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Get Started

To get started with the SvanLINK application, follow these steps:

Linux

1. Download the zip file containing the application.
2. Unpack the zip file:

```
unzip svanlink_os_osType.zip
```

3. Navigate to the unpacked directory:

```
cd svanlink
```

4. Make the binaries executable:

```
chmod +x svanlink  
chmod +x restart
```

5. Run the application:

```
sudo ./svanlink
```

Windows

Run the installation file and follow the instructions.

The API requests by default are sent to local address on TCP port `8000`.

In browser under the local address on port `80` (default http port) should be available UI of the app. For example: `http://localhost`

Mac OS

Run the installation file and follow the instructions.

The API requests by default are sent to local address on TCP port `8000`.

In browser under the local address on port `3000` (default http port) should be available UI of the app. For example: `http://localhost:3000`

Authentication

Overview

SvanLINK API uses token-based authentication to secure access to all endpoints. Authentication is required for all API requests except for the initial login request.

Authentication Flow

1. **Login:** Send a [login](#) request with your password to obtain an authentication token.
2. **Token Usage:** Include the token in all subsequent API requests using the `token` parameter.
3. **Logout:** Use the [logout](#) request to invalidate the token when you're done.

Token Lifecycle

Creation: Tokens are generated upon successful login and are cryptographically secure.

Usage: Tokens must be included in the request body of all authenticated endpoints.

Expiration: Tokens remain valid until explicitly logged out or the SvanLINK application is restarted.

Invalidation: Tokens can be invalidated by calling the logout endpoint or by restarting the SvanLINK application.

Security Considerations

Token Storage: Store tokens securely and never expose them in client-side code or logs.

HTTPS/WSS: Use secure connections (HTTPS for HTTP API, WSS for WebSocket) when transmitting tokens over the network.

Token Rotation: Regularly log out and re-authenticate to obtain new tokens.

Network Security: Ensure your network is secure, especially when using the default localhost configuration.

Password Security: Use strong passwords and change the default password using the [setNewPassword](#) endpoint.

Error Handling

When authentication fails, the API will return an error response:

```
{
  "Request": "endpointName",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "Invalid token"
}
```

WebSocket Authentication

For WebSocket connections, authentication can be performed in two ways:

1. **Login Request:** Send a login request as the first message after establishing the WebSocket connection.
2. **Token Only:** Send just the token string (without wrapping it in a request object) if you already have a valid token.

Example Authentication Flow

```
// 1. Login to obtain token
{
  "Request": "login",
  "Params": {
    "password": "your_password"
  }
}

// 2. Use token in subsequent requests
{
  "Request": "getStatus",
  "token": "your_token_here"
}

// 3. Logout when done
{
  "Request": "logout",
  "token": "your_token_here"
}
```

General Error Handling

Overview

All SvanLINK API endpoints follow a consistent error response format. Understanding these error patterns will help you handle errors gracefully in your applications.

Standard Error Response Format

When an error occurs, the API returns a JSON response with the following structure:

```
{
  "Request": "endpointName",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "Description of the error"
}
```

Error Response Fields

Request: Reflects back the original request type that caused the error.

Status: Always set to `"error"` for failed requests.

StatusMessage: A human-readable description of what went wrong.

Common Error Types

Authentication Errors: Invalid or missing tokens, wrong passwords

Parameter Errors: Missing required parameters, invalid parameter formats

Device Errors: Device not found, device not connected, device communication issues

File Errors: File not found, file access denied, file format issues

System Errors: Internal server errors, unhandled exceptions

General Error Example

For unhandled or unexpected errors, the API returns a generic error message:

```
{
  "Request": "endpointName",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "An unhandled error occurred during execution. Please try again!"
}
```


Error Handling Best Practices

Always check the Status field: Verify if the request was successful before processing the response.

Handle specific errors: Check the StatusMessage for specific error conditions and handle them appropriately.

Implement retry logic: For transient errors, implement exponential backoff retry mechanisms.

Log error details: Log both the Request and StatusMessage for debugging purposes.

User-friendly messages: Translate technical error messages into user-friendly notifications.

HTTP Status Codes

In addition to the JSON error response, the API may also return appropriate HTTP status codes:

200 OK: Request successful (even if Status is "error" in JSON)

400 Bad Request: Invalid request format or parameters

401 Unauthorized: Authentication required or invalid credentials

403 Forbidden: Valid authentication but insufficient permissions

404 Not Found: Endpoint or resource not found

500 Internal Server Error: Server-side error

WebSocket Configuration

Description:

This configuration is used to set up WebSocket communication. The configuration specifies the intervals at which different types of data are sent automatically. The settings are saved, and on reconnection, SvanLINK will continue to send results according to the configured intervals. The maximum number of simultaneous connections is 20 clients.

The configuration must be sent via WebSocket connection. Default port is 8001

From version 1.1.0 was introduced such a concept as channels. Channel represents under a name a request (or set of requests) which will be preconfigured and sent automatically according to configured intervals. This allows to listen to different sets of requests by different clients.

Authentication:

When the WebSocket connection is opened, the first step is to authenticate. This can be done by sending a [login](#) request or by sending only the token (as a string) which was generated previously.

Request Format:

Request Body:

To configure the broadcast of data the SvanLINK will accept a list of "Requests". Each item in the list contains a desired type of request (the requests are described below in the documentation) and an interval (ms) at which the data must be sent.

```
{
  "Channel": "main", //Optional, default is "main"
  "Requests": [
    {
      "Request": "getResults",
      "Interval": 1000, // Interval in milliseconds (ms). Minimum interval is 100ms.
      "startSync": 1 // Optional: align first emission to next multiple of N
seconds (default: 1).
    },
    {
      "Request": "getSpectrumResults",
      "Interval": 5000, // Interval in milliseconds (ms). Minimum interval is 100ms.
      "startSync": 60 // Optional: start on the next whole minute boundary.
    }
  ]
}
```

Channel: The name of the channel. Default is `"main"`.

Requests: An array of request objects.

Request: The type of data request. Currently available requests are:

`getFileList` - Get list of files

`getResults` - Get measurement results

`getSpectrumResults` - Get spectrum results

`getStatus` - Get device statuses

`getVersion` - Get version information

`licenseStatus` - Get license status

`sendRawCommand` - Send raw command to device

`startMeasurement` - Start measurement

Interval: The interval in milliseconds (ms) at which the data is sent. Minimum interval is 100ms.

startSync (optional): Delays the first emission so it starts on the next multiple of `startSync` seconds from the Unix epoch. Default is `1` (starts at the next whole second). Example: `60` starts on the next whole minute, `3600` on the next whole hour. Useful for aligning multiple channels or topics to the same time grid.

Success Response:

The response indicates that the configuration has been successfully applied, and data will be sent automatically according to the configured intervals.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Channel": "main",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "message": "Configuration applied successfully"
  }
}
```

message: A message indicating that the configuration has been successfully applied.

Channel Management Workflow:

1. Use `getChannelList` to see all available channels
2. Use `subscribeChannel` to subscribe to a channel
3. Use `deleteChannel` to remove unwanted channels
4. Recreate channels by sending WebSocket configuration messages

Securing the connection (optional)

Description:

To secure the connection between the client and the SvanLINK application, you can configure SSL certificates. This will enable encrypted communication, ensuring that data transmitted between the client and the server is secure.

Configuration Steps:

1. Obtain SSL certificates:

You need two files: `cert.pem` (the certificate) and `key.pem` (the private key).

2. Place the certificate and key files in the `certificates` folder within the SvanLINK application directory:

```
mv path/to/cert.pem certificates/  
mv path/to/key.pem certificates/
```

3. On startup, SvanLINK will automatically detect the presence of these files and switch on encryption for communication.

Verification:

Once the certificates are in place, restart the SvanLINK application. You should see a log message indicating that the WebSocket server is starting with SSL:

```
"Starting UI with SSL" or  
"Starting TCP server with SSL" or  
"Starting WebSocket server with SSL"
```

If the certificates are not found, the WebSocket server will start without SSL:

```
"Starting UI without SSL" or  
"Starting TCP server without SSL" or  
"Starting WebSocket server without SSL"
```

MQTT Configuration

Description:

MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) is a lightweight messaging protocol designed for IoT (Internet of Things) applications. SvanLINK supports MQTT to enable automatic publishing of measurement data, device status, and other information to an MQTT broker, allowing integration with external systems, dashboards, and data processing platforms.

How MQTT Works in SvanLINK:

SvanLINK acts as an MQTT client that connects to an MQTT broker. Once configured, SvanLINK can automatically publish data to the broker at specified intervals. The system uses a topic-based configuration similar to WebSocket channels, where each topic represents a set of requests that are published periodically.

Key Concepts:

MQTT Broker: The server that receives and distributes messages. You need to configure the broker host, port, and authentication credentials.

Topics: Named channels where data is published. Each topic can have multiple request types configured with different intervals.

Automatic Publishing: Once configured, SvanLINK automatically publishes data according to the configured intervals without requiring individual API requests.

Persistent Configuration: MQTT topics and broker settings are saved and persist across application restarts.

Configuration Workflow:

1. **Configure MQTT Broker:** Use [setMqttConfig](#) to set up the broker connection (host, port, username, password, SSL certificate if needed).
2. **Verify Configuration:** Use [getMqttConfig](#) to retrieve and verify the current broker settings.
3. **Create Topics:** Use [addMqttTopic](#) to configure which data requests should be published and at what intervals.
4. **Manage Topics:** Use [getMqttTopicList](#) to view all configured topics, and [deleteMqttTopic](#) to remove unwanted topics.

Available MQTT API Requests:

The following API endpoints are available for configuring and managing MQTT functionality:

`setMqttConfig` - Configure the MQTT broker connection settings (host, port, credentials, SSL certificate).

`getMqttConfig` - Retrieve the current MQTT broker configuration.

`addMqttTopic` - Create or update an MQTT topic with specified requests and intervals.

`deleteMqttTopic` - Delete a specific MQTT topic and stop its automatic publishing.

`getMqttTopicList` - Get a list of all configured MQTT topics and their configurations.

Supported Request Types:

The following request types can be configured for automatic MQTT publishing:

`getFileList` - Get list of files

`getResults` - Get measurement results

`getSpectrumResults` - Get spectrum results

`getStatus` - Get device statuses

`getVersion` - Get version information

`licenseStatus` - Get license status

`sendRawCommand` - Send raw command to device

`startMeasurement` - Start measurement

Message Format:

When data is published to the MQTT broker, each message includes:

Topic Name: The configured topic name (e.g., `"main"`, `"deviceStatus"`)

Timestamp: A timestamp in the format `"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.SSS"`

Data: The response data from the configured request, formatted as JSON

Security Considerations:

Authentication: MQTT broker credentials (username and password) are stored securely in a separate file.

SSL/TLS: You can configure SSL certificates for secure encrypted connections to the MQTT broker.

Network Security: Ensure your MQTT broker is properly secured and accessible only to authorized clients.

Notes:

The minimum interval for publishing requests is 100 milliseconds (ms).

MQTT topics work similarly to WebSocket channels, allowing multiple clients to subscribe to the same data streams.

If the MQTT broker connection is lost, SvanLINK will attempt to reconnect automatically.

Code Examples

