

# User Manual **NanoLib**

## Python

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## 1 Document aim and conventions

This document describes the setup and use of the NanoLib library and contains a reference to all classes and functions for programming your own control software for Nanotec controllers. We use the following typefaces:

Underlined text marks a cross reference or hyperlink.

- Example 1: For exact instructions on the NanoLibAccessor, see Setup.
- Example 2: Install the lxxat driver and connect the CAN-to-USB adapter.

*Italic text* means: This is a *named object*, a *menu path / item*, a *tab / file name* or (if necessary) a *foreign-language* expression.

- Example 1: Select *File > New > Blank Document*. Open the *Tool* tab and select *Comment*.
- Example 2: This document divides users (= *Nutzer; usuario; utente; utilisateur; utente* etc.) from:
  - Third-party user (= *Drittnutzer; tercero usuario; terceiro utente; tiers utilisateur; terzo utente* etc.).
  - End user (= *Endnutzer; usuario final; utente final; utilisateur final; utente finale* etc.).

Courier marks code blocks or programming commands.

- Example 1: Via Bash, call `sudo make install` to copy shared objects; then call `ldconfig`.
- Example 2: Use the following NanoLibAccessor function to change the logging level in NanoLib:

```
//
    ***** C++ variant *****
void setLoggingLevel(LogLevel level);
```

**Bold text** emphasizes individual words of **critical** importance. Alternatively, bracketed exclamation marks emphasize the critical(!) importance.

- Example 1: Protect yourself, others and your equipment. Follow our **general** safety notes that are generally applicable to **all** Nanotec products.
- Example 2: For your own protection, also follow **specific** safety notes that apply to **this** specific product.

The verb *to co-click* means a click via secondary mouse key to open a context menu etc.

- Example 1: Co-click on the file, select *Rename*, and rename the file.
- Example 2: To check the properties, co-click on the file and select *Properties*.

## 2 Before you start

Before you start using NanoLib, **do** prepare your PC and inform yourself about the intended use and the library limitations.

### 2.1 System and hardware requirements

#### NOTICE



#### Malfunction from 32-bit operation!

- ▶ Use, and consistently maintain, a 64-bit system.
- ▶ Follow valid OEM instructions.

NanoLib is executable only under 64-bit operating systems. It supports all Nanotec products with CANopen, Modbus RTU (including USB via virtual comport), Modbus TCP. Version 0.8.0 and higher also supports USB mass storage and Ethernet (via REST). Version 1.0.0 and higher adds EtherCAT support. **Note:** Follow valid OEM instructions to set the latency to the minimum possible value if you encounter problems when using an FTDI-based USB adapter.

Version	Requirements (64-bit system mandatory)	Fieldbus adapters / cables
1.1.1 1.1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If Python: version 3.7 to 3.12</li> <li>■ If Java: JRE / JDK 11 or higher</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ EtherCAT: <i>Ethernet cable</i></li> <li>■ VCP / USB hub: <i>now uniform USB</i></li> <li>■ USB mass storage: <i>USB cable</i></li> <li>■ REST: <i>Ethernet cable</i></li> <li>■ CANopen: <i>IXXAT USB-to-CAN V2; Nanotec ZK-USB-CAN-1</i></li> <li>■ Modbus RTU: <i>Nanotec ZK-USB-RS485-1 or equivalent USB-RS485 adapter; USB cable via virtual comport (VCP)</i></li> <li>■ Modbus TCP: <i>Ethernet cable according to product datasheet</i></li> </ul>
1.0.0	Windows 10 w/ <i>Visual Studio</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CANopen: <i>Ixxat VCI driver (optional)</i></li> <li>■ EtherCat module / Profinet DCP: <i>Npcap or WinPcap</i></li> <li>■ RESTful module: <i>Npcap, WinPcap, or admin permissions to communicate w/ Ethernet bootloaders</i></li> </ul>	See above.
1.0.0	Linux w/ <i>Ubuntu</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Profinet DCP: <i>CAP_NET_ADMIN and CAP_NET_RAW capabilities</i></li> <li>■ CANopen: <i>Ixxat ECI driver</i></li> <li>■ EtherCat: <i>CAP_NET_ADMIN, CAP_NET_RAW and CAP_SYS_NICE capabilities</i></li> <li>■ RESTful: <i>CAP_NET_ADMIN capability to communicate w/ Ethernet bootloaders (also recommended: CAP_NET_RAW)</i></li> </ul>	See above.
0.8.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Windows 10: <i>Python 3.7 to 3.10</i></li> <li>■ Linux: <i>ARM64 added w/ Python 3.7 to 3.10</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ VCP / USB hub: <i>now uniform USB</i></li> <li>■ USB mass storage: <i>USB cable</i></li> <li>■ REST: <i>Ethernet cable</i></li> </ul>

Version	Requirements (64-bit system mandatory)	Fieldbus adapters / cables
0.7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Windows 10: <i>Visual Studio w/ C++ redistributable; Python 3.7 to 3.9</i></li> <li>■ Linux: <i>Ubuntu 18.04.2 LTS w/ Python 3.7 to 3.9</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CANopen: <i>IXXAT USB-to-CAN V2; Nanotec ZK-USB-CAN-1</i></li> <li>■ Modbus RTU: <i>Nanotec ZK-USB-RS485-1 or equivalent USB-RS485 adapter; USB cable via virtual comport (VCP)</i></li> <li>■ Modbus TCP: <i>Ethernet cable according to product datasheet</i></li> </ul>

## 2.2 Intended use and audience

NanoLib is a program library and software component for the operation of, and communication with, Nanotec controllers in a wide range of industrial applications – and for duly skilled programmers only.

The underlying operating system and the used hardware (PC) on which NanoLib is intended to run are not real-time capable. NanoLib can thus not be used for applications that require synchronous multi-axis movement or are generally time-sensitive.

In no case may you integrate this Nanotec product as a safety component into a product or system. On delivery to end users, you must add corresponding warning notices and instructions for safe use and safe operation to each product with a Nanotec-manufactured component. You must pass on all Nanotec-issued warning notices straight to the end user.

## 2.3 Scope of delivery and warranty

NanoLib comes as a \*.zip folder from our download website for either [EMEA / APAC](#) or [AMERICA](#). Duly store and unzip your download before setup. The NanoLib package contains:

- Interface classes as source code (API)
- Libraries that facilitate communication by fieldbus: *nanolibm\_canopen.dll, nanolibm\_modbus.dll* etc.
- Core functions as library in binary format: *\_nanolib\_python.pyd*
- Example code: *nanolib\_example.py* and *nanolib\_helper.py*

For scope of warranty, please observe our terms and conditions for either [EMEA / APAC](#) or [AMERICA](#), and strictly follow all [license terms](#). **Note:** Nanotec is not liable for faulty or undue quality, handling, installation, operation, use, and maintenance of third-party equipment! For due safety, always follow valid OEM instructions.

## 3 The NanoLib architecture

NanoLib's modular software structure lets you arrange freely customizable motor controller / fieldbus functions around a strictly pre-built core. NanoLib contains the following modules:

User interface (API)	NanoLib core	Communication libraries
Interface and helper classes which	Libraries which	Fieldbus-specific libraries which
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ access you to your controller's OD (object dictionary)</li> <li>■ base on the NanoLib core functionalities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ implement the API functionality</li> <li>■ interact with bus libraries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ do interface between NanoLib core and bus hardware.</li> </ul>

### 3.1 User interface

The user interface consists of header interface files you can use to access the controller parameters. The user interface classes as described in the [Classes / functions reference](#) allow you to:

- Connect to both the hardware (fieldbus adapter) and the controller device.
- Access the OD of the device, to read/write the controller parameters.

### 3.2 NanoLib core

The NanoLib core comes with the library *nanolib\_python.pyd*. It implements the user interface functionality and is responsible for:

- Loading and managing the communication libraries.
- Providing the user interface functionalities in the [NanoLibAccessor](#). This communication entry point defines a set of operations you can execute on the NanoLib core and communication libraries.

### 3.3 Communication libraries

In addition to *nanotec.services.nanolib.dll* (useful for your optional *Plug & Drive Studio*), NanoLib offers the following communication libraries:

- *nanolibm\_canopen.dll*
- *nanolibm\_ethernetcat.dll*
- *nanolibm\_usbmmisc.dll*
- *nanolibm\_modbus.dll*
- *nanolibm\_restful-api.dll*

All libraries lay a hardware abstraction layer between core and controller. The core loads them at startup from the designated project folder and uses them to establish communication with the controller by corresponding protocol.

## 4 Getting started

Read how to set up NanoLib for your operating system duly and how to connect hardware as needed.

### 4.1 Prepare your system

Before installing the adapter drivers, do prepare your PC along the operating system first. To prepare the PC along your Windows OS, install *Python 3.7* to *3.12* from their Website. To install *make* and *gcc* by *Linux Bash*, call `sudo apt install build-essentials`. Do then enable `CAP_NET_ADMIN`, `CAP_NET_RAW`, and `CAP_SYS_NICE` capabilities for the application that uses Nanolib:

1. Call `sudo setcap 'cap_net_admin,cap_net_raw,cap_sys_nice+eip' <application_name>`.
2. Only then, install your adapter drivers.

### 4.2 Install the adapter driver for Windows

Only after due driver installation, you may use the Ixxat USB-to-CAN V2 adapter. **Note:** Other supported adapters need no driver installation. Read the USB drives' product manual, to learn if / how to activate the virtual comport (VCP).

1. Download and install the Ixxat VCI 4 driver for Windows from [www.ixxat.com](http://www.ixxat.com).
2. Connect the Ixxat USB-to-CAN V2 compact adapter to the PC via USB.
3. Via Device Manager: Check if both driver and adapter are duly installed/recognized.

### 4.3 Install the adapter driver for Linux

Only after due driver installation, you may use the Ixxat USB-to-CAN V2 adapter. **Note:** Other supported adapters need your permissions by `sudo chmod +777/dev/ttyACM* (* device number)`. Read the USB drives' product manual, to learn if / how to activate the virtual comport (VCP).

