

BG95 Series AWS IoT **Platform Access** **User Guide**

LPWA Module Series

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1 Introduction

This document provides users with AWS IoT Cloud platform access method, including how to connect Quectel module to AWS IoT Cloud platform with MQTTS and the related AT command involved in the AWS IoT platform access process.

1.1. Brief Introduction on AWS IoT

AWS IoT provides secure, bi-directional communication between Internet-connected devices such as sensors, actuators, embedded micro-controllers, or smart appliances and the AWS Cloud. This enables to collect telemetry data from multiple devices, and store and analyze the data.

AWS IoT Cloud platform supports TLS dual authentication for client certificates, in which MQTT can act as a message broker which provides a secure mechanism for devices and AWS IoT applications to publish and receive messages from each other. After importing certificates into Quectel module, the module can access to AWS IoT Cloud platform through MQTTS.

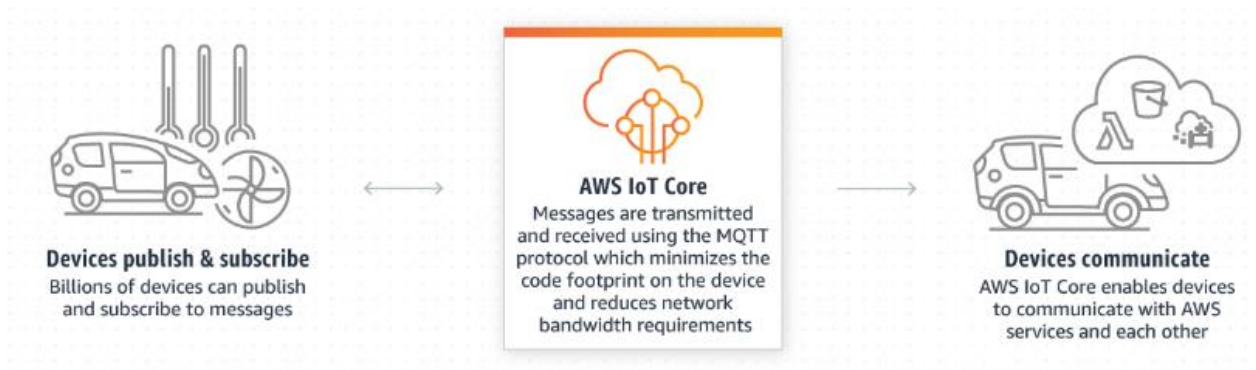


Figure 1: Communication between AWS IOT and the Device

2 AWS IoT Platform Access

AWS IoT platform supports TLS client and server certificates authentication, with the MQTT protocol as a message broker. The certificates imported by the module can be used to connect the AWS IoT platform with MQTTS.

NOTE

Before using AWS IoT services, an AWS account must be created. Please refer to the AWS official link <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/developerguide/setting-up.html#aws-registration> for details on how to create an AWS account.

2.1. Register Device and Get Certificates

Sign in to the AWS IoT platform and register a device in the registry. Certificates will be created in the process of device registration.

NOTE

The certificates created in the process of device registration to be imported into the module later should be downloaded to the local computer.

2.1.1. Register Device

1. Navigate to the AWS IoT Console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/iot/home>, in the navigation pane, choose Manage, and then choose Things.

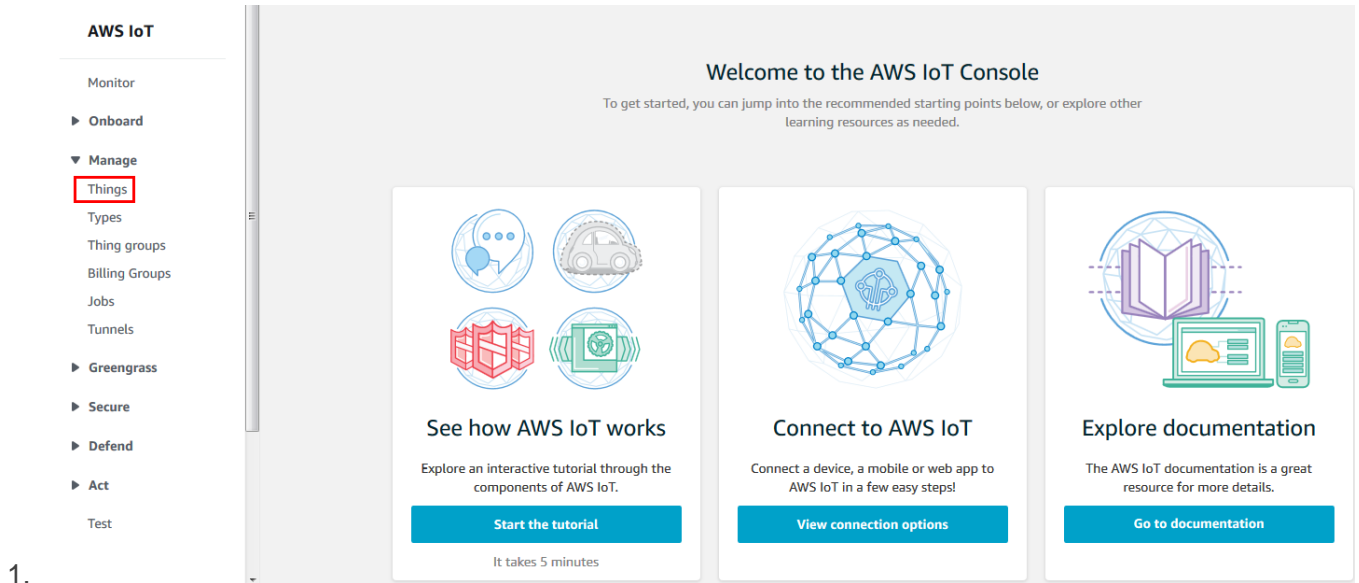


Figure 2: AWS IoT Console

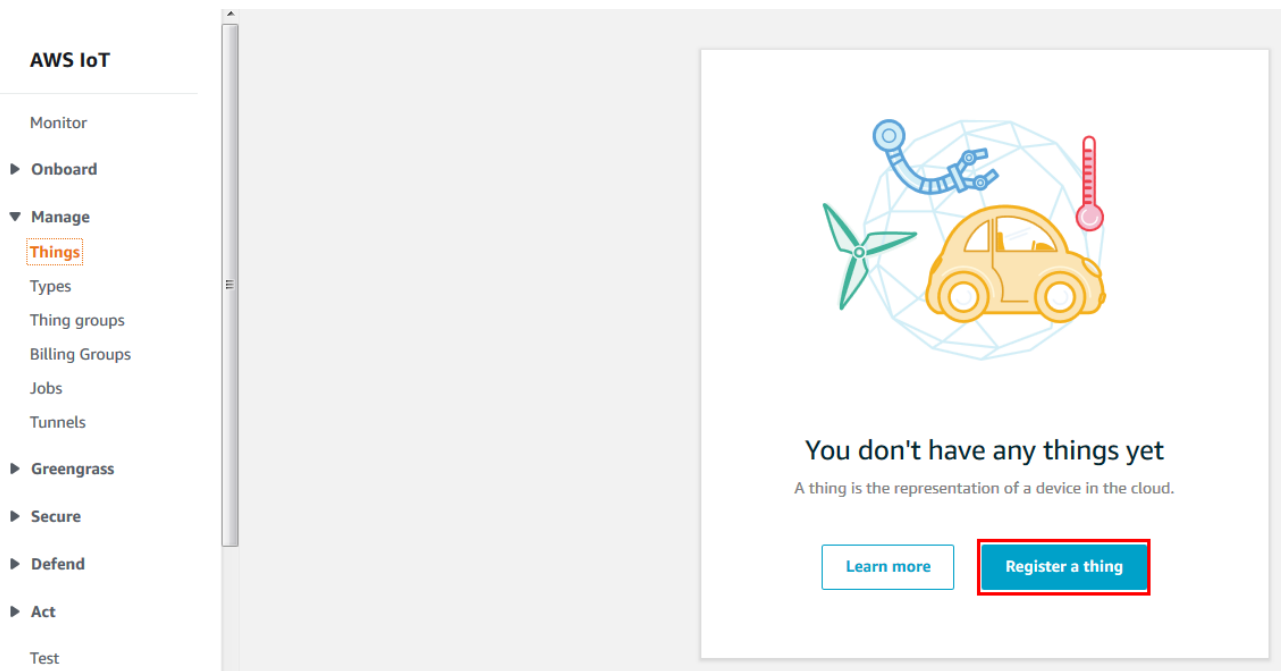


Figure 3: Register a Thing

2. In the Creating AWS IoT things page, click “Create a single thing”.

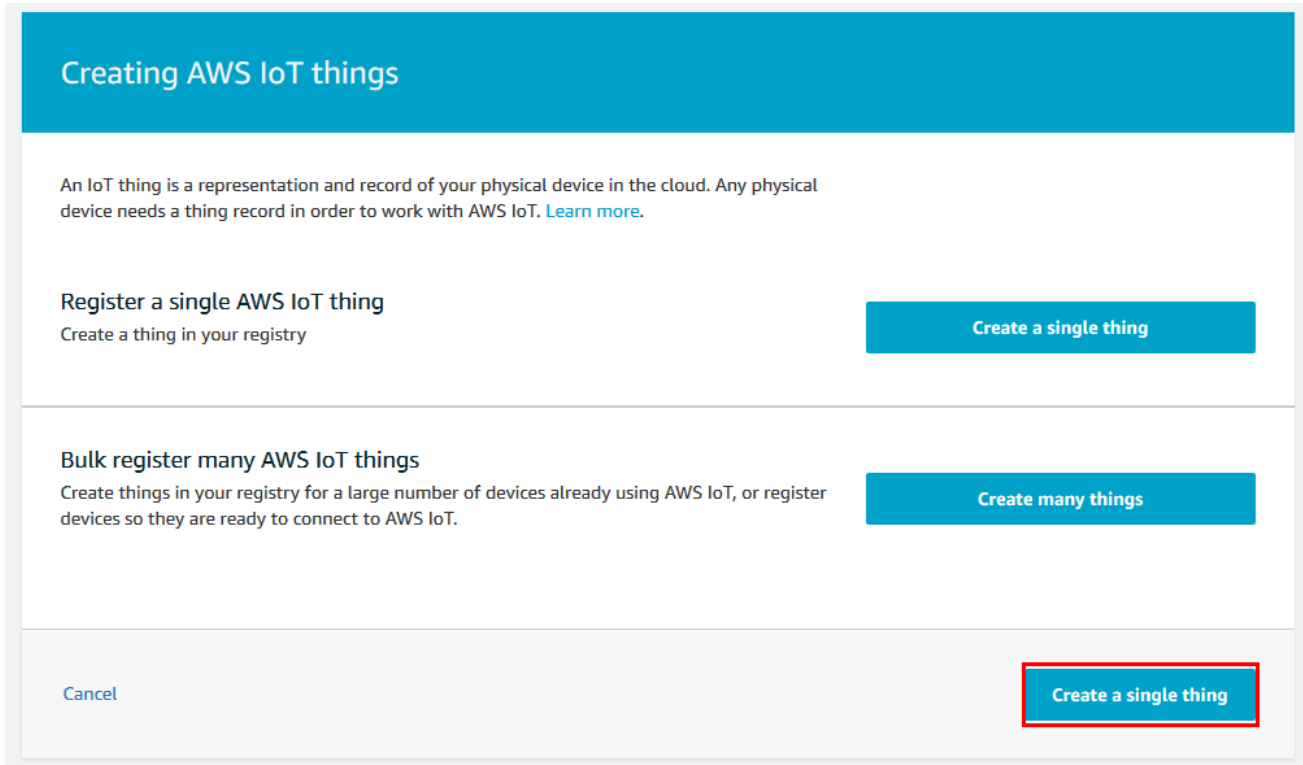


Figure 4: Create a Single Thing

3. Then add your device to the thing registry according to the provided steps. Take the device name MyIoTDevice as an example:

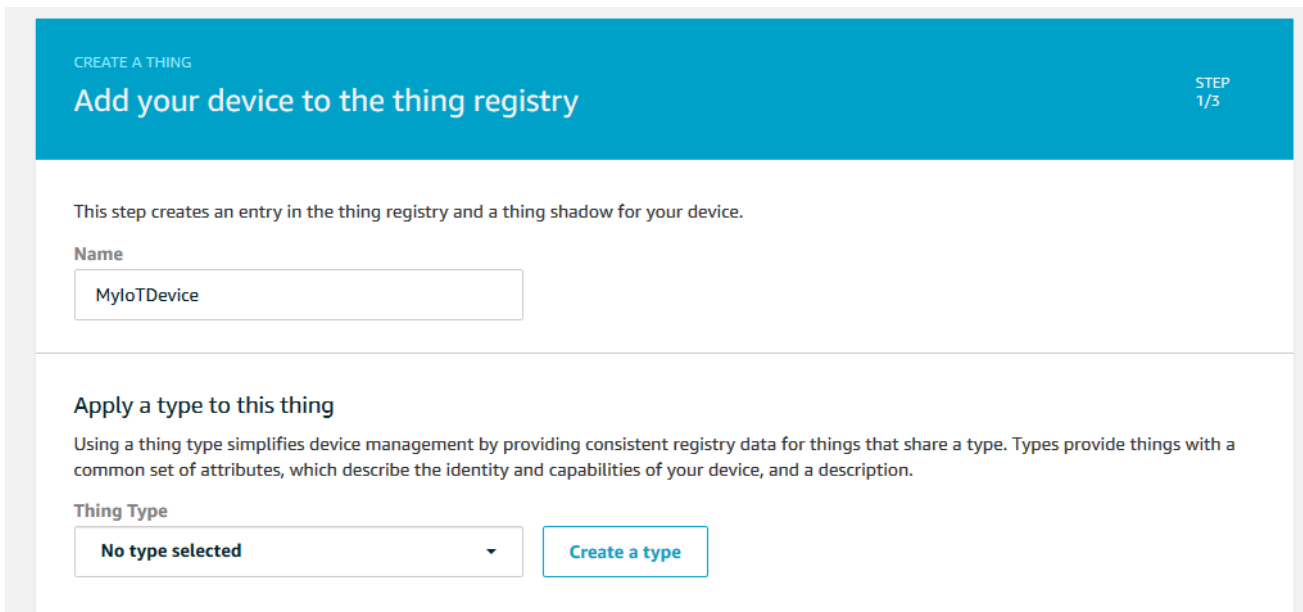


Figure 5: Add Device to the Thing Registry

2.1.2. Get Certificates

X.509 certificates protect the connection between device and AWS IoT platform. The certificates have to be activated before using.

1. On the Add a certificate for your thing page, under One-click certificate creation, choose Create certificate.

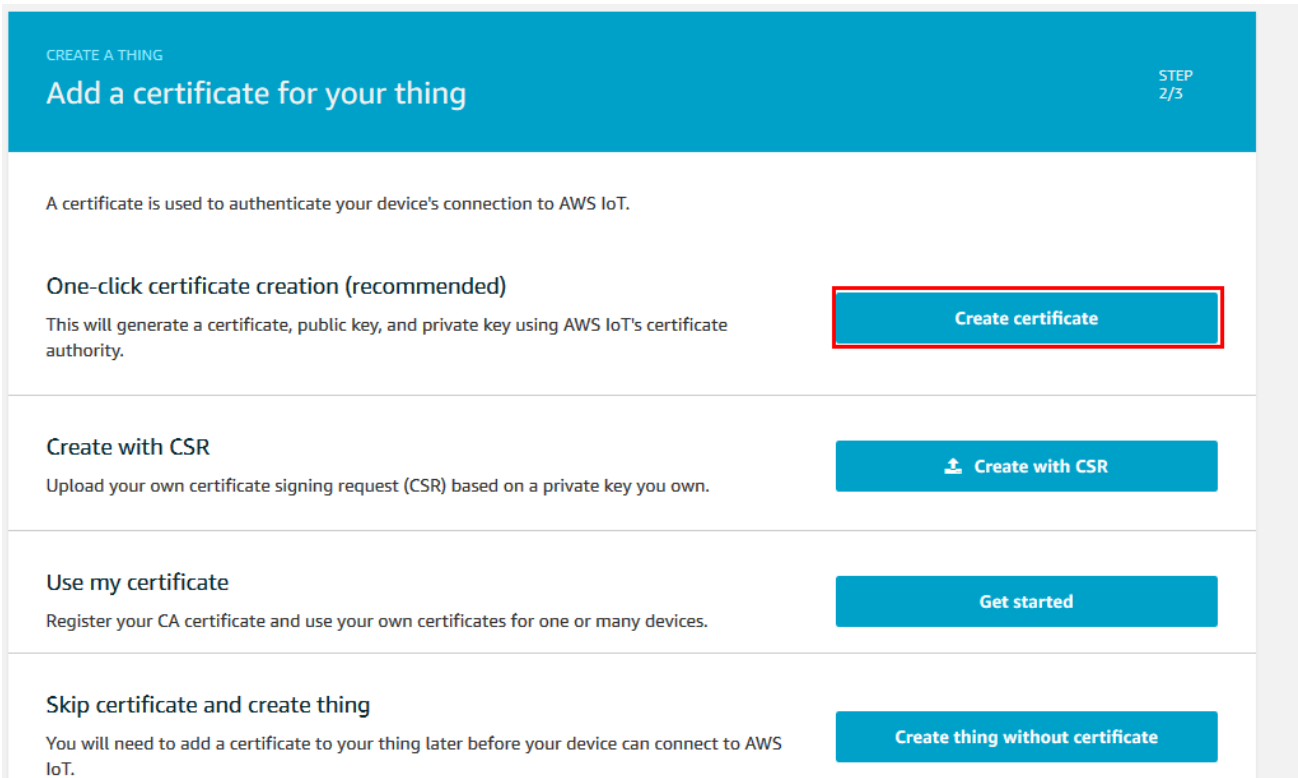


Figure 6: Add Certificate for Thing

2. Download certificates, keys and root CA and save them in your PC. If your device supports it, you should select the RSA 2048 bit key: Amazon Root CA 1 These are cross-signed by Starfield.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/developerguide/server-authentication.html>.

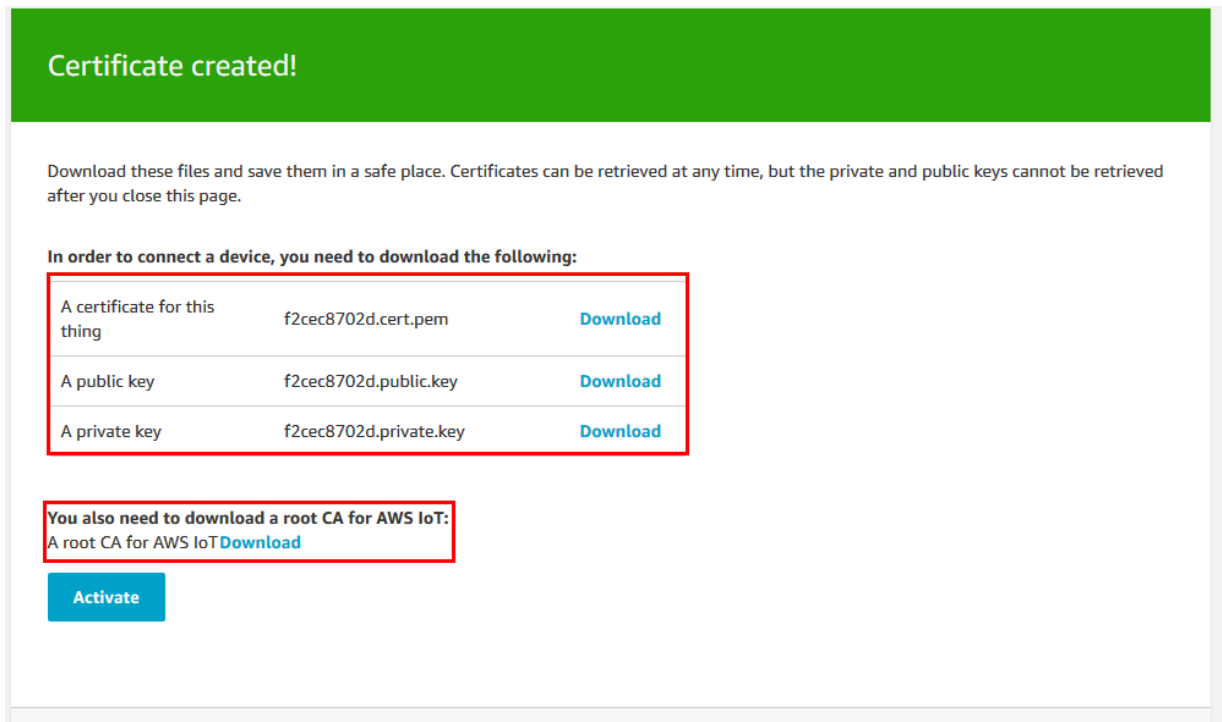


Figure 7: Download Certificates

CA certificates for server authentication

Depending on which type of data endpoint you are using and which cipher suite you have negotiated, AWS IoT Core server authentication certificates are signed by one of the following root CA certificates:

VeriSign Endpoints (legacy)

- RSA 2048 bit key: [VeriSign Class 3 Public Primary G5 root CA certificate](#)

Amazon Trust Services Endpoints (preferred)

Note

You might need to right click these links and select **Save link as...** to save these certificates as files.