```
// JavaScript
async function makeRequest() {
  try {
    // Create the payload
    const payload = {
      Request: "getResults",
      Params: {
        results: ["LAeq", "LCeq"],
        devices: ["123456", "654235"],
        average: "true"
      },
      token: "userToken"
    };

    // Send the POST request
    const response = await fetch('http://localhost:8000/', {
      method: 'POST',
      headers: { 'Content-Type': 'application/json' },
      body: JSON.stringify(payload)
    });

    // Check if response is OK
    if (!response.ok) {
      throw new Error(`HTTP error! Status: ${response.status}`);
    }

    // Parse and print the JSON response
    const data = await response.json();
    console.log(JSON.stringify(data, null, 2));
  } catch (error) {
    console.error('Error:', error.message);
  }
}

// Execute the request
makeRequest();
```

```

[
# Python
import requests
import json

def make_request():
    try:
        # Create the payload
        payload = {
            "Request": "getResults",
            "Params": {
                "results": ["LAeq", "LCeq"],
                "devices": ["123456", "654235"],
                "average": "true"
            },
            "token": "userToken"
        }

        # Send the POST request
        url = "http://localhost:8000/"
        response = requests.post(url, json=payload)

        # Check if response is OK
        response.raise_for_status()

        # Parse and print the JSON response
        print(json.dumps(response.json(), indent=2))
    except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:
        print(f"Error: {e}")

# Execute the request
make_request()
]

```

```

[
# cURL
curl -X POST http://localhost:8000/ \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-d '{
    "Request": "getResults",
    "Params": {
        "results": ["LAeq", "LCeq"],
        "devices": ["123456", "654235"],
        "average": "true"
    },
    "token": "userToken"
}'
]

```

```

//Java
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.JsonObject;
import com.google.gson.JsonArray;

public class HttpPostExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            // Create the JSON payload
            JsonObject payload = new JsonObject();
            payload.addProperty("Request", "getResults");

            JsonObject params = new JsonObject();
            JsonArray results = new JsonArray();
            results.add("LAeq");
            results.add("LCeq");
            params.add("results", results);

            JsonArray devices = new JsonArray();
            devices.add("123456");
            devices.add("654235");
            params.add("devices", devices);

            params.addProperty("average", "true");
            payload.add("Params", params);
            payload.addProperty("token", "userToken");

            // Convert payload to string
            Gson gson = new Gson();
            String jsonPayload = gson.toJson(payload);

            // Create HTTP client
            HttpClient client = HttpClient.newHttpClient();

            // Build the HTTP request
            HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.newBuilder()
                .uri(URI.create("http://localhost:8000/"))
                .header("Content-Type", "application/json")
                .POST(HttpRequest.BodyPublishers.ofString(jsonPayload))
                .build();

            // Send the request and get the response
            HttpResponse response = client.send(request,
                HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofString());

            // Parse and print the JSON response
            JsonObject responseJson = gson.fromJson(response.body(), JsonObject.class);
            System.out.println(gson.toJson(responseJson));

        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

```

```

// Go
package main

import (
    "bytes"
    "encoding/json"
    "fmt"
    "net/http"
)

func main() {
    // Define the payload structure
    type Params struct {
        Results []string `json:"results"`
        Devices []int    `json:"devices"`
        Average string   `json:"average"`
    }

    type Payload struct {
        Request string `json:"Request"`
        Params  Params  `json:"Params"`
        Token   string `json:"token"`
    }

    // Create the payload
    payload := Payload{
        Request: "getResults",
        Params: Params{
            Results: []string{"LAeq", "LCeq"},
            Devices: []string{"123456", "654235"},
            Average: "true",
        },
        Token: "userToken",
    }

    // Marshal the payload to JSON
    jsonData, err := json.Marshal(payload)
    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println("Error marshaling JSON:", err)
        return
    }

    // Create the HTTP request
    url := "http://localhost:8000/"
    req, err := http.NewRequest("POST", url, bytes.NewBuffer(jsonData))
    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println("Error creating request:", err)
        return
    }
    req.Header.Set("Content-Type", "application/json")

    // Send the request
    client := &http.Client{}
    resp, err := client.Do(req)
    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println("Error sending request:", err)
        return
    }
    defer resp.Body.Close()

    // Read and parse the response
    var result map[string]interface{}

```

```
    if err := json.NewDecoder(resp.Body).Decode(&result); err != nil {  
        fmt.Println("Error decoding response:", err)  
        return  
    }  
  
    // Pretty print the JSON response  
    resultJSON, err := json.MarshalIndent(result, "", " ")  
    if err != nil {  
        fmt.Println("Error formatting response:", err)  
        return  
    }  
    fmt.Println(string(resultJSON))  
}
```

API Documentation - SvanLINK v1.2.3

login

Description:

This configuration is used to set up WebSocket communication. The configuration specifies the intervals at which different types of data are sent automatically. The settings are saved, and on reconnection, SvanLINK will continue to send results according to the configured intervals. The maximum number of simultaneous connections is 20 clients.

The configuration must be sent via WebSocket connection. Default port is `8001`

From version 1.1.0 was introduced such a concept as channels. Channel represents under a name a request (or set of requests) which will be preconfigured and sent automatically according to configured intervals. This allows to listen to different sets of requests by different clients.

Authentication:

When the WebSocket connection is opened, the first step is to authenticate. This can be done by sending a `login` request or by sending only the token (as a string) which was generated previously.

Request Format:

Request Body:

To configure the broadcast of data the SvanLINK will accept a list of "Requests". Each item in the list contains a desired type of request (the requests are described below in the documentation) and an interval (ms) at which the data must be sent.

```

{
  "Channel": "main", //Optional, default is "main"
  "Requests": [
    {
      "Request": "getResults",
      "Interval": 1000, // Interval in milliseconds (ms). Minimum interval is 100ms.
      "startSync": 1 // Optional: align first emission to next multiple of N
seconds (default: 1).
    },
    {
      "Request": "getSpectrumResults",
      "Interval": 5000, // Interval in milliseconds (ms). Minimum interval is 100ms.
      "startSync": 60 // Optional: start on the next whole minute boundary.
    }
  ]
}

```

Channel: The name of the channel. Default is `"main"`.

Requests: An array of request objects.

Request: The type of data request. Currently available requests are:

`getFileList` - Get list of files

`getResults` - Get measurement results

`getSpectrumResults` - Get spectrum results

`getStatus` - Get device statuses

`getVersion` - Get version information

`licenseStatus` - Get license status

`sendRawCommand` - Send raw command to device

`startMeasurement` - Start measurement

Interval: The interval in milliseconds (ms) at which the data is sent. Minimum interval is 100ms.

startSync (optional): Delays the first emission so it starts on the next multiple of `startSync` seconds from the Unix epoch. Default is `1` (starts at the next whole second). Example: `60` starts on the next whole minute, `3600` on the next whole hour. Useful for aligning multiple channels or topics to the same time grid.

Success Response:

The response indicates that the configuration has been successfully applied, and data will be sent automatically according to the configured intervals.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Channel": "main",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "message": "Configuration applied successfully"
  }
}
```

message: A message indicating that the configuration has been successfully applied.

Channel Management Workflow:

1. Use [getChannelList](#) to see all available channels
2. Use [subscribeChannel](#) to subscribe to a channel
3. Use [deleteChannel](#) to remove unwanted channels
4. Recreate channels by sending WebSocket configuration messages

Securing the connection (optional)

Description:

To secure the connection between the client and the SvanLINK application, you can configure SSL certificates. This will enable encrypted communication, ensuring that data transmitted between the client and the server is secure.

Configuration Steps:

1. Obtain SSL certificates:

You need two files: **cert.pem** (the certificate) and **key.pem** (the private key).

2. Place the certificate and key files in the **certificates** folder within the SvanLINK application directory:

```
mv path/to/cert.pem certificates/
mv path/to/key.pem certificates/
```

3. On startup, SvanLINK will automatically detect the presence of these files and switch on encryption for communication.

Verification:

Once the certificates are in place, restart the SvanLINK application. You should see a log message indicating that the WebSocket server is starting with SSL:

```
"Starting UI with SSL" or  
"Starting TCP server with SSL" or  
"Starting WebSocket server with SSL"
```

If the certificates are not found, the WebSocket server will start without SSL:

```
"Starting UI without SSL" or  
"Starting TCP server without SSL" or  
"Starting WebSocket server without SSL"
```

MQTT Configuration

Description:

MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) is a lightweight messaging protocol designed for IoT (Internet of Things) applications. SvanLINK supports MQTT to enable automatic publishing of measurement data, device status, and other information to an MQTT broker, allowing integration with external systems, dashboards, and data processing platforms.

How MQTT Works in SvanLINK:

SvanLINK acts as an MQTT client that connects to an MQTT broker. Once configured, SvanLINK can automatically publish data to the broker at specified intervals. The system uses a topic-based configuration similar to WebSocket channels, where each topic represents a set of requests that are published periodically.

Key Concepts:

MQTT Broker: The server that receives and distributes messages. You need to configure the broker host, port, and authentication credentials.

Topics: Named channels where data is published. Each topic can have multiple request types configured with different intervals.

Automatic Publishing: Once configured, SvanLINK automatically publishes data according to the configured intervals without requiring individual API requests.

Persistent Configuration: MQTT topics and broker settings are saved and persist across application restarts.

Configuration Workflow:

1. **Configure MQTT Broker:** Use [setMqttConfig](#) to set up the broker connection (host, port, username, password, SSL certificate if needed).
2. **Verify Configuration:** Use [getMqttConfig](#) to retrieve and verify the current broker settings.
3. **Create Topics:** Use [addMqttTopic](#) to configure which data requests should be published and at what intervals.
4. **Manage Topics:** Use [getMqttTopicList](#) to view all configured topics, and [deleteMqttTopic](#) to remove unwanted topics.