1. Install the software needed for the ECI driver and demo application:

```
sudo apt-get update
apt-get install libusb-1.0-0-dev libusb-0.1-4 libc6 libstdc++6 libgcc1 build-essential
```

2. Download the ECI-for-Linux driver from [www.ixxat.com](http://www.ixxat.com). Unzip it via:

```
unzip eci_driver_linux_amd64.zip
```

3. Install the driver via:

```
cd /EciLinux_amd/src/KernelModule
sudo make install-usb
```

4. Check for successful driver installation by compiling and starting the demo application:

```
cd /EciLinux_amd/src/EciDemos/
sudo make
cd /EciLinux_amd/bin/release/
./LinuxEciDemo
```

### 4.4 Connect your hardware

To be able to run a NanoLib project, connect a compatible Nanotec controller to the PC using your adapter.

1. Connect your adapter to the controller using a suitable cable.
2. Connect the adapter to the PC according to the adapter data sheet.
3. Power on the controller using a suitable power supply.



4. If needed, change the communication settings of the Nanotec controller according to the instructions in the product manual.

### 4.5 Load NanoLib

For a first start with quick-and-easy basics, you may (but must not) use our example project.

1. Depending on your region: Download NanoLib from our website for either [EMEA / APAC](#) or [AMERICA](#).
2. Unzip the package's files / folders and do select one option:
  - [Windows Setup](#).
  - [Linux Setup](#).

## 5 Windows Setup

### Prerequisites

#### NOTICE



To avoid name conflict with other products named similarly, the Python pip package is called "nanotec\_nanolib\_win".

This chapter tells you how to setup *NanoLib* with Python in Windows.

1. Install Python 3.7 to 3.12 from [www.python.org/](http://www.python.org/). **Note:** This will work only with python 64 bit!
2. Nanotec advises using a virtual environment before installing nanoteclib, open a CMD, and use the following commands to set a virtual environment up:

```
mkdir test_project
cd test_project
python -m venv .env
.env\Scripts\activate.bat
```

→ On successful setup, the CMD is prefixed with (.env), e.g. "(.env) C:\test\_project>"

3. The package *wheel* is necessary to install *nanoteclib*:

```
pip install wheel
```

### Installing the pip package

To use the *NanoLib*, it needs to be installed within python. This chapter describes the procedure without using a virtual environment.

1. In a CMD or powershell: Go to the folder of the zipped pip package.
2. Into the console: Do type `pip install [Zip-Filename]` and press Enter. A lot of information will be printed out, the last line in case of success is

```
Successfully installed nanotec_nanolib_win-N.N.N
```

where *N.N.N* is the version number of the NanoLib.

### Check the installation

To check, if the installation has worked, use the following steps:

1. Open a command line or a powershell, if you haven't already done so.
2. Type `python` and press *Enter* to open the python shell and see something like this:

```
Python <>
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
{>>> }
```

3. In this python shell: Type `import nanotec_nanolib` and press *Enter*. If no error occurs, the installation succeeded.
4. You can now leave the python shell by typing `exit()` and press *Enter*.

### Running the example project

With NanoLib duly loaded, the example project shows you through NanoLib usage with a Nanotec controller. **Note:** For each step, comments in the provided example code explain the functions used. The example project consists of:

- *nanolib\_example.py* (main program)

- *nanolib\_helper.py* (helper class for wrapping the NanoLib accessor)
- *nanolib\_sampler\_example.py* (optional example for sampler use)
- *nanolib\_profinet\_example.py* (optional example for PROFINET devices)

In a command line or powershell: Use `python <PATH_TO_EXAMPLE_FOLDER>\nanotec_example.py` to run the *nanotec\_example.py* file. The example demonstrates the typical workflow for handling a controller:

1. Check the PC for connected hardware (adapters) and list them.
2. Establish connection to an adapter.
3. Scan the bus for connected controller devices.
4. Connect to a device.
5. Read/write from/to the object dictionary of the controller (examples provided in the code).
6. Close the connection to the device.
7. Close the connection to the adapter.

An example to demonstrate the logging function is in the *NanolibLoggingCallbackExample* folder. You can find more examples, with some motion commands for various operation modes, in the *Knowledge Base* at [nanotec.com](http://nanotec.com).

## 6 Linux Setup

### NOTICE



To avoid name conflict with other products named similarly, the Python pip package is called "nanotec\_nanolib\_linux".

This chapter tells you how to setup *NanoLib* with Python in Linux.

### Prerequisites

1. A python 3 installation is required.
2. Nanotec recommends using pip and "virtual environment". In a bash: Use `sudo apt install python3-pip python3-venv -y` to install both.
3. We recommend using a virtual environment before installing nanoteclib. Use the following commands to setup a virtual environment:

```
mkdir test_project
cd test_project
python3 -m venv .env
source ./env/bin/activate
```

→ In case the setup was successful the bash is prefixed with `(.env)`, e.g. `(.env) username@hostname:~/test_project$`

4. The package *wheel* is necessary to install nanoteclib by `pip3 install wheel`.

### Installing the pip package

To use the NanoLib, the library needs to be installed within python. This chapter describes the procedure without using a virtual environment.

1. Open a bash, navigate to the project folder and activate the virtual environment.
2. In the console: Type `pip3 install PATH_TO_NANOTEC_LIB_TAR_GZ/nanolib_python_linux_N.N.N.tar.gz`.
3. Press *Enter*. A lot of information will be printed out, the last line in case of a success is

```
Successfully installed nanolib_python_linux-N.N.N
```

where *N.N.N* is the NanotecLib version number.

### Check the Installation

To check, if the installation has worked, use the following steps:

1. Open a bash, if you haven't already done so.
2. Type `python3` and press *Enter* to open the python shell and see something like this:

```
Python <>
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```

3. In this python shell: Type `import nanotec_nanolib` and press *Enter*. If no error occurs, the installation succeeded.
4. You can now leave the python shell by typing `exit()` and press *Enter*.

### Running the example project

With NanoLib duly loaded, the example project shows you through NanoLib usage with a Nanotec controller. **Note:** For each step, comments in the provided example code explain the functions used. The example project consists of:

- *nanolib\_example.py* (main program)
- *nanolib\_helper.py* (helper class for wrapping the NanoLib accessor)
- *nanolib\_sampler\_example.py* (optional example for sampler use)
- *nanolib\_profinet\_example.py* (optional example for PROFINET devices)

In a bash: Use `python3 <PATH_TO_EXAMPLE_FOLDER>\nanotec_example.py` to run the file *nanotec\_example.py*. The example demonstrates the typical workflow for handling a controller:

1. Check the PC for connected hardware (adapters) and list them.
2. Establish connection to an adapter.
3. Scan the bus for connected controller devices.
4. Connect to a device.
5. Read/write from/to the object dictionary of the controller (examples provided in the code).
6. Close the connection to the device.
7. Close the connection to the adapter.

An example to demonstrate the logging function is in the *NanolibLoggingCallbackExample* folder. You can find more examples, with some motion commands for various operation modes, in the *Knowledge Base* at [nanotec.com](http://nanotec.com).

## 7 Classes / functions reference

Find here a list of NanoLib's user interface classes and their member functions. The typical description of a function includes a short introduction, the function definition and a parameter / return list:

### ExampleFunction ()

Tells you briefly what the function does.

Parameters	<i>param_a</i>	Additional comment if needed.
	<i>param_b</i>	
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Additional comment if needed.

### 7.1 NanoLibAccessor

Interface class used as entry point to the NanoLib. A typical workflow looks like this:

1. Start by scanning for hardware with `NanoLibAccessor.listAvailableBusHardware ()`.
2. Set the communication settings with `BusHardwareOptions ()`.
3. Open the hardware connection with `NanoLibAccessor.openBusHardwareWithProtocol ()`.
4. Scan the bus for connected devices with `NanoLibAccessor.scanDevices ()`.
5. Add a device with `NanoLibAccessor.addDevice ()`.
6. Connect to the device with `NanoLibAccessor.connectDevice ()`.
7. After finishing the operation, disconnect the device with `NanoLibAccessor.disconnectDevice ()`.
8. Remove the device with `NanoLibAccessor.removeDevice ()`.
9. Close the hardware connection with `NanoLibAccessor.closeBusHardware ()`.

NanoLibAccessor has the following public member functions:

#### listAvailableBusHardware ()

Use this function to list available fieldbus hardware.

```
listAvailableBusHardware (self)
```

Returns	<i>ResultBusHwIds</i>	Delivers a <u>fieldbus ID array</u> .
---------	-----------------------	---------------------------------------

#### openBusHardwareWithProtocol ()

Use this function to connect bus hardware.

```
openBusHardwareWithProtocol (self, busHwId, busHwOpt)
```

Parameters	<i>busHwId</i>	Specifies the <u>fieldbus</u> to open.
	<i>busHwOpt</i>	Specifies <u>fieldbus opening options</u> .
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <u>void function</u> has run.

#### isBusHardwareOpen ()

Use this function to check if your fieldbus hardware connection is open.

```
isBusHardwareOpen (self, busHardwareId)
```

Parameters	<i>BusHardwareId</i>	Specifies each <u>fieldbus</u> to open.
Returns	<i>true</i>	Hardware is open.
	<i>false</i>	Hardware is closed.

### getProtocolSpecificAccessor ()

Use this function to get the protocol-specific accessor object.

```
getProtocolSpecificAccessor (self, busHwId)
```

Parameters	<i>busHwId</i>	Specifies the <u>fieldbus</u> to get the accessor for.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <u>void function</u> has run.

### getProfinetDCP ()

Use this function to return a reference to Profinet DCP interface.

```
getProfinetDCP (self)
```

Returns	<u>ProfinetDCP</u>
---------	--------------------

### getSamplerInterface ()

Use this function to get a reference to the sampler interface.