- RSA 2048 bit key: [Amazon Root CA 1](#)
- RSA 4096 bit key: Amazon Root CA 2. Reserved for future use.
- ECC 256 bit key: [Amazon Root CA 3](#).
- ECC 384 bit key: Amazon Root CA 4. Reserved for future use.

These certificates are all cross-signed by the [Starfield Root CA Certificate](#). All new AWS IoT Core regions, beginning with the May 9, 2018 launch of AWS IoT Core in the Asia Pacific (Mumbai) Region, serve only ATS certificates.

Figure 8: Select Root CA

2.2. Create Policies and Attach

1. Create a policy.

In the AWS IoT console page, select “**Secure**” in the left navigation bar, click “**Policies**” and “**Create**” to create a policy. In the “Create a policy” page, input policy name, take policy name MyIoTDevicePolicy as an example:

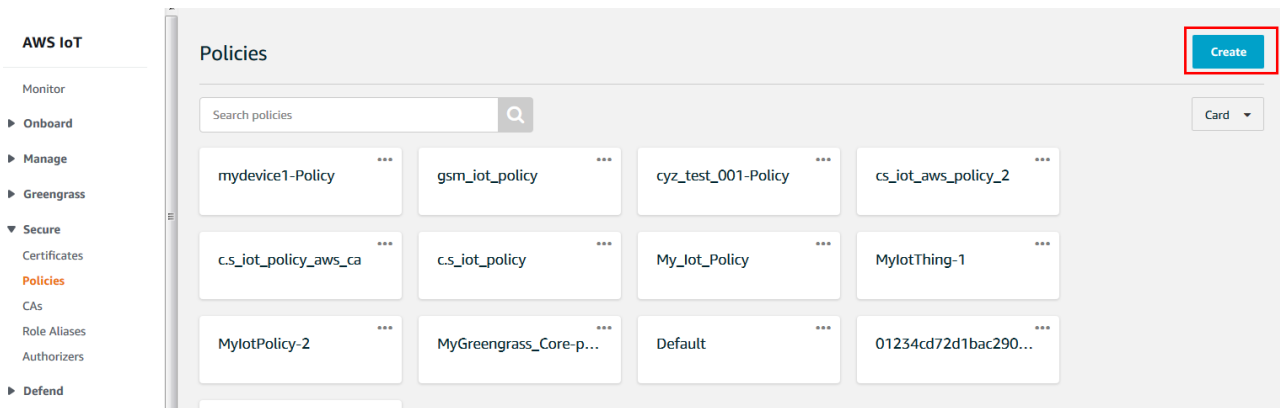


Figure 9: Policies

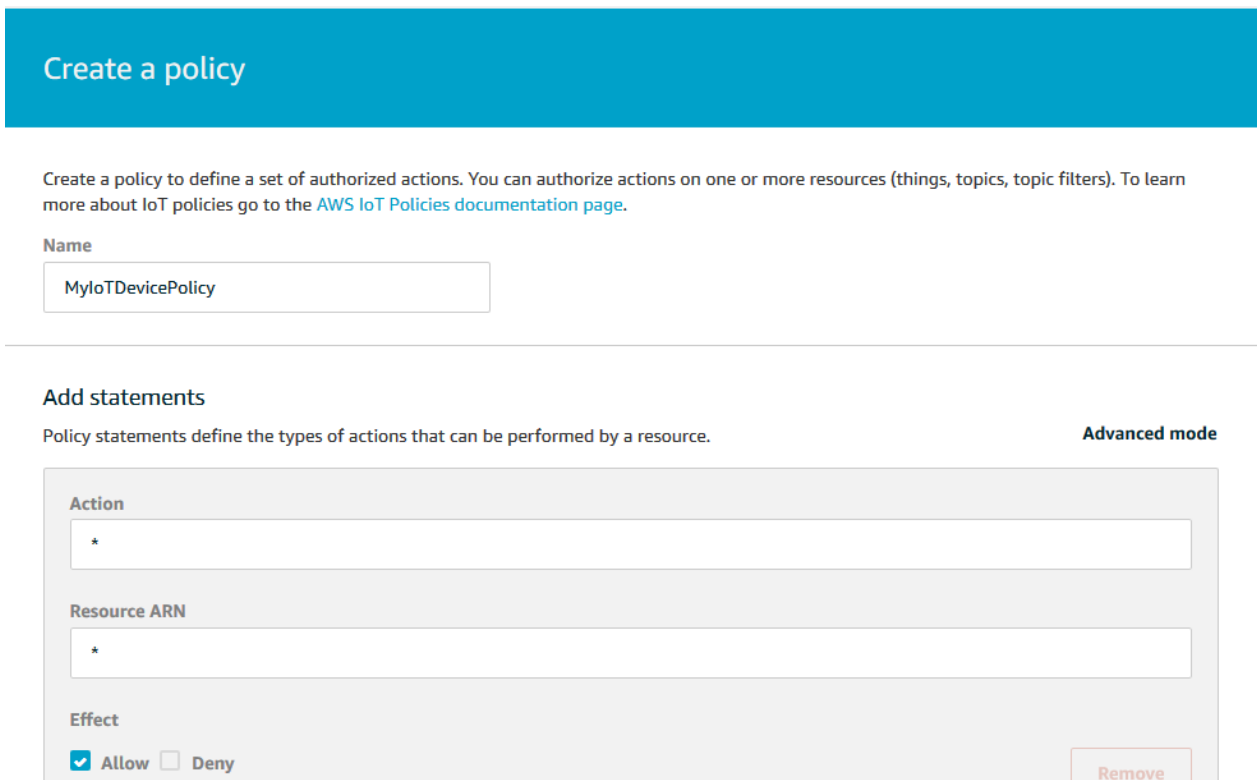


Figure 10: Create a Policy

NOTE

This policy grants unrestricted access for all iot operations, and is to be used only in a development environment. For non-dev environments, all devices in your fleet must have credentials with privileges that authorize intended actions only, which include (but not limited to) AWS IoT MQTT actions such as publishing messages or subscribing to topics with specific scope and context. The specific permission policies can vary for your use cases. Identify the permission policies that best meet your business and security requirements.

For sample policies, refer to

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/developerguide/example-iot-policies.html>.

Also refer to

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/developerguide/security-best-practices.html>.

2. Attach the policy to a certificate.

In the AWS IoT console page, select “Secure” in the left navigation bar, click “Certificates”, choose a certificate:

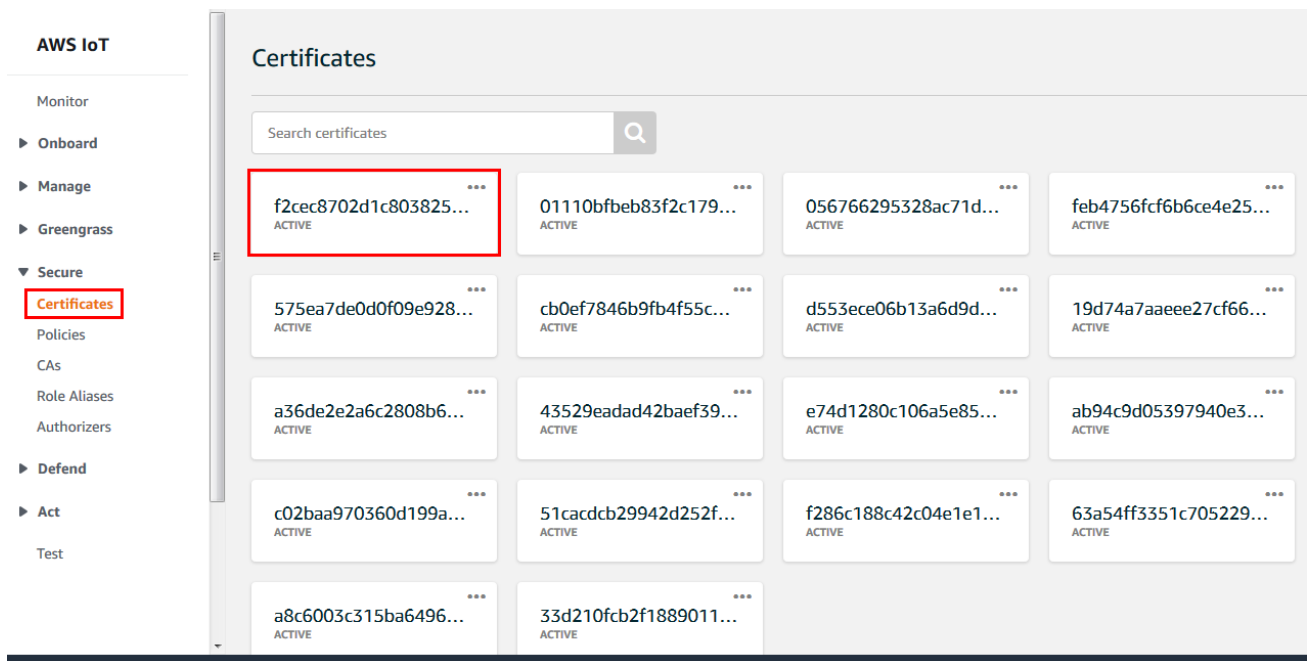


Figure 11: Select Certificate

Click “...” to open the drop-down menu and click “Attach policy”:

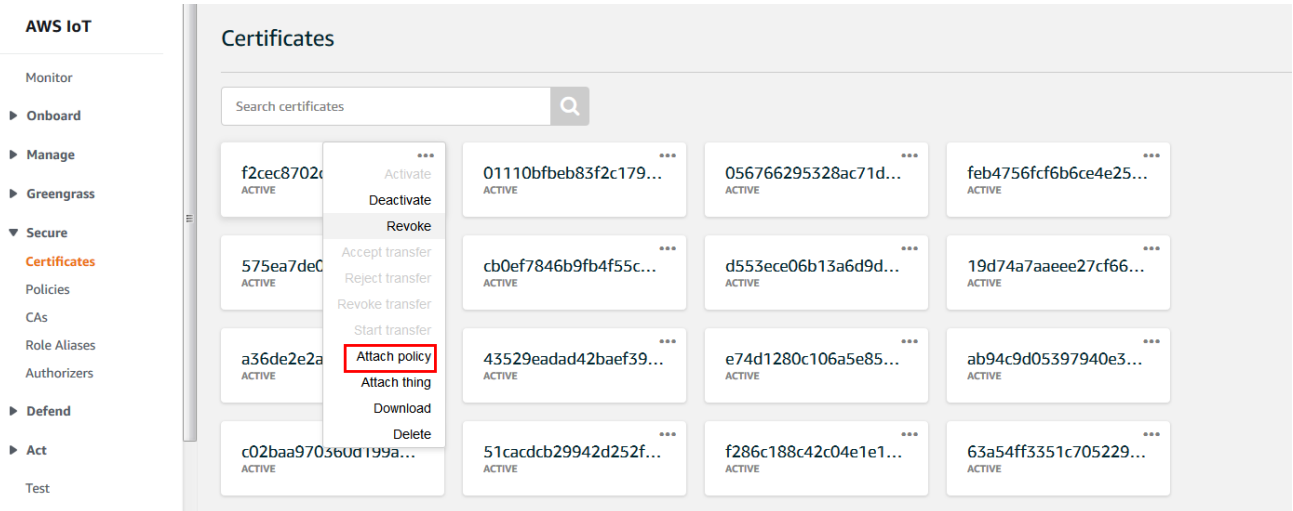


Figure 12: Attach Policy

Choose the policy you have created previously and click “**Attach**”:

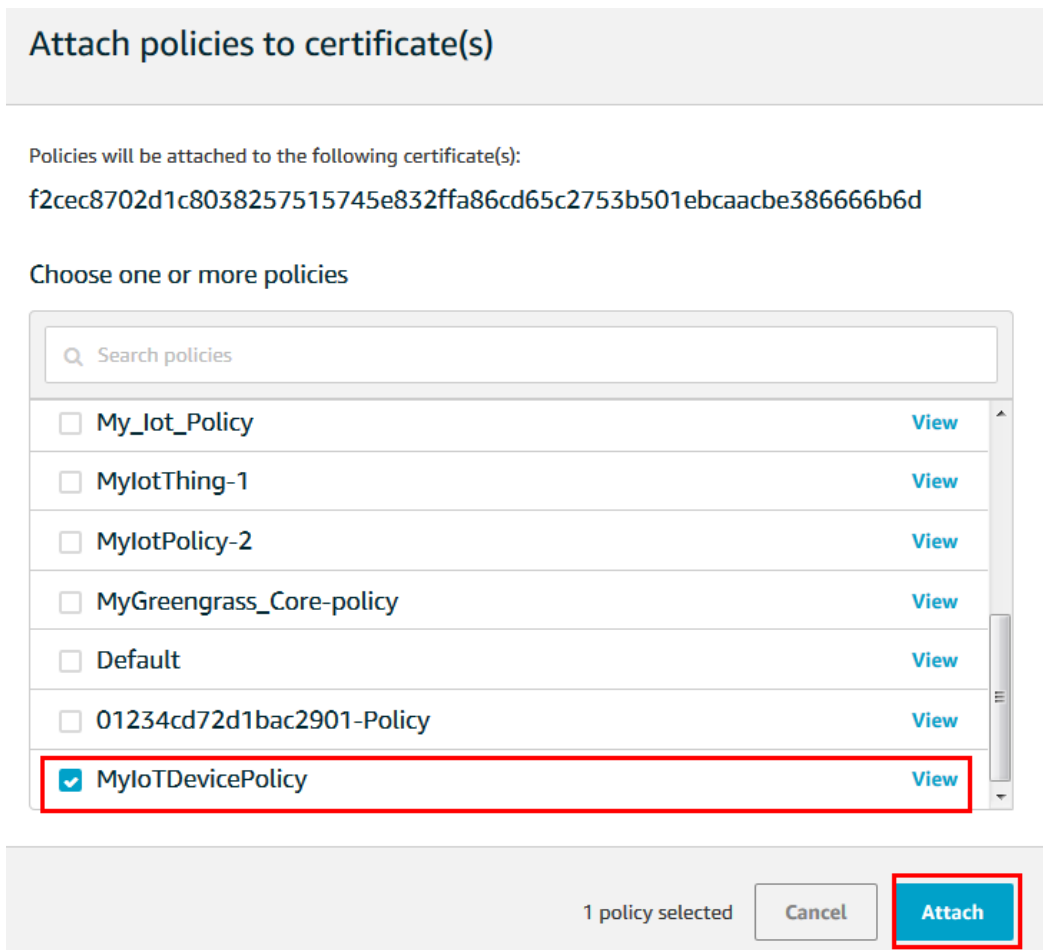


Figure 13: Attach Policy to the Certificate

3. Attach the certificate to a thing.

Click “...” of the specified certificate to open the drop-down menu and click “**Attach thing**”:

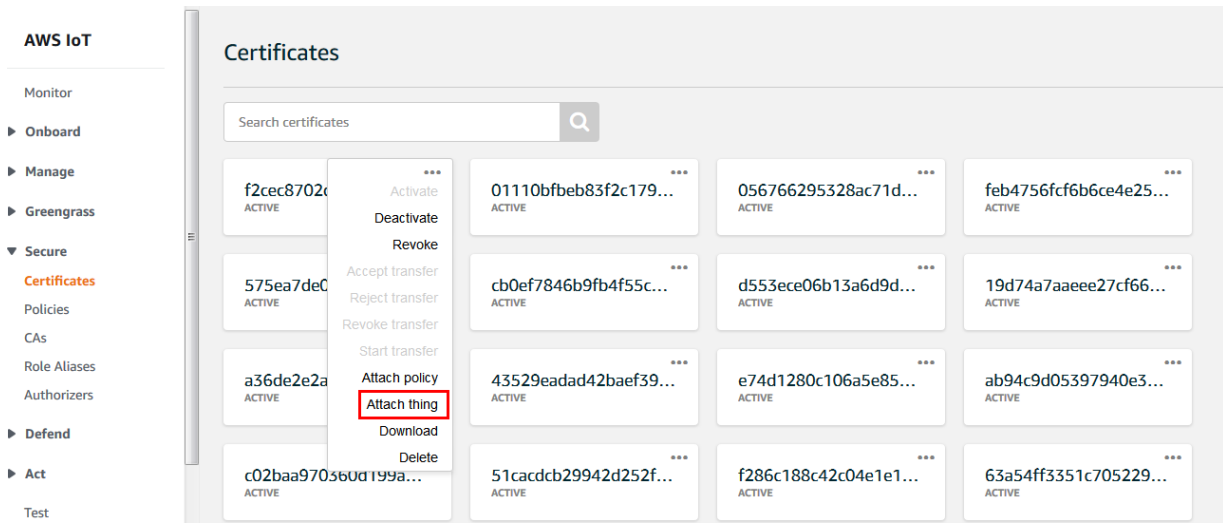


Figure 14: Attach Thing

Choose the thing you have created previously and click “**Attach**”:

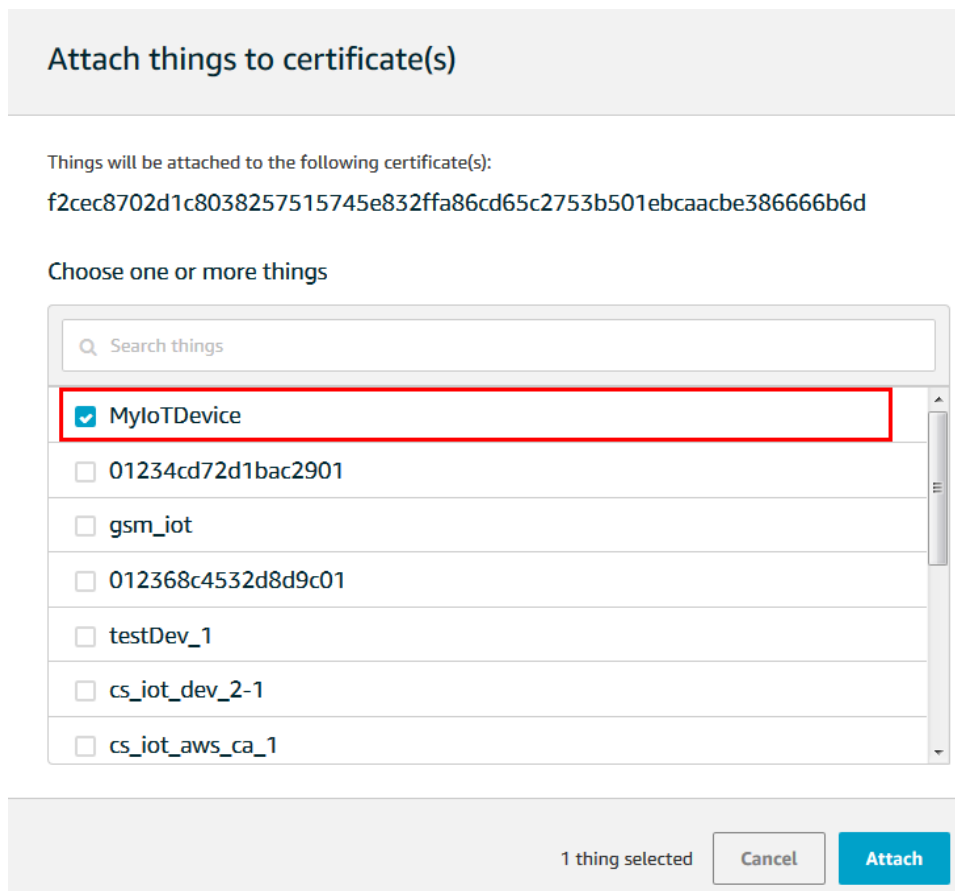


Figure 15: Attach Thing to the Certificate

4. Verification.

To verify whether the policy and thing are attached successfully, select the certificate to list all attached policies and things.