Available MQTT API Requests:

The following API endpoints are available for configuring and managing MQTT functionality:

`setMqttConfig` - Configure the MQTT broker connection settings (host, port, credentials, SSL certificate).

`getMqttConfig` - Retrieve the current MQTT broker configuration.

`addMqttTopic` - Create or update an MQTT topic with specified requests and intervals.

`deleteMqttTopic` - Delete a specific MQTT topic and stop its automatic publishing.

`getMqttTopicList` - Get a list of all configured MQTT topics and their configurations.

Supported Request Types:

The following request types can be configured for automatic MQTT publishing:

`getFileList` - Get list of files

`getResults` - Get measurement results

`getSpectrumResults` - Get spectrum results

`getStatus` - Get device statuses

`getVersion` - Get version information

`licenseStatus` - Get license status

`sendRawCommand` - Send raw command to device

`startMeasurement` - Start measurement

Message Format:

When data is published to the MQTT broker, each message includes:

Topic Name: The configured topic name (e.g., `"main"`, `"deviceStatus"`)

Timestamp: A timestamp in the format `"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.SSS"`

Data: The response data from the configured request, formatted as JSON

Security Considerations:

Authentication: MQTT broker credentials (username and password) are stored securely in a separate file.

SSL/TLS: You can configure SSL certificates for secure encrypted connections to the MQTT broker.

Network Security: Ensure your MQTT broker is properly secured and accessible only to authorized clients.

Notes:

The minimum interval for publishing requests is 100 milliseconds (ms).

MQTT topics work similarly to WebSocket channels, allowing multiple clients to subscribe to the same data streams.

If the MQTT broker connection is lost, SvanLINK will attempt to reconnect automatically.

login

Description:

The `login` API is used to authenticate a user by providing a password. If the password is correct, the user is granted access to the system and receives a token.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "login",
  "Params": {
    "password": "Svantek312"
  }
}
```

Request: The type of request, which is `"login"` in this case.

Params: An object containing the parameters for the request.

password: The password for authentication.

Success Response:

If the password is correct, the response will indicate a successful login and provide a token.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "login",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "token": "userToken",
    "message": "Login successful"
  }
}
```

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"login"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An object containing the response data.

token: The token provided upon successful login. **It must be supplied into any other request described below.**

message: A message indicating that the login was successful.

Error Response:

If the password is incorrect, the response will indicate an error.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "login",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "Wrong password"
}
```

Request: Reflects back the original request type (**"login"**).

Status: The status of the request (**"error"** for failed requests).

StatusMessage: A message indicating the reason for the error (e.g., **"Wrong password"**).

Note. It is highly recommended to change it to keep your data and settings safe. Use

setNewPassword request to do this.

logout

Description:

The `logout` API is used to log out a user by invalidating the provided token. This will end the user's session.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "logout",
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

Request: The type of request, which is `"logout"` in this case.

Params: An object containing the parameters for the request.

token: The token for the user session to be invalidated.

Success Response:

If the token is valid, the response will indicate a successful logout.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "logout",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "message": "Logout successful"
  }
}
```

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"logout"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An object containing the response data.

message: A message indicating that the logout was successful.

Error Response:

If the token is invalid, the response will indicate an error.

Response Format:

```
{  
  "Request": "logout",  
  "Status": "error",  
  "StatusMessage": "Invalid token"  
}
```

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"logout"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"error"` for failed requests).

StatusMessage: A message indicating the reason for the error (e.g., `"Invalid token"`).

setNewPassword

Description:

The `setNewPassword` API allows an authenticated user to change their password. The user must provide their current password and enter the new password twice for confirmation. The new password must be at least 8 characters long and contain at least one uppercase letter, one lowercase letter.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "setNewPassword",
  "Params": {
    "oldPassword": "currentPassword",    // The current password.
    "newPassword": "newPassword",       // The new password.
    "newPassword2": "newPassword"      // Repeat of the new password for confirmation.
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`oldPassword` (required): The user's current password.

`newPassword` (required): The new password to set.

`newPassword2` (required): The new password repeated for confirmation. Must match `newPassword`.

`token` (required): Authentication token for the session.

Success Response:

If the password is changed successfully, the response will indicate success.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "setNewPassword",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "message": "Password changed successfully"
  }
}
```

`Request`: Reflects back the original request type (`"setNewPassword"`).

Status: The status of the request ("ok" for successful requests).

Response: An object containing the result message.

Error Responses:

If the request fails, an error response is returned.

Incorrect Password:

```
{
  "Request": "setNewPassword",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "Incorrect password"
}
```

StatusMessage: A message describing the reason for the error (e.g., incorrect old password, new passwords do not match, etc.).

Note. To reset the password to default it is needed to remove the **password** file with the same name.

On Linux systems it is located in the SvanLINK's folder.

On Windows it is located in `C:\Users\YourUserName\AppData\Local\Svantek\SvanLINK\`

licenseStatus

Description:

The `licenseStatus` API retrieves the current license status of the device. The response includes the status of the license, the license end date, the device ID, and a message regarding the license status.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "licenseStatus",
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

Success Response:

The response contains the current license status of the device.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "licenseStatus",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "licenseStatus": "active",
    "deviceId": "XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX",
    "licenseMessage": "The license is active"
  }
}
```

`licenseStatus`: The current status of the license (active, expired, noLicense, error).

`deviceId`: The ID of the device.

`licenseMessage`: A message regarding the license status.

setLicense

Description:

The `setLicense` API activates a new license key for the device. You can provide the license key encoded in a Base64 string, and the API will activate it for the device.

Important note. There are 2 types of licenses: hardware and device. "Hardware licence" attaches the app to the current hardware configuration (PC, laptop, server, Raspberry Pi etc) on which the app is running. The "device license" is attached to Svantek device.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "setLicense",
  "Params": {
    "key": "License key file encoded in Base64" // License key encoded in Base64
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

key: The license key encoded in a Base64 string.

Success Response:

The response indicates whether the license key was successfully activated for the device.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "setLicense",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "licenseStatus": "active",
    "deviceId": "1424422045401",
    "licenseMessage": "The license was activated successfully"
  }
}
```

licenseStatus: The current status of the license (e.g., "active").

deviceId: The ID of the device.

licenseMessage: A message regarding the license status.

getStatus

Description:

The `getStatus` API retrieves the status of specified devices. You can request specific device serial numbers, and the API will return the corresponding status data in the response.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "getStatus",
  "Params": {
    "devices": ["113200", "223200"] // Optional: List of device serial numbers.
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`devices` (optional): A list of device serial numbers. If not provided, status data for all available devices will be returned.

Success Response:

The response contains the status data for each requested device.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getStatus",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": [
    {
      "serial": "113200",
      "type": "SV 303",
      "deviceName": "Demo_1",
      "firmware": "1.03.9",
      "battery": 90,
      "memorySize": 8.2,
      "memoryFree": 30,
      "measurementStatus": "start",
      "measurementType": "1/3 Octave",
      "intPeriod": 30,
      "svannet": false,
      "status": "ok"
    },
    {
      "serial": "223200",
      "type": "SV 303",
      "deviceName": "Demo_2",
      "firmware": "1.03.7",
      "battery": 33,
      "memorySize": 32.0,
      "memoryFree": 54,
      "measurementStatus": "stop",
      "measurementType": "1/1 Octave",
      "intPeriod": 0,
      "svannet": false,
      "status": "ok"
    }
  ]
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the original request type ("getStatus").

Status: The status of the request ("ok" for successful requests).

Response: An array of objects containing status data for the requested devices.

serial: The serial number of the device.

type: The type of the device (e.g., "SV 303").

deviceName: The name of the device.

firmware: The firmware version of the device.

battery: The battery level of the device (percentage).

memorySize: The total memory size of the device (GB).

Device Object:

`memoryFree`: The free memory of the device (percentage).

`measurementStatus`: The measurement status of the device (e.g., `"start"`, `"stop"`).

`measurementType`: The type of measurement being performed (e.g., `"1/3 Octave"`, `"1/1 Octave"`).

`intPeriod`: The integration period for the measurement (seconds, `0` for infinity).

`svannet`: Whether the device is connected to SvanNET.

`status`: Device status (e.g., `"ok"`).

Notes:

Last sync date (Auto File Download) is not returned by `getStatus`. Use `getFileListFromSvanlink` and the `afdSyncDate` field in each device object.

getResults

Description:

The `getResults` API retrieves measurement results for specified devices. You can request specific result types and device serial numbers, and the API will return the corresponding data in the response.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "getResults",
  "Params": {
    "results": ["LAeq", "LCeq"],           // Optional: List of result types to fetch.
    "devices": ["123456", "654235"],      // Optional: List of device serial numbers.
    "average": "true",                   // Required: Whether to return averaged results.
    "vibrationsDB": false                 // Optional: Whether to show vibrations in dB
    instead of mm/s or m/s2.
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

results (optional): A list of result types to retrieve. Examples include:

"LAeq": Equivalent continuous sound level A-weighted.

"LCeq": Equivalent continuous sound level C-weighted.

If omitted, all available result types will be returned.

devices (optional): A list of device serial numbers. If not provided, data for all available devices will be returned.

average (required): A boolean value (**"true"** or **"false"**) indicating whether to return averaged results.

vibrationsDB (optional): A boolean value indicating whether to show vibrations in dB instead of mm/s or m/s². Defaults to **false**.

token (required): Authentication token for the session.

Success Response:

The response contains the requested measurement data for each device.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getResults",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": [
    {
      "serial": "123456",
      "type": "SV 303",
      "status": "ok",
      "measurement": "start",
      "measurementMode": "sound",
      "results": [
        {
          "name": "LAeq",
          "value": 100.0,
          "unit": "dB"
        },
        {
          "name": "LCeq",
          "value": 112.1,
          "unit": "dB"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "serial": "654235",
      "type": "SV 303",
      "status": "ok",
      "measurement": "start",
      "measurementMode": "sound",
      "results": [
        {
          "name": "LAeq",
          "value": 98.2,
          "unit": "dB"
        },
        {
          "name": "LCeq",
          "value": 88.8,
          "unit": "dB"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"getResults"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An array of objects containing measurement data for the requested devices.

serial: The serial number of the device.

Device Object:

type: The type of the device (e.g., "SV 303").

status: Device status (e.g., "ok", "disconnected").

measurement: Current measurement state (e.g., "start", "stop").

measurementMode: The mode of measurement: "sound", "vibrations", or "meteo".

results: An array containing the measurement results for the device.

name: The type of result (e.g., "LAeq", "LCeq").

value: The measured value for the result.

unit: The unit of the result (e.g., "dB" for decibels).

Error Responses:

Missing Parameters:

```
{
  "Request": "getResults",
  "Status": "error",
  "Error": "Missing required parameters"
}
```

Invalid Parameter Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getResults",
  "Status": "error",
  "Error": "Invalid parameter format"
}
```

Notes:

If neither **results** nor **devices** are provided, the API will return all available data for all devices.