```
getSamplerInterface (self)
```

Returns	<i>SamplerInterface</i>	Refers to the <u>sampler interface</u> class.
---------	-------------------------	---

### setBusState ()

Use this function to set the bus-protocol-specific state.

```
setBusState (self, busHwId, state)
```

Parameters	<i>busHwId</i>	Specifies the <u>fieldbus</u> to open.
	<i>state</i>	Assigns a bus-specific state as a string value.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <u>void function</u> has run.

### scanDevices ()

Use this function to scan for devices in the network.

```
scanDevices (self, busHwId, callback)
```

Parameters	<i>busHwId</i>	Specifies the <u>fieldbus</u> to scan.
	<i>callback</i>	<u>NlcScanBusCallback</u> progress tracer.
Returns	<i>ResultDeviceIds</i>	Delivers a <u>device ID</u> array.
	<i>IOError</i>	Informs that a device is not found.

### addDevice ()

Use this function to add a bus device described by *deviceId* to NanoLib's internal device list, and to return *deviceHandle* for it.

```
addDevice (self, deviceId)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceId</i>	Specifies the device to add to the list.
Returns	<i>ResultDeviceHandle</i>	Delivers a <u>device handle</u> .

**connectDevice ()**

Use this function to connect a device by *deviceHandle*.

```
connectDevice (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib connects to.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <u>void function</u> has run.
	<i>IOError</i>	Informs that a device is not found.

**getDeviceName ()**

Use this function to get a device's name by *deviceHandle*.

```
getDeviceName (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the name for.
Returns	<i>ResultString</i>	Delivers device names as a <u>string</u> .

**getDeviceProductCode ()**

Use this function to get a device's product code by *deviceHandle*.

```
getDeviceProductCode (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the product code for.
Returns	<i>ResultInt</i>	Delivers product codes as an <u>integer</u> .

**getDeviceVendorId ()**

Use this function to get the device vendor ID by *deviceHandle*.

```
getDeviceVendorId (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the vendor ID for.
Returns	<i>ResultInt</i>	Delivers vendor ID's as an <u>integer</u> .
	<i>ResourceUnavailable</i>	Informs that <u>no data</u> is found.

**getDeviceId ()**

Use this function to get a specific device's ID from the NanoLib internal list.

```
getDeviceId (self)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the device ID for.
Returns	<i>ResultDeviceId</i>	Delivers a <u>device ID</u> .

**getDeviceIds ()**

Use this function to get all devices' ID from the NanoLib internal list.

```
getDeviceIds (self)
```

Returns	<i>ResultDeviceIds</i>	Delivers a <u>device ID list</u> .
---------	------------------------	------------------------------------



**getDeviceUid ()**

Use this function to get a device's unique ID (96 bit / 12 bytes) by *deviceHandle*.

```
getDeviceUid (self)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the unique ID for.
Returns	<i>ResultArrayByte</i>	Delivers unique ID's as a <u>byte array</u> .
	<i>ResourceUnavailable</i>	Informs that <u>no data</u> is found.

**getDeviceSerialNumber ()**

Use this function to get a device's serial number by *deviceHandle*.

```
getDeviceSerialNumber (self)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the serial number for.
Returns	<i>ResultString</i>	Delivers serial numbers as a <u>string</u> .
	<i>ResourceUnavailable</i>	Informs that <u>no data</u> is found.

**getDeviceHardwareGroup ()**

Use this function to get a bus device's hardware group by *deviceHandle*.

```
getDeviceHardwareGroup (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the hardware group for.
Returns	<i>ResultInt</i>	Delivers hardware groups as an <u>integer</u> .

**getDeviceHardwareVersion ()**

Use this function to get a bus device's hardware version by *deviceHandle*.

```
getDeviceHardwareVersion (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the hardware version for.
Returns	<i>ResultString</i>	Delivers device names as a <u>string</u> .
	<i>ResourceUnavailable</i>	Informs that <u>no data</u> is found.

**getDeviceFirmwareBuildId ()**

Use this function to get a bus device's firmware build ID by *deviceHandle*.

```
getDeviceFirmwareBuildId (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the firmware build ID for.
Returns	<i>ResultString</i>	Delivers device names as a <u>string</u> .

**getDeviceBootloaderVersion ()**

Use this function to get a bus device's bootloader version by *deviceHandle*.

```
getDeviceBootloaderVersion (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the bootloader version for.
Returns	<i>ResultInt</i> <i>ResourceUnavailable</i>	Delivers bootloader versions as an <u>integer</u> . Informs that <u>no data</u> is found.

### getDeviceBootloaderBuildId ()

Use this function to get a bus device's bootloader build ID by *deviceHandle*.

```
getDeviceBootloaderBuildId (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the bootloader build ID for.
Returns	<i>ResultString</i>	Delivers device names as a <u>string</u> .

### rebootDevice ()

Use this function to reboot the device by *deviceHandle*.

```
rebootDevice (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies the <u>fieldbus</u> to reboot.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <u>void function</u> has run.

### getDeviceState ()

Use this function to get the device-protocol-specific state.

```
getDeviceState (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the state for.
Returns	<i>ResultString</i>	Delivers device names as a <u>string</u> .

### setDeviceState ()

Use this function to set the device-protocol-specific state.

```
setDeviceState (self, deviceHandle, state):
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i> <i>state</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib sets the state for. Assigns a bus-specific state as a string value.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <u>void function</u> has run.

### getConnectionState ()

Use this function to get a specific device's last known connection state by *deviceHandle* (= *Disconnected*, *Connected*, *ConnectedBootloader*)

```
getConnectionState (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the connection state for.
Returns	<i>ResultConnectionState</i>	Delivers a <u>connection state</u> (= <i>Disconnected</i> , <i>Connected</i> , <i>ConnectedBootloader</i> ).

### checkConnectionState ()

Only if the last known state was not *Disconnected*: Use this function to check and possibly update a specific device's connection state by *deviceHandle* and by testing several mode-specific operations.

```
checkConnectionState (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib checks the connection state for.
Returns	<i>ResultConnectionState</i>	Delivers a <u>connection state</u> (= not <i>Disconnected</i> ).

### assignObjectDictionary ()

Use this **manual** function to assign an object dictionary (OD) to *deviceHandle* on your **own**.

```
assignObjectDictionary (self, deviceHandle, objectDictionary)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i> <i>objectDictionary</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib assigns the OD to.
Returns	<i>ResultObjectDictionary</i>	Shows the <u>properties of an object dictionary</u> .

### autoAssignObjectDictionary ()

Use this **automatism** to let **NanoLib** assign an object dictionary (OD) to *deviceHandle*. On finding and loading a suitable OD, NanoLib automatically assigns it to the device. **Note:** If a compatible OD is already loaded in the object library, NanoLib will automatically use it without scanning the submitted directory.

```
autoAssignObjectDictionary (self, deviceHandle, dictionariesLocationPath)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i> <i>dictionariesLocationPath</i>	Specifies for which bus device NanoLib shall automatically scan for suitable OD's. Specifies the path to the OD directory.
Returns	<i>ResultObjectDictionary</i>	Shows the <u>properties of an object dictionary</u> .

### getAssignedObjectDictionary ()

Use this function to get the object dictionary assigned to a device by *deviceHandle*.

```
getAssignedObjectDictionary (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib gets the assigned OD for.
Returns	<i>ResultObjectDictionary</i>	Shows the <u>properties of an object dictionary</u> .

### getObjectDictionaryLibrary ()

This function returns an OdLibrary reference.

```
getObjectDictionaryLibrary (self)
```

Returns	<i>OdLibrary</i> &	Opens the entire OD library and its object dictionaries.
---------	--------------------	--

### setLoggingLevel ()

Use this function to set the needed log detailing (and log file size). Default level is *Info*.

```
setLoggingLevel (self, level)
```

Parameters *level*

The following log detailings are possible:

- 0 = *Trace*    Lowest level (largest log file); logs any feasible detail, plus software start / stop.
- 1 = *Debug*    Logs debug information (= interim results, content sent or received, etc.)
- 2 = *Info*      Default level; logs informational messages.
- 3 = *Warn*     Logs problems that did occur but **won't** stop the current algorithm.
- 4 = *Error*     Logs just severe trouble that **did** stop the algorithm.
- 5 = *Critical*   Highest level (smallest log file); turns logging **off**; no further log at all.
- 6 = *Off*        No logging at all.

**setLoggingCallback ()**Use this function to set a logging callback pointer and log level for that callback (not for the logger itself).

```
setLoggingCallback (LogLevel level)
```

Parameters *\*callback*  
*level*Sets a callback pointer.  
Sets a callback's (not logger's) log level.**unsetLoggingCallback ()**Use this function to cancel a logging callback pointer.

```
unsetLoggingCallback (self)
```

**readNumber ()**

Use this function to read a numeric value from the object dictionary.

```
readNumber (self, deviceHandle, odIndex)
```

Parameters *deviceHandle*  
*odIndex*Specifies what bus device NanoLib reads from.  
Specifies the (sub-) index to read from.Returns *ResultInt*Delivers an uninterpreted numeric value (can be signed, unsigned, fix16.16 bit values).**readNumberArray ()**

Use this function to read numeric arrays from the object dictionary.

```
readNumberArray (self, deviceHandle, index)
```

Parameters *deviceHandle*  
*index*Specifies what bus device NanoLib reads from.  
Array object index.Returns *ResultArrayInt*Delivers an integer array.**readBytes ()**

Use this function to read arbitrary bytes (domain object data) from the object dictionary.

```
readBytes (self, odIndex)
```

Parameters *deviceHandle*  
*odIndex*Specifies what bus device NanoLib reads from.  
Specifies the (sub-) index to read from.Returns *ResultArrayByte*Delivers a byte array.