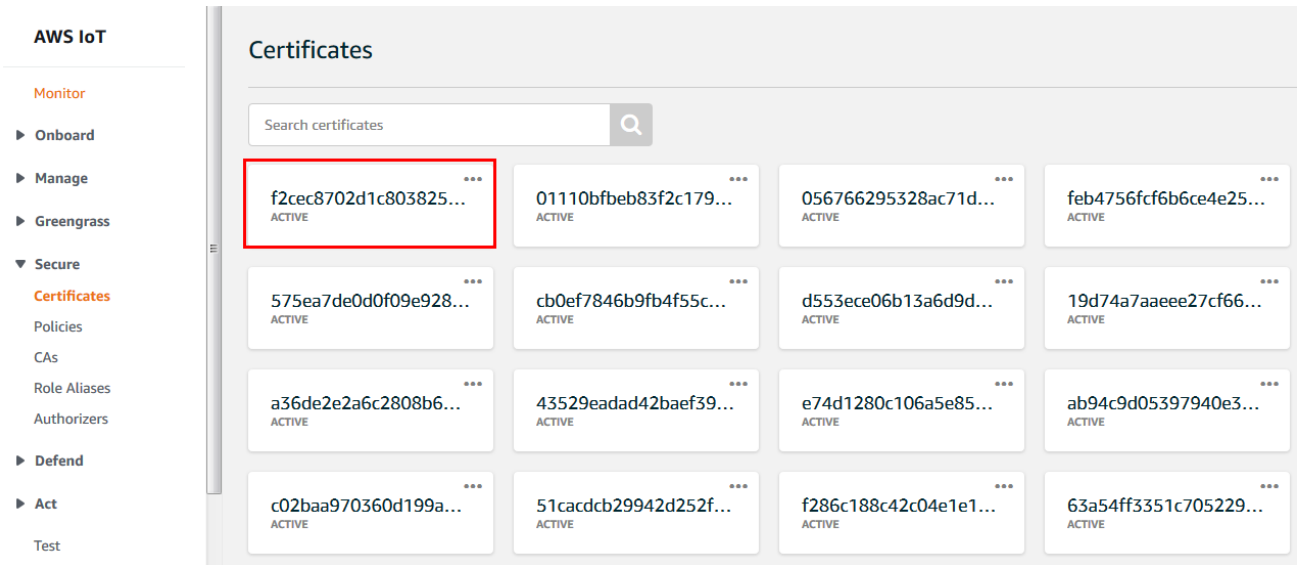


Figure 16: Select the Certificate

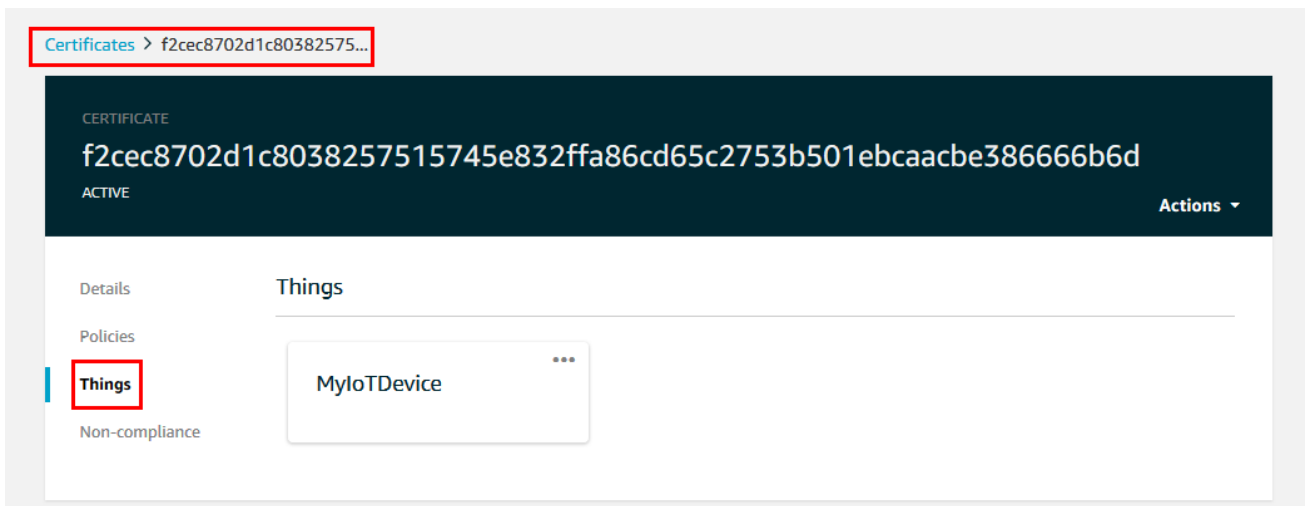


Figure 17: List Attached Things

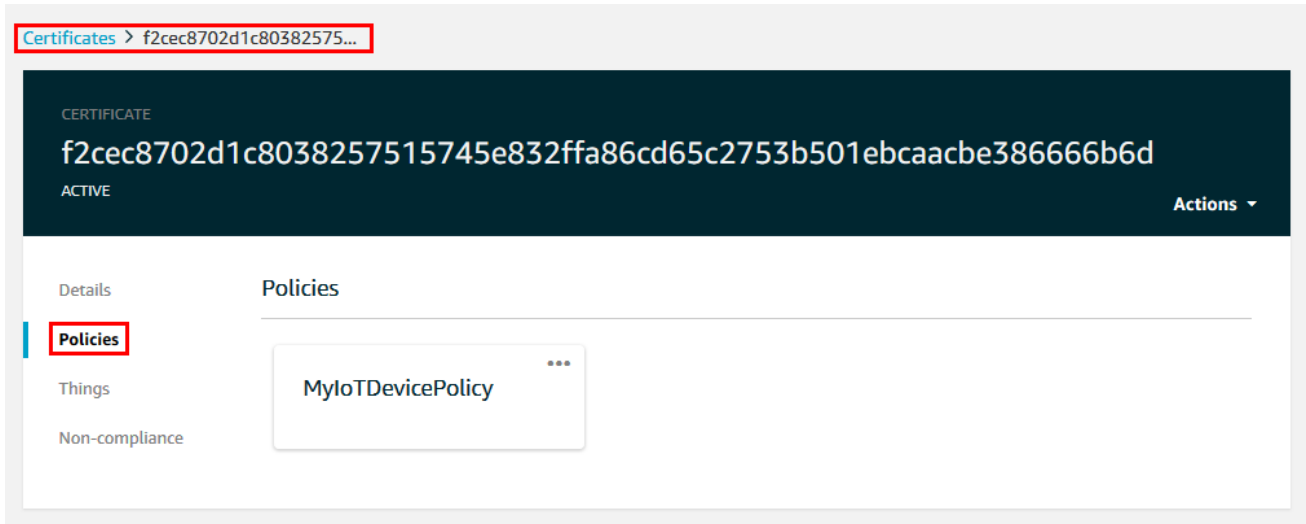


Figure 18: List Attached Policies

2.3. Find MQTT Connection Address and Port

Find the MQTT connection server as below:

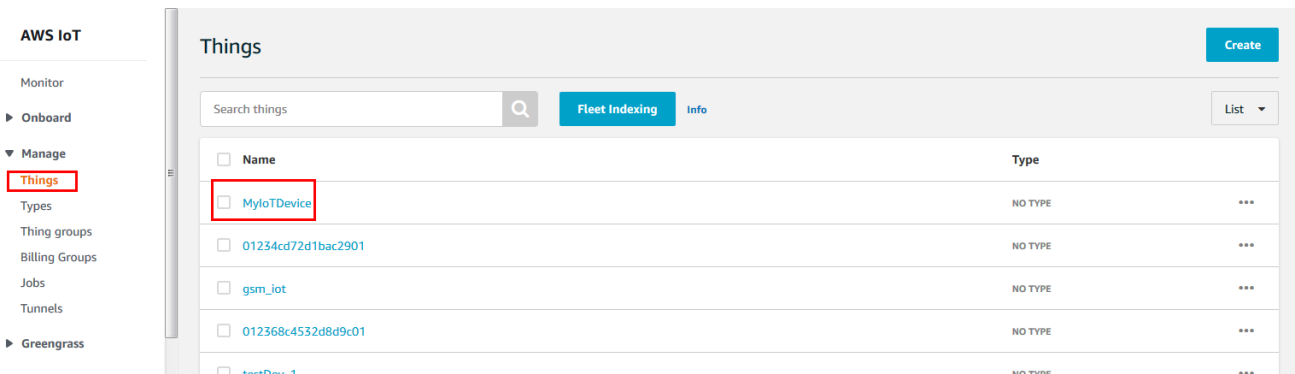


Figure 19: Things Interface

Choose the things you just created and choose Interact.

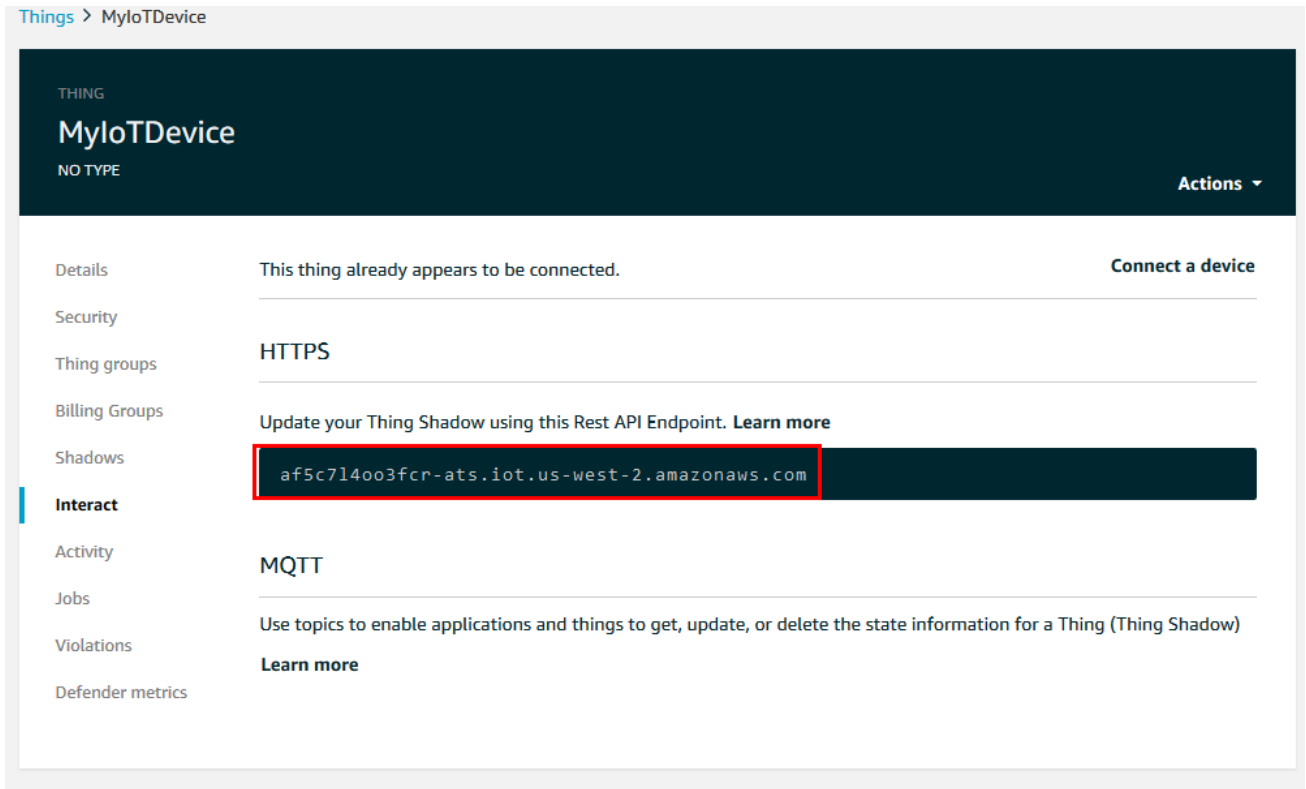


Figure 20: Find MQTT Connection Address

The MQTTS connection port supported by AWS IoT platform is shown as below.

