

serialport→modbusWriteRegisters(**slaveNo**, **pduAddr**, **values**)

Sets several contiguous internal registers (or holding registers) on a MODBUS serial device.

serialport→nextSerialPort()

Continues the enumeration of serial ports started using `yFirstSerialPort()`.

serialport→queryLine(query, maxWait)

Sends a text line query to the serial port, and reads the reply, if any.

serialport→queryMODBUS(slaveNo, pduBytes)

Sends a message to a specified MODBUS slave connected to the serial port, and reads the reply, if any.

serialport→readHex(nBytes)

Reads data from the receive buffer as a hexadecimal string, starting at current stream position.

serialport→readLine()

Reads a single line (or message) from the receive buffer, starting at current stream position.

serialport→readMessages(pattern, maxWait)

Searches for incoming messages in the serial port receive buffer matching a given pattern, starting at current position.

serialport→readStr(nChars)

Reads data from the receive buffer as a string, starting at current stream position.

serialport→read_seek(rxCountVal)

Changes the current internal stream position to the specified value.

serialport→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

serialport→reset()

Clears the serial port buffer and resets counters to zero.

serialport→set_RTS(val)

Manually sets the state of the RTS line.

serialport→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the serial port.

serialport→set_protocol(newval)

Changes the type of protocol used over the serial line.

serialport→set_serialMode(newval)

Changes the serial port communication parameters, with a string such as "9600,8N1".

serialport→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

serialport→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

serialport→writeArray(byteList)

Sends a byte sequence (provided as a list of bytes) to the serial port.

serialport→writeBin(buff)

Sends a binary buffer to the serial port, as is.

serialport→writeHex(hexString)

Sends a byte sequence (provided as a hexadecimal string) to the serial port.

serialport→writeLine(text)

Sends an ASCII string to the serial port, followed by a line break (CR LF).

serialport→writeMODBUS(hexString)

Sends a MODBUS message (provided as a hexadecimal string) to the serial port.

serialport→writeStr(text)

Sends an ASCII string to the serial port, as is.

YSerialPort.FindSerialPort() YSerialPort
yFindSerialPort()yFindSerialPort()

Retrieves a serial port for a given identifier.

```
function yFindSerialPort( func: string): TYSerialPort
```

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the serial port is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YSerialPort.isOnline()` to test if the serial port is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a serial port by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the serial port

Returns :

a `YSerialPort` object allowing you to drive the serial port.

YSerialPort.FirstSerialPort() YSerialPort
yFirstSerialPort()yFirstSerialPort()

Starts the enumeration of serial ports currently accessible.

function **yFirstSerialPort**( ): TYSerialPort

Use the method `YSerialPort.nextSerialPort()` to iterate on next serial ports.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YSerialPort` object, corresponding to the first serial port currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

serialport→describe()serialport.describe() YSerialPort

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the serial port in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the serial port (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

serialport→get_CTS() YSerialPort
serialport→CTS()serialport.get_CTS()

Read the level of the CTS line.

function **get_CTS**( ): LongInt

The CTS line is usually driven by the RTS signal of the connected serial device.

Returns :
1 if the CTS line is high, 0 if the CTS line is low.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→get_advertisedValue() YSerialPort
serialport→advertisedValue()
serialport.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the serial port (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the serial port (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

serialport→get_errCount() YSerialPort
serialport→errCount()serialport.get_errCount()

Returns the total number of communication errors detected since last reset.

function **get_errCount**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the total number of communication errors detected since last reset

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ERRCOUNT_INVALID`.

serialport→get_errorMessage() YSerialPort
serialport→errorMessage()
serialport.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the serial port.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the serial port object

serialport→get_errorType() YSerialPort
serialport→errorType()serialport.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the serial port.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the serial port object

serialport→get_functionDescriptor() YSerialPort
serialport→functionDescriptor()
serialport.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

serialport→get_lastMsg() YSerialPort
serialport→lastMsg()serialport.get_lastMsg()

Returns the latest message fully received (for Line, Frame and Modbus protocols).

function **get_lastMsg**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest message fully received (for Line, Frame and Modbus protocols)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LASTMSG_INVALID`.

serialport→get_logicalName() YSerialPort
serialport→logicalName()
serialport.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the serial port.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the serial port.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

serialport→get_module() YSerialPort
serialport→module()serialport.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

serialport→get_msgCount() YSerialPort
serialport→msgCount()serialport.get_msgCount()

Returns the total number of messages received since last reset.

function **get_msgCount**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the total number of messages received since last reset

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MSGCOUNT_INVALID`.

serialport→get_protocol() YSerialPort
serialport→protocol()serialport.get_protocol()

Returns the type of protocol used over the serial line, as a string.

function **get_protocol**( ): string

Possible values are "Line" for ASCII messages separated by CR and/or LF, "Frame:[timeout]ms" for binary messages separated by a delay time, "Modbus-ASCII" for MODBUS messages in ASCII mode, "Modbus-RTU" for MODBUS messages in RTU mode, "Char" for a continuous ASCII stream or "Byte" for a continuous binary stream.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the type of protocol used over the serial line, as a string

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PROTOCOL_INVALID`.

serialport→get_rxCount() YSerialPort
serialport→rxCount()serialport.get_rxCount()

Returns the total number of bytes received since last reset.

function **get_rxCount**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the total number of bytes received since last reset

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RXCOUNT_INVALID`.

serialport→get_serialMode() YSerialPort
serialport→serialMode()serialport.get_serialMode()

Returns the serial port communication parameters, as a string such as "9600,8N1".

function **get_serialMode**( ): string

The string includes the baud rate, the number of data bits, the parity, and the number of stop bits. An optional suffix is included if flow control is active: "CtsRts" for hardware handshake, "XOnXOff" for logical flow control and "Simplex" for acquiring a shared bus using the RTS line (as used by some RS485 adapters for instance).

Returns :
a string corresponding to the serial port communication parameters, as a string such as "9600,8N1"

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_SERIALMODE_INVALID`.

serialport→get_txCount() YSerialPort
serialport→txCount()serialport.get_txCount()

Returns the total number of bytes transmitted since last reset.

function **get_txCount**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the total number of bytes transmitted since last reset

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_TXCOUNT_INVALID`.

serialport→get_userData() YSerialPort
serialport→userData()serialport.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

serialport→isOnline()serialport.isOnline() YSerialPort

Checks if the serial port is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the serial port in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the serial port.

Returns :

`true` if the serial port can be reached, and `false` otherwise

serialport→load()serialport.load() YSerialPort

Preloads the serial port cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→modbusReadBits() YSerialPort
serialport.modbusReadBits()

Reads one or more contiguous internal bits (or coil status) from a MODBUS serial device.

```
function modbusReadBits( slaveNo: LongInt,
                         pduAddr: LongInt,
                         nBits: LongInt): TLongIntArray
```

This method uses the MODBUS function code 0x01 (Read Coils).

Parameters :

slaveNo	the address of the slave MODBUS device to query
pduAddr	the relative address of the first bit/coil to read (zero-based)
nBits	the number of bits/coils to read

Returns :

a vector of integers, each corresponding to one bit.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty array.

serialport→modbusReadInputBits() YSerialPort
serialport.modbusReadInputBits()

Reads one or more contiguous input bits (or discrete inputs) from a MODBUS serial device.

```
function modbusReadInputBits( slaveNo: LongInt,
                              pduAddr: LongInt,
                              nBits: LongInt): TLongIntArray
```

This method uses the MODBUS function code 0x02 (Read Discrete Inputs).

Parameters :

slaveNo	the address of the slave MODBUS device to query
pduAddr	the relative address of the first bit/input to read (zero-based)
nBits	the number of bits/inputs to read

Returns :

a vector of integers, each corresponding to one bit.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty array.

serialport→modbusReadInputRegisters() YSerialPort
serialport.modbusReadInputRegisters()

Reads one or more contiguous input registers (read-only registers) from a MODBUS serial device.

```
function modbusReadInputRegisters( slaveNo: LongInt,
                                   pduAddr: LongInt,
                                   nWords: LongInt): TLongIntArray
```

This method uses the MODBUS function code 0x04 (Read Input Registers).

Parameters :

slaveNo the address of the slave MODBUS device to query

pduAddr the relative address of the first input register to read (zero-based)

nWords the number of input registers to read

Returns :

a vector of integers, each corresponding to one 16-bit input value.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty array.

serialport→modbusReadRegisters() YSerialPort
serialport.modbusReadRegisters()

Reads one or more contiguous internal registers (holding registers) from a MODBUS serial device.

```
function modbusReadRegisters( slaveNo: LongInt,
                              pduAddr: LongInt,
                              nWords: LongInt): TLongIntArray
```

This method uses the MODBUS function code 0x03 (Read Holding Registers).

Parameters :

slaveNo the address of the slave MODBUS device to query

pduAddr the relative address of the first holding register to read (zero-based)

nWords the number of holding registers to read

Returns :

a vector of integers, each corresponding to one 16-bit register value.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty array.

serialport→modbusWriteAndReadRegisters() YSerialPort
serialport.modbusWriteAndReadRegisters()

Sets several contiguous internal registers (holding registers) on a MODBUS serial device, then performs a contiguous read of a set of (possibly different) internal registers.

```
function modbusWriteAndReadRegisters( slaveNo: LongInt,
                                      pduWriteAddr: LongInt,
                                      values: TLongIntArray,
                                      pduReadAddr: LongInt,
                                      nReadWords: LongInt): TLongIntArray
```

This method uses the MODBUS function code 0x17 (Read/Write Multiple Registers).

Parameters :

slaveNo	the address of the slave MODBUS device to drive
pduWriteAddr	the relative address of the first internal register to set (zero-based)
values	the vector of 16 bit values to set
pduReadAddr	the relative address of the first internal register to read (zero-based)
nReadWords	the number of 16 bit values to read

Returns :

a vector of integers, each corresponding to one 16-bit register value read.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty array.

serialport→modbusWriteBit() YSerialPort
serialport.modbusWriteBit()

Sets a single internal bit (or coil) on a MODBUS serial device.

```
function modbusWriteBit( slaveNo: LongInt,
                         pduAddr: LongInt,
                         value: LongInt): LongInt
```

This method uses the MODBUS function code 0x05 (Write Single Coil).

Parameters :

slaveNo	the address of the slave MODBUS device to drive
pduAddr	the relative address of the bit/coil to set (zero-based)
value	the value to set (0 for OFF state, non-zero for ON state)

Returns :

the number of bits/coils affected on the device (1)

On failure, throws an exception or returns zero.

serialport→modbusWriteBits() YSerialPort
serialport.modbusWriteBits()

Sets several contiguous internal bits (or coils) on a MODBUS serial device.

```
function modbusWriteBits( slaveNo: LongInt,
                          pduAddr: LongInt,
                          bits: TLongIntArray): LongInt
```

This method uses the MODBUS function code 0x0f (Write Multiple Coils).

Parameters :

slaveNo	the address of the slave MODBUS device to drive
pduAddr	the relative address of the first bit/coil to set (zero-based)
bits	the vector of bits to be set (one integer per bit)

Returns :

the number of bits/coils affected on the device

On failure, throws an exception or returns zero.

serialport→modbusWriteRegister() YSerialPort
serialport.modbusWriteRegister()

Sets a single internal register (or holding register) on a MODBUS serial device.

```
function modbusWriteRegister( slaveNo: LongInt,
                              pduAddr: LongInt,
                              value: LongInt): LongInt
```

This method uses the MODBUS function code 0x06 (Write Single Register).

Parameters :

slaveNo	the address of the slave MODBUS device to drive
pduAddr	the relative address of the register to set (zero-based)
value	the 16 bit value to set

Returns :

the number of registers affected on the device (1)

On failure, throws an exception or returns zero.

serialport→modbusWriteRegisters() YSerialPort
serialport.modbusWriteRegisters()

Sets several contiguous internal registers (or holding registers) on a MODBUS serial device.

```
function modbusWriteRegisters( slaveNo: LongInt,
                               pduAddr: LongInt,
                               values: TLongIntArray): LongInt
```

This method uses the MODBUS function code 0x10 (Write Multiple Registers).

Parameters :

slaveNo	the address of the slave MODBUS device to drive
pduAddr	the relative address of the first internal register to set (zero-based)
values	the vector of 16 bit values to set

Returns :

the number of registers affected on the device

On failure, throws an exception or returns zero.

serialport→nextSerialPort()serialport.nextSerialPort() YSerialPort

Continues the enumeration of serial ports started using `yFirstSerialPort()`.

function **nextSerialPort**( ): TYSerialPort

Returns :

a pointer to a `YSerialPort` object, corresponding to a serial port currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more serial ports to enumerate.

serialport→queryLine()serialport.queryLine() YSerialPort

Sends a text line query to the serial port, and reads the reply, if any.

```
function queryLine( query: string, maxWait: LongInt): string
```

This function can only be used when the serial port is configured for 'Line' protocol.

Parameters :

query the line query to send (without CR/LF)

maxWait the maximum number of milliseconds to wait for a reply.

Returns :

the next text line received after sending the text query, as a string. Additional lines can be obtained by calling readLine or readMessages.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty array.

serialport→queryMODBUS() YSerialPort
serialport.queryMODBUS()

Sends a message to a specified MODBUS slave connected to the serial port, and reads the reply, if any.

```
function queryMODBUS( slaveNo: LongInt,
                      pduBytes: TLongIntArray): TLongIntArray
```

The message is the PDU, provided as a vector of bytes.

Parameters :

slaveNo the address of the slave MODBUS device to query

pduBytes the message to send (PDU), as a vector of bytes. The first byte of the PDU is the MODBUS function code.

Returns :

the received reply, as a vector of bytes.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty array (or a MODBUS error reply).

serialport→readHex()serialport.readHex() YSerialPort

Reads data from the receive buffer as a hexadecimal string, starting at current stream position.

```
function readHex( nBytes: LongInt): string
```

If data at current stream position is not available anymore in the receive buffer, the function performs a short read.

Parameters :

nBytes the maximum number of bytes to read

Returns :

a string with receive buffer contents, encoded in hexadecimal

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→readLine()serialport.readLine() YSerialPort

Reads a single line (or message) from the receive buffer, starting at current stream position.

function **readLine**( ): string

This function can only be used when the serial port is configured for a message protocol, such as 'Line' mode or MODBUS protocols. It does not work in plain stream modes, eg. 'Char' or 'Byte').

If data at current stream position is not available anymore in the receive buffer, the function returns the oldest available line and moves the stream position just after. If no new full line is received, the function returns an empty line.

Returns :
a string with a single line of text

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→readMessages() YSerialPort
serialport.readMessages()

Searches for incoming messages in the serial port receive buffer matching a given pattern, starting at current position.

```
function readMessages( pattern: string, maxWait: LongInt): TStringArray
```

This function can only be used when the serial port is configured for a message protocol, such as 'Line' mode or MODBUS protocols. It does not work in plain stream modes, eg. 'Char' or 'Byte', for which there is no "start" of message.

The search returns all messages matching the expression provided as argument in the buffer. If no matching message is found, the search waits for one up to the specified maximum timeout (in milliseconds).

Parameters :

pattern a limited regular expression describing the expected message format, or an empty string if all messages should be returned (no filtering). When using binary protocols, the format applies to the hexadecimal representation of the message.

maxWait the maximum number of milliseconds to wait for a message if none is found in the receive buffer.

Returns :

an array of strings containing the messages found, if any. Binary messages are converted to hexadecimal representation.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty array.

serialport→readStr()serialport.readStr() YSerialPort

Reads data from the receive buffer as a string, starting at current stream position.

```
function readStr( nChars: LongInt): string
```

If data at current stream position is not available anymore in the receive buffer, the function performs a short read.