**readString ()**

Use this function to read strings from the object directory.

```
readString (self)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib reads from.
	<i>odIndex</i>	Specifies the <u>(sub-) index</u> to read from.
Returns	<i>ResultString</i>	Delivers device names as a <u>string</u> .

**writeNumber ()**

Use this function to write numeric values to the object directory.

```
writeNumber (self, deviceHandle, value, odIndex, bitLength)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib writes to.
	<i>value</i>	The uninterpreted value (can be signed, unsigned, fix 16.16).
	<i>odIndex</i>	Specifies the <u>(sub-) index</u> to read from.
	<i>bitLength</i>	Length in bit.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <u>void function</u> has run.

**writeBytes ()**

Use this function to write arbitrary bytes (domain object data) to the object directory.

```
writeBytes (self, deviceHandle, data, odIndex)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib writes to.
	<i>data</i>	Byte vector / array.
	<i>odIndex</i>	Specifies the <u>(sub-) index</u> to read from.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <u>void function</u> has run.

**uploadFirmware ()**

Use this function to update your controller firmware.

```
uploadFirmware (self, deviceHandle, fwData, callback)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib updates.
	<i>fwData</i>	Array containing firmware data.
	<i>NlcDataTransferCallback</i>	A <u>data progress</u> tracer.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <u>void function</u> has run.

**uploadFirmwareFromFile ()**

Use this function to update your controller firmware by uploading its file.

```
uploadFirmwareFromFile (self, deviceHandle, absoluteFilePath, callback)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib updates.
	<i>absoluteFilePath</i>	Path to file containing firmware data (string).
	<i>NlcDataTransferCallback</i>	A <u>data progress</u> tracer.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <u>void function</u> has run.

**uploadBootloader ()**

Use this function to update your controller bootloader.

```
uploadBootloader (self, deviceHandle, btData, callback)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib updates.
	<i>btData</i>	Array containing bootloader data.
	<i>NlcDataTransferCallback</i>	A <a href="#">data progress</a> tracer.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <a href="#">void function</a> has run.

**uploadBootloaderFromFile ()**

Use this function to update your controller bootloader by uploading its file.

```
uploadBootloaderFromFile (self, deviceHandle, bootloaderAbsolutePath, callback)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib updates.
	<i>bootloaderAbsolutePath</i>	Path to file containing bootloader data (string).
	<i>NlcDataTransferCallback</i>	A <a href="#">data progress</a> tracer.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <a href="#">void function</a> has run.

**uploadBootloaderFirmware ()**

Use this function to update your controller bootloader and firmware.

```
uploadBootloaderFirmware (self, deviceHandle, btData, fwData, callback)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib updates.
	<i>btData</i>	Array containing bootloader data.
	<i>fwData</i>	Array containing firmware data.
	<i>NlcDataTransferCallback</i>	A <a href="#">data progress</a> tracer.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <a href="#">void function</a> has run.

**uploadBootloaderFirmwareFromFile ()**

Use this function to update your controller bootloader and firmware by uploading the files.

```
uploadBootloaderFirmwareFromFile (self, deviceHandle, bootloaderAbsolutePath, absoluteFilePath, callback)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib updates.
	<i>bootloaderAbsolutePath</i>	Path to file containing bootloader data (string).
	<i>absoluteFilePath</i>	Path to file containing firmware data (uint8_t).
	<i>NlcDataTransferCallback</i>	A <a href="#">data progress</a> tracer.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <a href="#">void function</a> has run.

**uploadNanoJ ()**

Use this public function to upload the NanoJ program to your controller.

```
uploadNanoJ (self, deviceHandle, vmmData, callback)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib uploads to.
	<i>vmmData</i>	Array containing NanoJ data.

	<i>NlcDataTransferCallback</i>	A <a href="#">data progress</a> tracer.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <a href="#">void function</a> has run.

### uploadNanoJFromFile ()

Use this public function to upload the NanoJ program to your controller by uploading the file.

```
uploadNanoJFromFile (self, deviceHandle, absoluteFilePath, callback)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib uploads to.
	<i>absoluteFilePath</i>	Path to file containing NanoJ data (string).
	<i>NlcDataTransferCallback</i>	A <a href="#">data progress</a> tracer.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <a href="#">void function</a> has run.

### disconnectDevice ()

Use this function to disconnect your device by *deviceHandle*.

```
disconnectDevice (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib disconnects from.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <a href="#">void function</a> has run.

### removeDevice ()

Use this function to remove your device from NanoLib's internal device list.

```
removeDevice (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	<i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what bus device NanoLib delists.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <a href="#">void function</a> has run.

### closeBusHardware ()

Use this function to disconnect from your fieldbus hardware.

```
closeBusHardware (self, busHwId)
```

Parameters	<i>busHwId</i>	Specifies the <a href="#">fieldbus</a> to disconnect from.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <a href="#">void function</a> has run.

## 7.2 BusHardwareId

Use this class to identify a bus hardware one-to-one or to distinguish different bus hardware from each other. This class (without setter functions to be immutable from creation on) also holds information on:

- Hardware (= adapter name, network adapter etc.)
- Protocol to use (= Modbus TCP, CANopen etc.)
- Bus hardware specifier (= serial port name, MAC address etc.)
- Friendly name

## Parameters

Parameters	<i>busHardware_</i>	Hardware type (= ZK-USB-CAN-1 etc.).
	<i>protocol_</i>	Bus communication protocol (= CANopen etc.).
	<i>hardwareSpecifier_</i>	The specifier of a hardware (= COM3 etc.).
	<i>extraHardwareSpecifier_</i>	The extra specifier of the hardware (say, USB location info).
	<i>name_</i>	A friendly name (= <i>AdapterName (Port)</i> etc. ).

## equals ()

Compares a new bus hardware ID to existing ones.

```
equals (self, other)
```

Parameters	<i>other</i>	Another object of the same class.
Returns	<i>true</i>	If both are equal in all values.
	<i>false</i>	If the values differ.

## getBusHardware ()

Reads out the bus hardware string.

```
getBusHardware (self)
```

Returns *string*

## getHardwareSpecifier ()

Reads out the bus hardware's specifier string (= network name etc.).

```
getHardwareSpecifier (self)
```

Returns *string*

## getExtraHardwareSpecifier ()

Reads out the bus extra hardware's specifier string (= MAC address etc.).

```
getExtraHardwareSpecifier (self)
```

Returns *string*

## getName ()

Reads out the bus hardware's friendly name.

```
getName (self)
```

Returns *string*

## getProtocol ()

Reads out the bus protocol string.

```
getProtocol (self)
```

Returns *string*



**toString ()**

Returns the bus hardware ID as a string.

```
toString (self)
```

Returns *string*

**7.3 BusHardwareOptions**

Find in this class, in a key-value list of strings, all options needed to open a bus hardware and to construct a new bus hardware option object.

**addOption ()**

Creates additional keys and values.

```
addOption (self, key, value)
```

Parameters *key*

Example: BAUD\_RATE\_OPTIONS\_NAME, see *bus\_hw\_options\_defaults*

*value*

Example: BAUD\_RATE\_1000K, see *bus\_hw\_options\_defaults*

**equals ()**

Compares the BusHardwareOptions to existing ones.

```
equals (self, other)void addOption (String key, String value)
{NanolibJNI.BusHardwareOptions_addOption (swigCPtr, this, key, value);}
```

Parameters *other*

Another object of the same class.

Returns *true*

If the other object has all of the exact same options.

*false*

If the other object has different keys or values.

**getOptions ()**

Reads out all added key-value pairs.

```
getOptions (self)
```

Returns *string map*

**toString ()**

Returns all keys / values as a string.

```
toString (self)
```

Returns *string*

**7.4 BusHwOptionsDefault**

This default configuration options class has the following public attributes:

const CanBus

*canBus* = CanBus ()

const Serial

*serial* = Serial ()

const RESTfulBus

*restfulBus* = RESTfulBus()

```
const EtherCATBus          ethercatBus = EtherCATBus()
```

## 7.5 CanBaudRate

Struct that contains CAN bus baudrates in the following public attributes:

```
string          BAUD_RATE_1000K = "1000k"
string          BAUD_RATE_800K  = "800k"
string          BAUD_RATE_500K  = "500k"
string          BAUD_RATE_250K  = "250k"
string          BAUD_RATE_125K  = "125k"
string          BAUD_RATE_100K  = "100k"
string          BAUD_RATE_50K   = "50k"
string          BAUD_RATE_20K   = "20k"
string          BAUD_RATE_10K   = "10k"
string          BAUD_RATE_5K    = "5k"
```

## 7.6 CanBus

Default configuration options class with the following public attributes:

```
string          BAUD_RATE_OPTIONS_NAME = "can adapter baud rate"
const CanBaudRate baudRate = CanBaudRate ()
const lxxat      ixxat = lxxat ()
```

## 7.7 CanOpenNmtService

For the NMT service, this struct contains the CANopen NMT states as string values in the following public attributes:

```
string          START = "START"
string          STOP  = "STOP"
string          PRE_OPERATIONAL = "PRE_OPERATIONAL"
string          RESET = "RESET"
string          RESET_COMMUNICATION = "RESET_COMMUNICATION"
```

## 7.8 CanOpenNmtState

This struct contains the CANopen NMT states as string values in the following public attributes:

```
string          STOPPED = "STOPPED"
string          PRE_OPERATIONAL = "PRE_OPERATIONAL"
string          OPERATIONAL = "OPERATIONAL"
string          INITIALIZATION = "INITIALIZATION"
string          UNKNOWN = "UNKNOWN"
```

## 7.9 EtherCATBus struct

This struct contains the EtherCAT communication configuration options in the following public attributes:

```
string NETWORK_FIRMWARE_STATE_OPTION_NAME Network state treated as firmware mode. Acceptable
= "Network Firmware State"                values (default = PRE_OPERATIONAL):
■ EtherCATState::PRE_OPERATIONAL
```

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ EtherCATState::SAFE_OPERATIONAL</li> <li>■ EtherCATState::OPERATIONAL</li> </ul>
string DEFAULT_NETWORK_FIRMWARE_STATE = "PRE_OPERATIONAL"	
string EXCLUSIVE_LOCK_TIMEOUT_OPTION_NAME = "Shared Lock Timeout"	Timeout in milliseconds to acquire exclusive lock on the network (default = 500 ms).
const unsigned int DEFAULT_EXCLUSIVE_LOCK_TIMEOUT = "500"	
string SHARED_LOCK_TIMEOUT_OPTION_NAME = "Shared Lock Timeout"	Timeout in milliseconds to acquire shared lock on the network (default = 250 ms).
const unsigned int DEFAULT_SHARED_LOCK_TIMEOUT = "250"	
string READ_TIMEOUT_OPTION_NAME = "Read Timeout"	Timeout in milliseconds for a read operation (default = 700 ms).
const unsigned int DEFAULT_READ_TIMEOUT = "700"	
string WRITE_TIMEOUT_OPTION_NAME = "Write Timeout"	Timeout in milliseconds for a write operation (default = 200 ms).
const unsigned int DEFAULT_WRITE_TIMEOUT = "200"	
string READ_WRITE_ATTEMPTS_OPTION_NAME = "Read/Write Attempts"	Maximum read or write attempts (non-zero values only; default = 5).
const unsigned int DEFAULT_READ_WRITE_ATTEMPTS = "5"	
string CHANGE_NETWORK_STATE_ATTEMPTS_OPTION_NAME = "Change Network State Attempts"	Maximum number of attempts to alter the network state (non-zero values only; default = 10).
const unsigned int DEFAULT_CHANGE_NETWORK_STATE_ATTEMPTS = "10"	
string PDO_IO_ENABLED_OPTION_NAME = "PDO IO Enabled"	Enables or disables PDO processing for digital in- / outputs ("True" or "False" only; default = "True").
string DEFAULT_PDO_IO_ENABLED = "True"	

## 7.10 EtherCATState struct

This struct contains the EtherCAT slave / network states as string values in the following public attributes.  
**Note:** Default state at power on is PRE\_OPERATIONAL; NanoLib can provide no reliable "OPERATIONAL" state in a non-realtime operating system:

string	NONE = "NONE"
string	INIT = "INIT"
string	PRE_OPERATIONAL = "PRE_OPERATIONAL"
string	BOOT = "BOOT"
string	SAFE_OPERATIONAL = "SAFE_OPERATIONAL"
string	OPERATIONAL = "OPERATIONAL"

## 7.11 Ixxat

This struct holds all information for the IXXAT usb-to-can in the following public attributes:

string	ADAPTER_BUS_NUMBER_OPTIONS_NAME = "ixxat adapter bus number"
const IxxatAdapterBusNumber	<i>adapterBusNumber</i> = <u>IxxatAdapterBusNumber</u> ()

## 7.12 IxxatAdapterBusNumber

This struct holds the bus number for the IXXAT usb-to-can in the following public attributes:

```
string          BUS_NUMBER_0_DEFAULT = "0"
string          BUS_NUMBER_1 = "1"
string          BUS_NUMBER_2 = "2"
string          BUS_NUMBER_3 = "3"
```

## 7.13 DeviceHandle

This class represents a handle for controlling a device on a bus and has the following public member functions.

### DeviceHandle ()

#### equals ()

Compares itself to a given device handle.

```
equals (self, other)
```

#### toString ()

Returns a string representation of the device handle.

```
toString (self)
```

## 7.14 DeviceId

Use this class (not immutable from creation on) to identify and distinguish devices on a bus:

- Hardware adapter identifier
- Device identifier
- Description

The meaning of device ID / description values depends on the bus. For example, a CAN bus may use the integer ID.

### Parameters

Parameters	<i>busHardwareId_</i> <i>deviceId_</i> <i>description_</i> <i>extraId_</i> <i>extraStringId_</i>	Identifier of the bus. An index; subject to bus (= CANopen node ID etc.). A description (may be empty); subject to bus. An additional ID (may be empty); meaning depends on bus. Additional string ID (may be empty); meaning depends on bus.
------------	--	---

#### equals ()

Compares new to existing objects.

```
equals (self, other)
```

Returns *boolean*

**getBusHardwareId ()**

Reads out the bus hardware ID.

```
getBusHardwareId (self)
```

Returns BusHardwareId

**getDescription ()**

Reads out the device description (maybe unused).

```
getDescription (self)
```

Returns *string*

**getDeviceId ()**

Reads out the device ID (maybe unused).

```
getDeviceId (self)
```

Returns *unsigned int*

**toString ()**

Returns the object as a string.

```
toString (self)
```

Returns *string*

**getExtraId ()**

Reads out the extra ID of the device (may be unused).

```
getExtraId (self)
```

Returns *vector extrad\_*                      A vector of the additional extra ID's (may be empty); meaning depends on the bus.

**getExtraStringId ()**

Reads out the extra string ID of the device (may be unused).

```
getExtraStringId (self)
```

Returns *string*                              The additional string ID (may be empty); meaning depends on the bus.

**7.15 LogLevelConverter**

This class returns your log level as a string.

```
toString (logLevel)
```

## 7.16 ObjectDictionary

This class represents an object dictionary of a controller and has the following public member functions:

### getDeviceHandle ()

```
getDeviceHandle (self)
```

Returns [ResultDeviceHandle](#)

### getObject ()

```
getObject (self, OdIndex)
```

Returns [ResultObjectSubEntry](#)

### getObjectEntry ()

```
getObjectEntry (self, index)
```

Returns [ResultObjectEntry](#)                      Informs on an object's properties.

### getXmlFileName ()

Returns [ResultString](#)                      Returns the XML file name as a [string](#).

### readNumber ()

```
readNumber (self, OdIndex)
```

Returns [ResultInt](#)

### readNumberArray ()

```
readNumberArray (self, index)
```

Returns [ResultArrayInt](#)

### readString ()

```
readString (self, OdIndex)
```

Returns [ResultString](#)

### readBytes ()

```
readBytes (self, OdIndex)
```

Returns [ResultArrayByte](#)

### writeNumber ()

```
writeNumber (self, OdIndex, value)
```

Returns [ResultVoid](#)

### writeBytes ()

```
writeBytes (self, OdIndex, data)
```

Returns [ResultVoid](#)

### Related Links

[OdIndex](#)

## 7.17 ObjectEntry

This class represents an object entry of the object dictionary and has the following public member functions:

### getName ()

Reads out the name of the object as a string.

```
getName (self)
```

### getPrivate ()

Checks if the object is private.

```
getPrivate (self)
```

### getIndex ()

Reads out the address of the object index.

```
getIndex (self)
```

### getDataType ()

Reads out the [data type](#) of the object.

```
getDataType (self)
```

### getObjectCode ()

Reads out the object code:

<b>Null</b>	0x00
<b>Deftype</b>	0x05
<b>Defstruct</b>	0x06
<b>Var</b>	0x07
<b>Array</b>	0x08
<b>Record</b>	0x09

```
getObjectCode (self)
```

### getObjectSaveable ()

Checks if the object is saveable and it's category (see product manual for more details):

APPLICATION, COMMUNICATION, DRIVE, MISC\_CONFIG, MODBUS\_RTU, NO, TUNING, CUSTOMER, ETHERNET, CANOPEN, VERIFY1020, UNKNOWN\_SAVEABLE\_TYPE

```
getObjectSaveable (self)
```

### getMaxSubIndex ()

Reads out the number of subindices supported by this object.

```
getMaxSubIndex (self)
```

### getSubEntry ()

```
getSubEntry (self, subIndex)
```

See also [ObjectSubEntry](#).

## 7.18 ObjectSubEntry

This class represents an object sub-entry (subindex) of the object dictionary and has the following public member functions:

### getName ()

Reads out the name of the object as a string.

```
getName (self)
```

### getSubIndex ()

Reads out the address of the subindex.

```
getSubIndex (self)
```

### getDataType ()

Reads out the data type of the object.

```
getDataType (self)
```

### getSdoAccess ()

Checks if the subindex is accessible via SDO:

<b>ReadOnly</b>	1
<b>WriteOnly</b>	2
<b>ReadWrite</b>	3
<b>NoAccess</b>	0

```
getSdoAccess (self)
```

### getPdoAccess ()

Checks if the subindex is accessible/mappable via PDO:

<b>Tx</b>	1
<b>Rx</b>	2



**TxRx**                    3  
**No**                        0

```
getPdoAccess (self)
```

### **getBitLength ()**

Checks the subindex length.

```
getBitLength (self)
```

### **getDefaultValueAsNumeric ()**

Reads out the default value of the subindex for numeric data types.

```
getDefaultValueAsNumeric (self, key)
```

### **getDefaultValueAsString ()**

Reads out the default value of the subindex for string data types.

```
getDefaultValueAsString (self, key)
```

### **getDefaultValues ()**

Reads out the default values of the subindex.

```
getDefaultValues (self)
```

### **readNumber ()**

Reads out the numeric actual value of the subindex.

```
readNumber (self)
```

### **readString ()**

Reads out the string actual value of the subindex.

```
readString (self)
```

### **readBytes ()**

Reads out the actual value of the subindex in bytes.

```
readBytes (self)
```

### **writeNumber ()**

Writes a numeric value in the subindex.

```
writeNumber (self, value)
```

**writeBytes ()**

Writes a value in the subindex in bytes.

```
writeBytes (self, data)
```

**7.19 OdIndex**

Use this class (immutable from creation on) to wrap and locate object directory indices / sub-indices. A device's OD has up to 65535 (0xFFFF) rows and 255 (0xFF) columns; with gaps between the discontinuous rows. See the CANopen standard and your product manual for more detail.

**getIndex ()**

Reads out the index (from 0x0000 to 0xFFFF).