The **average** parameter is mandatory and determines whether the results should be averaged across measurements.

getSpectrumResults

Description:

The `getSpectrumResults` API retrieves spectrum results for specified devices. You can request specific spectrum types and device serial numbers, and the API will return the corresponding data in the response.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "getSpectrumResults",
  "Params": {
    "devices": ["123456", "654235"],           // Optional: List of device serial
    numbers.
    "vibrationsDB": false                     // Optional: Whether to show vibrations in
    dB instead of mm/s or m/s2.
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`devices` (optional): A list of device serial numbers. If not provided, data for all available devices will be returned.

`vibrationsDB` (optional): A boolean value indicating whether to show vibrations in dB instead of mm/s or m/s². Defaults to `false`.

`token` (required): Authentication token for the session.

Success Response:

The response contains the requested spectrum data for each device.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getSpectrumResults",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": [
    {
      "serial": "123456",
      "type": "SV 303",
      "status": "ok",
      "measurement": "start",
      "resultLabel": "LZeq",
      "resultType": "1/1 Octave",
      "measurementMode": "sound",
      "results": [
        {name: "31.5", value: 59.55, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "63", value: 47.22, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "125", value: 41.01, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "250", value: 41.21, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "500", value: 38.36, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "1.0k", value: 38.69, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "2.0k", value: 40.36, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "4.0k", value: 35.02, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "8.0k", value: 30.13, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "16k", value: 32.06, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "A", value: 44.92, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "C", value: 61.96, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "Z", value: 72.56, unit: "dB"}
      ]
    },
    {
      "serial": "654235",
      "type": "SV 303",
      "status": "ok",
      "measurement": "start",
      "resultLabel": "LZeq",
      "resultType": "1/1 Octave",
      "measurementMode": "sound",
      "results": [
        {name: "31.5", value: 60.11, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "63", value: 44.22, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "125", value: 32.01, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "250", value: 41.23, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "500", value: 38.54, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "1.0k", value: 38.69, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "2.0k", value: 40.36, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "4.0k", value: 35.34, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "8.0k", value: 35.13, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "16k", value: 32.23, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "A", value: 44.92, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "C", value: 61.96, unit: "dB"}
        {name: "Z", value: 66.56, unit: "dB"}
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"getSpectrumResults"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An array of objects containing spectrum data for the requested devices.

serial: The serial number of the device.

type: The type of the device (e.g., `"303"`).

status: `"ok"` if no error detected.

measurement: The measurement status of the device (e.g., `"start"` , `"stop"`).

resultLabel: The label of the spectrum result.

resultType: The type of spectrum result (e.g., `"1/1 Octave"` , `"1/3 Octave"`).

measurementMode: The mode of measurement `"sound|vibrations"` .

results: An array containing the spectrum data for the device.

name: The type of frequency.

data: The spectrum data array.

unit: The unit of the result (e.g., `"dB"` for decibels).

Device Object:

Error Responses:

Missing Parameters:

```
{
  "Request": "getSpectrumResults",
  "Status": "error",
  "Error": "Missing required parameters"
}
```

Invalid Parameter Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getSpectrumResults",
  "Status": "error",
  "Error": "Invalid parameter format"
}
```

Notes:

If neither `spectrumTypes` nor `devices` are provided, the API will return all available spectrum data for all devices.

getResultsHistory

Description:

The `getResultsHistory` API retrieves historical measurement results (time history) for specified devices. Unlike `getResults` which returns the current snapshot, this API returns time-series data for each result type over a configurable period.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "getResultsHistory",
  "Params": {
    "period": 3600,
    "average": false,
    "results": ["Lp", "Leq", "Lmax"],
    "devices": ["123456", "654235"],
    "vibrationsDB": false
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`period` (optional): Time range in seconds. Defaults to `300` (5 minutes).

`average` (optional): Whether to return averaged values. Defaults to `false`.

`results` (optional): List of result types to fetch (e.g., `["Lp", "Leq", "Lmax"]`). If omitted, all available result types are returned.

`devices` (optional): List of device serial numbers. If not provided, data for all available devices is returned.

`vibrationsDB` (optional): Whether to show vibrations in dB. Defaults to `false`.

Success Response:

The response contains time-series data for each device. Each result type has a `values` array with one value per second (oldest first).

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getResultsHistory",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": [
    {
      "serial": "123456",
      "type": "SV 104",
      "status": "ok",
      "timestamp": 1739368245000,
      "results": [
        {
          "name": "Lp",
          "values": [65.2, 64.8, 65.1, 67.6, 66.0],
          "unit": "dB"
        },
        {
          "name": "Leq",
          "values": [65.0, 64.9, 65.1, 67.7, 65.5],
          "unit": "dB"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"getResultsHistory"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An array of device objects containing time-series data.

serial: The serial number of the device.

type: The type of the device.

status: Device status (e.g., `"ok"`).

timestamp: Unix timestamp in milliseconds of the most recent *real* measurement for this device. It is **not** advanced while the device is offline or during gap periods, so the UI can align the newest sample on the chart's time axis. Omitted if the device has not produced any real measurement yet.

results: Array of result objects, each with **name**, **values** (array of numbers or null), and **unit** .

Device Object:

Notes:

The **values** array contains one value per second; **null** indicates missing data. It may appear due to frequent requests to the SvanLINK or due to AFD (Automatic File Download)

functionality, but the results are stored in measurement file.

Trailing `null` entries may extend the window up to the current time when a device has been silent — treat them as gaps in the time-series.

Value precision — numeric API values preserve the converted measurement precision:

Values are not rounded for API emission; chart series and third-party consumers receive the numeric data as stored/converted.

The SvanLINK UI rounds only at presentation boundaries such as tooltips, tables, gauges, thresholds, and emoji cards.

Use this API for time-history charts and trend analysis.

getSpectrumHistory

Description:

The `getSpectrumHistory` API retrieves historical spectrum results (time history) for specified devices. Unlike `getSpectrumResults` which returns the current snapshot, this API returns time-series data for each frequency band over a configurable period.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "getSpectrumHistory",
  "Params": {
    "period": 3600,
    "devices": ["123456", "654235"],
    "results": ["8.0", "10.0", "[X] 8.0"],
    "vibrationsDB": false
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`period` (optional): Time range in seconds. Defaults to `300` (5 minutes).

`devices` (optional): List of device serial numbers. If not provided, data for all available devices is returned.

`results` (optional): List of frequency-band labels to fetch. If omitted, all bands are returned.

Bare labels like `"8.0"`, `"10.0"`, `"1k"` match the corresponding band on sound devices (scalar value) and on vibration devices (`[X, Y, Z]` array value — see below).

Axis-prefixed labels like `"[X] 8.0"`, `"[Y] 8.0"`, `"[Z] 8.0"` select a single axis from a vibration spectrum; the returned `values` for that entry are scalars.

`vibrationsDB` (optional): Whether to show vibrations in dB. Defaults to `false`.

Success Response:

The response contains time-series spectrum data for each device. Each frequency band has a `values` array with one value per second.

Response Format (sound spectrum):

```
{
  "Request": "getSpectrumHistory",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": [
    {
      "serial": "123456",
      "type": "SV 104",
      "status": "ok",
      "timestamp": 1739368245000,
      "results": [
        {
          "name": "8.0",
          "values": [45.2, 44.8, 45.1, 45.4, 46.0],
          "unit": "dB"
        },
        {
          "name": "10.0",
          "values": [42.1, 41.9, 42.3, 45.5, 43.0],
          "unit": "dB"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Response Format (vibration spectrum):

When the device is a vibration meter (e.g. SV 803/804/979) and the caller does **not** filter by axis, each sample of `values` is a 3-element array `[X, Y, Z]`. Any element may be `null`.

```
{
  "Request": "getSpectrumHistory",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": [
    {
      "serial": "92093",
      "type": "SV 979",
      "status": "ok",
      "timestamp": 1739368245000,
      "results": [
        {
          "name": "8.0",
          "values": [
            [0.123, 0.115, 0.098],
            [0.118, 0.121, 0.101],
            null,
            [0.124, 0.119, 0.103]
          ],
          "unit": "mm/s"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

If the caller filters by axis (`"results": [{"X} 8.0"]`), the corresponding entry becomes a scalar series:

```
{
  "name": "[X] 8.0",
  "values": [0.123, 0.118, null, 0.124],
  "unit": "mm/s"
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"getSpectrumHistory"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An array of device objects containing time-series spectrum data.

serial: The serial number of the device.

type: The type of the device.

status: Device status (e.g., `"ok"`).

timestamp: Unix timestamp in milliseconds of the most recent *real* spectrum measurement for this device. It is **not** advanced while the device is offline or during gap periods. Omitted if the device has not produced any real measurement yet.

Device Object:

results: Array of spectrum band objects. Each entry has **name** (frequency label, or axis-prefixed label such as "[X] 8.0" when an axis filter was requested), **values** (array of scalars, or array of [X, Y, Z] triples for unfiltered vibration spectra — **null** at any position indicates a gap), and **unit**.

Notes:

The **values** array contains one entry per second; **null** indicates missing data. It may appear due to frequent requests to the SvanLINK or due to AFD (Automatic File Download) functionality, but the results are stored in measurement file.

Trailing **null** entries may extend the window up to the current time when a device has been silent — treat them as gaps in the time-series.

Meteo devices do **not** produce spectrum data and are skipped in the response.

Value precision — numeric API values preserve the converted measurement precision:

Values are not rounded for API emission; chart series and third-party consumers receive the numeric data as stored/converted.

The SvanLINK UI rounds only at presentation boundaries such as tooltips, tables, gauges, thresholds, and emoji cards.

Use this API for spectrum time-history charts.

startMeasurement

Description:

The `startMeasurement` API starts measurements for specified devices. You can request specific measurement types and device serial numbers, and the API will start the corresponding measurements.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "startMeasurement",
  "Params": {
    "devices": ["123456", "654235"]      // Optional: List of device serial
    numbers.
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`devices` (optional): A list of device serial numbers. If not provided, measurements for all available devices will be started.