Parameters :

nChars the maximum number of characters to read

Returns :

a string with receive buffer contents

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→read_seek()serialport.read_seek() YSerialPort

Changes the current internal stream position to the specified value.

```
function read_seek( rxCountVal: LongInt): LongInt
```

This function does not affect the device, it only changes the value stored in the YSerialPort object for the next read operations.

Parameters :

rxCountVal the absolute position index (value of rxCount) for next read operations.

Returns :

nothing.

serialport→registerValueCallback() YSerialPort
serialport.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYSerialPortValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

serialport→reset()serialport.reset() YSerialPort

Clears the serial port buffer and resets counters to zero.

function **reset**( ): LongInt

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→set_RTS() YSerialPort
serialport→setRTS()serialport.set_RTS()

Manually sets the state of the RTS line.

```
function set_RTS( val: LongInt): LongInt
```

This function has no effect when hardware handshake is enabled, as the RTS line is driven automatically.

Parameters :

val 1 to turn RTS on, 0 to turn RTS off

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→set_logicalName() YSerialPort
serialport→setLogicalName()
serialport.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the serial port.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the serial port.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→set_protocol() YSerialPort
serialport→setProtocol()serialport.set_protocol()

Changes the type of protocol used over the serial line.

```
function set_protocol( newval: string): integer
```

Possible values are "Line" for ASCII messages separated by CR and/or LF, "Frame:[timeout]ms" for binary messages separated by a delay time, "Modbus-ASCII" for MODBUS messages in ASCII mode, "Modbus-RTU" for MODBUS messages in RTU mode, "Char" for a continuous ASCII stream or "Byte" for a continuous binary stream.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the type of protocol used over the serial line

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→set_serialMode() YSerialPort
serialport→setSerialMode()
serialport.set_serialMode()

Changes the serial port communication parameters, with a string such as "9600,8N1".

function **set_serialMode**(**newval**: string): integer

The string includes the baud rate, the number of data bits, the parity, and the number of stop bits. An optional suffix can be added to enable flow control: "CtsRts" for hardware handshake, "XOnXOff" for logical flow control and "Simplex" for acquiring a shared bus using the RTS line (as used by some RS485 adapters for instance).

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the serial port communication parameters, with a string such as "9600,8N1"

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→set_userData() YSerialPort
serialport→setUserData()serialport.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

serialport→writeArray()serialport.writeArray() YSerialPort

Sends a byte sequence (provided as a list of bytes) to the serial port.

function **writeArray**(**byteList**: TLongIntArray): LongInt

Parameters :

byteList a list of byte codes

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→writeBin()serialport.writeBin() YSerialPort

Sends a binary buffer to the serial port, as is.

```
function writeBin( buff: TByteArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

buff the binary buffer to send

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→writeHex()serialport.writeHex() YSerialPort

Sends a byte sequence (provided as a hexadecimal string) to the serial port.

```
function writeHex( hexString: string): LongInt
```

Parameters :

hexString a string of hexadecimal byte codes

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→writeLine()serialport.writeLine() YSerialPort

Sends an ASCII string to the serial port, followed by a line break (CR LF).

function **writeLine**(**text**: string): LongInt

Parameters :

text the text string to send

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→writeMODBUS()serialport.writeMODBUS() YSerialPort

Sends a MODBUS message (provided as a hexadecimal string) to the serial port.

function **writeMODBUS**(**hexString**: string): LongInt

The message must start with the slave address. The MODBUS CRC/LRC is automatically added by the function. This function does not wait for a reply.

Parameters :

hexString a hexadecimal message string, including device address but no CRC/LRC

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

serialport→writeStr()serialport.writeStr() YSerialPort

Sends an ASCII string to the serial port, as is.

function **writeStr**(**text**: string): LongInt

Parameters :

text the text string to send

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.41. Servo function interface

Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you not only to move a servo to a given position, but also to specify the time interval in which the move should be performed. This makes it possible to synchronize two servos involved in a same move.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_servo.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YServo = yoctolib.YServo;
php     require_once('yocto_servo.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_servo.h"
m       #import "yocto_servo.h"
pas     uses yocto_servo;
vb      yocto_servo.vb
cs      yocto_servo.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YServo;
py      from yocto_servo import *
```

Global functions
yFindServo(**func**) Retrieves a servo for a given identifier.
yFirstServo() Starts the enumeration of servos currently accessible.
YServo methods
servo→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the servo in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.
servo→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the servo (no more than 6 characters).
servo→get_enabled() Returns the state of the servos.
servo→get_enabledAtPowerOn() Returns the servo signal generator state at power up.
servo→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the servo.
servo→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the servo.
servo→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the servo in the format MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME.
servo→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.
servo→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the servo, without reference to the module.
servo→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the servo in the form SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.
servo→get_logicalName() Returns the logical name of the servo.

servo→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

servo→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

servo→get_neutral()

Returns the duration in microseconds of a neutral pulse for the servo.

servo→get_position()

Returns the current servo position.

servo→get_positionAtPowerOn()

Returns the servo position at device power up.

servo→get_range()

Returns the current range of use of the servo.

servo→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

servo→isOnline()

Checks if the servo is currently reachable, without raising any error.

servo→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the servo is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

servo→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the servo cache with a specified validity duration.

servo→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the servo cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

servo→move(**target**, **ms_duration**)

Performs a smooth move at constant speed toward a given position.

servo→nextServo()

Continues the enumeration of servos started using `yFirstServo()`.

servo→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

servo→set_enabled(**newval**)

Stops or starts the servo.

servo→set_enabledAtPowerOn(**newval**)

Configure the servo signal generator state at power up.

servo→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the servo.

servo→set_neutral(**newval**)

Changes the duration of the pulse corresponding to the neutral position of the servo.

servo→set_position(**newval**)

Changes immediately the servo driving position.

servo→set_positionAtPowerOn(**newval**)

Configure the servo position at device power up.

servo→set_range(**newval**)

Changes the range of use of the servo, specified in per cents.

servo→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

servo→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YServo.FindServo() YServo
yFindServo()yFindServo()

Retrieves a servo for a given identifier.

function **yFindServo**(**func**: string): TYServo

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the servo is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YServo.isOnline()` to test if the servo is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a servo by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the servo

Returns :

a `YServo` object allowing you to drive the servo.

YServo.FirstServo() YServo yFirstServo()yFirstServo()

Starts the enumeration of servos currently accessible.

function **yFirstServo**( ): TYServo

Use the method `YServo.nextServo()` to iterate on next servos.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YServo` object, corresponding to the first servo currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

servo→describe()servo.describe() YServo

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the servo in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the servo (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

servo→get_advertisedValue() YServo
servo→advertisedValue()servo.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the servo (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the servo (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

servo→get_enabled() YServo
servo→enabled()servo.get_enabled()

Returns the state of the servos.

function **get_enabled**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_ENABLED_FALSE or Y_ENABLED_TRUE, according to the state of the servos

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_ENABLED_INVALID.

servo→get_enabledAtPowerOn() YServo
servo→enabledAtPowerOn()
servo.get_enabledAtPowerOn()

Returns the servo signal generator state at power up.

function **get_enabledAtPowerOn**( ): Integer

Returns :

either `Y_ENABLEDATPOWERON_FALSE` or `Y_ENABLEDATPOWERON_TRUE`, according to the servo signal generator state at power up

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ENABLEDATPOWERON_INVALID`.

servo→get_errorMessage() YServo
servo→errorMessage()servo.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the servo.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the servo object

servo→get_errorType() YServo
servo→errorType()servo.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the servo.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the servo object

servo→get_functionDescriptor() YServo
servo→functionDescriptor()
servo.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

servo→get_logicalName() YServo
servo→logicalName()servo.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the servo.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the servo.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

servo→get_module() YServo
servo→module()servo.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

servo→get_neutral() YServo
servo→neutral()servo.get_neutral()

Returns the duration in microseconds of a neutral pulse for the servo.

function **get_neutral**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the duration in microseconds of a neutral pulse for the servo

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_NEUTRAL_INVALID`.

servo→get_position() YServo
servo→position()servo.get_position()

Returns the current servo position.

function **get_position**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the current servo position

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_POSITION_INVALID`.

servo→get_positionAtPowerOn() YServo
servo→positionAtPowerOn()
servo.get_positionAtPowerOn()

Returns the servo position at device power up.

function **get_positionAtPowerOn**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the servo position at device power up

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_POSITIONATPOWERON_INVALID`.

servo→get_range() YServo
servo→range()servo.get_range()

Returns the current range of use of the servo.

function **get_range**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the current range of use of the servo

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RANGE_INVALID`.

servo→get_userData() YServo
servo→userData()servo.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

servo→isOnline()servo.isOnline() YServo

Checks if the servo is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the servo in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the servo.

Returns :

`true` if the servo can be reached, and `false` otherwise

servo→load()servo.load() YServo

Preloads the servo cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

servo→move()servo.move() YServo

Performs a smooth move at constant speed toward a given position.

function **move**(**target**: LongInt, **ms_duration**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

target	new position at the end of the move
ms_duration	total duration of the move, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

servo→nextServo()servo.nextServo() YServo

Continues the enumeration of servos started using `yFirstServo()`.

function **nextServo**( ): TYServo

Returns :

a pointer to a `YServo` object, corresponding to a servo currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more servos to enumerate.

servo→registerValueCallback() YServo
servo.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYServoValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

servo→set_enabled() YServo
servo→setEnabled()servo.set_enabled()

Stops or starts the servo.

function **set_enabled**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval either Y_ENABLED_FALSE or Y_ENABLED_TRUE

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

servo→set_enabledAtPowerOn() YServo
servo→setEnabledAtPowerOn()
servo.set_enabledAtPowerOn()

Configure the servo signal generator state at power up.

function **set_enabledAtPowerOn**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Remember to call the matching module `saveToFlash()` method, otherwise this call will have no effect.

Parameters :

newval either `Y_ENABLEDATPOWERON_FALSE` or `Y_ENABLEDATPOWERON_TRUE`

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

servo→set_logicalName() YServo
servo→setLogicalName()servo.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the servo.

```
function set_logicalName( newval: string): integer
```

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the servo.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

servo→set_neutral() YServo
servo→setNeutral()servo.set_neutral()

Changes the duration of the pulse corresponding to the neutral position of the servo.

```
function set_neutral( newval: LongInt): integer
```

The duration is specified in microseconds, and the standard value is 1500 [us]. This setting makes it possible to shift the range of use of the servo. Be aware that using a range higher than what is supported by the servo is likely to damage the servo.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the duration of the pulse corresponding to the neutral position of the servo

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

servo→set_position() YServo
servo→setPosition()servo.set_position()

Changes immediately the servo driving position.

```
function set_position( newval: LongInt): integer
```

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to immediately the servo driving position

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

servo→set_positionAtPowerOn() YServo
servo→setPositionAtPowerOn()
servo.set_positionAtPowerOn()

Configure the servo position at device power up.

function **set_positionAtPowerOn**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Remember to call the matching module `saveToFlash()` method, otherwise this call will have no effect.

Parameters :

newval an integer

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

servo→set_range() YServo
servo→setRange()servo.set_range()

Changes the range of use of the servo, specified in per cents.

```
function set_range( newval: LongInt): integer
```

A range of 100% corresponds to a standard control signal, that varies from 1 [ms] to 2 [ms], When using a servo that supports a double range, from 0.5 [ms] to 2.5 [ms], you can select a range of 200%. Be aware that using a range higher than what is supported by the servo is likely to damage the servo.

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the range of use of the servo, specified in per cents

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

servo→set_userData() YServo
servo→setUserData()servo.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.42. Temperature function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_temperature.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YTemperature = yoctolib.YTemperature;
php     require_once('yocto_temperature.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_temperature.h"
m       #import "yocto_temperature.h"
pas     uses yocto_temperature;
vb      yocto_temperature.vb
cs      yocto_temperature.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YTemperature;
py      from yocto_temperature import *
```

Global functions
yFindTemperature(**func**) Retrieves a temperature sensor for a given identifier.
yFirstTemperature() Starts the enumeration of temperature sensors currently accessible.
`YTemperature` methods
temperature→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
temperature→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the temperature sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
temperature→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the temperature sensor (no more than 6 characters).
temperature→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in Celsius, as a floating point number.
temperature→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the temperature, in Celsius, as a floating point number.
temperature→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the temperature sensor.
temperature→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the temperature sensor.
temperature→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the temperature sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
temperature→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
temperature→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the temperature sensor, without reference to the module.
temperature→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the temperature sensor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

temperature→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the temperature since the device was started.

temperature→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

temperature→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the temperature sensor.

temperature→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the temperature since the device was started.

temperature→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

temperature→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

temperature→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

temperature→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

temperature→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

temperature→get_sensorType()

Returns the temperature sensor type.

temperature→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the temperature.

temperature→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

temperature→isOnline()

Checks if the temperature sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

temperature→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the temperature sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

temperature→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the temperature sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

temperature→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

temperature→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the temperature sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

temperature→nextTemperature()

Continues the enumeration of temperature sensors started using `yFirstTemperature()`.

temperature→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

temperature→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

temperature→set_highestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

temperature→set_logFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

temperature→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the temperature sensor.

temperature→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

temperature→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

temperature→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

temperature→set_sensorType(newval)

Modify the temperature sensor type.

temperature→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

temperature→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YTemperature.FindTemperature() YTemperature yFindTemperature()yFindTemperature()

Retrieves a temperature sensor for a given identifier.

function **yFindTemperature**(**func**: string): TYTemperature

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the temperature sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YTemperature.isOnline()` to test if the temperature sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a temperature sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the temperature sensor

Returns :

a `YTemperature` object allowing you to drive the temperature sensor.

YTemperature.FirstTemperature() YTemperature yFirstTemperature()yFirstTemperature()

Starts the enumeration of temperature sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstTemperature**( ): TYTemperature

Use the method `YTemperature.nextTemperature()` to iterate on next temperature sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YTemperature` object, corresponding to the first temperature sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

temperature→calibrateFromPoints() YTemperature
temperature.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

temperature→describe()temperature.describe() YTemperature

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the temperature sensor in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :
a string that describes the temperature sensor (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

temperature→get_advertisedValue() YTemperature
temperature→advertisedValue()
temperature.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the temperature sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the temperature sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

temperature→get_currentRawValue() YTemperature
temperature→currentRawValue()
temperature.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in Celsius, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in Celsius, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

temperature→get_currentValue() YTemperature
temperature→currentValue()
temperature.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the temperature, in Celsius, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the temperature, in Celsius, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

temperature→get_errorMessage() YTemperature
temperature→errorMessage()
temperature.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the temperature sensor.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the temperature sensor object

temperature→get_errorType() YTemperature
temperature→errorType()
temperature.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the temperature sensor.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the temperature sensor object

temperature→get_functionDescriptor() YTemperature
temperature→functionDescriptor()
temperature.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of `YFunction` reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is `Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID`.

temperature→get_highestValue() YTemperature
temperature→highestValue()
temperature.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the temperature since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the temperature since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

temperature→get_logFrequency() YTemperature
temperature→logFrequency()
temperature.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

temperature→get_logicalName() YTemperature
temperature→logicalName()
temperature.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the temperature sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the temperature sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

temperature→get_lowestValue() YTemperature
temperature→lowestValue()
temperature.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the temperature since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the temperature since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

temperature→get_module() YTemperature
temperature→module()temperature.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

temperature→get_recordedData() YTemperature
temperature→recordedData()
temperature.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

temperature→get_reportFrequency() YTemperature
temperature→reportFrequency()
temperature.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

temperature→get_resolution() YTemperature
temperature→resolution()
temperature.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

function **get_resolution**( ): double

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

temperature→get_sensorType() YTemperature
temperature→sensorType()
temperature.get_sensorType()

Returns the temperature sensor type.

function **get_sensorType**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among Y_SENSORTYPE_DIGITAL, Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_K, Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_E, Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_J, Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_N, Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_R, Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_S, Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_T, Y_SENSORTYPE_PT100_4WIRES, Y_SENSORTYPE_PT100_3WIRES and Y_SENSORTYPE_PT100_2WIRES corresponding to the temperature sensor type

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_SENSORTYPE_INVALID.

temperature→get_unit() YTemperature
temperature→unit()temperature.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the temperature.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the temperature

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

temperature→get_userData() YTemperature
temperature→userData()temperature.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

temperature→isOnline()temperature.isOnline() YTemperature

Checks if the temperature sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the temperature sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the temperature sensor.

Returns :

`true` if the temperature sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

temperature→load()temperature.load() YTemperature

Preloads the temperature sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

temperature→loadCalibrationPoints() YTemperature
temperature.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

temperature→nextTemperature() YTemperature
temperature.nextTemperature()

Continues the enumeration of temperature sensors started using `yFirstTemperature()`.

function **nextTemperature**( ): TYTemperature

Returns :

a pointer to a `YTemperature` object, corresponding to a temperature sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more temperature sensors to enumerate.

temperature→registerTimedReportCallback() YTemperature
temperature.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYTemperatureTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

temperature→registerValueCallback() YTemperature
temperature.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYTemperatureValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

temperature→set_highestValue() YTemperature
temperature→setHighestValue()
temperature.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