```
getIndex (self)
```

**getSubindex ()**

Reads out the sub-index (from 0x00 to 0xFF)

```
getSubIndex (self)
```

**toString ()**

Returns the index and subindex as a string. The string default *0xIII:0xSS* reads as follows:

- I = index from 0x0000 to 0xFFFF
- S = sub-index from 0x00 to 0xFF

```
std::string nlc::OdIndex::toString () const
```

```
toString (self)
```

Returns *0xIII:0xSS* Default string representation

**7.20 OdIndexVector**

Helping class that creates a vector of [OdIndex](#) objects, to build an object dictionary.

**7.21 OdLibrary**

Use this programming interface to create instances of the *ObjectDictionary* class from XML. By *assignObjectDictionary*, you can then bind each instance to a specific device due to a uniquely created identifier. *ObjectDictionary* instances thus created are stored in the *OdLibrary* object to be accessed by index. The *OdLibrary* class loads [ObjectDictionary](#) items from file or array, stores them, and has the following public member functions:

**getObjectDictionaryCount ()**

```
getObjectDictionaryCount (self)
```

**getObjectDictionary ()**

```
getObjectDictionary (self, odIndex)
```

Returns [ResultObjectDictionary](#)

### addObjectDictionaryFromFile ()

```
addObjectDictionaryFromFile (self, absoluteXmlFilePath)
```

Returns [ResultObjectDictionary](#)

### addObjectDictionary ()

```
virtual ResultObjectDictionary addObjectDictionary (std::vector <uint8_t>
  const & odXmlData, const std::string &xmlFilePath = std::string ())
```

```
addObjectDictionary (self, odXmlData)
```

Returns [ResultObjectDictionary](#)

## 7.22 OdTypesHelper

In addition to the following public member functions, this class contains custom data types. **Note:** To check your custom data types, open *Nanolib.py* and look for `ObjectEntryDataType_` prefixes.

### uintToObjectCode ()

Converts unsigned integers to object code:

<b>Null</b>	0x00
<b>Deftype</b>	0x05
<b>Defstruct</b>	0x06
<b>Var</b>	0x07
<b>Array</b>	0x08
<b>Record</b>	0x09

```
uintToObjectCode (objectCode)
```

### isNumericDataType ()

Informes if a data type is numeric or not.

```
isNumericDataType (dataType)
```

### isDefstructIndex ()

Informes if an object is a definition structure index or not.

```
isDefstructIndex (typeName)
```

### isDeftypeIndex ()

Informes if an object is a definition type index or not.

```
isDeftypeIndex (typeName)
```

### isComplexDataType ()

Informs if a data type is complex or not.

```
isComplexDataType (dataType)
```

### uintToObjectEntryDataType ()

Converts unsigned integers to OD data type.

```
uintToObjectEntryDataType (objectDataType)
```

### objectEntryDataTypeToString ()

Converts OD data type to string.

```
objectEntryDataTypeToString (odDataType)
```

### stringToObjectEntryDatatype ()

Converts string to OD data type if possible. Otherwise, returns UNKNOWN\_DATATYPE.

```
stringToObjectEntryDatatype (dataTypeString)
```

### objectEntryDataTypeBitLength ()

Informs on bit length of an object entry data type.

```
objectEntryDataTypeBitLength (dataType)
```

## 7.23 RESTfulBus struct

This struct contains the communication configuration options for the RESTful interface (over Ethernet). It contains the following public attributes:

```
const std::string      CONNECT_TIMEOUT_OPTION_NAME = "RESTful Connect Timeout"
const unsigned long    DEFAULT_CONNECT_TIMEOUT = 200
const std::string      REQUEST_TIMEOUT_OPTION_NAME = "RESTful Request Timeout"
const unsigned long    DEFAULT_REQUEST_TIMEOUT = 200
const std::string      RESPONSE_TIMEOUT_OPTION_NAME = "RESTful Response Timeout"
const unsigned long    DEFAULT_RESPONSE_TIMEOUT = 750
```

## 7.24 ProfinetDCP

Under **Linux**, the calling application needs `CAP_NET_ADMIN` and `CAP_NET_RAW` capabilities. To enable: `sudo setcap 'cap_net_admin,cap_net_raw+eip' ./executable`. In **Windows**, the ProfinetDCP interface uses WinPcap (tested with version 4.1.3) or Npcap (tested with versions 1.60 and 1.30). It thus searches the dynamically loaded `wpcap.dll` library in the following order (**Note**: no current Win10Pcap support):

1. `Nanolib.dll` directory
2. Windows system directory `SystemRoot%\System32`
3. Npcap installation directory `SystemRoot%\System32\Wpcap`
4. Environment path

This class represents a Profinet DCP interface and has the following public member functions:

**getScanTimeout ()**

Informs on a device scan timeout (default = 2000 ms).

```
getScanTimeout (self)
```

**setScanTimeout ()**

Sets a device scan timeout (default = 2000 ms).

```
setScanTimeout (self, timeoutMsec)
```

**getResponseTimeout ()**

Informs on a device response timeout for setup, reset and blink operations (default = 1000 ms).

```
getResponseTimeout (self)
```

**setResponseTimeout ()**

Informs on a device response timeout for setup, reset and blink operations (default = 1000 ms).

```
setResponseTimeout (self, timeoutMsec)
```

**isServiceAvailable ()**

Use this function to check Profinet DCP service availability.

- Network adapter validity / availability
- Windows: WinPcap / Npcap availability
- Linux: CAP\_NET\_ADMIN / CAP\_NET\_RAW capabilities

```
isServiceAvailable (self, busHardwareId)
```

Parameters	<i>BusHardwareId</i>	<u>Hardware ID</u> of Profinet DCP service to check.
Returns	<i>true</i>	Service is available.
	<i>false</i>	Service is unavailable.

**scanProfinetDevices ()**

Use this function to scan the hardware bus for the presence of Profinet devices.

```
scanProfinetDevices (self, busHardwareId)
```

Parameters	<i>BusHardwareId</i>	Specifies each <u>fieldbus</u> to open.
Returns	<u>ResultProfinetDevices</u>	Hardware is open.

**setupProfinetDevice ()**

Establishes the following device settings:

- Device name
- IP address
- Network mask
- Default gateway

```
setupProfinetDevice (self, busHardwareId, profinetDevice, savePermanent)
```

### resetProfinetDevice ()

Stops the device and resets it to factory defaults.

```
resetProfinetDevice (self, busHardwareId, profinetDevice)
```

### blinkProfinetDevice ()

Commands the Profinet device to start blinking its Profinet LED.

```
blinkProfinetDevice (self, busHardwareId, profinetDevice)
```

### validateProfinetDeviceIp ()

Use this function to check device's IP address.

```
validateProfinetDeviceIp (self, busHardwareId, profinetDevice)
```

Parameters	<i>BusHardwareId</i>	Specifies the hardware ID to check.
	<i>ProfinetDevice</i>	Specifies the <i>Profinet device</i> to validate.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	

## 7.25 ProfinetDevice struct

The Profinet device data have the following public attributes:

std::string	deviceName
std::string	deviceVendor
std::array< uint8_t, 6 >	macAddress
uint32_t	ipAddress
uint32_t	netMask
uint32_t	defaultGateway

The MAC address is provided as array in format `macAddress = {xx, xx, xx, xx, xx, xx}`; whereas IP address, network mask and gateway are all interpreted as big endian hex numbers, such as:

IP address: 192.168.0.2	0xC0A80002
Network mask: 255.255.0.0	0xFFFF0000
Gateway: 192.168.0.1	0xC0A80001

## 7.26 Result classes

Use the "optional" return values of these classes to check if a function call had success or not, and also locate the fail reasons. On success, the `hasError ()` function returns `false`. By `getResult ()`, you can read out the result value as per type (`ResultInt` etc.). If a call fails, you read out the reason by `getError ()`.

Protected attributes	<i>string</i>	<code>errorString</code>
	<i>NlcErrorCode</i>	<code>errorCode</code>
	<i>uint32_t</i>	<code>exErrorCode</code>

Also, this class has the following public member functions:

**hasError ()**

Reads out a function call's success.

```
hasError (self)
```

Returns	<i>true</i>	Failed call. Use <i>getError ()</i> to read out the value.
	<i>false</i>	Successful call. Use <i>getResult ()</i> to read out the value.

**getError ()**

Reads out the reason if a function call fails.

```
getError (self)
```

Returns *const string*

**getErrorCode ()**

Read the [NlcErrorCode](#).