Success Response:

The response confirms that the requested measurements have been started for each device.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "startMeasurement",
  "Status": "ok"
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"startMeasurement"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Notes:

If neither `measurementTypes` nor `devices` are provided, the API will start all available measurements for all devices.

stopMeasurement

Description:

The `stopMeasurement` API stops measurements for specified devices. You can request specific measurement types and device serial numbers, and the API will stop the corresponding measurements.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "stopMeasurement",
  "Params": {
    "devices": ["123456", "654235"] // Optional: List of device serial
    numbers.
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`devices` (optional): A list of device serial numbers. If not provided, measurements for all available devices will be stopped.

Success Response:

The response confirms that the requested measurements have been stopped for each device.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "stopMeasurement",
  "Status": "ok",
}
```

Response Fields:

`Request`: Reflects back the original request type (`"stopMeasurement"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Notes:

If neither `measurementTypes` nor `devices` are provided, the API will stop all available measurements for all devices.

getConfig

Description:

Returns the full current SvanLINK configuration, including all application and UI settings.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "getConfig",
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

Success Response:

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getConfig",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "app": {
      "tcpPort": 8000,
      "echo": true,
      "wsEnabled": true,
      "wsPort": 8001,
      "svannet": true,
      "activeUI": true,
      "disabledExternalLogin": false,
      "deviceTcpServer": true,
      "deviceTcpPort": 8888,
      "autoDownload": {
        "enabled": false,
        "path": "/path/to/afd",
        "deleteAfterDownload": false,
        "filters": {
          "fileTypes": [],
          "devices": [],
          "startDate": ""
        },
        "storageClearing": {
          "storage": { "value": 10, "unit": "gb", "enabled": false },
          "date": { "value": 365, "unit": "days", "enabled": false }
        }
      },
      "mqtt": {
        "enabled": true,
        "host": "",
        "port": 1883,
        "username": "",
        "ssl": false
      }
    },
    "ui": {
      "liveView": {
        "resultTypes": "LAF;LAeq;LCpeak"
      },
      "thresholdView": {
        "thresholdOrange": 45,
        "thresholdRed": 75,
        "k": 0,
        "resultType": "LAF"
      },
      "currentTab": "thresholdViewTab",
      "darkMode": false
    }
  }
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"getConfig"`).

Status: `"ok"` on success.

Response: The full configuration object.

tcpPort (default `8000`): Port for the TCP API and web server.

echo (default `true`): When `true`, the server echoes the original request back in an **app** fields: `"Echo"` field of every response.

wsEnabled (default `true`): Whether the WebSocket service is active.

wsPort (default `8001`): WebSocket port number.

svannet (default `true`): Whether connected devices are published to SvanNET.

activeUI (default `true`): Whether the web UI is served.

disabledExternalLogin (default `false`): When `false`, external (non-localhost) clients must log in to access live results. Set to `true` to allow unauthenticated external access.

deviceTcpServer (default `true`): Whether SvanLINK listens for incoming TCP connections from measurement devices.

deviceTcpPort (default `8888`): Port that SvanLINK listens on for device TCP connections. Devices must be configured to connect to this port.

autoDownload: Auto File Download (AFD) configuration.

enabled (default `false`): Whether AFD is active.

path: Local directory where downloaded files are stored.

deleteAfterDownload (default `false`): Delete files from the device after downloading.

filters.fileTypes: List of file extensions to download (e.g. `["SVL","WAV"]`). Empty = all types.

filters.devices: List of device serial numbers to download from. Empty = all devices.

filters.startDate: Only download files created after this date (ISO string). Empty = no filter.

storageClearing.storage: Automatically remove oldest files when storage exceeds `value` GB (`enabled` flag).

storageClearing.date: Automatically remove files older than `value` days (`enabled` flag).

mqtt: MQTT broker configuration.

enabled (default `true`): Whether the MQTT publisher is active.

`host`: Broker hostname or IP address.

`port` (default `1883`): Broker port.

`username`: Authentication username.

`ssl` (default `false`): Whether to use SSL/TLS.

`liveView.resultTypes`: Semicolon-separated list of result types shown in the live view (e.g. `"LAF;LAeq;LCpeak"`).

`ui` fields:

`thresholdView.thresholdOrange` (default `45`): Orange threshold level in dB.

`thresholdView.thresholdRed` (default `75`): Red threshold level in dB.

`thresholdView.k` (default `0`): K-factor offset applied to displayed values.

`thresholdView.resultType`: Result type used for threshold comparison.

`currentTab`: Last active tab identifier.

`darkMode` (default `false`): Whether the dark UI theme is active.

setConfig

Description:

Updates the SvanLINK configuration. Only the fields you include are changed; omitted fields keep their current values. Both `app` and `ui` must be present in the same request.

Send `"Params": { "default": true }` to reset all settings to factory defaults.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "setConfig",
  "Params": {
    "app": {
      "tcpPort": 8000,
      "echo": true,
      "wsEnabled": true,
      "wsPort": 8001,
      "svannet": true,
      "activeUI": true,
      "disabledExternalLogin": false,
      "deviceTcpServer": true,
      "deviceTcpPort": 8888,
      "autoDownload": {
        "enabled": false,
        "path": "/path/to/afd",
        "deleteAfterDownload": false,
        "filters": {
          "fileTypes": [],
          "devices": [],
          "startDate": ""
        },
        "storageClearing": {
          "storage": { "value": 10, "unit": "gb", "enabled": false },
          "date": { "value": 365, "unit": "days", "enabled": false }
        }
      },
      "mqtt": {
        "enabled": true,
        "host": "127.0.0.1",
        "port": 1883,
        "username": "admin",
        "ssl": true,
        "caCert": "base64_encoded_cert",
        "certFile": "base64_encoded_cert",
        "keyFile": "base64_encoded_key"
      }
    },
    "ui": {
      "liveView": {
        "resultTypes": "LAF;LAeq;LCpeak"
      },
      "thresholdView": {
        "thresholdOrange": 45,
        "thresholdRed": 75,
        "k": 0,
        "resultType": "LAF"
      },
      "currentTab": "thresholdViewTab",
      "darkMode": false
    }
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

tcpPort: Port for the TCP API and web server. Default **8000**.

app fields:

echo: Echo the original request back in every response. Default **true**.

wsEnabled: Enable the WebSocket service. Default **true**.

wsPort: WebSocket port. Default **8001**.

svannet: Publish connected devices to SvanNET. Default **true**.

activeUI: Serve the web UI. Default **true**.

disabledExternalLogin: Allow unauthenticated external access to live results. Default **false** (login required).

deviceTcpServer: Listen for incoming TCP connections from measurement devices. Default **true**.

deviceTcpPort: Port to listen on for device TCP connections. Default **8888**. Requires restart to take effect.

autoDownload: Auto File Download settings (see **getConfig** for field descriptions).

mqtt: MQTT broker settings.

enabled: Enable the MQTT publisher.

host: Broker hostname or IP.

port: Broker port. Default **1883**.

username: Authentication username.

ssl: Use SSL/TLS. Default **false**.

caCert: Base64-encoded CA certificate (server verification).

certFile: Base64-encoded client certificate (mutual TLS).

keyFile: Base64-encoded client private key (mutual TLS).

liveView.resultTypes: Semicolon-separated result types for the live view.

ui fields:

thresholdView.thresholdOrange: Orange alert threshold in dB.

thresholdView.thresholdRed: Red alert threshold in dB.

thresholdView.k: K-factor offset.

thresholdView.resultType: Result type used for threshold comparison.

currentTab: Active tab to restore on next load.

darkMode: Enable dark theme.

Success Response:

```
{  
  "Request": "setConfig",  
  "Status": "ok"  
}
```


getSetup

Description:

The `getSetup` API retrieves the setup configuration for a specified device. You can request the setup configuration for a specific device serial number, and the API will return the corresponding setup data in the response.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "getSetup",
  "Params": {
    "device": "85609" // Device serial number
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

device: The serial number of the device for which the setup configuration is requested.

Success Response:

The response contains the setup configuration data for the requested device.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getSetup",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "setupfile": "file encoded in Base64 string format"
  }
}
```

setupfile: The setup configuration file encoded in a Base64 string format.

setSetup

Description:

The `setSetup` API uploads a setup configuration to a specified device. You can provide the setup configuration file encoded in a Base64 string, and the API will upload it to the specified device.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "setSetup",
  "Params": {
    "device": "85609", // Device serial number
    "overwrite": true, // Whether to overwrite the existing setup
    "file": "file encoded in Base64 string" // Setup configuration file encoded in
Base64
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

device: The serial number of the device to which the setup configuration is uploaded.

overwrite: A boolean indicating whether to overwrite the existing setup.

file: The setup configuration file encoded in a Base64 string.

Success Response:

The response indicates whether the setup configuration was successfully uploaded to the device.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "setSetup",
  "Status": "ok"
}
```

message: A message indicating the result of the setup upload.

copySetup

Description:

The `copySetup` API copies a setup configuration from a source device to one or more target devices. You can specify the source device, target devices, and whether to overwrite the existing setup on the target devices.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "copySetup",
  "Params": {
    "sourceDevice": "85609", // Source device serial number
    "targetDevices": ["112233", "453789"], // List of target device serial numbers
    "overwrite": true // Whether to overwrite the existing setup on the target devices
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

sourceDevice: The serial number of the source device from which the setup configuration is copied.

targetDevices: A list of serial numbers of the target devices to which the setup configuration is copied.

overwrite: A boolean indicating whether to overwrite the existing setup on the target devices.

Success Response:

The response indicates whether the setup configuration was successfully copied to the target devices.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "copySetup",
  "Status": "ok"
}
```

message: A message indicating the result of the setup copy operation.

sendRawCommand

Description:

The `sendRawCommand` API allows you to send # commands directly to the connected device. These commands must follow the format and syntax specified in the device's user manual. The API sends the command to the device and returns the response.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "sendRawCommand",
  "Params": {
    "devices": ["123456", "654235"], // Optional: List of device serial numbers.
    "command": "#1,U?,N?;"         // The raw command to send to the device
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

command: The raw command string to be sent to the device. This must follow the syntax specified in the device's user manual.

token: The authentication token for the session.