```
function set_highestValue( newval: double): integer
```

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

temperature→set_logFrequency() YTemperature
temperature→setLogFrequency()
temperature.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

temperature→set_logicalName() YTemperature
temperature→setLogicalName()
temperature.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the temperature sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the temperature sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

temperature→set_lowestValue() YTemperature
temperature→setLowestValue()
temperature.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

temperature→set_reportFrequency() YTemperature
temperature→setReportFrequency()
temperature.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

temperature→set_resolution() YTemperature
temperature→setResolution()
temperature.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

```
function set_resolution( newval: double): integer
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

temperature→set_sensorType() YTemperature
temperature→setSensorType()
temperature.set_sensorType()

Modify the temperature sensor type.

function **set_sensorType**(**newval**: Integer): integer

This function is used to to define the type of thermocouple (K,E...) used with the device. This will have no effect if module is using a digital sensor. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a value among `Y_SENSORTYPE_DIGITAL`, `Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_K`, `Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_E`, `Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_J`, `Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_N`, `Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_R`, `Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_S`, `Y_SENSORTYPE_TYPE_T`, `Y_SENSORTYPE_PT100_4WIRES`, `Y_SENSORTYPE_PT100_3WIRES` and `Y_SENSORTYPE_PT100_2WIRES`

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

temperature→set_userData() YTemperature
temperature→setUserData()
temperature.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.43. Tilt function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_tilt.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YTilt = yoctolib.YTilt;
php     require_once('yocto_tilt.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_tilt.h"
m       #import "yocto_tilt.h"
pas     uses yocto_tilt;
vb      yocto_tilt.vb
cs      yocto_tilt.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YTilt;
py      from yocto_tilt import *
```

Global functions
yFindTilt(**func**) Retrieves a tilt sensor for a given identifier.
yFirstTilt() Starts the enumeration of tilt sensors currently accessible.
YTilt methods
tilt→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
tilt→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the tilt sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
tilt→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the tilt sensor (no more than 6 characters).
tilt→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in degrees, as a floating point number.
tilt→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the inclination, in degrees, as a floating point number.
tilt→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the tilt sensor.
tilt→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the tilt sensor.
tilt→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the tilt sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
tilt→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
tilt→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the tilt sensor, without reference to the module.
tilt→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the tilt sensor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

tilt→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the inclination since the device was started.

tilt→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

tilt→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the tilt sensor.

tilt→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the inclination since the device was started.

tilt→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

tilt→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

tilt→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

tilt→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

tilt→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

tilt→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the inclination.

tilt→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

tilt→isOnline()

Checks if the tilt sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

tilt→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the tilt sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

tilt→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the tilt sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

tilt→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

tilt→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the tilt sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

tilt→nextTilt()

Continues the enumeration of tilt sensors started using `yFirstTilt()`.

tilt→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

tilt→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

tilt→set_highestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

tilt→set_logFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

tilt→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the tilt sensor.

tilt→set_lowestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

tilt→set_reportFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

tilt→set_resolution(**newval**)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

tilt→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

tilt→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YTilt.FindTilt() YTilt
yFindTilt()yFindTilt()

Retrieves a tilt sensor for a given identifier.

function **yFindTilt**(**func**: string): TYTilt

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the tilt sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YTilt.isOnline()` to test if the tilt sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a tilt sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the tilt sensor

Returns :

a `YTilt` object allowing you to drive the tilt sensor.

YTilt.FirstTilt() YTilt
yFirstTilt()yFirstTilt()

Starts the enumeration of tilt sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstTilt**( ): TYTilt

Use the method `YTilt.nextTilt()` to iterate on next tilt sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YTilt` object, corresponding to the first tilt sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

tilt→calibrateFromPoints()tilt.calibrateFromPoints() YTilt

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

tilt→describe()tilt.describe() YTilt

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the tilt sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the tilt sensor (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

tilt→get_advertisedValue() YTilt
tilt→advertisedValue()tilt.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the tilt sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the current value of the tilt sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

tilt→get_currentRawValue() YTilt
tilt→currentRawValue()tilt.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in degrees, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in degrees, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

tilt→get_currentValue() YTilt
tilt→currentValue()tilt.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the inclination, in degrees, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the inclination, in degrees, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

tilt→get_errorMessage() YTilt
tilt→errorMessage()tilt.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the tilt sensor.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the tilt sensor object

tilt→get_errorType() YTilt
tilt→errorType()tilt.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the tilt sensor.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the tilt sensor object

tilt→get_functionDescriptor() YTilt
tilt→functionDescriptor()tilt.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

tilt→get_highestValue() YTilt
tilt→highestValue()tilt.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the inclination since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the inclination since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

tilt→get_logFrequency() YTilt
tilt→logFrequency()tilt.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

tilt→get_logicalName() YTilt
tilt→logicalName()tilt.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the tilt sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the tilt sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

tilt→get_lowestValue() YTilt
tilt→lowestValue()tilt.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the inclination since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the inclination since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

tilt→get_module() YTilt
tilt→module()tilt.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

tilt→get_recordedData() YTilt
tilt→recordedData()tilt.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

tilt→get_reportFrequency() YTilt
tilt→reportFrequency()tilt.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

tilt→get_resolution() YTilt
tilt→resolution()tilt.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

```
function get_resolution( ): double
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

tilt→get_unit() YTilt
tilt→unit()tilt.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the inclination.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the inclination

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

tilt→get_userData() YTilt
tilt→userData()tilt.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

tilt→isOnline()tilt.isOnline() YTilt

Checks if the tilt sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the tilt sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the tilt sensor.

Returns :
`true` if the tilt sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

tilt→load()tilt.load() YTilt

Preloads the tilt sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

tilt→loadCalibrationPoints() YTilt
tilt.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

tilt→nextTilt()tilt.nextTilt() YTilt

Continues the enumeration of tilt sensors started using `yFirstTilt()`.

function **nextTilt**( ): TYTilt

Returns :

a pointer to a `YTilt` object, corresponding to a tilt sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more tilt sensors to enumerate.

tilt→registerTimedReportCallback() YTilt
tilt.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYTiltTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

tilt→registerValueCallback() YTilt
tilt.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYTiltValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

tilt→set_highestValue() YTilt
tilt→setHighestValue()tilt.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

tilt→set_logFrequency() YTilt
tilt→setLogFrequency()tilt.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

tilt→set_logicalName() YTilt
tilt→setLogicalName()tilt.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the tilt sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the tilt sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

tilt→set_lowestValue() YTilt
tilt→setLowestValue()tilt.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

tilt→set_reportFrequency() YTilt
tilt→setReportFrequency()tilt.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

tilt→set_resolution() YTilt
tilt→setResolution()tilt.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

tilt→set_userData() YTilt
tilt→setUserData()tilt.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.44. Voc function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_voc.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YVoc = yoctolib.YVoc;
php     require_once('yocto_voc.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_voc.h"
m       #import "yocto_voc.h"
pas     uses yocto_voc;
vb      yocto_voc.vb
cs      yocto_voc.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YVoc;
py      from yocto_voc import *
```

Global functions

yFindVoc(**func**)

Retrieves a Volatile Organic Compound sensor for a given identifier.

yFirstVoc()

Starts the enumeration of Volatile Organic Compound sensors currently accessible.

YVoc methods

voc→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

voc→describe()

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

voc→get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor (no more than 6 characters).

voc→get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in ppm (vol), as a floating point number.

voc→get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the estimated VOC concentration, in ppm (vol), as a floating point number.

voc→get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the Volatile Organic Compound sensor.

voc→get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the Volatile Organic Compound sensor.

voc→get_friendlyName()

Returns a global identifier of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.

voc→get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.

voc→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor, without reference to the module.

voc→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor in the form SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

voc→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the estimated VOC concentration since the device was started.

voc→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

voc→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor.

voc→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the estimated VOC concentration since the device was started.

voc→get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

voc→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

voc→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

voc→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

voc→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

voc→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the estimated VOC concentration.

voc→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method set_userData.

voc→isOnline()

Checks if the Volatile Organic Compound sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

voc→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the Volatile Organic Compound sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

voc→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the Volatile Organic Compound sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

voc→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method calibrateFromPoints.

voc→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the Volatile Organic Compound sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

voc→nextVoc()

Continues the enumeration of Volatile Organic Compound sensors started using yFirstVoc().

voc→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

voc→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

voc→set_highestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

voc→set_logFrequency(newval)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

voc→set_logicalName(newval)

Changes the logical name of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor.

voc→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

voc→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

voc→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

voc→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

voc→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YVoc.FindVoc() YVoc
yFindVoc()yFindVoc()

Retrieves a Volatile Organic Compound sensor for a given identifier.

```
function yFindVoc( func: string): TYVoc
```

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the Volatile Organic Compound sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YVoc.isOnline()` to test if the Volatile Organic Compound sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a Volatile Organic Compound sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the Volatile Organic Compound sensor

Returns :

a YVoc object allowing you to drive the Volatile Organic Compound sensor.

YVoc.FirstVoc() YVoc yFirstVoc()yFirstVoc()

Starts the enumeration of Volatile Organic Compound sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstVoc**( ): TYVoc

Use the method YVoc.nextVoc() to iterate on next Volatile Organic Compound sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a YVoc object, corresponding to the first Volatile Organic Compound sensor currently online, or a null pointer if there are none.

voc→calibrateFromPoints()voc.calibrateFromPoints() YVoc

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voc→describe()voc.describe() YVoc

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :
a string that describes the Volatile Organic Compound sensor (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

voc→get_advertisedValue() YVoc
voc→advertisedValue()voc.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the current value of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

voc→get_currentRawValue() YVoc
voc→currentRawValue()voc.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in ppm (vol), as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in ppm (vol), as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

voc→get_currentValue() YVoc
voc→currentValue()voc.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the estimated VOC concentration, in ppm (vol), as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the estimated VOC concentration, in ppm (vol), as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID.

voc→get_errorMessage() YVoc
voc→errorMessage()voc.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the Volatile Organic Compound sensor.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :

a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the Volatile Organic Compound sensor object

voc→get_errorType() YVoc
voc→errorType()voc.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the Volatile Organic Compound sensor.

```
function get_errorType( ): YRETCODE
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :

a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the Volatile Organic Compound sensor object

voc→get_functionDescriptor() YVoc
voc→functionDescriptor()
voc.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

voc→get_highestValue() YVoc
voc→highestValue()voc.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the estimated VOC concentration since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the estimated VOC concentration since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID.

voc→get_logFrequency() YVoc
voc→logFrequency()voc.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

voc→get_logicalName() YVoc
voc→logicalName()voc.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

voc→get_lowestValue() YVoc
voc→lowestValue()voc.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the estimated VOC concentration since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the estimated VOC concentration since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

voc→get_module() YVoc
voc→module()voc.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

voc→get_recordedData() YVoc
voc→recordedData()voc.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

voc→get_reportFrequency() YVoc
voc→reportFrequency()voc.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

voc→get_resolution() YVoc
voc→resolution()voc.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

```
function get_resolution( ): double
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

voc→get_unit() YVoc
voc→unit()voc.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the estimated VOC concentration.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the estimated VOC concentration

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

voc→get_userData() YVoc
voc→userData()voc.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

voc→isOnline()voc.isOnline() YVoc

Checks if the Volatile Organic Compound sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the Volatile Organic Compound sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the Volatile Organic Compound sensor.

Returns :

`true` if the Volatile Organic Compound sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

voc→load()voc.load() YVoc

Preloads the Volatile Organic Compound sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voc→loadCalibrationPoints() YVoc
voc.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voc→nextVoc()voc.nextVoc() YVoc

Continues the enumeration of Volatile Organic Compound sensors started using `yFirstVoc()`.

function **nextVoc**( ): TYVoc

Returns :

a pointer to a `YVoc` object, corresponding to a Volatile Organic Compound sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more Volatile Organic Compound sensors to enumerate.

voc→registerTimedReportCallback() YVoc
voc.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYVocTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

voc→registerValueCallback() YVoc
voc.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYVocValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

voc→set_highestValue() YVoc
voc→setHighestValue()voc.set_highestValue()

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voc→set_logFrequency() YVoc
voc→setLogFrequency()voc.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voc→set_logicalName() YVoc
voc→setLogicalName()voc.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the Volatile Organic Compound sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voc→set_lowestValue() YVoc
voc→setLowestValue()voc.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voc→set_reportFrequency() YVoc
voc→setReportFrequency()
voc.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voc→set_resolution() YVoc
voc→setResolution()voc.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voc→set_userData() YVoc
voc→setUserData()voc.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.45. Voltage function interface

The Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to read an instant measure of the sensor, as well as the minimal and maximal values observed.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_voltage.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YVoltage = yoctolib.YVoltage;
php     require_once('yocto_voltage.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_voltage.h"
m       #import "yocto_voltage.h"
pas     uses yocto_voltage;
vb      yocto_voltage.vb
cs      yocto_voltage.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YVoltage;
py      from yocto_voltage import *
```

Global functions
yFindVoltage(**func**) Retrieves a voltage sensor for a given identifier.
yFirstVoltage() Starts the enumeration of voltage sensors currently accessible.
YVoltage methods
voltage→calibrateFromPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**) Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.
voltage→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the voltage sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
voltage→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the voltage sensor (no more than 6 characters).
voltage→get_currentRawValue() Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in Volt, as a floating point number.
voltage→get_currentValue() Returns the current value of the voltage, in Volt, as a floating point number.
voltage→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the voltage sensor.
voltage→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the voltage sensor.
voltage→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the voltage sensor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
voltage→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
voltage→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the voltage sensor, without reference to the module.
voltage→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the voltage sensor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

voltage→get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the voltage since the device was started.

voltage→get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

voltage→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the voltage sensor.

voltage→get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the voltage since the device was started.

voltage→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

voltage→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

voltage→get_recordedData(**startTime**, **endTime**)

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

voltage→get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

voltage→get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

voltage→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the voltage.

voltage→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

voltage→isOnline()

Checks if the voltage sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

voltage→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the voltage sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

voltage→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the voltage sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

voltage→loadCalibrationPoints(**rawValues**, **refValues**)

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

voltage→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the voltage sensor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

voltage→nextVoltage()

Continues the enumeration of voltage sensors started using `yFirstVoltage()`.

voltage→registerTimedReportCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

voltage→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

voltage→set_highestValue(**newval**)

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

voltage→set_logFrequency(**newval**)

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

voltage→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the voltage sensor.

voltage→set_lowestValue(newval)

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

voltage→set_reportFrequency(newval)

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

voltage→set_resolution(newval)

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

voltage→set_userData(data)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

voltage→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YVoltage.FindVoltage() YVoltage
yFindVoltage()yFindVoltage()

Retrieves a voltage sensor for a given identifier.

function **yFindVoltage**(**func**: string): TYVoltage

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the voltage sensor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YVoltage.isOnline()` to test if the voltage sensor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a voltage sensor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the voltage sensor

Returns :

a `YVoltage` object allowing you to drive the voltage sensor.