Protocols, Port Mappings, and Authentication

The following table shows each protocol supported by AWS IoT, the authentication method, and port used for each protocol.

Protocol, Authentication, and Port Mappings			
Protocol	Authentication	Port	ALPN ProtocolName
MQTT	X.509 client certificate	8883, 443 [†]	x-amzn-mqtt-ca
HTTPS	X.509 client certificate	8443, 443 [†]	x-amzn-http-ca
HTTPS	SigV4	443	N/A
MQTT over WebSocket	SigV4	443	N/A

Figure 21: MQTT Connection Port

2.4. Import Certificates and Connect to AWS IoT Platform

Quectel EVB can test the connection between AWS IoT platform and the module. The EVB has antenna, SIM card and USB power as the figure below shows. Such as BG95-M3 can use GSM/CAT-M/NB-IoT network. The USB port can be a virtual port to connect with the serial port tool. Please install the *Quectel_LTE_Windows_USB_Driver* in your PC first. Then you can use the *QCOM* tool to communicate with the EVB.

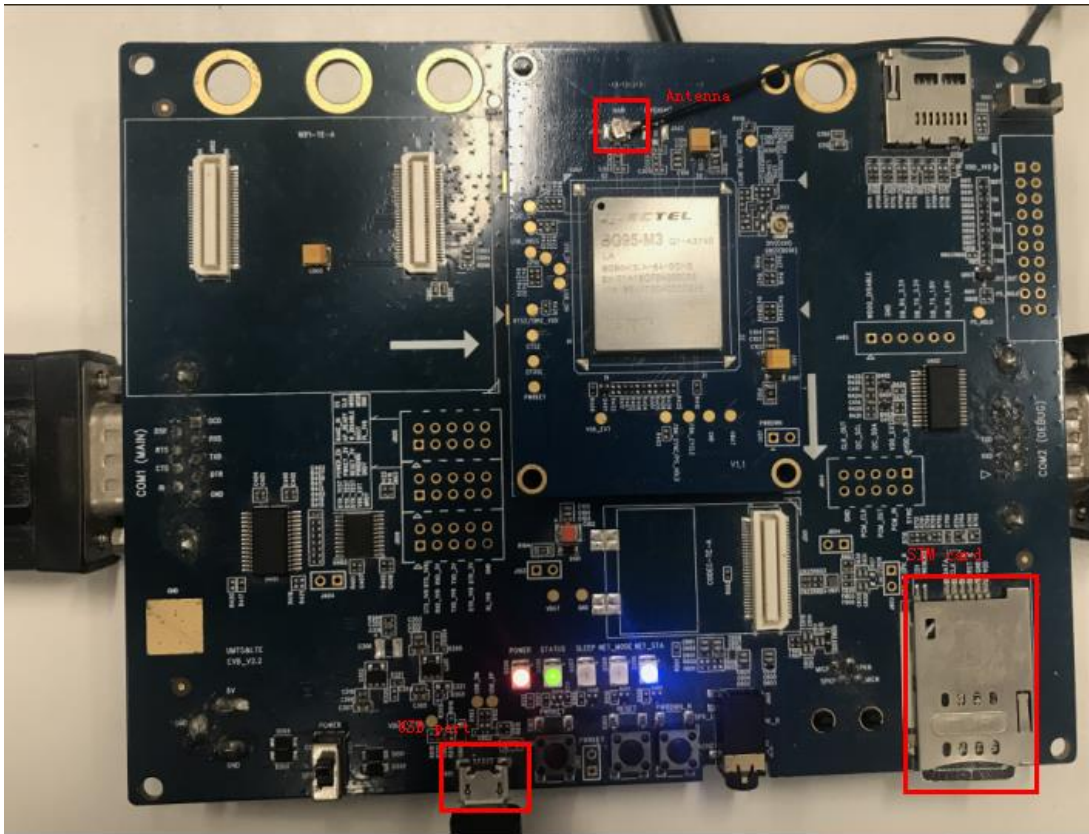


Figure 22: Quectel EVB

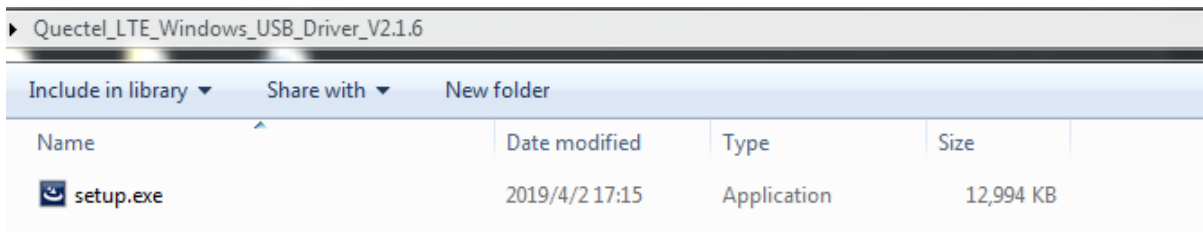


Figure 23: Quectel LTE Windows USB Driver

Select Setup.exe to install *Quectel_LTE_Windows_USB_Driver*, after install finished PC serial port as below:

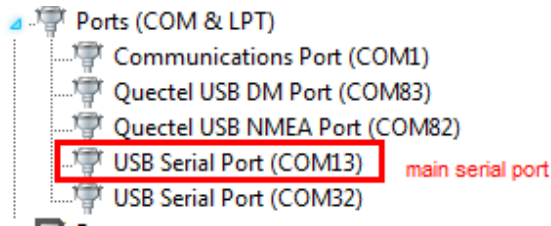


Figure 24: PC serial port

Import certificates into the module and connect the module to AWS IoT platform with AT command related to MQTTs. The process is shown as below.

Step 1: Upload the certificates into the module



Figure 25: AWS Connection Certificates

Upload the certificates into the module:

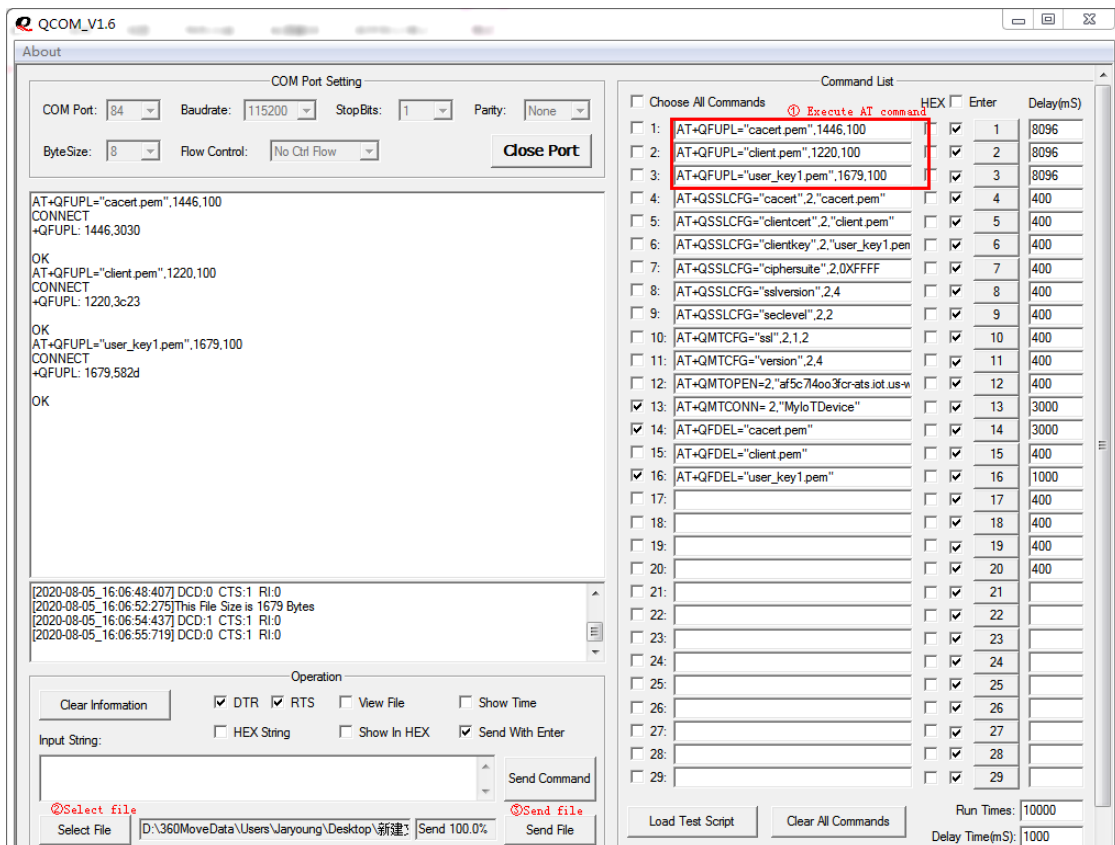


Figure 26: Upload Certificates to Module

Step 2: Configure TLS option:

```
AT+QSSLCFG="cacert",2,"cacert.pem"  
OK  
AT+QSSLCFG="clientcert",2,"client.pem"  
OK  
AT+QSSLCFG="clientkey",2,"user_key1.pem"  
OK  
AT+QSSLCFG="ciphersuite",2,0XFFFF  
OK  
AT+QSSLCFG="sslversion",2,4  
OK  
AT+QSSLCFG="secllevel",2,2  
OK  
AT+QMTCFG="ssl",2,1,2  
OK
```

Figure 27: Configure TLS Option

Step 3: Configure MQTTS and MQTT protocol version

```
AT+QMTCFG="ssl",2,1,2  
OK  
AT+QMTCFG="version",2,4  
OK
```

Figure 28: Configure MQTT Option

Step 4: Connect to AWS IoT with MQTTS.

```
AT+QMTOPEN=2,"af5c74003cr-ats.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",8883  
OK  
  
+QMTOPEN: 2,0  
AT+QMTCONN= 2,"MyIoTDevice"  
OK  
  
+QMTCONN: 2,0,0
```

Figure 29: Connect Server

2.5. Use the Device Shadow Service

Use topics to enable applications and things to get, update, or delete the state information for a Thing (Thing Shadow).