```
getErrorCode (self)
```

**getExErrorCode ()**

```
uint32_t getExErrorCode () const
```

```
getExErrorCode (self)
```

**7.26.1 ResultVoid**

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns void. The class inherits the public functions and protected attributes from the [result class](#)

**7.26.2 ResultInt**

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns an integer. The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the [result class](#) and has the following public member functions:

**getResult ()**

Returns the integer result if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

Returns

**7.26.3 ResultString**

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns a string. The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the [result class](#) and has the following public member functions:

**getResult ()**

Reads out the string result if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

Returns *const string*

### 7.26.4 ResultArrayByte

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns a byte array. The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the [result class](#) and has the following public member functions:

#### getResult ()

Reads out the byte vector if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

Returns `const vector<uint8_t>`

### 7.26.5 ResultArrayInt

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns an integer array. The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the [result class](#) and has the following public member functions:

#### getResult ()

Reads out the integer vector if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

Returns `const vector<uint64_t>`

### 7.26.6 ResultBusHwIds

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns a [bus hardware ID](#) array. The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the [result class](#) and has the following public member functions:

#### getResult ()

Reads out the bus-hardware-ID vector if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

Parameters `const`  
`vector<BusHardwareId>`

### 7.26.7 ResultDeviceId

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns a [device ID](#). The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the [result class](#) and has the following public member functions:

#### getResult ()

Reads out the device ID vector if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

Returns `const vector<DeviceId>`

### 7.26.8 ResultDeviceIds

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns a [device ID](#) array. The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the [result class](#) and has the following public member functions:

#### getResult ()

Returns the device ID vector if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```



Returns `const vector<DeviceId>`

### 7.26.9 ResultDeviceHandle

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns the value of a device handle. The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the result class and has the following public member functions:

#### getResult ()

Reads out the device handle if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

Returns `DeviceHandle`

### 7.26.10 ResultObjectDictionary

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns the content of an object dictionary. The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the result class and has the following public member functions:

#### getResult ()

Reads out the device ID vector if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

Returns `const  
vector<ObjectDictionary>`

### 7.26.11 ResultConnectionState

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns a device-connection-state info. The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the result class and has the following public member functions:

#### getResult ()

Reads out the device handle if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

Returns `DeviceConnectionStateInfo` Connected / Disconnected / ConnectedBootloader

### 7.26.12 ResultObjectEntry

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns an object entry. The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the result class and has the following public member functions:

#### getResult ()

Returns the device ID vector if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

Returns `const ObjectEntry`

### 7.26.13 ResultObjectSubEntry

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns an object sub-entry. The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the result class and has the following public member functions:

**getResult ()**

Returns the device ID vector if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

Returns `const ObjectSubEntry`

**7.26.14 ResultProfinetDevices**

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns a [Profinet device](#). The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the [result class](#) and has the following public member functions:

**getResult ()**

Reads out the Profinet device vector if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

**7.26.15 ResultSampledataArray**

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns a [sample data](#) array. The class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the [result class](#) and has the following public member functions:

**getResult ()**

Reads out the data array if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

**7.26.16 ResultSamplerState**

NanoLib sends you an instance of this class if the function returns a [sampler state](#). This class inherits the public functions / protected attributes from the [result class](#) and has the following public member functions:

**getResult ()**

Reads out the sampler state vector if a function call had success.

```
getResult (self)
```

Returns `SamplerState>` Unconfigured / Configured / Ready / Running / Completed / Failed / Cancelled

**7.27 NlcErrorCode**

If something goes wrong, the [result classes](#) report one of the error codes listed in this enumeration.

Error code	C: Category   D: Description   R: Reason
Success	<b>C:</b> None. <b>D:</b> No error. <b>R:</b> The operation completed successfully.
GeneralError	<b>C:</b> Unspecified. <b>D:</b> Unspecified error. <b>R:</b> Failure that fits no other category.
BusUnavailable	<b>C:</b> Bus. <b>D:</b> Hardware bus not available. <b>R:</b> Bus inexistent, cut-off or defect.
CommunicationError	<b>C:</b> Communication. <b>D:</b> Communication unreliable. <b>R:</b> Unexpected data, wrong CRC, frame or parity errors, etc.
ProtocolError	<b>C:</b> Protocol. <b>D:</b> Protocol error. <b>R:</b> Response after unsupported protocol option, device report unsupported protocol, error in the protocol (say, SDO segment sync bit), etc. <b>R:</b> A response or device report to unsupported protocol (options) or to errors in protocol (say, SDO segment sync bit), etc. <b>R:</b> Unsupported protocol (options) or error in protocol (say, SDO segment sync bit), etc.

<b>Error code</b>	<b>C: Category   D: Description   R: Reason</b>
ODDoesNotExist	<b>C:</b> Object dictionary. <b>D:</b> OD address inexistent. <b>R:</b> No such address in the object dictionary.
ODInvalidAccess	<b>C:</b> Object dictionary. <b>D:</b> Access to OD address invalid. <b>R:</b> Attempt to write a read-only, or to read from a write-only, address.
ODTypeMismatch	<b>C:</b> Object dictionary. <b>D:</b> Type mismatch. <b>R:</b> Value unconverted to specified type, say, in an attempt to treat a string as a number.
OperationAborted	<b>C:</b> Application. <b>D:</b> Process aborted. <b>R:</b> Process cut by application request. Returns only on operation interrupt by callback function, say, from bus-scanning.
OperationNotSupported	<b>C:</b> Common. <b>D:</b> Process unsupported. <b>R:</b> No hardware bus / device support.
InvalidOperation	<b>C:</b> Common. <b>D:</b> Process incorrect in current context, or invalid with current argument. <b>R:</b> A reconnect attempt to already connected buses / devices. A disconnect attempt to already disconnected ones. A bootloader operation attempt in firmware mode or vice versa.
InvalidArguments	<b>C:</b> Common. <b>D:</b> Argument invalid. <b>R:</b> Wrong logic or syntax.
AccessDenied	<b>C:</b> Common. <b>D:</b> Access is denied. <b>R:</b> Lack of rights or capabilities to perform the requested operation.
ResourceNotFound	<b>C:</b> Common. <b>D:</b> Specified item not found. <b>R:</b> Hardware bus, protocol, device, OD address on device, or file was not found.
ResourceUnavailable	<b>C:</b> Common. <b>D:</b> Specified item not found. <b>R:</b> busy, inexistent, cut-off or defect.
OutOfMemory	<b>C:</b> Common. <b>D:</b> Insufficient memory. <b>R:</b> Too little memory to process this command.
TimeOutError	<b>C:</b> Common. <b>D:</b> Process timed out. <b>R:</b> Return after time-out expired. Timeout may be a device response time, a time to gain shared or exclusive resource access, or a time to switch the bus / device to a suitable state.

## 7.28 NlcCallback

This parent class for callbacks has the following public member function:

### callback ()

```
callback (self)
```

Returns [ResultVoid](#)

## 7.29 NlcDataTransferCallback

Use this callback class for data transfers (firmware update, NanoJ upload etc.).

1. For a firmware upload: Define a "co-class" extending this one with a custom callback method implementation.
2. Use the "co-class's" instances in *NanoLibAccessor.uploadFirmware ()* calls.

The main class itself has the following public member function:

### callback ()

```
callback (self)
```

Returns [ResultVoid](#)

## 7.30 NlcScanBusCallback

Use this callback class for bus scanning.

1. Define a "co-class" extending this one with a custom callback method implementation.
2. Use the "co-class's" instances in `NanoLibAccessor.scanDevices ()` calls.

The main class itself has the following public member function.

### callback ()

```
callback (self, info, devicesFound, data)
```

Returns `ResultVoid`

## 7.31 NlcLoggingCallback

Use this callback class for logging callbacks.

1. Define a class that extends this class with a custom callback method implementation
2. Use a pointer to its instances in order to set a callback by `NanoLibAccessor > setLoggingCallback (...)`.

```
callback (self, payload_str, formatted_str, logger_name, log_level,
  time_since_epoch, thread_id)
```

```
callback (self, payload_str, formatted_str, logger_name, log_level,
  time_since_epoch, thread_id)
```

## 7.32 SamplerInterface

Use this class to configure, start and stop the sampler, or to get sampled data and fetch a sampler's status or last error. The class has the following public member functions.

### configure ()

Configures a sampler.

```
configure (self, deviceHandle, samplerConfiguration)
```

Parameters	[in] <code>deviceHandle</code>	Specifies what device to configure the sampler for.
	[in] <code>samplerConfiguration</code>	Specifies the values of <a href="#">configuration attributes</a> .
Returns	<code>ResultVoid</code>	Confirms that a <a href="#">void function</a> has run.

### getData ()

Gets the sampled data.

```
getData (self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	[in] <code>deviceHandle</code>	Specifies what device to get the data for.
Returns	<code>ResultSampleDataArray</code>	Delivers the sampled data, which can be an empty array if <a href="#">samplerNotify</a> is active on start.

### getLastError ()

Gets a sampler's last error.

```
getLastError (self, deviceHandle)
```

Returns	<code>ResultVoid</code>	Confirms that a <a href="#">void function</a> has run.
---------	-------------------------	--

**getState ()**

Gets a sampler's status.

```
getState(self, deviceHandle)
```

Returns ResultSamplerState Delivers the sampler state.

**start ()**

Starts a sampler.

```
start(self, deviceHandle, samplerNotify, applicationData)
```

Parameters	[in] <i>deviceHandle</i> [in] <i>SamplerNotify</i> [in] <i>applicationData</i>	Specifies what device to start the sampler for. Specifies what optional info to report (can be <i>nullptr</i> ). Option: Forwards application-related data (a user-defined 8-bit array of value / device ID / index, or a datetime, a variable's / function's pointer, etc.) to <i>samplerNotify</i> .
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <u>void function</u> has run.

**stop ()**

Stops a sampler.

```
stop(self, deviceHandle)
```

Parameters	[in] <i>deviceHandle</i>	Specifies what device to stop the sampler for.
Returns	<i>ResultVoid</i>	Confirms that a <u>void function</u> has run.

**7.33 SamplerConfiguration struct**

This struct contains the data sampler's configuration options (static or not).

**Public attributes**

std::vector <OdIndex>	<i>trackedAddresses</i>	Up to 12 OD addresses to be sampled.
uint32_t	<i>version</i>	A structure's version.
uint32_t	<i>durationMilliseconds</i>	Sampling duration in ms, from 1 to 65535
uint16_t	<i>periodMilliseconds</i>	Sampling period in ms.
uint16_t	<i>numberOfSamples</i>	Samples amount.
uint16_t	<i>preTriggerNumberOfSamples</i>	Samples pre-trigger amount.
bool	<i>usingSoftwareImplementation</i>	Use software implementation.
bool	<i>usingNewFWSamplerImplementation</i>	Use FW implementation for devices with a FW version v24xx or newer.
SamplerMode	<i>mode</i>	<i>Normal</i> , <i>repetitive</i> or <i>continuous</i> sampling.
SamplerTriggerCondition	<i>triggerCondition</i>	<b>Start trigger conditions:</b> TC_FALSE = 0x00 TC_TRUE = 0x01 TC_SET = 0x10 TC_CLEAR = 0x11 TC_RISING_EDGE = 0x12 TC_FALLING_EDGE = 0x13 TC_BIT_TOGGLE = 0x14 TC_GREATER = 0x15 TC_GREATER_OR_EQUAL = 0x16

```

TC_LESS = 0x17
TC_LESS_OR_EQUAL = 0x18
TC_EQUAL = 0x19
TC_NOT_EQUAL = 0x1A
TC_ONE_EDGE = 0x1B
TC_MULTI_EDGE = 0x1C, OdIndex, triggerValue

```

SamplerTrigger

*SamplerTrigger*

A trigger to start a sampler?