YVoltage.FirstVoltage() YVoltage yFirstVoltage()yFirstVoltage()

Starts the enumeration of voltage sensors currently accessible.

function **yFirstVoltage**( ): TYVoltage

Use the method `YVoltage.nextVoltage()` to iterate on next voltage sensors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YVoltage` object, corresponding to the first voltage sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

voltage→calibrateFromPoints() YVoltage
voltage.calibrateFromPoints()

Configures error correction data points, in particular to compensate for a possible perturbation of the measure caused by an enclosure.

```
function calibrateFromPoints( rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                              refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

It is possible to configure up to five correction points. Correction points must be provided in ascending order, and be in the range of the sensor. The device will automatically perform a linear interpolation of the error correction between specified points. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

For more information on advanced capabilities to refine the calibration of sensors, please contact support@yoctopuce.com.

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the raw values returned by the sensor for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, corresponding to the corrected values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voltage→describe()voltage.describe() YVoltage

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the voltage sensor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the voltage sensor (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

voltage→get_advertisedValue() YVoltage
voltage→advertisedValue()
voltage.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the voltage sensor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the voltage sensor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

voltage→get_currentRawValue() YVoltage
voltage→currentRawValue()
voltage.get_currentRawValue()

Returns the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in Volt, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentRawValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the uncalibrated, unrounded raw value returned by the sensor, in Volt, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTRAWVALUE_INVALID`.

voltage→get_currentValue() YVoltage
voltage→currentValue()voltage.get_currentValue()

Returns the current value of the voltage, in Volt, as a floating point number.

function **get_currentValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the current value of the voltage, in Volt, as a floating point number

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CURRENTVALUE_INVALID`.

voltage→get_errorMessage() YVoltage
voltage→errorMessage()voltage.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the voltage sensor.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the voltage sensor object

voltage→get_errorType() YVoltage
voltage→errorType()voltage.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the voltage sensor.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the voltage sensor object

voltage→get_functionDescriptor() YVoltage
voltage→functionDescriptor()
voltage.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

voltage→get_highestValue() YVoltage
voltage→highestValue()voltage.get_highestValue()

Returns the maximal value observed for the voltage since the device was started.

function **get_highestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the maximal value observed for the voltage since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HIGHESTVALUE_INVALID`.

voltage→get_logFrequency() YVoltage
voltage→logFrequency()voltage.get_logFrequency()

Returns the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory.

function **get_logFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function, or "OFF" when measures are not stored in the data logger flash memory

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

voltage→get_logicalName() YVoltage
voltage→logicalName()voltage.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the voltage sensor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the voltage sensor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

voltage→get_lowestValue() YVoltage
voltage→lowestValue()voltage.get_lowestValue()

Returns the minimal value observed for the voltage since the device was started.

function **get_lowestValue**( ): double

Returns :

a floating point number corresponding to the minimal value observed for the voltage since the device was started

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOWESTVALUE_INVALID`.

voltage→get_module() YVoltage
voltage→module()voltage.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

voltage→get_recordedData() YVoltage
voltage→recordedData()voltage.get_recordedData()

Retrieves a DataSet object holding historical data for this sensor, for a specified time interval.

function **get_recordedData**(**startTime**: int64, **endTime**: int64): TYDataSet

The measures will be retrieved from the data logger, which must have been turned on at the desired time. See the documentation of the DataSet class for information on how to get an overview of the recorded data, and how to load progressively a large set of measures from the data logger.

This function only works if the device uses a recent firmware, as DataSet objects are not supported by firmwares older than version 13000.

Parameters :

startTime the start of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without initial limit.

endTime the end of the desired measure time interval, as a Unix timestamp, i.e. the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC. The special value 0 can be used to include any meaasure, without ending limit.

Returns :

an instance of YDataSet, providing access to historical data. Past measures can be loaded progressively using methods from the YDataSet object.

voltage→get_reportFrequency() YVoltage
voltage→reportFrequency()
voltage.get_reportFrequency()

Returns the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function.

function **get_reportFrequency**( ): string

Returns :

a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency, or "OFF" if timed value notifications are disabled for this function

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REPORTFREQUENCY_INVALID`.

voltage→get_resolution() YVoltage
voltage→resolution()voltage.get_resolution()

Returns the resolution of the measured values.

```
function get_resolution( ): double
```

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision of the measures, which is not always the same as the actual precision of the sensor.

Returns :
a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured values

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RESOLUTION_INVALID`.

voltage→get_unit() YVoltage
voltage→unit()voltage.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the voltage.

function **get_unit**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the voltage

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

voltage→get_userData() YVoltage
voltage→userData()voltage.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

voltage→isOnline()voltage.isOnline() YVoltage

Checks if the voltage sensor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the voltage sensor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the voltage sensor.

Returns :

`true` if the voltage sensor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

voltage→load()voltage.load() YVoltage

Preloads the voltage sensor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voltage→loadCalibrationPoints() YVoltage
voltage.loadCalibrationPoints()

Retrieves error correction data points previously entered using the method `calibrateFromPoints`.

```
function loadCalibrationPoints( var rawValues: TDoubleArray,
                                var refValues: TDoubleArray): LongInt
```

Parameters :

rawValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the raw sensor values for the correction points.

refValues array of floating point numbers, that will be filled by the function with the desired values for the correction points.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voltage→nextVoltage()voltage.nextVoltage() YVoltage

Continues the enumeration of voltage sensors started using `yFirstVoltage()`.

function **nextVoltage**( ): TYVoltage

Returns :

a pointer to a `YVoltage` object, corresponding to a voltage sensor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more voltage sensors to enumerate.

voltage→registerTimedReportCallback() YVoltage
voltage.registerTimedReportCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every periodic timed notification.

function **registerTimedReportCallback**(**callback**: TYVoltageTimedReportCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and an YMeasure object describing the new advertised value.

voltage→registerValueCallback() YVoltage
voltage.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYVoltageValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

voltage→set_highestValue()
voltage→setHighestValue()
voltage.set_highestValue()

YVoltage

Changes the recorded maximal value observed.

function **set_highestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded maximal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voltage→set_logFrequency() YVoltage
voltage→setLogFrequency()
voltage.set_logFrequency()

Changes the datalogger recording frequency for this function.

function **set_logFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable recording for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the datalogger recording frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voltage→set_logicalName() YVoltage
voltage→setLogicalName()voltage.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the voltage sensor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the voltage sensor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voltage→set_lowestValue() YVoltage
voltage→setLowestValue()voltage.set_lowestValue()

Changes the recorded minimal value observed.

function **set_lowestValue**(**newval**: double): integer

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the recorded minimal value observed

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voltage→set_reportFrequency() YVoltage
voltage→setReportFrequency()
voltage.set_reportFrequency()

Changes the timed value notification frequency for this function.

function **set_reportFrequency**(**newval**: string): integer

The frequency can be specified as samples per second, as sample per minute (for instance "15/m") or in samples per hour (eg. "4/h"). To disable timed value notifications for this function, use the value "OFF".

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the timed value notification frequency for this function

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voltage→set_resolution() YVoltage
voltage→setResolution()voltage.set_resolution()

Changes the resolution of the measured physical values.

function **set_resolution**(**newval**: double): integer

The resolution corresponds to the numerical precision when displaying value. It does not change the precision of the measure itself.

Parameters :

newval a floating point number corresponding to the resolution of the measured physical values

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

voltage→set_userData() YVoltage
voltage→setUserData()voltage.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.46. Voltage source function interface

Yoctopuce application programming interface allows you to control the module voltage output. You affect absolute output values or make transitions

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js    <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_vsource.js'></script>
php   require_once('yocto_vsource.php');
cpp   #include "yocto_vsource.h"
m     #import "yocto_vsource.h"
pas   uses yocto_vsource;
vb    yocto_vsource.vb
cs    yocto_vsource.cs
java  import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YVSource;
py    from yocto_vsource import *
```

Global functions
yFindVSource(**func**) Retrieves a voltage source for a given identifier.
yFirstVSource() Starts the enumeration of voltage sources currently accessible.
YVSource methods
vsource→describe() Returns a short text that describes the function in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.
vsource→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the voltage source (no more than 6 characters).
vsource→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with this function.
vsource→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with this function.
vsource→get_extPowerFailure() Returns true if external power supply voltage is too low.
vsource→get_failure() Returns true if the module is in failure mode.
vsource→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the function in the format MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME.
vsource→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.
vsource→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the function, without reference to the module.
vsource→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the function in the form SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.
vsource→get_logicalName() Returns the logical name of the voltage source.
vsource→get_module() Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.
vsource→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

vsource→get_overCurrent()

Returns true if the appliance connected to the device is too greedy .

vsource→get_overHeat()

Returns TRUE if the module is overheating.

vsource→get_overLoad()

Returns true if the device is not able to maintaint the requested voltage output .

vsource→get_regulationFailure()

Returns true if the voltage output is too high regarding the requested voltage .

vsource→get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the voltage.

vsource→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method set_userData.

vsource→get_voltage()

Returns the voltage output command (mV)

vsource→isOnline()

Checks if the function is currently reachable, without raising any error.

vsource→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the function is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

vsource→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the function cache with a specified validity duration.

vsource→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the function cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

vsource→nextVSource()

Continues the enumeration of voltage sources started using yFirstVSource().

vsource→pulse(**voltage**, **ms_duration**)

Sets device output to a specific volatage, for a specified duration, then brings it automatically to 0V.

vsource→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

vsource→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the voltage source.

vsource→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

vsource→set_voltage(**newval**)

Tunes the device output voltage (milliVolts).

vsource→voltageMove(**target**, **ms_duration**)

Performs a smooth move at constant speed toward a given value.

vsource→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

yFindVSource() — YVSource YVSource.FindVSource()yFindVSource()

Retrieves a voltage source for a given identifier.

function **yFindVSource**(**func**: string): TYVSource

yFindVSource() — YVSource.FindVSource()yFindVSource()

Retrieves a voltage source for a given identifier.

js	function **yFindVSource**(**func**)
php	function **yFindVSource**(**$func**)
cpp	YVSource* **yFindVSource**(const string& **func**)
m	YVSource* **yFindVSource**(NSString* **func**)
pas	function **yFindVSource**(**func**: string): TYVSource
vb	function **yFindVSource**(ByVal **func** As String) As YVSource
cs	YVSource **FindVSource**(string **func**)
java	YVSource **FindVSource**(String **func**)
py	def **FindVSource**(**func**)

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the voltage source is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YVSource.isOnline()` to test if the voltage source is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a voltage source by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the voltage source

Returns :

a `YVSource` object allowing you to drive the voltage source.

yFirstVSource() — YVSource YVSource.FirstVSource()yFirstVSource()

Starts the enumeration of voltage sources currently accessible.

function **yFirstVSource**( ): TYVSource

yFirstVSource() — YVSource.FirstVSource()yFirstVSource()

Starts the enumeration of voltage sources currently accessible.

js	function **yFirstVSource**( )
php	function **yFirstVSource**( )
cpp	YVSource* **yFirstVSource**( )
m	YVSource* **yFirstVSource**( )
pas	function **yFirstVSource**( ): TYVSource
vb	function **yFirstVSource**( ) As YVSource
cs	YVSource **FirstVSource**( )
java	YVSource **FirstVSource**( )
py	def **FirstVSource**( )

Use the method `YVSource.nextVSource()` to iterate on next voltage sources.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YVSource` object, corresponding to the first voltage source currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

vsource→describe()vsource.describe() YVSource

Returns a short text that describes the function in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

vsource→describe()vsource.describe()

Returns a short text that describes the function in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

js function **describe**( )
php function **describe**( )
cpp string **describe**( )
m -(NSString*) **describe**
pas function **describe**( ): string
vb function **describe**( ) As String
cs string **describe**( )
java String **describe**( )

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the function (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

vsource→get_advertisedValue() YVSource
vsource→advertisedValue()
vsource.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the voltage source (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

vsource→get_advertisedValue()
vsource→advertisedValue()vsource.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the voltage source (no more than 6 characters).

js	function **get_advertisedValue**( )
php	function **get_advertisedValue**( )
cpp	string **get_advertisedValue**( )
m	-(NSString*) advertisedValue
pas	function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string
vb	function **get_advertisedValue**( ) As String
cs	string **get_advertisedValue**( )
java	String **get_advertisedValue**( )
py	def **get_advertisedValue**( )
cmd	YVSource **target get_advertisedValue**

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the voltage source (no more than 6 characters)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

vsource→get_errorMessage() YVSource
vsource→errorMessage()
vsource.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with this function.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

vsource→get_errorMessage()
vsource→errorMessage()vsource.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with this function.

`js` function **get_errorMessage**( )
`php` function **get_errorMessage**( )
`cpp` string **get_errorMessage**( )
`m` -(NSString*) errorMessage
`pas` function **get_errorMessage**( ): string
`vb` function **get_errorMessage**( ) As String
`cs` string **get_errorMessage**( )
`java` String **get_errorMessage**( )
`py` def **get_errorMessage**( )

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using this function object

vsource→get_errorType() YVSource
vsource→errorType()vsource.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with this function.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

vsource→get_errorType()
vsource→errorType()vsource.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with this function.

js function **get_errorType**( )
php function **get_errorType**( )
cpp YRETCODE **get_errorType**( )
pas function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE
vb function **get_errorType**( ) As YRETCODE
cs YRETCODE **get_errorType**( )
java int **get_errorType**( )
py def **get_errorType**( )

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occured while using this function object

vsource→get_extPowerFailure() YVSource
vsource→extPowerFailure()
vsource.get_extPowerFailure()

Returns true if external power supply voltage is too low.

function **get_extPowerFailure**( ): Integer

vsource→get_extPowerFailure()
vsource→extPowerFailure()vsource.get_extPowerFailure()

Returns true if external power supply voltage is too low.

js	function **get_extPowerFailure**( )
php	function **get_extPowerFailure**( )
cpp	Y_EXTPOWERFAILURE_enum **get_extPowerFailure**( )
m	-(Y_EXTPOWERFAILURE_enum) extPowerFailure
pas	function **get_extPowerFailure**( ): Integer
vb	function **get_extPowerFailure**( ) As Integer
cs	int **get_extPowerFailure**( )
java	int **get_extPowerFailure**( )
py	def **get_extPowerFailure**( )
cmd	YVSource **target get_extPowerFailure**

Returns :

either `Y_EXTPOWERFAILURE_FALSE` or `Y_EXTPOWERFAILURE_TRUE`, according to true if external power supply voltage is too low

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_EXTPOWERFAILURE_INVALID`.

vsource→get_failure() YVSource
vsource→failure()vsource.get_failure()

Returns true if the module is in failure mode.

function **get_failure**( ): Integer

vsource→get_failure()
vsource→failure()vsource.get_failure()

Returns true if the module is in failure mode.

js	function **get_failure**( )
php	function **get_failure**( )
cpp	Y_FAILURE_enum **get_failure**( )
m	-(Y_FAILURE_enum) failure
pas	function **get_failure**( ): Integer
vb	function **get_failure**( ) As Integer
cs	int **get_failure**( )
java	int **get_failure**( )
py	def **get_failure**( )
cmd	YVSource **target get_failure**

More information can be obtained by testing get_overheat, get_overcurrent etc... When a error condition is met, the output voltage is set to zéro and cannot be changed until the reset() function is called.