Refer to <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/developerguide/device-shadow-mqtt.html>

Shadow topics

The topics in this section are used by named and unnamed shadows. The topics used by each differ only in the topic prefix. This table shows the topic prefix used by each shadow type.

<i>ShadowTopicPrefix</i> value	Shadow type
<code>\$aws/things/<i>thingName</i>/shadow</code>	Unnamed (classic) shadow
<code>\$aws/things/<i>thingName</i>/shadow/name/<i>shadowName</i></code>	Named shadow

To create a complete topic, select the *ShadowTopicPrefix* for the type of shadow to which you want to refer, replace *thingName*, and *shadowName* if applicable, with their corresponding values, and then append that with the topic stub as shown in the following table. Remember that topics are case sensitive.

Figure 30: Shadow Topics

Step 5: Subscribe and publish messages:

```
AT+QMTPUB=2,1,1,0,"$aws/things/MyIoTDevice/shadow/get/accepted"  
> Hello AWS IoT!  
OK  
  
+QMTPUB: 2,1,0  
  
+QMTRECV: 2,1,"$aws/things/MyIoTDevice/shadow/get/accepted","Hello AWS IoT!"
```

Figure 31: Publish message

3 Example

This chapter provides examples for AWS IoT platform access authentication. The following shows the whole process of accessing to AWS IoT with MQTTS.

3.1. Configure the Network

```
//AT+QCFG="nwscanmode",[,<scanmode>]
//<scanmode>:  0  Automatic
//              1  GSM only
//              3  LTE only
AT+QCFG="nwscanmode",3           //Configure the scan mode to LTE only.
OK

//AT+QCFG="iotopmode",[,<mode>]
//<mode>      Number format. Network category to be searched under LTE RAT.
//            0  eMTC
//            1  NB-IoT
//            2  eMTC and NB-IoT
AT+QCFG="iotopmode",1           //Configure the network to NB-IoT.
OK

//AT+QCFG="band",[,<gsmbandval>,<emtcbandval>,<nbiotbandval>]
//<gsmbandval>: A hexadecimal value that specifies the GSM frequency band. If it is set to 0, it means
                not to change GSM frequency band.
//<emtcbandval>: A hexadecimal value that specifies the eMTC frequency band. If it is set to 0 or
                0x40000000, it means not to change the frequency band
//<nbiotbandval>: A hexadecimal value that specifies the NB-IoT frequency band. If it is set to 0 or
                0x40000000, it means not to change the frequency band
//For the supported band list, please refer to Chapter 4.

AT+QCFG="band",0,0,10           //Configure NB-IoT network BAND 5, the hexadecimal value
                                is 0x10, only need input 10.
OK
AT+CEREG?;+QNWINFO;+QCSQ       //Query the network status.
+CEREG: 0,1                     //Registered NB-IoT network
```



```
+QNWINFO: "CAT-NB1", "46011", "LTE BAND 5", 2506

+QCSQ: "CAT-NB1", -80, -94, 103, -15

OK
```

3.2. Load Certificates

//If the module already has certificates, please delete the certificates with **AT+QFDEL** first.

```
AT+QFDEL="cacert.pem"
```

```
OK
```

```
AT+QFDEL="client.pem"
```

```
OK
```

```
AT+QFDEL="user_key1.pem"
```

```
OK
```

//The server certificate size is 1446 bytes, the timeout is 5000 s, upload the certificates after echoing **CONNECT**.

```
AT+QFUPL="cacert.pem", 1446, 5000
```

```
CONNECT
```

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
MIID7zCCAtegAwIBAgIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADCBmDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMx
EDAObgNVBAgTB0FyaXpvbmExEzARBgNVBAcTCiNjb3R0c2RhbGUxJTAjBgNVBAoT
HFNOYXJmaWVsZCZBUZWNobm9sb2dpZXMsIEluYy4xOzA5BgNVBAMTMIN0YXJmaWVs
ZCBTZXJ2aWNIcyBSb290IENlcnRpb2NjYXN1eS51eS51eS51eS51eS51eS51eS51
MDkwMTAwMDAwMFOxDTM3MTIzMTIzNTk1OVowZGZxZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZm
VQqIEwdBcmI6b25hMRMwEQYDVQqHEwPjY290dHNkYWxlMSUwYmZmZmZmZmZmZmZm
ZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZm
ZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZmZm
dmljZXMgUm9vdCBDZXJ0aWZpY2F0ZSBBdXR0b3JpdHkgLSBHMjCCASlwDQYJKoZI
hvcNAQEBAQggEPADCCAQoCggEBANUMOsQq+U7i9b4ZI1+OIF0xHz/Lz58gE20p
OsgPfTz3a3Y4Y9k2YKibXlwAgLlWx/2h/klQ4bnaRtSmpDhcePYLQ1Ob/bISdm2
8xpWriu2dBTrz/sm4xq6HZYujtYIIHVv8loJNwU4PahHQUw2eeBGg6345AWH1K
Ts9DkTvnVtYAcMtS7nt9rjrvDH5RfbCYM8TWQlrgMw0R9+53pBlbQLPLJGmpufe
hRhJfGZOozptqbXuNC66DQO4M99H67FrjSXZm86B0UVGMpZwh94CDkIDhbZsc7tk
6mFBrMnUVN+HL8cisibMn1IUaj/8viovxFUcdUBgF4UCVTmLfwUCAwEAAaNCMEAw
DwYDVR0TAQH/BAUwAwEB/zAOBgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCAQYwHQYDVR0OBBYEFJxfAN+q
AdcwKzilorhtSpzyEZGDMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBwUAA4IBAQBILnqaEd2ndOxmFzYMI
bw5hyf2E3F/YNoHN2BtBLZ9g3ccaaNnRbobhiCPPE95Dz+I0swSdHynVv/heyNXB
ve6SbzJ08pGCL72CQnqtKrcgfU28elUSwhXqvfdqIS5sdJ/PHLTyxQGjhdByPq1z
qwubdQxtRbeOIKyWN7Wg0I8VRw7j6IPdj/3vQQF3zCepYoUz8jcl73HPdwbeyBkd
iEDPfUYd/x7H4c7/I9vG+o1VTqkC50cRRj70/b17KSa7qWFiNy2LSr2EIZkyXCn
0q23KXB56jzaYyWf/Wi3MOxw+3WKt21gZ7leyLn2KhvAotnDU0mV3HalPzBSICN
```

sSi6

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

+QFUPL: 1188,2d13

OK

//The client certificate size is 1220 bytes, the timeout is 5000 s, upload the certificates after echoing **CONNECT**.

AT+QFUPL="client.pem",1220,5000

CONNECT

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

```
MIIDWTCCAKGgAwIBAgIUeU8Sdtdxv7TSMa+qSJctGwP/ef4wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEL
BQAwTTFLMEkGA1UECwxwCQW1hem9uIFdYIjBTZXJ2aWNlcyBPPUFTYXpvbi5jb20g
SW5jLiBMPVNIYXR0bGUgU1Q9V2FzaGluZ3RvbiBDPVVTMB4XDTIwMDgwNTA2MTgz
NlloXDTQ5MTIzMTIzNTk1OVowHjEcmBoGA1UEAwwTQVdTIElvVCBDZXJ0aWZpY2F0
ZTCCASlwdQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggEPADCCAQoCggEBANyZlfrksZfD2Wz07SHU
BMSGhxABZFmJeW8+/R1j88imNG+EK32pDiS6foD1zoYkpZF5bZyqSgn+GW4WYLPB
yU2AAG2IewsF9eOXc87Nk4GdtS+1Qrbj+JkcmrDMHDFq6ugzEhjSP3CHMIU5Sjy
TJTdY0HxuR+aQbty8d6zyqNe6nFLe8NuUjQ7AmSMAtJQDODTPsVGv3dzbO6FI3TR
IQCCp33sLZ4AYhRE9y+jhJZ0hHk/ehe9D68sbeWOfbAkFySCmIDFdBGLlaQ6z+jW
7uOxZhBaxbxoS1dqT7j3INqsoR59hrwz8IKD29HQPrrjSFv1x+nSV/tfUAI/c+Tn
0psCAwEAAaNgMF4wHwYDVR0jBBgwFoAUoJJ7YR4/P2r0/vbPNTRM7EXwcoAwHQYD
VR0OBBYEFOrBYZ82vY5gWGR2AoWDRlvmUHpyMAwGA1UdEwEB/wQCMAAwDgYDVR0P
AQH/BAQDAgeAMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAA4IBAQCeSbUzBjF9wVN8x+a0F7Zjtq0Z
/CJAK6g+iNOcSpXBCXeER0mjjfFiGQUN0By6kTf67yv5RS3yZZtFS+3g62psf7q
LDWm/vnClp4B4ZehNiGyZHfC5X+mN9HCe2ej+npukHBwPFgzf0e0PsY25LrnNTtW
sRcWzQAdG1YJuk0u4ai+NcThYrJKNcNj2BHRk1+rZiSRp19Jwzks6xaJrYAT2zcx
tcT5gJqI6yCq1HSmF603JxksSIYFdSSc/Yx+7O5zR5g/sNehh/BL43SZFAhly2r1
tOg3g6iwILrKD0s3/VdoK8p8xfZwF8MksKpKi14LKwAb2eGnCAhgfB8JKvjK
```

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

+QFUPL: 1224,7a6c

OK

//The client key size is 1679 bytes, the timeout is 5000 s, upload the client key after echoing **CONNECT**.

AT+QFUPL="user_key1.pem",1679,5000

CONNECT

-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