**Static public attributes**

```

static constexpr size_t SAMPLER_CONFIGURATION_VERSION = 0x01000000
static constexpr size_t MAX_TRACKED_ADDRESSES = 12

```

**7.34 SamplerNotify**

Use this class to activate sampler notifications when you start a sampler. The class has the following public member function.

**notify ()**

Delivers a notification entry.

```
notify(self, lastError, samplerState, sampleDatas, applicationData)
```

Parameters	[in] <i>lastError</i>	Reports the last error occurred while sampling.
	[in] <i>samplerState</i>	Reports the sampler status at notification time: Unconfigured / Configured / Ready / Running / Completed / Failed / Cancelled.
	[in] <i>sampleDatas</i>	Reports the sampled-data array.
	[in] <i>applicationData</i>	Reports application-specific data.

**7.35 SampleData struct**

This struct contains the sampled data.

<i>uin64_t iterationNumber</i>	Starts at 0 and only increases in repetitive mode.
<i>std::vector&lt;SampledValues&gt;</i>	Contains the array of sampled values.

**7.36 SampledValue struct**

This struct contains the sampled values.

<i>in64_t value</i>	Contains the value of a tracked OD address.
<i>uin64_t CollectTimeMsec</i>	Contains the collection time in milliseconds, relative to the sample beginning.

**7.37 SamplerTrigger struct**

This struct contains the trigger settings of the sampler.

<i>SamplerTriggerCondition condition</i>	The trigger condition: TC_FALSE = 0x00 TC_TRUE = 0x01 TC_SET = 0x10 TC_CLEAR = 0x11 TC_RISING_EDGE = 0x12 TC_FALLING_EDGE = 0x13 TC_BIT_TOGGLE = 0x14
--	--

```

TC_GREATER = 0x15
TC_GREATER_OR_EQUAL = 0x16
TC_LESS = 0x17
TC_LESS_OR_EQUAL = 0x18
TC_EQUAL = 0x19
TC_NOT_EQUAL = 0x1A
TC_ONE_EDGE = 0x1B
TC_MULTI_EDGE = 0x1C

```

*OdIndex*

*uin32\_t value*

The trigger's *OdIndex* (address).

Condition value or bit number (starting from bit zero).

## 7.38 Serial struct

Find here your serial communication options and the following public attributes:

:string	BAUD_RATE_OPTIONS_NAME = "serial baud rate"
SerialBaudRate	<i>baudRate</i> = <u>SerialBaudRate struct</u>
string	PARITY_OPTIONS_NAME = "serial parity"
SerialParity	<i>parity</i> = <u>SerialParity struct</u>

## 7.39 SerialBaudRate struct

Find here your serial communication baud rate and the following public attributes:

string	BAUD_RATE_7200 = "7200"
string	BAUD_RATE_9600 = "9600"
string	BAUD_RATE_14400 = "14400"
string	BAUD_RATE_19200 = "19200"
string	BAUD_RATE_38400 = "38400"
string	BAUD_RATE_56000 = "56000"
string	BAUD_RATE_57600 = "57600"
string	BAUD_RATE_115200 = "115200"
string	BAUD_RATE_128000 = "128000"
string	BAUD_RATE_256000 = "256000"

## 7.40 SerialParity struct

Find here your serial parity options and the following public attributes:

string	NONE = "none"
string	ODD = "odd"
string	EVEN = "even"
string	MARK = "mark"
string	SPACE = "space"

## 8 Licenses

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## 9 Imprint, contact, versions

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Document	+ Added   > Changed   # Fixed	Product
1.2.1 <sup>2024.04</sup>	# NanoLib Modules Sampler: Correct reading of sampled boolean values.	1.1.1
1.2.0 <sup>2024.02</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Java 11 support for all platforms.</li> <li>+ Python 3.11 /3.12 support for all platforms.</li> <li>+ New logging callback interface (see examples).</li> <li>+ Callback sinks for NanoLib Logger.</li> <li>&gt; Update logger to version 1.12.0.</li> <li>&gt; NanoLib Modules Sampler: Support now for Nanotec controller firmware v24xx.</li> <li>&gt; NanoLib Modules Sampler: Change in structure used for sampler configuration.</li> <li>&gt; NanoLib Modules Sampler: Continuous mode is synonymous with <i>endless</i>; the trigger condition is checked once; the number of samples must be 0.</li> <li>&gt; NanoLib Modules Sampler: Normal priority for the thread that collects data in firmware mode.</li> <li>&gt; NanoLib Modules Sampler: Rewritten algorithm to detect transition between <i>Ready &amp; Running state</i>.</li> <li># NanoLib Core: No more <i>Access Violation (0xC0000005)</i> on closing 2 or more devices using the same bus hardware.</li> <li># NanoLib Core: No more <i>Segmentation Fault</i> when a PEAK adapter is attached under Linux.</li> <li># NanoLib Modules Sampler: Correct sampled-values reading in firmware mode.</li> <li># NanoLib Modules Sampler: Correct configuration of 502X:04.</li> <li># NanoLib Modules Sampler: Correct mixing of buffers with channels.</li> <li># NanoLib-Canopen: Increased CAN timeouts for robustness and correct scanning at lower baudrates.</li> <li># NanoLib-Modbus: VCP detection algorithm for special devices (USB-DA-IO).</li> </ul>	1.1.0
1.1.1 <sup>2022.09</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ EtherCAT support.</li> <li># NanoLib-Modbus: <i>scanDevice</i> for ModbusTCP protocol returns an error when non-ModbusTCP devices are present on the bus.</li> </ul>	1.0.1 (B349)
1.1.0 <sup>2022.08</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ <i>getDeviceHardwareGroup ()</i>.</li> <li>+ <i>getProfinetDCP (isServiceAvailable)</i>.</li> <li>+ <i>getProfinetDCP (validateProfinetDeviceIp)</i>.</li> <li>+ <i>autoAssignObjectDictionary ()</i>.</li> <li>+ <i>getXmlFileName ()</i>.</li> <li>+ <i>const std::string &amp; xmlFilePath</i> in <i>addObjectDictionary ()</i>.</li> <li>+ <i>getSamplerInterface ()</i>.</li> <li>+ <i>rebootDevice ()</i>.</li> <li>+ Error code <i>ResourceUnavailable</i> for <i>getDeviceBootloaderVersion ()</i>, <i>~VendorId ()</i>, <i>~HardwareVersion ()</i>, <i>~SerialNumber</i>, and <i>~Uid</i>.</li> <li>&gt; <i>firmwareUploadFromFile</i> now <i>uploadFirmwareFromFile ()</i>.</li> <li>&gt; <i>firmwareUpload ()</i> now <i>uploadFirmware ()</i>.</li> <li>&gt; <i>bootloaderUploadFromFile ()</i> now <i>uploadBootloaderFromFile ()</i>.</li> <li>&gt; <i>bootloaderUpload ()</i> now <i>uploadBootloader ()</i>.</li> <li>&gt; <i>bootloaderFirmwareUploadFromFile ()</i> to <i>uploadBootloaderFirmwareFromFile ()</i>.</li> <li>&gt; <i>bootloaderFirmwareUpload ()</i> now <i>uploadBootloaderFirmware ()</i>.</li> <li>&gt; <i>nanojUploadFromFile ()</i> now <i>uploadNanoJFromFile ()</i>.</li> <li>&gt; <i>nanojUpload ()</i> now <i>uploadNanoJ ()</i>.</li> <li>&gt; <i>objectDictionaryLibrary ()</i> now <i>getObjectDictionaryLibrary ()</i>.</li> <li>&gt; <i>String_String_Map</i> now <i>StringStringMap</i>.</li> <li>&gt; Nanolib-Common: faster execution of <i>listAvailableBusHardware</i> and <i>openBusHardwareWithProtocol</i> with Ixxat adapter.</li> </ul>	1.0.0

Document	+ Added   > Changed   # Fixed	Product
1.0.2 <sup>2022.03</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Nanolib-CANopen: default settings used (1000k baudrate, lxxat bus number 0) if bus hardware options empty.</li> <li>&gt; Nanolib-RESTful: admin permission obsolete for communication with Ethernet bootloaders under Windows if <i>npcap</i> / <i>winpcap</i> driver is available.</li> <li># NanoLib-CANopen: bus hardware now opens crashless with empty options.</li> <li># NanoLib-Common: <i>openBusHardwareWithProtocol ()</i> with no memory leak now.</li> <li>+ Python 3.10 / Linux ARM64 support.</li> <li>+ USB mass storage / REST / Profinet DCP support.</li> <li>+ <i>checkConnectionState ()</i>.</li> <li>+ <i>getDeviceBootloaderVersion ()</i>.</li> <li>+ <i>ResultProfinetDevices</i>.</li> <li>+ <i>NlcErrorCode</i> (replaced <i>NanotecExceptions</i>).</li> <li>+ NanoLib Modbus: VCP / USB hub unified to USB.</li> <li># Modbus TCP scanning returns results.</li> <li># Modbus TCP communication latency remains constant.</li> </ul>	0.8.0
1.0.1 <sup>2021.11</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ More <i>ObjectEntryDataType</i> (complex and profile-specific).</li> <li>+ <i>IOError</i> return if <i>connectDevice</i> and <i>scanDevices</i> find none.</li> <li>+ Only 100 ms nominal timeout for CanOpen / Modbus.</li> <li>+ <i>OdTypesHelper</i> class.</li> </ul>	0.7.1
1.0.0 <sup>2021.06</sup>	Edition.	0.7.0