Returns :

either `Y_FAILURE_FALSE` or `Y_FAILURE_TRUE`, according to true if the module is in failure mode

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_FAILURE_INVALID`.

vsource→get_functionDescriptor() YVSource
vsource→functionDescriptor()
vsource.get_vsourceDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

vsource→get_functionDescriptor()
vsource→functionDescriptor()vsource.get_vsourceDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

js	function **get_functionDescriptor**( )
php	function **get_functionDescriptor**( )
cpp	YFUN_DESCR **get_functionDescriptor**( )
m	-(YFUN_DESCR) functionDescriptor
pas	function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR
vb	function **get_functionDescriptor**( ) As YFUN_DESCR
cs	YFUN_DESCR **get_functionDescriptor**( )
java	String **get_functionDescriptor**( )
py	def **get_functionDescriptor**( )

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of `YFunction` reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR`. If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is `Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID`.

vsource→get_logicalName() YVSource
vsource→logicalName()vsource.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the voltage source.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

vsource→get_logicalName()
vsource→logicalName()vsource.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the voltage source.

js	function **get_logicalName**( )
php	function **get_logicalName**( )
cpp	string **get_logicalName**( )
m	-(NSString*) logicalName
pas	function **get_logicalName**( ): string
vb	function **get_logicalName**( ) As String
cs	string **get_logicalName**( )
java	String **get_logicalName**( )
py	def **get_logicalName**( )
cmd	YVSource **target get_logicalName**

Returns :

a string corresponding to the logical name of the voltage source

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

vsource→get_module() YVSource
vsource→module()vsource.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

vsource→get_module()
vsource→module()vsource.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
js      function get_module( )
php     function get_module( )
cpp     YModule * get_module( )
m       -(YModule*) module
pas     function get_module( ): TYModule
vb      function get_module( ) As YModule
cs      YModule get_module( )
java    YModule get_module( )
py      def get_module( )
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

vsource→get_overCurrent() YVSource
vsource→overCurrent()vsource.get_overCurrent()

Returns true if the appliance connected to the device is too greedy .

function **get_overCurrent**( ): Integer

vsource→get_overCurrent()
vsource→overCurrent()vsource.get_overCurrent()

Returns true if the appliance connected to the device is too greedy .

```
js   function get_overCurrent( )
php  function get_overCurrent( )
cpp  Y_OVERCURRENT_enum get_overCurrent( )
m    -(Y_OVERCURRENT_enum) overCurrent
pas  function get_overCurrent( ): Integer
vb   function get_overCurrent( ) As Integer
cs   int get_overCurrent( )
java int get_overCurrent( )
py   def get_overCurrent( )
cmd  YVSource target get_overCurrent
```

Returns :

either `Y_OVERCURRENT_FALSE` or `Y_OVERCURRENT_TRUE`, according to true if the appliance connected to the device is too greedy

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_OVERCURRENT_INVALID`.

vsource→get_overHeat() YVSource
vsource→overHeat()vsource.get_overHeat()

Returns TRUE if the module is overheating.

function **get_overHeat**( ): Integer

vsource→get_overHeat()
vsource→overHeat()vsource.get_overHeat()

Returns TRUE if the module is overheating.

js	function **get_overHeat**( )
php	function **get_overHeat**( )
cpp	Y_OVERHEAT_enum **get_overHeat**( )
m	-(Y_OVERHEAT_enum) overHeat
pas	function **get_overHeat**( ): Integer
vb	function **get_overHeat**( ) As Integer
cs	int **get_overHeat**( )
java	int **get_overHeat**( )
py	def **get_overHeat**( )
cmd	YVSource **target get_overHeat**

Returns :

either Y_OVERHEAT_FALSE or Y_OVERHEAT_TRUE, according to TRUE if the module is overheating

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_OVERHEAT_INVALID.

vsource→get_overLoad() YVSource
vsource→overLoad()vsource.get_overLoad()

Returns true if the device is not able to maintaint the requested voltage output .

function **get_overLoad**( ): Integer

vsource→get_overLoad()
vsource→overLoad()vsource.get_overLoad()

Returns true if the device is not able to maintaint the requested voltage output .

js	function **get_overLoad**( )
php	function **get_overLoad**( )
cpp	Y_OVERLOAD_enum **get_overLoad**( )
m	-(Y_OVERLOAD_enum) overLoad
pas	function **get_overLoad**( ): Integer
vb	function **get_overLoad**( ) As Integer
cs	int **get_overLoad**( )
java	int **get_overLoad**( )
py	def **get_overLoad**( )
cmd	YVSource **target get_overLoad**

Returns :

either Y_OVERLOAD_FALSE or Y_OVERLOAD_TRUE, according to true if the device is not able to maintaint the requested voltage output

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_OVERLOAD_INVALID.

vsource→get_regulationFailure() YVSource
vsource→regulationFailure()
vsource.get_regulationFailure()

Returns true if the voltage output is too high regarding the requested voltage .

function **get_regulationFailure**( ): Integer

vsource→get_regulationFailure()
vsource→regulationFailure()vsource.get_regulationFailure()

Returns true if the voltage output is too high regarding the requested voltage .

js	function **get_regulationFailure**( )
php	function **get_regulationFailure**( )
cpp	Y_REGULATIONFAILURE_enum **get_regulationFailure**( )
m	-(Y_REGULATIONFAILURE_enum) regulationFailure
pas	function **get_regulationFailure**( ): Integer
vb	function **get_regulationFailure**( ) As Integer
cs	int **get_regulationFailure**( )
java	int **get_regulationFailure**( )
py	def **get_regulationFailure**( )
cmd	YVSource **target get_regulationFailure**

Returns :

either `Y_REGULATIONFAILURE_FALSE` or `Y_REGULATIONFAILURE_TRUE`, according to true if the voltage output is too high regarding the requested voltage

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_REGULATIONFAILURE_INVALID`.

vsource→get_unit() YVSource
vsource→unit()vsource.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the voltage.

function **get_unit**( ): string

vsource→get_unit()
vsource→unit()vsource.get_unit()

Returns the measuring unit for the voltage.

```
js    function get_unit( )
php   function get_unit( )
cpp   string get_unit( )
m     -(NSString*) unit
pas   function get_unit( ): string
vb    function get_unit( ) As String
cs    string get_unit( )
java  String get_unit( )
py    def get_unit( )
cmd   YVSource target get_unit
```

Returns :

a string corresponding to the measuring unit for the voltage

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_UNIT_INVALID`.

vsource→get_userData() YVSource
vsource→userData()vsource.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

vsource→get_userData()
vsource→userData()vsource.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

`js` function **get_userData**( )
`php` function **get_userData**( )
`cpp` void * **get_userData**( )
`m` -(void*) userData
`pas` function **get_userData**( ): Tobject
`vb` function **get_userData**( ) As Object
`cs` object **get_userData**( )
`java` Object **get_userData**( )
`py` def **get_userData**( )

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

vsource→get_voltage() YVSource
vsource→voltage()vsource.get_voltage()

Returns the voltage output command (mV)

function **get_voltage**( ): LongInt

vsource→get_voltage()
vsource→voltage()vsource.get_voltage()

Returns the voltage output command (mV)

js	function **get_voltage**( )
php	function **get_voltage**( )
cpp	int **get_voltage**( )
m	-(int) voltage
pas	function **get_voltage**( ): LongInt
vb	function **get_voltage**( ) As Integer
cs	int **get_voltage**( )
java	int **get_voltage**( )
py	def **get_voltage**( )

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the voltage output command (mV)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_VOLTAGE_INVALID`.

vsource→isOnline()vsource.isOnline() YVSource

Checks if the function is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

vsource→isOnline()vsource.isOnline()

Checks if the function is currently reachable, without raising any error.

`js` function **isOnline**( )
`php` function **isOnline**( )
`cpp` bool **isOnline**( )
`m` -(BOOL) **isOnline**
`pas` function **isOnline**( ): boolean
`vb` function **isOnline**( ) As Boolean
`cs` bool **isOnline**( )
`java` boolean **isOnline**( )
`py` def **isOnline**( )

If there is a cached value for the function in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the requested function.

Returns :
`true` if the function can be reached, and `false` otherwise

vsource→load()vsource.load() YVSource

Preloads the function cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

vsource→load()vsource.load()

Preloads the function cache with a specified validity duration.

`js` function **load**(**msValidity**)
`php` function **load**(**$msValidity**)
`cpp` YRETCODE **load**(int **msValidity**)
`m` -(YRETCODE) **load** : (int) **msValidity**
`pas` function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE
`vb` function **load**(ByVal **msValidity** As Integer) As YRETCODE
`cs` YRETCODE **load**(int **msValidity**)
`java` int **load**(long **msValidity**)
`py` def **load**(**msValidity**)

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network trafic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds. On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

vsource→nextVSource()vsource.nextVSource() YVSource

Continues the enumeration of voltage sources started using `yFirstVSource()`.

function **nextVSource**( ): TYVSource

vsource→nextVSource()vsource.nextVSource()

Continues the enumeration of voltage sources started using `yFirstVSource()`.

`js`	function **nextVSource**( )
`php`	function **nextVSource**( )
`cpp`	YVSource * **nextVSource**( )
`m`	-(YVSource*) **nextVSource**
`pas`	function **nextVSource**( ): TYVSource
`vb`	function **nextVSource**( ) As YVSource
`cs`	YVSource **nextVSource**( )
`java`	YVSource **nextVSource**( )
`py`	def **nextVSource**( )

Returns :

a pointer to a `YVSource` object, corresponding to a voltage source currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more voltage sources to enumerate.

vsource→pulse()vsource.pulse() YVSource

Sets device output to a specific volatage, for a specified duration, then brings it automatically to 0V.

function **pulse**(**voltage**: integer, **ms_duration**: integer): integer

vsource→pulse()vsource.pulse()

Sets device output to a specific volatage, for a specified duration, then brings it automatically to 0V.

```
js    function pulse( voltage, ms_duration)
php   function pulse( $voltage, $ms_duration)
cpp   int pulse( int voltage, int ms_duration)
m     -(int) pulse : (int) voltage : (int) ms_duration
pas   function pulse( voltage: integer, ms_duration: integer): integer
vb    function pulse( ByVal voltage As Integer,
                      ByVal ms_duration As Integer) As Integer
cs    int pulse( int voltage, int ms_duration)
java  int pulse( int voltage, int ms_duration)
py    def pulse( voltage, ms_duration)
cmd   YVSource target pulse voltage ms_duration
```

Parameters :

voltage	pulse voltage, in millivolts
ms_duration	pulse duration, in millisecondes

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

vsource→registerValueCallback() YVSource
vsource.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

```
procedure registerValueCallback( callback: TGenericUpdateCallback)
```

vsource→registerValueCallback()vsource.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

```
js   function registerValueCallback( callback)
php  function registerValueCallback( $callback)
cpp  void registerValueCallback( YDisplayUpdateCallback callback)
pas  procedure registerValueCallback( callback: TGenericUpdateCallback)
vb   procedure registerValueCallback( ByVal callback As GenericUpdateCallback)
cs   void registerValueCallback( UpdateCallback callback)
java void registerValueCallback( UpdateCallback callback)
py   def registerValueCallback( callback)
m    -(void) registerValueCallback : (YFunctionUpdateCallback) callback
```

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

vsource→set_logicalName() YVSource
vsource→setLogicalName()
vsource.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the voltage source.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

vsource→set_logicalName()
vsource→setLogicalName()vsource.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the voltage source.

js	function **set_logicalName**(**newval**)
php	function **set_logicalName**(**$newval**)
cpp	int **set_logicalName**(const string& **newval**)
m	-(int) setLogicalName : (NSString*) **newval**
pas	function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer
vb	function **set_logicalName**(ByVal **newval** As String) As Integer
cs	int **set_logicalName**(string **newval**)
java	int **set_logicalName**(String **newval**)
py	def **set_logicalName**(**newval**)
cmd	YVSource **target set_logicalName newval**

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the voltage source

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

vsource→set_userData() YVSource
vsource→setUserData()vsource.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

vsource→set_userData()
vsource→setUserData()vsource.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
js      function set_userData( data)
php     function set_userData( $data)
cpp     void set_userData( void* data)
m       -(void) setUserData : (void*) data
pas     procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
vb      procedure set_userData( ByVal data As Object)
cs      void set_userData( object data)
java    void set_userData( Object data)
py      def set_userData( data)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

vsource→set_voltage() YVSource
vsource→setVoltage()vsource.set_voltage()

Tunes the device output voltage (milliVolts).

```
function set_voltage( newval: LongInt): integer
```

vsource→set_voltage()
vsource→setVoltage()vsource.set_voltage()

Tunes the device output voltage (milliVolts).

```
js      function set_voltage( newval)
php     function set_voltage( $newval)
cpp     int set_voltage( int newval)
m       -(int) setVoltage : (int) newval
pas     function set_voltage( newval: LongInt): integer
vb      function set_voltage( ByVal newval As Integer) As Integer
cs      int set_voltage( int newval)
java    int set_voltage( int newval)
py      def set_voltage( newval)
cmd     YVSource target set_voltage newval
```

Parameters :

newval an integer

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

vsource→voltageMove()vsource.voltageMove() YVSource

Performs a smooth move at constant speed toward a given value.

```
function voltageMove( target: integer, ms_duration: integer): integer
```

vsource→voltageMove()vsource.voltageMove()

Performs a smooth move at constant speed toward a given value.

```
js      function voltageMove( target, ms_duration)
php     function voltageMove( $target, $ms_duration)
cpp     int voltageMove( int target, int ms_duration)
m       -(int) voltageMove : (int) target : (int) ms_duration
pas     function voltageMove( target: integer, ms_duration: integer): integer
vb      function voltageMove( ByVal target As Integer,
                              ByVal ms_duration As Integer) As Integer
cs      int voltageMove( int target, int ms_duration)
java    int voltageMove( int target, int ms_duration)
py      def voltageMove( target, ms_duration)
cmd     YVSource target voltageMove target ms_duration
```

Parameters :

target	new output value at end of transition, in milliVolts.
ms_duration	transition duration, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.47. WakeUpMonitor function interface