Success Response:

The response contains the result of the command execution on the device.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "sendRawCommand",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": [
    {
      "serial": "123456",
      "response": "#1,U003,N123456;"
    },
    {
      "serial": "654235",
      "response": "#1,U003,N654235;"
    }
  ]
}
```

result: A message indicating the result of the command execution.

Notes:

Ensure that the `command` parameter follows the syntax and format specified in the device's user manual.

The `token` parameter is mandatory and must be valid for the session.

Use this API with caution, as sending incorrect commands may result in unexpected behavior or errors on the device.

getFileList

Description:

The `getFileList` API retrieves a list of files stored on devices. All parameters in `Params` are optional and act as filters. If a parameter is omitted, no filtering is applied for that field.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "getFileList",
  "Params": {
    "devices": ["3502"],           // Optional: List of device serial numbers
    to filter.
    "mode": "flat",               // Optional: "flat" for a flat list, "tree"
    for hierarchical (default: "flat").
    "types": ["TXT", "SVL"],      // Optional: List of file types/extensions to
    filter.
    "startDate": "2025-05-13 10:30:00", // Optional: Start date/time (YYYY-MM-DD
    HH:mm:ss) to filter files created after this date.
    "endDate": "2025-5-13 11:00:00"    // Optional: End date/time (YYYY-MM-DD
    HH:mm:ss) to filter files created before this date.
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`devices` (optional): List of device serial numbers. Only files from these devices will be listed.

`mode` (optional): `"flat"` for a flat file list, `"tree"` for a directory tree. Default is `"flat"`.

`types` (optional): List of file types/extensions to include (e.g., `"TXT"`, `"SVL"`).

`startDate` (optional): Only include files created after this date/time.

`endDate` (optional): Only include files created before this date/time.

`token` (required): Authentication token.

Success Response:

The response contains a list of files for each device matching the filters, including file name, size, creation date, and type.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getFileList",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": [
    {
      "serial": "123456",
      "type": "SV 303",
      "files": [
        {
          "name": "/S1.SVL",
          "size": 1203,
          "dateCreated": "2025-05-13 10:50:40",
          "type": "TXT"
        },
        {
          "name": "/W1.WAV",
          "size": 270336,
          "dateCreated": "2025-05-13 10:52:28",
          "type": "SVL"
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"getFileList"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An array of objects, one per device, each containing:

serial: Device serial number.

type: Device type/model.

files: Array of file objects:

name: Full file path/name.

size: File size in bytes.

dateCreated: File creation date/time (YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss).

type: File type/extension (e.g., `"TXT"`, `"SVL"`).

Notes:

All **Params** fields are optional and act as filters. If omitted, no filtering is applied for the request.

If **types** is omitted, all file types are included.

The `mode` parameter controls whether the file list is flat or hierarchical.

downloadCurrentFile

Description:

The `downloadCurrentFile` request downloads a single file from a connected device. The HTTP response is a binary stream (not JSON): file bytes with download headers. Depending on `mode`, you either fetch a file by path on the device or stream the *current* measurement file (SVL or WAV).

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "downloadCurrentFile",
  "Params": {
    "device": "123456",
    "mode": "byPath",
    "value": "/S1.SVL",
    "offset": 0,
    "force": false
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`device` (required): Serial number of the device (must be connected).

`mode` (required):

`"byPath"` — Download a file identified by its path on the device.

`"current"` — Download the current measurement file; `value` must be `"SVL"` or `"WAV"`.

`value` (required):

If `mode` is `"byPath"`: full path to the file (e.g. `"/S1.SVL"`).

If `mode` is `"current"`: `"SVL"` or `"WAV"`.

`offset` (optional): Byte offset for resuming or chunked transfer where applicable. Default `0`.

`force` (optional): Boolean. When `true`, bypasses serving from the Auto File Download cache for `byPath` where the implementation allows. Default `false`.

`token` (required): Authentication token.

Response:

The response body is the file as a binary stream. Clients must read the raw bytes and save or pipe them to a file.

Not a JSON body — use appropriate HTTP client binary handling.

Headers such as `Content-Disposition` and `Content-Type` are set for a file download.

Notes:

For `mode: "byPath"`, prefer `downloadFiles` for downloading multiple files or when you want ZIP packaging; `byPath` via this request may change in future releases (see server warnings).

Large downloads may be delivered incrementally; monitor WebSocket `downloadFileStatus` where applicable.

downloadFile (deprecated)

The request name `downloadFile` is a **deprecated** alias for `downloadCurrentFile`. It accepts the same `Params` and behaves identically. **Do not use `downloadFile` in new code.** It will be removed in a future SvanLINK version; migrate to `downloadCurrentFile`. The sections below reproduce the original `downloadFile` documentation (request name and examples use `downloadFile`).

Description

The `downloadFile` API allows you to download a specific file from a device. The response is a stream of bytes representing the file content.

Request Format

Request Body

```
{
  "Request": "downloadFile",
  "Params": {
    "device": "123456",           // Required: Device serial number.
    "mode": "byPath|current",    // Required: Mode for file download.
    "value": "/S1.SVL|SVL"      // Required: Depending on mode, either file path or file
type.
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`device` (required): The serial number or identifier of the device.

`mode` (required): Mode for file download. Use `"byPath"` to specify the file path, or `"current"` to download the current file.

`value` (required): Depending on the mode:

`"byPath"`: Full file path (e.g., `"/S1.SVL"`).

`"current"`: File type (e.g., `"SVL"`, `"WAV"`).

`token` (required): Authentication token.

Response

The response is a stream of bytes representing the requested file. The content type and headers are set for file download.

The file is returned as a binary stream (not JSON).

Appropriate headers (e.g., `Content-Disposition`, `Content-Type`) are set for file download.

Notes

Use this endpoint to download a single file from the specified device.

Make sure to handle the response as a file/binary stream in your client.

downloadFiles

Description:

The `downloadFiles` API downloads multiple files from a device in a single request. The response is a binary ZIP archive containing all requested files. If a file has already been synced to SvanLINK via Auto File Download (AFD), it is served from the local AFD cache instead of re-downloading from the device.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "downloadFiles",
  "Params": {
    "device": "123456",                // Required: Device serial number.
    "files": [
      "/path/file001.svl",
      "/path/file002.wav"
    ],                                // Required: List of file paths to download.
    "omit": false,                    // Optional: Skip availability checks entirely
    (default: false).
    "force": false                    // Optional: Force live download from device, bypass AFD
    cache (default: false).
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`device` (required): The serial number of the device.

`files` (required): List of full file paths to download.

`omit` (optional): If `true`, availability checks are skipped entirely and the request proceeds regardless of whether files exist on the device or in AFD. Default is `false`.

`force` (optional): If `true`, files are always downloaded live from the device — the AFD cache is not used. If a file is not currently available on the device and `force` is `true`, the request fails. Default is `false`.

`token` (required): Authentication token.

Response:

The response is a binary ZIP archive (`Content-Type: application/zip`) containing the requested files. This is not a JSON response — handle it as a binary file stream.

The ZIP filename is set to `{device}.zip` via the `Content-Disposition` header.

Files already in the AFD cache are included from the local copy (unless `force: true`).

Notes:

If `omit` is `false` (default), every file in the list must either be available on the device or present in the AFD cache. If any file fails both checks, the request returns an error before streaming begins.

If `force` is `true` and a file is not available on the device (even if it is in AFD), the request fails. Use this only when you specifically need a fresh copy from the device.

Renamed: This request was previously called `downloadFileList`. The old name is still accepted for backward compatibility but is deprecated.

deleteFiles

Description:

The `deleteFiles` API deletes one or more files directly from a connected device. The `path` parameter accepts a single file path string or a list of paths for bulk deletion. Files are deleted sequentially — if any deletion fails, processing stops at that file and an error is returned.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteFiles",
  "Params": {
    "device": "113200",           // Required: Device serial number.
    "path": ["/L4.SVL", "/R41.WAV"] // Required: File path string or list of paths
    to delete.
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`device` (required): The serial number of the device.

`path` (required): A single file path string or an array of file path strings to delete from the device. The alias `paths` is also accepted.

`token` (required): Authentication token.

Success Response:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteFiles",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "message": "Files deleted successfully"
  }
}
```

Error Responses:

Deletion failed (e.g. measurement running):

```
{
  "Request": "deleteFiles",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "error deleting file /L4.SVL, is measurement stopped?"
}
```

Missing **device** parameter:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteFiles",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "The \"device\" parameter is missing"
}
```

Missing **path** parameter:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteFiles",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "The \"path\" parameter is missing"
}
```

Notes:

This deletes files from the device itself, not from SvanLINK storage. To delete from SvanLINK AFD storage use `deleteFilesFromSvanlink`.

If deletion of a file fails (e.g. a measurement is running), processing stops immediately — files after the failed one are not deleted.

The measurement must be stopped before deleting files.

Deletion is irreversible. Use with caution.

Renamed: This request was previously called `deleteFile`. The old name is still accepted for backward compatibility but is deprecated.

eraseDisk

Description:

The `eraseDisk` API erases the entire **working directory** on a connected measurement device — removing *all* files currently stored there in a single operation. Unlike `deleteFiles`, which deletes individual named files, `eraseDisk` wipes the device's working storage wholesale.

The device must have its measurement stopped before the disk can be erased. The operation is sent as a hardware-level command to the device firmware and may take several seconds to complete on large media; during that time the device may not respond to other commands.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "eraseDisk",
  "Params": {
    "device": "113200"           // Required: Device serial number.
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`device` (required): The serial number of the target device. Must match one of the currently connected instruments.

`token` (required): Authentication token.

Success Response:

```
{
  "Request": "eraseDisk",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "message": "Working directory erased"
  }
}
```

Long-running operation (warning, not error):

When the device firmware accepts the erase request but does not report immediate completion, the response is returned with a warning rather than a hard success. The operation is still running; the device may be unresponsive until it finishes.