```
MIIEpAIBAAKCAQEA3JmV+uSxl8PZbPTldQEXlaHEAFkWYI5bz79HWPzyKY0b4Qr
fakOJLp+gPXOhlSlkXltnKpKCf4ZbhZgs8HJTYYAAbYh7CwX145dzzs2TgZ21L7VC
tuN/4mRyasMwcMWrq6DMSGNI/clcyVTIlnJMIN1jQfG5H5pBu3Lx3rPKo17qcUt7
w25RtDsCZlWC0IAM4NM+xUa/d3Ns7oUjdNEhAIKnfewtngBiFET3L6OEInSEeT96
F70Pryxt5Y59sCQXJIKYgMV0EYshpDrP6Nbu47FmEFrFvGhLV2pPuPeU2qyhHn2G
vDPyUoPb0dA9GuNIW/XH6dJX+19QCX9z5OfSmwIDAQABoIBAB7Zh6TfilptxCE9
```

```
m0/ow4XsPkUZvLvcwtOw3lrW2lfN3nVd6WsYUjcGsZw9Q9V0mlbgkVigY9xD4bCI
hpt81Tb2WJj4xiRDgCCE1JguHZu5v1XdpmfHJul1I98UTtjme9xzjz3sTI/YLohl
S+nmTBihYHkfYcEupFSffX2kbQktgWotYbUX9f9h2KIXAyvASekUz6EgyZXsHRV2
963uuJgZl2kYinQ9zak01x14qtMIFfAZRLI/xZol4Qr65d+582FO1+EjZmfV55
TfV2a2wnE/RtGRQyq9Z8l2EPOsP8DuHogsHZwAV7761Z5n7DqF4DoKanR7W8SqCV
zH2FbjkCgYEA7g4DlpxsrG8sH3nnUeb5V09Skdy1i1ldRRsGELTpyfXRFKnYsEIA
e51GMNd19L5Q+7e87LpjBZLKsV3DwIFNiRlwS6YHpb6b2WuOxVkwHnsthqLe+zfac
xmi/WFCkEcwGEoCkEW55uut2X1UzZ8zt6ZTGuiREYa1mp3MYo2u/MIUCgYEA7Tq6
j4bEjhOJ1+fxaDCnak7rcOlV3hECnBemXrp5PnA4+a8ffDhg8KHxC3gR4Jd0BHGa
U9jPjfC0XMjyJqzljXH1/JyfNZOjovjGlcY7LUZ4PRESsbXE0INL6pvmeAvAJZeG
l59U4aTly85+gMM9/ZxOy1c5Qta6Yx+Jna7uQS8CgYEAtiRC2poVDFqDiBHdy+zO
Gt+2baRRw6ewfY+PtHi36K8MqqLKCRJ3DB3p9rTkq75yeCa9huOVoe4QiGUVwzgx
+w7PpRIECWLWW/SbW0wRCI7UyiLM+woWKjk7LneFEZjph6hCjVdLoe6qnamPmWu
l2qSlxpt9/VC4ok7+UhbYECgYEA5Wr9Tp4jac8FaHJbqMocrZeC45kqd5R1tKS+
dS/a3wJCZ1zvkv8m6K+D3/aPO2bcgQuoFtw+5OLaWjzOyY4hKYEDRffllDeicZlq
cjd+8KsMzum67Xd+zOb8Fgyive6K+Cc/fbNbKYitc6N0IJ+mcvW+5jvvG7Ss9el
C4RH2sCgYBhykXUv0zuAYHhmUQhu/5YspuacwZTm0P27TQm7iX9wPaa7vwUPCEB
v4AWjORZqCURbRiaonLCQ15ZZwg/GV1lfzsX1+Wlrv3V4LhQ6glkpuN8pGOMv3vA
GQEUj6zg6ALKdYwmFd8J3BYE3m30GeOifk5OzDqCyyuNxOwAwh1peQ==
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

+QFUPL: 1675,150

OK

AT+QFLST

//Query the list file.

+QFLST: "cacert.pem",1446

+QFLST: "client.pem",1220

+QFLST: "user_key1.pem",1679

OK

3.3. Active PDP Context

```
//AT+QICSGP=<contextID>[,<context_type>,<APN>[,<username>,<password>[,<authentication>]]]
```

//<contextID> Integer type. The context ID. Range: 1–16.

//< context_type >: Integer type. The protocol type.

1 IPv4

//<APN> : String type. The access point name.

//<username>: String type. The username.

//<password> : String type. The password

//<authentication> Integer type. The authentication methods.

// 0 None

// 1 PAP

```
//          2 CHAP
//          3 PAP or CHAP
AT+QICSGP=1,1,"m2m64.com.attz","","",0
OK
AT+QIACT=1 //Active PDP contextID 1.
OK
```

3.4. Configure SSL Option

```
AT+QSSLCFG="cacert",2,"cacert.pem" //Configure the path of server certificate for SSL context 2.
OK
AT+QSSLCFG="clientcert",2,"client.pem" //Configure the path of client certificate for SSL context 2.
OK
AT+QSSLCFG="clientkey",2,"user_key1.pem" //Configure the path of client private key for SSL
context 2.
OK
AT+QSSLCFG="secllevel",2,2 //Configure the authentication mode for SSL context 2,
SSL authentication mode: server and client
authentication if requested by the remote server
OK
AT+QSSLCFG="sslversion",2,4 //SSL authentication version
OK
AT+QSSLCFG="ciphersuite",2,0xFFFF //Cipher suite
OK
AT+QSSLCFG="ignorelocaltime",2,1 //Ignore the time of authentication
OK
```

3.5. Configure MQTT Option

```
AT+QMTCFG="SSL",2,1,2 //Configure MQTT session to SSL mode for SSL context 2
OK
AT+QMTCFG="version",2,4 //Configure MQTT protocol version to MQTT v3.1.1
OK
```

3.6. MQTT Connection and Data Interaction

```
//Start MQTT SSL connection, please refer to chapter 2.3.
AT+QMTOPEN=2,"a2sgasbshsff52-ats.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",8883
```

```
OK

+QMTOPEN: 2,0
AT+QMTCONN=2,"Quectel"           //Connect to MQTT server
OK

+QMTCONN: 2,0,0
AT+QMTSUB=2,1,"$aws/things/MyIoTDevice/shadow/get/accepted",0 //Subscribe to topics,
                                                                //MyIoTDevice is device
                                                                //name
OK

+QMTSUB: 2,1,0,

//Publish messages. After echoing >, input the payload, and tap "ctrl+Z" send the data.
AT+QMTPUB=2,1,1,0,"$aws/things/MyIoTDevice/shadow/get/accepted "
>Hello AWS IoT!
OK

+QMTPUB: 2,1,0

+QMTRECV: 2,1,"$aws/things/MyIoTDevice/shadow/get/accepted","Hello AWS IoT!"
AT+QMTCLOSE=2                     //Close MQTTS connection
OK

+QMTCLOSE: 2,0
```

NOTE

For the details of above commands, please refer to *Document [1]*, *Document [2]*, *Document [3]* and *Document [4]*.

4 Support Band List

Table 1: Support Band List

Parameter	Supported List	Note	
<gsmbandval>	00000000 No change	eg.: 0x0a=0x02(GSM1800)+0x08(GSM1900) This parameter is valid on BG95-M3 module only.	
	00000001 GSM 900MHz		
	00000002 GSM 1800MHz		
	00000004 GSM 850MHz		
	00000008 GSM 1900MHz		
	0000000F Any frequency band		
<emtcbandval>	0x1 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND1)	LTE B1	
	0x2 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND2)	LTE B2	
	0x4 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND3)	LTE B3	
	0x8 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND4)	LTE B4	
	0x10 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND5)	LTE B5	
	0x80 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND8)	LTE B8	
	0x800 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND12)	LTE B12	
	0x1000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND13)	LTE B13	
	0x2000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND14)	LTE B14	
	0x20000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND18)	LTE B18	
	0x40000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND19)	LTE B19	
	0x80000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND20)	LTE B20	
	0x1000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND25)	LTE B25	eg.: 0x15=0x01(LTE B1)+0x04(LTE B3)+0x10(LTE B5)
	0x2000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND26)	LTE B26	
	0x4000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND27)	LTE B27	
	0x8000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND28)	LTE B28	
	0x40000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND31)	LTE B31	
	0x200000000000000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND66)	LTE B66	
	0x800000000000000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND72)	LTE B72	
	0x1000000000000000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND73)	LTE B73	
0x10000000000000000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND85)	LTE B85		
0x10000000000000000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND85)	LTE B85		
<nbiotbandval>	0x1 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND1)	LTE B1	

0x2 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND2)	LTE B2
0x4 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND3)	LTE B3
0x8 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND4)	LTE B4
0x10 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND5)	LTE B5
0x80 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND8)	LTE B8
0x800 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND12)	LTE B12
0x1000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND13)	LTE B13
0x2000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND14)	LTE B14
0x20000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND18)	LTE B18
0x40000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND19)	LTE B19
0x80000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND20)	LTE B20
0x1000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND25)	LTE B25
0x2000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND26)	LTE B26
0x4000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND27)	LTE B27
0x8000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND28)	LTE B28
0x40000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND31)	LTE B31
0x200000000000000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND66)	LTE B66
0x800000000000000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND72)	LTE B72
0x1000000000000000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND73)	LTE B73
0x10000000000000000000 (BAND_PREF_LTE_BAND85)	LTE B85

5 Appendix A References

Table 2: Related Documents

SN	Document Name	Remark
[1]	Quectel_BG95&BG77_AT_Commands_Manual	AT command manual
[2]	Quectel_BG95&BG77&BG600L_Series_MQTT_Application_Note	MQTT application note
[3]	Quectel_BG95&BG77_SSL_Application_Note	SSL application note
[4]	Quectel_BG95&BG77_FILE_Application_Note	FILE application note

NOTE

The *Quectel_LTE_Windows_USB_Driver*, *QCOM* tool and documents please obtain from Quectel.
<https://www.quectel.com/support/download.htm>

Table 3: Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AWS	Amazon Web Services
IoT	Internet of Things
MQTT(S)	Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (Security)
TLS	Transport Layer Security
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
QCOM	Serial port tool
EVB	Evaluation Board