The WakeUpMonitor function handles globally all wake-up sources, as well as automated sleep mode.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_wakeupmonitor.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YWakeUpMonitor = yoctolib.YWakeUpMonitor;
php     require_once('yocto_wakeupmonitor.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_wakeupmonitor.h"
m       #import "yocto_wakeupmonitor.h"
pas     uses yocto_wakeupmonitor;
vb      yocto_wakeupmonitor.vb
cs      yocto_wakeupmonitor.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YWakeUpMonitor;
py      from yocto_wakeupmonitor import *
```

Global functions
yFindWakeUpMonitor(**func**) Retrieves a monitor for a given identifier.
yFirstWakeUpMonitor() Starts the enumeration of monitors currently accessible.
`YWakeUpMonitor` methods
wakeupmonitor→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the monitor in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
wakeupmonitor→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the monitor (no more than 6 characters).
wakeupmonitor→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the monitor.
wakeupmonitor→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the monitor.
wakeupmonitor→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the monitor in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
wakeupmonitor→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
wakeupmonitor→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the monitor, without reference to the module.
wakeupmonitor→get_hardwareId() Returns the unique hardware identifier of the monitor in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
wakeupmonitor→get_logicalName() Returns the logical name of the monitor.
wakeupmonitor→get_module() Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.
wakeupmonitor→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**) Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).
wakeupmonitor→get_nextWakeUp()

Returns the next scheduled wake up date/time (UNIX format)

wakeupmonitor→get_powerDuration()

Returns the maximal wake up time (in seconds) before automatically going to sleep.

wakeupmonitor→get_sleepCountdown()

Returns the delay before the next sleep period.

wakeupmonitor→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

wakeupmonitor→get_wakeUpReason()

Returns the latest wake up reason.

wakeupmonitor→get_wakeUpState()

Returns the current state of the monitor

wakeupmonitor→isOnline()

Checks if the monitor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

wakeupmonitor→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the monitor is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

wakeupmonitor→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the monitor cache with a specified validity duration.

wakeupmonitor→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the monitor cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

wakeupmonitor→nextWakeUpMonitor()

Continues the enumeration of monitors started using `yFirstWakeUpMonitor()`.

wakeupmonitor→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

wakeupmonitor→resetSleepCountDown()

Resets the sleep countdown.

wakeupmonitor→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the monitor.

wakeupmonitor→set_nextWakeUp(**newval**)

Changes the days of the week when a wake up must take place.

wakeupmonitor→set_powerDuration(**newval**)

Changes the maximal wake up time (seconds) before automatically going to sleep.

wakeupmonitor→set_sleepCountdown(**newval**)

Changes the delay before the next sleep period.

wakeupmonitor→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

wakeupmonitor→sleep(**secBeforeSleep**)

Goes to sleep until the next wake up condition is met, the RTC time must have been set before calling this function.

wakeupmonitor→sleepFor(**secUntilWakeUp**, **secBeforeSleep**)

Goes to sleep for a specific duration or until the next wake up condition is met, the RTC time must have been set before calling this function.

wakeupmonitor→sleepUntil(**wakeUpTime**, **secBeforeSleep**)

Go to sleep until a specific date is reached or until the next wake up condition is met, the RTC time must have been set before calling this function.

wakeupmonitor→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

wakeupmonitor→wakeUp()

Forces a wake up.

YWakeUpMonitor.FindWakeUpMonitor() YWakeUpMonitor yFindWakeUpMonitor()yFindWakeUpMonitor()

Retrieves a monitor for a given identifier.

function **yFindWakeUpMonitor**(**func**: string): TYWakeUpMonitor

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the monitor is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YWakeUpMonitor.isOnline()` to test if the monitor is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a monitor by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the monitor

Returns :

a `YWakeUpMonitor` object allowing you to drive the monitor.

YWakeUpMonitor.FirstWakeUpMonitor() YWakeUpMonitor yFirstWakeUpMonitor()yFirstWakeUpMonitor()

Starts the enumeration of monitors currently accessible.

function **yFirstWakeUpMonitor**( ): TYWakeUpMonitor

Use the method `YWakeUpMonitor.nextWakeUpMonitor()` to iterate on next monitors.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YWakeUpMonitor` object, corresponding to the first monitor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

wakeupmonitor→describe() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor.describe()

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the monitor in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the monitor (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

wakeupmonitor→get_advertisedValue() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→advertisedValue()
wakeupmonitor.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the monitor (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the monitor (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

wakeupmonitor→get_errorMessage() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→errorMessage()
wakeupmonitor.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the monitor.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the monitor object

wakeupmonitor→get_errorType() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→errorType()
wakeupmonitor.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the monitor.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the monitor object

wakeupmonitor→get_functionDescriptor() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→functionDescriptor()
wakeupmonitor.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

wakeupmonitor→get_logicalName() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→logicalName()
wakeupmonitor.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the monitor.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the monitor.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

wakeupmonitor→get_module() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→module()
wakeupmonitor.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

wakeupmonitor→get_nextWakeUp() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→nextWakeUp()
wakeupmonitor.get_nextWakeUp()

Returns the next scheduled wake up date/time (UNIX format)

function **get_nextWakeUp**( ): int64

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the next scheduled wake up date/time (UNIX format)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_NEXTWAKEUP_INVALID`.

wakeupmonitor→get_powerDuration() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→powerDuration()
wakeupmonitor.get_powerDuration()

Returns the maximal wake up time (in seconds) before automatically going to sleep.

function **get_powerDuration**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the maximal wake up time (in seconds) before automatically going to sleep

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_POWERDURATION_INVALID`.

wakeupmonitor→get_sleepCountdown() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→sleepCountdown()
wakeupmonitor.get_sleepCountdown()

Returns the delay before the next sleep period.

function **get_sleepCountdown**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the delay before the next sleep period

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_SLEEPCOUNTDOWN_INVALID`.

wakeupmonitor→get_userData() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→userData()
wakeupmonitor.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

wakeupmonitor→get_wakeUpReason() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→wakeUpReason()
wakeupmonitor.get_wakeUpReason()

Returns the latest wake up reason.

function **get_wakeUpReason**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among Y_WAKEUPREASON_USBPOWER, Y_WAKEUPREASON_EXTPOWER, Y_WAKEUPREASON_ENDOFSLEEP, Y_WAKEUPREASON_EXTSIG1, Y_WAKEUPREASON_SCHEDULE1 and Y_WAKEUPREASON_SCHEDULE2 corresponding to the latest wake up reason

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_WAKEUPREASON_INVALID.

wakeupmonitor→get_wakeUpState() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→wakeUpState()
wakeupmonitor.get_wakeUpState()

Returns the current state of the monitor

function **get_wakeUpState**( ): Integer

Returns :

either `Y_WAKEUPSTATE_SLEEPING` or `Y_WAKEUPSTATE_AWAKE`, according to the current state of the monitor

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_WAKEUPSTATE_INVALID`.

wakeupmonitor→isOnline()wakeupmonitor.isOnline() YWakeUpMonitor

Checks if the monitor is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the monitor in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the monitor.

Returns :

`true` if the monitor can be reached, and `false` otherwise

wakeupmonitor→load()wakeupmonitor.load() YWakeUpMonitor

Preloads the monitor cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupmonitor→nextWakeUpMonitor() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor.nextWakeUpMonitor()

Continues the enumeration of monitors started using `yFirstWakeUpMonitor()`.

function **nextWakeUpMonitor**( ): TYWakeUpMonitor

Returns :

a pointer to a `YWakeUpMonitor` object, corresponding to a monitor currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more monitors to enumerate.

wakeupmonitor→registerValueCallback() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYWakeUpMonitorValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

wakeupmonitor→resetSleepCountDown() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor.resetSleepCountDown()

Resets the sleep countdown.

function **resetSleepCountDown**( ): LongInt

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds. On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupmonitor→set_logicalName() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→setLogicalName()
wakeupmonitor.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the monitor.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the monitor.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupmonitor→set_nextWakeUp() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→setNextWakeUp()
wakeupmonitor.set_nextWakeUp()

Changes the days of the week when a wake up must take place.

function **set_nextWakeUp**(**newval**: int64): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the days of the week when a wake up must take place

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupmonitor→set_powerDuration() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→setPowerDuration()
wakeupmonitor.set_powerDuration()

Changes the maximal wake up time (seconds) before automatically going to sleep.

function **set_powerDuration**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the maximal wake up time (seconds) before automatically going to sleep

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupmonitor→set_sleepCountdown() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor→setSleepCountdown()
wakeupmonitor.set_sleepCountdown()

Changes the delay before the next sleep period.

function **set_sleepCountdown**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the delay before the next sleep period

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupmonitor→set_userData()
wakeupmonitor→setUserData()
wakeupmonitor.set_userData()

YWakeUpMonitor

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

wakeupmonitor→sleep()wakeupmonitor.sleep() YWakeUpMonitor

Goes to sleep until the next wake up condition is met, the RTC time must have been set before calling this function.

function **sleep**(**secBeforeSleep**: LongInt): LongInt

Parameters :

secBeforeSleep number of seconds before going into sleep mode,

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupmonitor→sleepFor() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor.sleepFor()

Goes to sleep for a specific duration or until the next wake up condition is met, the RTC time must have been set before calling this function.

```
function sleepFor( secUntilWakeUp: LongInt,
                                    secBeforeSleep: LongInt): LongInt
```

The count down before sleep can be canceled with resetSleepCountDown.

Parameters :

secUntilWakeUp number of seconds before next wake up

secBeforeSleep number of seconds before going into sleep mode

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupmonitor→sleepUntil() YWakeUpMonitor
wakeupmonitor.sleepUntil()

Go to sleep until a specific date is reached or until the next wake up condition is met, the RTC time must have been set before calling this function.

```
function sleepUntil( wakeUpTime: LongInt,
                                    secBeforeSleep: LongInt): LongInt
```

The count down before sleep can be canceled with resetSleepCountDown.

Parameters :

wakeUpTime	wake-up datetime (UNIX format)
secBeforeSleep	number of seconds before going into sleep mode

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupmonitor→wakeUp()wakeupmonitor.wakeUp() YWakeUpMonitor

Forces a wake up.

function **wakeUp**( ): LongInt

3.48. WakeUpSchedule function interface

The WakeUpSchedule function implements a wake up condition. The wake up time is specified as a set of months and/or days and/or hours and/or minutes when the wake up should happen.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_wakeupschedule.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YWakeUpSchedule = yoctolib.YWakeUpSchedule;
php     require_once('yocto_wakeupschedule.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_wakeupschedule.h"
m       #import "yocto_wakeupschedule.h"
pas     uses yocto_wakeupschedule;
vb      yocto_wakeupschedule.vb
cs      yocto_wakeupschedule.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YWakeUpSchedule;
py      from yocto_wakeupschedule import *
```

Global functions

yFindWakeUpSchedule(**func**)

Retrieves a wake up schedule for a given identifier.

yFirstWakeUpSchedule()

Starts the enumeration of wake up schedules currently accessible.

YWakeUpSchedule methods

wakeupschedule→describe()

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the wake up schedule in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

wakeupschedule→get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the wake up schedule (no more than 6 characters).

wakeupschedule→get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the wake up schedule.

wakeupschedule→get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the wake up schedule.

wakeupschedule→get_friendlyName()

Returns a global identifier of the wake up schedule in the format MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME.

wakeupschedule→get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

wakeupschedule→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the wake up schedule, without reference to the module.

wakeupschedule→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the wake up schedule in the form SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

wakeupschedule→get_hours()

Returns the hours scheduled for wake up.

wakeupschedule→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the wake up schedule.

wakeupschedule→get_minutes()

Returns all the minutes of each hour that are scheduled for wake up.

wakeupschedule→get_minutesA()

Returns the minutes in the 00-29 interval of each hour scheduled for wake up.

wakeupschedule→get_minutesB()
Returns the minutes in the 30-59 intervalof each hour scheduled for wake up.

wakeupschedule→get_module()
Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

wakeupschedule→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)
Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

wakeupschedule→get_monthDays()
Returns the days of the month scheduled for wake up.

wakeupschedule→get_months()
Returns the months scheduled for wake up.

wakeupschedule→get_nextOccurence()
Returns the date/time (seconds) of the next wake up occurence

wakeupschedule→get_userData()
Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

wakeupschedule→get_weekDays()
Returns the days of the week scheduled for wake up.

wakeupschedule→isOnline()
Checks if the wake up schedule is currently reachable, without raising any error.

wakeupschedule→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)
Checks if the wake up schedule is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

wakeupschedule→load(**msValidity**)
Preloads the wake up schedule cache with a specified validity duration.

wakeupschedule→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)
Preloads the wake up schedule cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

wakeupschedule→nextWakeUpSchedule()
Continues the enumeration of wake up schedules started using `yFirstWakeUpSchedule()`.

wakeupschedule→registerValueCallback(**callback**)
Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

wakeupschedule→set_hours(**newval**)
Changes the hours when a wake up must take place.

wakeupschedule→set_logicalName(**newval**)
Changes the logical name of the wake up schedule.

wakeupschedule→set_minutes(**bitmap**)
Changes all the minutes where a wake up must take place.

wakeupschedule→set_minutesA(**newval**)
Changes the minutes in the 00-29 interval when a wake up must take place.

wakeupschedule→set_minutesB(**newval**)
Changes the minutes in the 30-59 interval when a wake up must take place.

wakeupschedule→set_monthDays(**newval**)
Changes the days of the month when a wake up must take place.

wakeupschedule→set_months(**newval**)
Changes the months when a wake up must take place.

wakeupschedule→set_userData(**data**)
Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

wakeupschedule→set_weekDays(newval)

Changes the days of the week when a wake up must take place.

wakeupschedule→wait_async(callback, context)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YWakeUpSchedule.FindWakeUpSchedule() YWakeUpSchedule yFindWakeUpSchedule()yFindWakeUpSchedule()

Retrieves a wake up schedule for a given identifier.

function **yFindWakeUpSchedule**(**func**: string): TYWakeUpSchedule

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the wake up schedule is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YWakeUpSchedule.isOnline()` to test if the wake up schedule is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a wake up schedule by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the wake up schedule

Returns :

a `YWakeUpSchedule` object allowing you to drive the wake up schedule.

YWakeUpSchedule.FirstWakeUpSchedule() YWakeUpSchedule yFirstWakeUpSchedule()yFirstWakeUpSchedule()

Starts the enumeration of wake up schedules currently accessible.

function **yFirstWakeUpSchedule**( ): TYWakeUpSchedule

Use the method `YWakeUpSchedule.nextWakeUpSchedule()` to iterate on next wake up schedules.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YWakeUpSchedule` object, corresponding to the first wake up schedule currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

wakeupschedule→describe() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule.describe()

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the wake up schedule in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, `TYPE` is the type of the function, `NAME` it the name used for the first access to the function, `SERIAL` is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or `"unresolved"`, and `FUNCTIONID` is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1` if the module is already connected or `Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved` if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :
a string that describes the wake up schedule (ex: `Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1`)

wakeupschedule→get_advertisedValue() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→advertisedValue()
wakeupschedule.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the wake up schedule (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the wake up schedule (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

wakeupschedule→get_errorMessage() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→errorMessage()
wakeupschedule.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the wake up schedule.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the wake up schedule object

wakeupschedule→get_errorType() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→errorType()
wakeupschedule.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the wake up schedule.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :

a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the wake up schedule object

wakeupschedule→get_functionDescriptor() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→functionDescriptor()
wakeupschedule.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of YFunction reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID.

wakeupschedule→get_hours() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→hours()
wakeupschedule.get_hours()

Returns the hours scheduled for wake up.

function **get_hours**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the hours scheduled for wake up

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_HOURS_INVALID`.

wakeupschedule→get_logicalName() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→logicalName()
wakeupschedule.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the wake up schedule.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the wake up schedule.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

wakeupschedule→get_minutes()
wakeupschedule→minutes()
wakeupschedule.get_minutes()

YWakeUpSchedule

Returns all the minutes of each hour that are scheduled for wake up.

```
function get_minutes( ): int64
```

wakeupschedule→get_minutesA() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→minutesA()
wakeupschedule.get_minutesA()

Returns the minutes in the 00-29 interval of each hour scheduled for wake up.

function **get_minutesA**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the minutes in the 00-29 interval of each hour scheduled for wake up

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MINUTESA_INVALID`.

wakeupschedule→get_minutesB() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→minutesB()
wakeupschedule.get_minutesB()

Returns the minutes in the 30-59 intervalof each hour scheduled for wake up.

function **get_minutesB**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the minutes in the 30-59 intervalof each hour scheduled for wake up

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MINUTESB_INVALID`.

wakeupschedule→get_module() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→module()
wakeupschedule.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

wakeupschedule→get_monthDays() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→monthDays()
wakeupschedule.get_monthDays()

Returns the days of the month scheduled for wake up.

function **get_monthDays**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the days of the month scheduled for wake up

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MONTHDAYS_INVALID`.

wakeupschedule→get_months() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→months()
wakeupschedule.get_months()

Returns the months scheduled for wake up.

function **get_months**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the months scheduled for wake up

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MONTHS_INVALID`.

wakeupschedule→get_nextOccurence() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→nextOccurence()
wakeupschedule.get_nextOccurence()

Returns the date/time (seconds) of the next wake up occurence

function **get_nextOccurence**( ): int64

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the date/time (seconds) of the next wake up occurence

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_NEXTOCCURENCE_INVALID`.

wakeupschedule→get_userData() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→userData()
wakeupschedule.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

wakeupschedule→get_weekDays() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→weekDays()
wakeupschedule.get_weekDays()

Returns the days of the week scheduled for wake up.

function **get_weekDays**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the days of the week scheduled for wake up

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_WEEKDAYS_INVALID`.

wakeupschedule→isOnline() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule.isOnline()

Checks if the wake up schedule is currently reachable, without raising any error.

```
function isOnline( ): boolean
```

If there is a cached value for the wake up schedule in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the wake up schedule.