```
{
  "Request": "eraseDisk",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Warnings": ["Erasing disk may take a while, device might be unresponsive"]
}
```

Error Responses:

Erase failed (e.g. measurement running):

```
{
  "Request": "eraseDisk",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "error erasing working directory, is measurement stopped?"
}
```

Missing **device** parameter:

```
{
  "Request": "eraseDisk",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "The \"device\" parameter is missing"
}
```

Notes:

Destructive and irreversible. All measurement files in the device's working directory are removed and cannot be recovered from the device afterwards. If they were previously synchronised to SvanLINK via `syncToSvanlink`, the copies on SvanLINK are unaffected.

Stop the measurement first. If a measurement is active when the request is received, the erase fails with the "is measurement stopped?" error. Use `stopMeasurement` before calling this.

On devices with large storage, the erase may take several seconds. During that window the device will not respond to further commands; additional requests may time out.

This endpoint requires a valid authentication token in every environment (`requireOnAccessPoint`) and a valid licence.

This only affects files on the device. To clear auto-downloaded files on SvanLINK itself, use `deleteFilesFromSvanlink`.

getFileListFromSvanlink

Description:

The `getFileListFromSvanlink` API retrieves a list of files that have been downloaded to SvanLINK from devices. This endpoint queries the Auto File Download (AFD) database and returns files that have been synced to SvanLINK, including their download status, paths, and metadata. All parameters in `Params` are optional and act as filters.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "getFileListFromSvanlink",
  "Params": {
    "devices": ["3502"],           // Optional: List of device serial numbers
    "types": ["SVL", "WAV"]       // Optional: List of file types/extensions to
  },                             filter.
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

`devices` (optional): List of device serial numbers. Only files from these devices will be listed.

`types` (optional): List of file types/extensions to include (e.g., `"SVL"`, `"WAV"`). If omitted, all file types are included.

`token` (required): Authentication token.

Success Response:

The response contains a list of files for each device that have been downloaded to SvanLINK, including file path, size, creation date, download date, SvanLINK storage path, and download status.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getFileListFromSvanlink",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": [
    {
      "serial": "3502",
      "type": "SV 971A",
      "afdSyncDate": "2026-01-12 17:34:35",
      "files": [
        {
          "path": "/R41.WAV",
          "size": 61536506,
          "dateCreated": "2025-05-15 15:25:18",
          "dateDownloaded": "2026-01-12 17:34:35",
          "afdPath": "/path/to/afd/3502/R41_2025-05-15_15-25-18.WAV",
          "status": "downloaded"
        },
        {
          "path": "/L4129.SVL",
          "size": 69550,
          "dateCreated": "2025-05-15 15:25:18",
          "downloadedSize": 1605632,
          "afdPath": "/path/to/afd/3502/L4129_2025-05-15_15-25-18.SVL",
          "status": "downloading"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"getFileListFromSvanlink"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An array of objects, one per device, each containing:

serial: Device serial number.

type: Device type/model.

afdSyncDate: Date/time of the last Auto File Download sync for this device (YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss). `null` if no sync has occurred yet.

files: Array of file objects:

path: Full file path on the device.

size: File size in bytes.

dateCreated: File creation date/time on device (YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss).

dateDownloaded (optional): Date/time when file was downloaded to SvanLINK (YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss). Only present for downloaded files.

downloadedSize (optional): Number of bytes already downloaded. Only present for files with status "downloading" or "current".

afdPath (optional): Full path where the file is stored on SvanLINK. Only present for downloaded, deleted, or downloading files; not present for failed files.

status: Download status. Possible values:

"downloaded" - File successfully downloaded to SvanLINK

"downloading" - File is currently being downloaded

"current" - File is currently being processed

"failed" - Download failed

"deleted" - File has been deleted from SvanLINK

Notes:

This endpoint only returns files that have been downloaded or are in the process of being downloaded to SvanLINK.

Files are stored in the Auto File Download (AFD) database on SvanLINK and organized by device serial number.

The **afdPath** indicates where the file is stored on SvanLINK's file system.

Files with status "downloading" or "current" include **downloadedSize** to track download progress.

Renamed: This request was previously called **getFileListFromServer**. The old name is still accepted for backward compatibility but is deprecated.

syncToSvanLink

Description:

The `syncToSvanLink` API initiates downloading one or more files from a connected device to SvanLINK. This request triggers the Auto File Download (AFD) system to download the specified files and store them in the configured SvanLINK storage location. Multiple files can be submitted in a single request. Each file is processed independently — skipped files produce warnings but do not prevent other files from being queued.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "syncToSvanlink",
  "Params": {
    "device": "3502", // Required: Device serial number.
    "value": ["/R41.WAV", "/L4129.SVL"], // Required: File path (string) or list of
    file paths.
    "force": false // Optional: If true, skip the already-
    downloaded check (default: false).
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

device (required): The serial number of the device from which to sync files.

value (required): A single file path string or an array of file path strings. Each path must be the full path on the device (e.g., `"/R41.WAV"`).

force (optional): If `true`, files that are already marked as downloaded in the AFD database are re-queued for download without producing a warning. Default is `false`.

token (required): Authentication token.

Success Response:

Returns `"ok"` once all requested files have been evaluated and download threads started for eligible files. If some files were skipped (already downloaded or currently in progress), their paths are listed in `Warnings`.

Response — all files queued:

```
{
  "Request": "syncToSvanlink",
  "Status": "ok"
}
```

Response — some files skipped (warnings):

```
{
  "Request": "syncToSvanlink",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Warnings": [
    "file already downloaded: /R41.WAV",
    "File is beeing downloaded: /L4129.SVL"
  ]
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the request type (`"syncToSvanlink"`).

Status: `"ok"` even when some files are skipped — warnings are non-fatal.

Warnings (optional): List of per-file warning messages for skipped files. Two possible reasons:

`"file already downloaded: <path>"` — file has status `downloaded` in AFD and `force` is `false`.

`"File is beeing downloaded: <path>"` — file currently has status `downloading` or `current`; skipped regardless of `force`.

Error Responses:

Missing **device** parameter:

```
{
  "Request": "syncToSvanlink",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "The \"device\" parameter is missing"
}
```

Missing or empty **value** parameter:

```
{
  "Request": "syncToSvanlink",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "The \"value\" parameter must be a non-empty list of file paths"
}
```

Notes:

Downloads run asynchronously. Use `getFileListFromSvanlink` or WebSocket `downloadFileStatus` messages to track progress.

Files are stored in SvanLINK's AFD storage, organized by device serial number.

A file currently being downloaded (`downloading` or `current` status) is always skipped — `force` does not override this.

The device must be connected and the file must exist on the device for a download thread to be started.

Renamed: This request was previously called `downloadToServer`. The old name is still accepted for backward compatibility but is deprecated.

deleteFilesFromSvanlink

Description:

The `deleteFilesFromSvanlink` API deletes one or more files from SvanLINK's Auto File Download (AFD) storage. Each file is removed from both SvanLINK's file system and the AFD database. Multiple files can be submitted in a single request. Files not found produce warnings (not errors) when deleting in bulk, so other files in the list still proceed.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteFilesFromSvanlink",
  "Params": {
    "device": "3502",
    "value": [                                     // Required: afdPath
      string or list of afdPaths.
      "/path/to/afd/3502/R41_2025-05-15_15-25-18.WAV",
      "/path/to/afd/3502/L4129_2025-05-15_15-25-18.SVL"
    ]
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

device (required): The serial number of the device associated with the files.

value (required): A single `afdPath` string or an array of `afdPath` strings to delete. Use the `afdPath` values returned by `getFileListFromSvanlink`.

token (required): Authentication token.

Success Response:

All files deleted:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteFilesFromSvanlink",
  "Status": "ok"
}
```


Some files not found (bulk only):

```
{
  "Request": "deleteFilesFromSvanlink",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Warnings": [
    "Files not found: /path/to/afd/3502/missing.WAV"
  ]
}
```

Error Responses:

Single file not found:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteFilesFromSvanlink",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "File not found"
}
```

Missing **device** parameter:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteFilesFromSvanlink",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "The \"device\" parameter is missing"
}
```

Missing **value** parameter:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteFilesFromSvanlink",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "The \"value\" parameter is missing"
}
```

Notes:

Only files with status **downloaded** or **disconnected** in the AFD database can be deleted. Files currently being downloaded are not eligible.

When a single path is given and the file is not found, the response is an error. When multiple paths are given, missing paths produce a warning and the remaining found files are still deleted.

Deletion is irreversible. Use with caution.

Use `getFileListFromSvanlink` to retrieve the correct `afdPath` values.

Renamed: This request was previously called `deleteFromServer`. The old name is still accepted for backward compatibility but is deprecated.

setAfdConfig

Description:

The `setAfdConfig` API allows you to configure the Auto File Download (AFD) system settings. This includes enabling/disabling automatic downloads, setting storage paths, file type filters, date filters, and storage clearing policies. All parameters are optional - only the parameters you provide will be updated.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "setAfdConfig",
  "Params": {
    "enabled": true,                                // Optional: Enable/disable Auto
    File Download.                                  // Optional: Storage location
    "path": "/path/to/downloads",                   // Optional: Delete file from
    path on SvanLINK.                               // Optional: File filtering
    "deleteAfterDownload": false,                  // Optional: List of file types
    device after successful download.               // Optional: Only download files
    "filters": {                                    // Optional: Enable/disable
      "fileTypes": ["SVL", "WAV", "CSV"],           // Optional: Enable/disable
      "startDate": "2025-01-01 00:00:00"           // Optional: Storage size limit
    },                                              // Optional: Storage size limit
    "enableStorageClearing": true,                  // Optional: Storage time limit
    storage-based clearing (size limit).             // Optional: Storage time limit
    "enableDateClearing": false,                    // Optional: Storage time limit
    date-based clearing (age limit).                 unit ("days", "weeks", "months"). Requires storageTimeLimit.
    "storageLimit": 100,
    value. Requires enableStorageClearing.
    "storageLimitUnit": "GB",
    unit ("MB", "GB", "TB"). Requires storageLimit.
    "storageTimeLimit": 30,
    value. Requires enableDateClearing.
    "storageTimeUnit": "days"
    unit ("days", "weeks", "months"). Requires storageTimeLimit.
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

enabled (optional): Boolean to enable or disable the Auto File Download feature.

path (optional): The directory path on SvanLINK where downloaded files will be stored.

deleteAfterDownload (optional): Boolean to automatically delete files from devices after successful download to SvanLINK.

filters (optional): An object containing file filtering options:

fileTypes (optional): Array of file type extensions to download (e.g., `["SVL", "WAV", "CSV"]`). Empty array means all file types.

startDate (optional): Only download files created after this date/time (format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss).

enableStorageClearing (optional): Boolean to enable or disable storage-based clearing. When enabled, files exceeding the storage size limit will be automatically deleted.

enableDateClearing (optional): Boolean to enable or disable date-based clearing. When enabled, files older than the time limit will be automatically deleted.

storageLimit (optional): Numeric value for storage size limit. Must be used together with **storageLimitUnit**. Only effective when **enableStorageClearing** is `true`.

storageLimitUnit (optional): Unit for storage size limit. Valid values: `"MB"`, `"GB"`, `"TB"`. Must be used together with **storageLimit**.

storageTimeLimit (optional): Numeric value for storage time limit. Must be used together with **storageTimeUnit**. Only effective when **enableDateClearing** is `true`.

storageTimeUnit (optional): Unit for storage time limit. Valid values: `"days"`, `"weeks"`, `"months"`. Must be used together with **storageTimeLimit**.

token (required): Authentication token.