Returns :

`true` if the wake up schedule can be reached, and `false` otherwise

wakeupschedule→load()wakeupschedule.load() YWakeUpSchedule

Preloads the wake up schedule cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupschedule→nextWakeUpSchedule() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule.nextWakeUpSchedule()

Continues the enumeration of wake up schedules started using `yFirstWakeUpSchedule()`.

function **nextWakeUpSchedule**( ): TYWakeUpSchedule

Returns :

a pointer to a `YWakeUpSchedule` object, corresponding to a wake up schedule currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more wake up schedules to enumerate.

wakeupschedule→registerValueCallback() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYWakeUpScheduleValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

wakeupschedule→set_hours() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→setHours()
wakeupschedule.set_hours()

Changes the hours when a wake up must take place.

function **set_hours**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the hours when a wake up must take place

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupschedule→set_logicalName() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→setLogicalName()
wakeupschedule.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the wake up schedule.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the wake up schedule.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupschedule→set_minutes() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→setMinutes()
wakeupschedule.set_minutes()

Changes all the minutes where a wake up must take place.

function **set_minutes**(**bitmap**: int64): LongInt

Parameters :

bitmap Minutes 00-59 of each hour scheduled for wake up.

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupschedule→set_minutesA() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→setMinutesA()
wakeupschedule.set_minutesA()

Changes the minutes in the 00-29 interval when a wake up must take place.

function **set_minutesA**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the minutes in the 00-29 interval when a wake up must take place

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupschedule→set_minutesB() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→setMinutesB()
wakeupschedule.set_minutesB()

Changes the minutes in the 30-59 interval when a wake up must take place.

function **set_minutesB**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the minutes in the 30-59 interval when a wake up must take place

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupschedule→set_monthDays() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→setMonthDays()
wakeupschedule.set_monthDays()

Changes the days of the month when a wake up must take place.

function **set_monthDays**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the days of the month when a wake up must take place

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupschedule→set_months() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→setMonths()
wakeupschedule.set_months()

Changes the months when a wake up must take place.

function **set_months**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the months when a wake up must take place

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wakeupschedule→set_userData() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→setUserData()
wakeupschedule.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

wakeupschedule→set_weekDays() YWakeUpSchedule
wakeupschedule→setWeekDays()
wakeupschedule.set_weekDays()

Changes the days of the week when a wake up must take place.

function **set_weekDays**(**newval**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the days of the week when a wake up must take place

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

3.49. Watchdog function interface

The watchog function works like a relay and can cause a brief power cut to an appliance after a preset delay to force this appliance to reset. The Watchdog must be called from time to time to reset the timer and prevent the appliance reset. The watchdog can be driven direcly with *pulse* and *delayedpulse* methods to switch off an appliance for a given duration.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_watchdog.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YWatchdog = yoctolib.YWatchdog;
php     require_once('yocto_watchdog.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_watchdog.h"
m       #import "yocto_watchdog.h"
pas     uses yocto_watchdog;
vb      yocto_watchdog.vb
cs      yocto_watchdog.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YWatchdog;
py      from yocto_watchdog import *
```

Global functions
yFindWatchdog(**func**) Retrieves a watchdog for a given identifier.
yFirstWatchdog() Starts the enumeration of watchdog currently accessible.
YWatchdog methods
watchdog→delayedPulse(**ms_delay**, **ms_duration**) Schedules a pulse.
watchdog→describe() Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the watchdog in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.
watchdog→get_advertisedValue() Returns the current value of the watchdog (no more than 6 characters).
watchdog→get_autoStart() Returns the watchdog runing state at module power on.
watchdog→get_countdown() Returns the number of milliseconds remaining before a pulse (delayedPulse() call) When there is no scheduled pulse, returns zero.
watchdog→get_errorMessage() Returns the error message of the latest error with the watchdog.
watchdog→get_errorType() Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the watchdog.
watchdog→get_friendlyName() Returns a global identifier of the watchdog in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.
watchdog→get_functionDescriptor() Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.
watchdog→get_functionId() Returns the hardware identifier of the watchdog, without reference to the module.

watchdog→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the watchdog in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

watchdog→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the watchdog.

watchdog→get_maxTimeOnStateA()

Retourne the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state A before automatically switching back in to B state.

watchdog→get_maxTimeOnStateB()

Retourne the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state B before automatically switching back in to A state.

watchdog→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

watchdog→get_module_async(callback, context)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

watchdog→get_output()

Returns the output state of the watchdog, when used as a simple switch (single throw).

watchdog→get_pulseTimer()

Returns the number of milliseconds remaining before the watchdog is returned to idle position (state A), during a measured pulse generation.

watchdog→get_running()

Returns the watchdog running state.

watchdog→get_state()

Returns the state of the watchdog (A for the idle position, B for the active position).

watchdog→get_stateAtPowerOn()

Returns the state of the watchdog at device startup (A for the idle position, B for the active position, UNCHANGED for no change).

watchdog→get_triggerDelay()

Returns the waiting duration before a reset is automatically triggered by the watchdog, in milliseconds.

watchdog→get_triggerDuration()

Returns the duration of resets caused by the watchdog, in milliseconds.

watchdog→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

watchdog→isOnline()

Checks if the watchdog is currently reachable, without raising any error.

watchdog→isOnline_async(callback, context)

Checks if the watchdog is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

watchdog→load(msValidity)

Preloads the watchdog cache with a specified validity duration.

watchdog→load_async(msValidity, callback, context)

Preloads the watchdog cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

watchdog→nextWatchdog()

Continues the enumeration of watchdog started using `yFirstWatchdog()`.

watchdog→pulse(ms_duration)

Sets the relay to output B (active) for a specified duration, then brings it automatically back to output A (idle state).

watchdog→registerValueCallback(callback)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

watchdog→resetWatchdog()

Resets the watchdog.

watchdog→set_autoStart(**newval**)

Changes the watchdog runningsttae at module power on.

watchdog→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the watchdog.

watchdog→set_maxTimeOnStateA(**newval**)

Sets the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state A before automatically switching back in to B state.

watchdog→set_maxTimeOnStateB(**newval**)

Sets the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state B before automatically switching back in to A state.

watchdog→set_output(**newval**)

Changes the output state of the watchdog, when used as a simple switch (single throw).

watchdog→set_running(**newval**)

Changes the running state of the watchdog.

watchdog→set_state(**newval**)

Changes the state of the watchdog (A for the idle position, B for the active position).

watchdog→set_stateAtPowerOn(**newval**)

Preset the state of the watchdog at device startup (A for the idle position, B for the active position, UNCHANGED for no modification).

watchdog→set_triggerDelay(**newval**)

Changes the waiting delay before a reset is triggered by the watchdog, in milliseconds.

watchdog→set_triggerDuration(**newval**)

Changes the duration of resets caused by the watchdog, in milliseconds.

watchdog→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

watchdog→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YWatchdog.FindWatchdog() YWatchdog yFindWatchdog()yFindWatchdog()

Retrieves a watchdog for a given identifier.

function **yFindWatchdog**(**func**: string): TYWatchdog

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the watchdog is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YWatchdog.isOnline()` to test if the watchdog is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a watchdog by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the watchdog

Returns :

a `YWatchdog` object allowing you to drive the watchdog.

YWatchdog.FirstWatchdog() YWatchdog yFirstWatchdog()yFirstWatchdog()

Starts the enumeration of watchdog currently accessible.

function **yFirstWatchdog**( ): TYWatchdog

Use the method `YWatchdog.nextWatchdog()` to iterate on next watchdog.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YWatchdog` object, corresponding to the first watchdog currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

watchdog→delayedPulse()watchdog.delayedPulse() YWatchdog

Schedules a pulse.

function **delayedPulse**(**ms_delay**: LongInt, **ms_duration**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

ms_delay waiting time before the pulse, in millisecondes

ms_duration pulse duration, in millisecondes

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→describe()watchdog.describe() YWatchdog

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the watchdog in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :

a string that describes the watchdog (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

watchdog→get_advertisedValue() YWatchdog
watchdog→advertisedValue()
watchdog.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the watchdog (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the watchdog (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

watchdog→get_autoStart() YWatchdog
watchdog→autoStart()watchdog.get_autoStart()

Returns the watchdog runing state at module power on.

function **get_autoStart**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_AUTOSTART_OFF or Y_AUTOSTART_ON, according to the watchdog runing state at module power on

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_AUTOSTART_INVALID.

watchdog→get_countdown() YWatchdog
watchdog→countdown()watchdog.get_countdown()

Returns the number of milliseconds remaining before a pulse (delayedPulse() call) When there is no scheduled pulse, returns zero.

function **get_countdown**( ): int64

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the number of milliseconds remaining before a pulse (delayedPulse() call) When there is no scheduled pulse, returns zero

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_COUNTDOWN_INVALID`.

watchdog→get_errorMessage() YWatchdog
watchdog→errorMessage()
watchdog.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the watchdog.

```
function get_errorMessage( ): string
```

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the watchdog object

watchdog→get_errorType() YWatchdog
watchdog→errorType()watchdog.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the watchdog.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the watchdog object

watchdog→get_functionDescriptor() YWatchdog
watchdog→functionDescriptor()
watchdog.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of `YFunction` reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is `Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID`.

watchdog→get_logicalName() YWatchdog
watchdog→logicalName()
watchdog.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the watchdog.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the watchdog.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

watchdog→get_maxTimeOnStateA() YWatchdog
watchdog→maxTimeOnStateA()
watchdog.get_maxTimeOnStateA()

Retourne the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state A before automatically switching back in to B state.

function **get_maxTimeOnStateA**( ): int64

Zero means no maximum time.

Returns :
an integer

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MAXTIMEONSTATEA_INVALID`.

watchdog→get_maxTimeOnStateB() YWatchdog
watchdog→maxTimeOnStateB()
watchdog.get_maxTimeOnStateB()

Retourne the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state B before automatically switching back in to A state.

function **get_maxTimeOnStateB**( ): int64

Zero means no maximum time.

Returns :
an integer

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MAXTIMEONSTATEB_INVALID`.

watchdog→get_module() YWatchdog
watchdog→module()watchdog.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

function **get_module**( ): TYModule

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

watchdog→get_output() YWatchdog
watchdog→output()watchdog.get_output()

Returns the output state of the watchdog, when used as a simple switch (single throw).

function **get_output**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_OUTPUT_OFF or Y_OUTPUT_ON, according to the output state of the watchdog, when used as a simple switch (single throw)

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_OUTPUT_INVALID.

watchdog→get_pulseTimer() YWatchdog
watchdog→pulseTimer()watchdog.get_pulseTimer()

Returns the number of milliseconds remaining before the watchdog is returned to idle position (state A), during a measured pulse generation.

function **get_pulseTimer**( ): int64

When there is no ongoing pulse, returns zero.

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the number of milliseconds remaining before the watchdog is returned to idle position (state A), during a measured pulse generation

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_PULSETIMER_INVALID`.

watchdog→get_running() YWatchdog
watchdog→running()watchdog.get_running()

Returns the watchdog running state.

function **get_running**( ): Integer

Returns :

either `Y_RUNNING_OFF` or `Y_RUNNING_ON`, according to the watchdog running state

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_RUNNING_INVALID`.

watchdog→get_state() YWatchdog
watchdog→state()watchdog.get_state()

Returns the state of the watchdog (A for the idle position, B for the active position).

function **get_state**( ): Integer

Returns :

either Y_STATE_A or Y_STATE_B, according to the state of the watchdog (A for the idle position, B for the active position)

On failure, throws an exception or returns Y_STATE_INVALID.

watchdog→get_stateAtPowerOn() YWatchdog
watchdog→stateAtPowerOn()
watchdog.get_stateAtPowerOn()

Returns the state of the watchdog at device startup (A for the idle position, B for the active position, UNCHANGED for no change).

function **get_stateAtPowerOn**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among `Y_STATEATPOWERON_UNCHANGED`, `Y_STATEATPOWERON_A` and `Y_STATEATPOWERON_B` corresponding to the state of the watchdog at device startup (A for the idle position, B for the active position, UNCHANGED for no change)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_STATEATPOWERON_INVALID`.

watchdog→get_triggerDelay() YWatchdog
watchdog→triggerDelay()
watchdog.get_triggerDelay()

Returns the waiting duration before a reset is automatically triggered by the watchdog, in milliseconds.

function **get_triggerDelay**( ): int64

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the waiting duration before a reset is automatically triggered by the watchdog, in milliseconds

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_TRIGGERDELAY_INVALID`.

watchdog→get_triggerDuration() YWatchdog
watchdog→triggerDuration()
watchdog.get_triggerDuration()

Returns the duration of resets caused by the watchdog, in milliseconds.

function **get_triggerDuration**( ): int64

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the duration of resets caused by the watchdog, in milliseconds

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_TRIGGERDURATION_INVALID`.

watchdog→get_userData() YWatchdog
watchdog→userData()watchdog.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

watchdog→isOnline()watchdog.isOnline() YWatchdog

Checks if the watchdog is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the watchdog in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the watchdog.

Returns :

`true` if the watchdog can be reached, and `false` otherwise

watchdog→load()watchdog.load() YWatchdog

Preloads the watchdog cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→nextWatchdog() YWatchdog
watchdog.nextWatchdog()

Continues the enumeration of watchdog started using `yFirstWatchdog()`.

function **nextWatchdog**( ): TYWatchdog

Returns :

a pointer to a `YWatchdog` object, corresponding to a watchdog currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more watchdog to enumerate.

watchdog→pulse()watchdog.pulse() YWatchdog

Sets the relay to output B (active) for a specified duration, then brings it automatically back to output A (idle state).

function **pulse**(**ms_duration**: LongInt): integer

Parameters :

ms_duration pulse duration, in millisecondes

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→registerValueCallback() YWatchdog
watchdog.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYWatchdogValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

watchdog→resetWatchdog() YWatchdog
watchdog.resetWatchdog()

Resets the watchdog.

function **resetWatchdog**( ): integer

When the watchdog is running, this function must be called on a regular basis to prevent the watchog to trigger

Returns :
YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→set_autoStart() YWatchdog
watchdog→setAutoStart()watchdog.set_autoStart()

Changes the watchdog runningsttae at module power on.

function **set_autoStart**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method and then to reboot the module to apply this setting.

Parameters :

newval either `Y_AUTOSTART_OFF` or `Y_AUTOSTART_ON`, according to the watchdog runningsttae at module power on

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→set_logicalName()
watchdog→setLogicalName()
watchdog.set_logicalName()

YWatchdog

Changes the logical name of the watchdog.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the watchdog.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→set_maxTimeOnStateA() YWatchdog
watchdog→setMaxTimeOnStateA()
watchdog.set_maxTimeOnStateA()

Sets the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state A before automatically switching back in to B state.

function **set_maxTimeOnStateA**(**newval**: int64): integer

Use zero for no maximum time.

Parameters :

newval an integer

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→set_maxTimeOnStateB() YWatchdog
watchdog→setMaxTimeOnStateB()
watchdog.set_maxTimeOnStateB()

Sets the maximum time (ms) allowed for $THEFUNCTIONS$ to stay in state B before automatically switching back in to A state.

function **set_maxTimeOnStateB**(**newval**: int64): integer

Use zero for no maximum time.

Parameters :

newval an integer

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→set_output() YWatchdog
watchdog→setOutput()watchdog.set_output()

Changes the output state of the watchdog, when used as a simple switch (single throw).

function **set_output**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval either `Y_OUTPUT_OFF` or `Y_OUTPUT_ON`, according to the output state of the watchdog, when used as a simple switch (single throw)

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→set_running() YWatchdog
watchdog→setRunning()watchdog.set_running()

Changes the running state of the watchdog.

function **set_running**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval either Y_RUNNING_OFF or Y_RUNNING_ON, according to the running state of the watchdog

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→set_state() YWatchdog
watchdog→setState()watchdog.set_state()

Changes the state of the watchdog (A for the idle position, B for the active position).

function **set_state**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Parameters :

newval either Y_STATE_A or Y_STATE_B, according to the state of the watchdog (A for the idle position, B for the active position)

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→set_stateAtPowerOn() YWatchdog
watchdog→setStateAtPowerOn()
watchdog.set_stateAtPowerOn()

Preset the state of the watchdog at device startup (A for the idle position, B for the active position, UNCHANGED for no modification).

function **set_stateAtPowerOn**(**newval**: Integer): integer

Remember to call the matching module `saveToFlash()` method, otherwise this call will have no effect.

Parameters :

newval a value among `Y_STATEATPOWERON_UNCHANGED`, `Y_STATEATPOWERON_A` and `Y_STATEATPOWERON_B`

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→set_triggerDelay() YWatchdog
watchdog→setTriggerDelay()
watchdog.set_triggerDelay()

Changes the waiting delay before a reset is triggered by the watchdog, in milliseconds.

function **set_triggerDelay**(**newval**: int64): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the waiting delay before a reset is triggered by the watchdog, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→set_triggerDuration() YWatchdog
watchdog→setTriggerDuration()
watchdog.set_triggerDuration()

Changes the duration of resets caused by the watchdog, in milliseconds.

function **set_triggerDuration**(**newval**: int64): integer

Parameters :

newval an integer corresponding to the duration of resets caused by the watchdog, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

watchdog→set_userData() YWatchdog
watchdog→setUserData()watchdog.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

3.50. Wireless function interface

YWireless functions provides control over wireless network parameters and status for devices that are wireless-enabled.

In order to use the functions described here, you should include:

```
js      <script type='text/javascript' src='yocto_wireless.js'></script>
nodejs  var yoctolib = require('yoctolib');
        var YWireless = yoctolib.YWireless;
php     require_once('yocto_wireless.php');
cpp     #include "yocto_wireless.h"
m       #import "yocto_wireless.h"
pas     uses yocto_wireless;
vb      yocto_wireless.vb
cs      yocto_wireless.cs
java    import com.yoctopuce.YoctoAPI.YWireless;
py      from yocto_wireless import *
```

Global functions

yFindWireless(**func**)

Retrieves a wireless lan interface for a given identifier.

yFirstWireless()

Starts the enumeration of wireless lan interfaces currently accessible.

`YWireless` methods

wireless→adhocNetwork(**ssid**, **securityKey**)

Changes the configuration of the wireless lan interface to create an ad-hoc wireless network, without using an access point.

wireless→describe()

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the wireless lan interface in the form `TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

wireless→get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the wireless lan interface (no more than 6 characters).

wireless→get_channel()

Returns the 802.11 channel currently used, or 0 when the selected network has not been found.

wireless→get_detectedWlans()

Returns a list of YWlanRecord objects that describe detected Wireless networks.

wireless→get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the wireless lan interface.

wireless→get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the wireless lan interface.

wireless→get_friendlyName()

Returns a global identifier of the wireless lan interface in the format `MODULE_NAME.FUNCTION_NAME`.

wireless→get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type `YFUN_DESCR` corresponding to the function.

wireless→get_functionId()

Returns the hardware identifier of the wireless lan interface, without reference to the module.

wireless→get_hardwareId()

Returns the unique hardware identifier of the wireless lan interface in the form `SERIAL.FUNCTIONID`.

wireless→get_linkQuality()

Returns the link quality, expressed in percent.

wireless→get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the wireless lan interface.

wireless→get_message()

Returns the latest status message from the wireless interface.

wireless→get_module()

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located.

wireless→get_module_async(**callback**, **context**)

Gets the `YModule` object for the device on which the function is located (asynchronous version).

wireless→get_security()

Returns the security algorithm used by the selected wireless network.

wireless→get_ssid()

Returns the wireless network name (SSID).

wireless→get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

wireless→isOnline()

Checks if the wireless lan interface is currently reachable, without raising any error.

wireless→isOnline_async(**callback**, **context**)

Checks if the wireless lan interface is currently reachable, without raising any error (asynchronous version).

wireless→joinNetwork(**ssid**, **securityKey**)

Changes the configuration of the wireless lan interface to connect to an existing access point (infrastructure mode).

wireless→load(**msValidity**)

Preloads the wireless lan interface cache with a specified validity duration.

wireless→load_async(**msValidity**, **callback**, **context**)

Preloads the wireless lan interface cache with a specified validity duration (asynchronous version).

wireless→nextWireless()

Continues the enumeration of wireless lan interfaces started using `yFirstWireless()`.

wireless→registerValueCallback(**callback**)

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

wireless→set_logicalName(**newval**)

Changes the logical name of the wireless lan interface.

wireless→set_userData(**data**)

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

wireless→softAPNetwork(**ssid**, **securityKey**)

Changes the configuration of the wireless lan interface to create a new wireless network by emulating a WiFi access point (Soft AP).

wireless→wait_async(**callback**, **context**)

Waits for all pending asynchronous commands on the module to complete, and invoke the user-provided callback function.

YWireless.FindWireless() YWireless
yFindWireless()yFindWireless()

Retrieves a wireless lan interface for a given identifier.

function **yFindWireless**(**func**: string): TYWireless

The identifier can be specified using several formats:

- FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleSerialNumber.FunctionLogicalName
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionIdentifier
- ModuleLogicalName.FunctionLogicalName

This function does not require that the wireless lan interface is online at the time it is invoked. The returned object is nevertheless valid. Use the method `YWireless.isOnline()` to test if the wireless lan interface is indeed online at a given time. In case of ambiguity when looking for a wireless lan interface by logical name, no error is notified: the first instance found is returned. The search is performed first by hardware name, then by logical name.

Parameters :

func a string that uniquely characterizes the wireless lan interface

Returns :

a `YWireless` object allowing you to drive the wireless lan interface.

YWireless.FirstWireless() YWireless yFirstWireless()yFirstWireless()

Starts the enumeration of wireless lan interfaces currently accessible.

function **yFirstWireless**( ): TYWireless

Use the method `YWireless.nextWireless()` to iterate on next wireless lan interfaces.

Returns :

a pointer to a `YWireless` object, corresponding to the first wireless lan interface currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are none.

wireless→adhocNetwork()wireless.adhocNetwork() YWireless

Changes the configuration of the wireless lan interface to create an ad-hoc wireless network, without using an access point.

function **adhocNetwork**(**ssid**: string, **securityKey**: string): LongInt

On the YoctoHub-Wireless-g, it is best to use softAPNetworkInstead(), which emulates an access point (Soft AP) which is more efficient and more widely supported than ad-hoc networks.

When a security key is specified for an ad-hoc network, the network is protected by a WEP40 key (5 characters or 10 hexadecimal digits) or WEP128 key (13 characters or 26 hexadecimal digits). It is recommended to use a well-randomized WEP128 key using 26 hexadecimal digits to maximize security. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method and then to reboot the module to apply this setting.

Parameters :

ssid	the name of the network to connect to
securityKey	the network key, as a character string

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wireless→describe()wireless.describe() YWireless

Returns a short text that describes unambiguously the instance of the wireless lan interface in the form TYPE(NAME)=SERIAL.FUNCTIONID.

function **describe**( ): string

More precisely, TYPE is the type of the function, NAME it the name used for the first access to the function, SERIAL is the serial number of the module if the module is connected or "unresolved", and FUNCTIONID is the hardware identifier of the function if the module is connected. For example, this method returns Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1 if the module is already connected or Relay(BadCustomeName.relay1)=unresolved if the module has not yet been connected. This method does not trigger any USB or TCP transaction and can therefore be used in a debugger.

Returns :
a string that describes the wireless lan interface (ex: Relay(MyCustomName.relay1)=RELAYLO1-123456.relay1)

wireless→get_advertisedValue() YWireless
wireless→advertisedValue()
wireless.get_advertisedValue()

Returns the current value of the wireless lan interface (no more than 6 characters).

function **get_advertisedValue**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the current value of the wireless lan interface (no more than 6 characters).

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_ADVERTISEDVALUE_INVALID`.

wireless→get_channel() YWireless
wireless→channel()wireless.get_channel()

Returns the 802.11 channel currently used, or 0 when the selected network has not been found.

function **get_channel**( ): LongInt

Returns :

an integer corresponding to the 802.11 channel currently used, or 0 when the selected network has not been found

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_CHANNEL_INVALID`.

wireless→get_detectedWlans() YWireless
wireless→detectedWlans()
wireless.get_detectedWlans()

Returns a list of YWlanRecord objects that describe detected Wireless networks.

function **get_detectedWlans**( ): TYWlanRecordArray

This list is not updated when the module is already connected to an acces point (infrastructure mode). To force an update of this list, `adhocNetwork()` must be called to disconnect the module from the current network. The returned list must be unallocated by the caller.

Returns :

a list of `YWlanRecord` objects, containing the SSID, channel, link quality and the type of security of the wireless network.

On failure, throws an exception or returns an empty list.

wireless→get_errorMessage() YWireless
wireless→errorMessage()
wireless.get_errorMessage()

Returns the error message of the latest error with the wireless lan interface.

function **get_errorMessage**( ): string

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest error message that occured while using the wireless lan interface object

wireless→get_errorType() YWireless
wireless→errorType()wireless.get_errorType()

Returns the numerical error code of the latest error with the wireless lan interface.

function **get_errorType**( ): YRETCODE

This method is mostly useful when using the Yoctopuce library with exceptions disabled.

Returns :
a number corresponding to the code of the latest error that occurred while using the wireless lan interface object

wireless→get_functionDescriptor() YWireless
wireless→functionDescriptor()
wireless.get_functionDescriptor()

Returns a unique identifier of type YFUN_DESCR corresponding to the function.

function **get_functionDescriptor**( ): YFUN_DESCR

This identifier can be used to test if two instances of `YFunction` reference the same physical function on the same physical device.

Returns :

an identifier of type YFUN_DESCR.

If the function has never been contacted, the returned value is `Y_FUNCTIONDESCRIPTOR_INVALID`.

wireless→get_linkQuality() YWireless
wireless→linkQuality()wireless.get_linkQuality()

Returns the link quality, expressed in percent.

function **get_linkQuality**( ): LongInt

Returns :
an integer corresponding to the link quality, expressed in percent

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LINKQUALITY_INVALID`.

wireless→get_logicalName() YWireless
wireless→logicalName()wireless.get_logicalName()

Returns the logical name of the wireless lan interface.

function **get_logicalName**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the logical name of the wireless lan interface.

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_LOGICALNAME_INVALID`.

wireless→get_message() YWireless
wireless→message()wireless.get_message()

Returns the latest status message from the wireless interface.

function **get_message**( ): string

Returns :
a string corresponding to the latest status message from the wireless interface

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_MESSAGE_INVALID`.

wireless→get_module() YWireless
wireless→module()wireless.get_module()

Gets the YModule object for the device on which the function is located.

```
function get_module( ): TYModule
```

If the function cannot be located on any module, the returned instance of YModule is not shown as on-line.

Returns :
an instance of YModule

wireless→get_security() YWireless
wireless→security()wireless.get_security()

Returns the security algorithm used by the selected wireless network.

function **get_security**( ): Integer

Returns :

a value among `Y_SECURITY_UNKNOWN`, `Y_SECURITY_OPEN`, `Y_SECURITY_WEP`, `Y_SECURITY_WPA` and `Y_SECURITY_WPA2` corresponding to the security algorithm used by the selected wireless network

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_SECURITY_INVALID`.

wireless→get_ssid() YWireless
wireless→ssid()wireless.get_ssid()

Returns the wireless network name (SSID).

```
function get_ssid( ): string
```

Returns :
a string corresponding to the wireless network name (SSID)

On failure, throws an exception or returns `Y_SSID_INVALID`.

wireless→get_userData() YWireless
wireless→userData()wireless.get_userData()

Returns the value of the userData attribute, as previously stored using method `set_userData`.

function **get_userData**( ): Tobject

This attribute is never touched directly by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Returns :
the object stored previously by the caller.

wireless→isOnline()wireless.isOnline() YWireless

Checks if the wireless lan interface is currently reachable, without raising any error.

function **isOnline**( ): boolean

If there is a cached value for the wireless lan interface in cache, that has not yet expired, the device is considered reachable. No exception is raised if there is an error while trying to contact the device hosting the wireless lan interface.

Returns :

`true` if the wireless lan interface can be reached, and `false` otherwise

wireless→joinNetwork()wireless.joinNetwork() YWireless

Changes the configuration of the wireless lan interface to connect to an existing access point (infrastructure mode).

function **joinNetwork**(**ssid**: string, **securityKey**: string): LongInt

Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method and then to reboot the module to apply this setting.

Parameters :

ssid	the name of the network to connect to
securityKey	the network key, as a character string

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wireless→load()wireless.load() YWireless

Preloads the wireless lan interface cache with a specified validity duration.

function **load**(**msValidity**: integer): YRETCODE

By default, whenever accessing a device, all function attributes are kept in cache for the standard duration (5 ms). This method can be used to temporarily mark the cache as valid for a longer period, in order to reduce network traffic for instance.

Parameters :

msValidity an integer corresponding to the validity attributed to the loaded function parameters, in milliseconds

Returns :

YAPI_SUCCESS when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wireless→nextWireless()wireless.nextWireless() YWireless

Continues the enumeration of wireless lan interfaces started using `yFirstWireless()`.

function **nextWireless**( ): TYWireless

Returns :

a pointer to a `YWireless` object, corresponding to a wireless lan interface currently online, or a `null` pointer if there are no more wireless lan interfaces to enumerate.

wireless→registerValueCallback() YWireless
wireless.registerValueCallback()

Registers the callback function that is invoked on every change of advertised value.

function **registerValueCallback**(**callback**: TYWirelessValueCallback): LongInt

The callback is invoked only during the execution of `ySleep` or `yHandleEvents`. This provides control over the time when the callback is triggered. For good responsiveness, remember to call one of these two functions periodically. To unregister a callback, pass a null pointer as argument.

Parameters :

callback the callback function to call, or a null pointer. The callback function should take two arguments: the function object of which the value has changed, and the character string describing the new advertised value.

wireless→set_logicalName() YWireless
wireless→setLogicalName()
wireless.set_logicalName()

Changes the logical name of the wireless lan interface.

function **set_logicalName**(**newval**: string): integer

You can use `yCheckLogicalName()` prior to this call to make sure that your parameter is valid. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method of the module if the modification must be kept.

Parameters :

newval a string corresponding to the logical name of the wireless lan interface.

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` if the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

wireless→set_userData() YWireless
wireless→setUserData()wireless.set_userData()

Stores a user context provided as argument in the userData attribute of the function.

```
procedure set_userData( data: Tobject)
```

This attribute is never touched by the API, and is at disposal of the caller to store a context.

Parameters :

data any kind of object to be stored

wireless→softAPNetwork()wireless.softAPNetwork() YWireless

Changes the configuration of the wireless lan interface to create a new wireless network by emulating a WiFi access point (Soft AP).

function **softAPNetwork**(**ssid**: string, **securityKey**: string): LongInt

This function can only be used with the YoctoHub-Wireless-g.

When a security key is specified for a SoftAP network, the network is protected by a WEP40 key (5 characters or 10 hexadecimal digits) or WEP128 key (13 characters or 26 hexadecimal digits). It is recommended to use a well-randomized WEP128 key using 26 hexadecimal digits to maximize security. Remember to call the `saveToFlash()` method and then to reboot the module to apply this setting.

Parameters :

ssid	the name of the network to connect to
securityKey	the network key, as a character string

Returns :

`YAPI_SUCCESS` when the call succeeds.

On failure, throws an exception or returns a negative error code.

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