Success Response:

The response indicates that the configuration has been updated successfully.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "setAfdConfig",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "message": "Configuration updated successfully"
  }
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"setAfdConfig"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An object containing a message about the result.

Notes:

All parameters are optional. Only the parameters you provide will be updated in the configuration.

Storage clearing can be configured to remove files based on storage size (`enableStorageClearing`) or age (`enableDateClearing`), or both independently.

When `enableStorageClearing` is enabled, files that exceed the configured storage size limit will be automatically deleted.

When `enableDateClearing` is enabled, files older than the configured time limit will be automatically deleted.

The `path` must be a valid directory path on SvanLINK where the application has write permissions.

File type filters are case-sensitive. Use uppercase extensions (e.g., `"SVL"` not `"svl"`).

If `filters.fileTypes` is an empty array or not provided, all file types will be downloaded.

When `deleteAfterDownload` is enabled, files will be removed from devices after successful download, freeing up device storage space.

getVersion

Description:

The `getVersion` API retrieves the current version of the SvanLINK application. This is useful for checking which version of the software is running on SvanLINK.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "getVersion",
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

Request: The type of request, which is `"getVersion"` in this case.

token: (required) Authentication token for the session.

Response:

The response contains the current version of the SvanLINK application.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getVersion",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "version": "1.2.3"
  }
}
```

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"getVersion"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An object containing the version string.

checkUpdate

Description:

The `checkUpdate` API checks if a new version of the SvanLINK application is available. It returns information about the latest version, its release date, and changelog.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "checkUpdate",
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

Request: The type of request, which is `"checkUpdate"` in this case.

token: (required) Authentication token for the session.

Success Response:

The response indicates whether an update is available and provides details about the latest version.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "checkUpdate",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "available": true,
    "critical": false,
    "version": "1.0.0",
    "date": "2025-05-01",
    "changelog": "- Added new features\n- Fixed bugs\n- Improved performance"
  }
}
```

available: `true` if a newer version is available, `false` otherwise.

critical: `true` if the update is critical, `false` otherwise.

version: The latest available version.

date: Release date of the latest version (YYYY-MM-DD).

changeLog: Description of changes in the latest version.

Error Response:

```
{
  "Request": "checkUpdate",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "Unable to check for updates"
}
```

StatusMessage: A message describing the reason for the error (e.g., network issues, authentication failure).

Notes:

This endpoint is used to inform users if a new version of SvanLINK is available for download.

Requires a valid authentication token.

downloadUpdate

Description:

The `downloadUpdate` API downloads the latest available update for the SvanLINK application. It initiates the download process or returns the current status if already in progress or completed.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "downloadUpdate",
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

Request: The type of request, which is `"downloadUpdate"` in this case.

token: (required) Authentication token for the session.

Success Response:

The response indicates the status of the update download process.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "downloadUpdate",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "status": "downloading|downloaded"
  }
}
```

status: `"downloaded"` if the update has been downloaded, `"downloading"` if the download is in progress.

Error Response:

```
{
  "Request": "downloadUpdate",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "Unable to download update"
}
```

StatusMessage: A message describing the reason for the error (e.g., network issues, authentication failure).

Notes:

This endpoint is used to download the latest update for SvanLINK.

Requires a valid authentication token.

After a successful download, use **installUpdate** to install the update.

installUpdate

Description:

The `installUpdate` API installs the latest downloaded update for the SvanLINK application. It starts the update process and may require elevated privileges depending on the operating system.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "installUpdate",
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

Request: The type of request, which is `"installUpdate"` in this case.

token: (required) Authentication token for the session.

Success Response:

The response indicates that the update process has started.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "installUpdate",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "status": "updating"
  }
}
```

status: `"updating"` means the update process has started successfully.

Error Response:

```
{
  "Request": "installUpdate",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "Error message"
}
```

StatusMessage: A message describing the reason for the error (e.g., missing updater file, permission issues).

Notes:

This endpoint requires that the update has already been downloaded using **downloadUpdate**.

Requires a valid authentication token.

The update process may restart or stop the application.

setMqttConfig

Description:

The `setMqttConfig` API configures the MQTT broker connection settings for SvanLINK. This includes the broker host, port, authentication credentials, and enables or disables the MQTT service. After configuration, the application will restart to apply the changes.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "setMqttConfig",
  "Params": {
    "enabled": true,                // Optional: Enable or disable MQTT service
    (boolean)
    "host": "mqtt.example.com",    // Optional: MQTT broker host address
    "port": 1883,                 // Optional: MQTT broker port number
    "username": "mqtt_user",      // Optional: MQTT broker username
    "password": "mqtt_password",  // Optional: MQTT broker password
    "ssl": true,                  // Optional: A boolean indicating if the MQTT
    is using SSL/TLS (e.g., true).
    "caCert": "base64_encoded_cert", // Optional: The CA certificate for the MQTT
    (e.g., "base64_encoded_cert").
    "certFile": "base64_encoded_cert", // Optional: The certificate file for the MQTT
    (e.g., "base64_encoded_cert").
    "keyFile": "base64_encoded_key"  // Optional: The key file for the MQTT (e.g.,
    "base64_encoded_key").
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

enabled (optional): A boolean value to enable or disable the MQTT service. When set to `true`, the MQTT service will be active.

host (optional): The hostname or IP address of the MQTT broker.

port (optional): The port number for the MQTT broker connection (typically `1883` for non-SSL or `8883` for SSL).

username (optional): The username for authenticating with the MQTT broker.

password (optional): The password for authenticating with the MQTT broker. This is stored securely in a separate file.

certificate (optional): SSL certificate file encoded in Base64 format for secure MQTT connections (TLS/SSL).

token (required): Authentication token for the session.

Success Response:

If the configuration is successfully applied, the response will indicate success. Note that the application will restart after a successful configuration update.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "setMqttConfig",
  "Status": "ok"
}
```

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"setMqttConfig"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Error Response:

If the request fails, an error response is returned.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "setMqttConfig",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "Error message describing what went wrong"
}
```

Notes:

This endpoint requires a valid authentication token and an active license.

All parameters in `Params` are optional. Only the parameters provided will be updated.

After a successful configuration update, the SvanLINK application will automatically restart to apply the changes.

The password is stored securely in a separate file and is not included in the main configuration.

If a certificate is provided, it will be used for secure TLS/SSL connections to the MQTT broker.

To disable the MQTT service, set `enabled` to `false`.

getMqttConfig

Description:

The `getMqttConfig` API retrieves the current MQTT broker configuration settings, including the broker host, port, username, and enabled status. Note that the password is not returned for security reasons.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "getMqttConfig",
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

Request: The type of request, which is `"getMqttConfig"` in this case.

token (required): Authentication token for the session.

Success Response:

The response contains the current MQTT broker configuration.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getMqttConfig",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "enabled": true,
    "host": "mqtt.example.com",
    "port": 1883,
    "username": "mqtt_user",
    "ssl": true
  }
}
```

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"getMqttConfig"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An object containing the MQTT configuration:

enabled: A boolean indicating whether the MQTT service is enabled.

host: The MQTT broker hostname or IP address.

`port`: The MQTT broker port number.

`username`: The MQTT broker username.

Notes:

This endpoint requires a valid authentication token and an active license.

The password is not returned in the response for security reasons.

If a configuration value is not set, it may be `null` or omitted from the response.

addMqttTopic

Description:

The `addMqttTopic` API creates or updates an MQTT topic configuration. This allows you to configure which data requests should be automatically published to the MQTT broker at specified intervals. The configuration is similar to WebSocket channel configuration.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "addMqttTopic",
  "Params": {
    "Topic": "main", // Optional: Topic name. Default is "main"
    "Requests": [
      {
        "Request": "getResults",
        "Interval": 1000, // Interval in milliseconds (ms). Minimum interval is
100ms.
        "startSync": 1 // Optional: align first emission to next multiple of N
seconds (default: 1).
      },
      {
        "Request": "getSpectrumResults",
        "Interval": 5000, // Interval in milliseconds (ms). Minimum interval is
100ms.
        "startSync": 60 // Optional: start on the next whole minute boundary.
      }
    ]
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

Params (required): A configuration object containing:

Topic (optional): The name of the MQTT topic. Default is `"main"`.

Requests (required): An array of request objects that will be automatically published to the MQTT broker:

Request: The type of data request to publish. Available requests include:

`getFileList` - Get list of files

`getResults` - Get measurement results

`getSpectrumResults` - Get spectrum results

`getStatus` - Get device statuses

`getVersion` - Get version information

`licenseStatus` - Get license status

`sendRawCommand` - Send raw command to device

`startMeasurement` - Start measurement

`Interval`: The interval in milliseconds (ms) at which the request is published. Minimum interval is 100ms.

`startSync` (optional): Delays the first emission so it starts on the next multiple of `startSync` seconds from the Unix epoch. Default is `1`. Example: `60` starts on the next whole minute.

`token` (required): Authentication token for the session.

Success Response:

If the MQTT topic is successfully created or updated, the response will indicate success.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "addMqttTopic",
  "Status": "ok"
}
```

`Request`: Reflects back the original request type (`"addMqttTopic"`).

`Status`: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Error Response:

If the request fails, an error response is returned.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "addMqttTopic",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "missing config param" or "config must be in json"
}
```

Note: The error message "missing config param" refers to the `Params` object being missing or empty. The error message "config must be in json" indicates that `Params` must be a valid JSON object.

Notes:

This endpoint requires a valid authentication token. A license is not required.

If a topic with the same name already exists, it will be updated with the new configuration.

The configuration is saved persistently and will be restored when the application restarts.

Data will be automatically published to the MQTT broker according to the configured intervals.

Each published message includes a timestamp in the format `"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.SSS"`.

Use `getMqttTopicList` to see all configured MQTT topics.

deleteMqttTopic

Description:

The `deleteMqttTopic` API deletes a specific MQTT topic configuration. This will stop all automatic data publishing for that topic and remove it from the configuration.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteMqttTopic",
  "Params": {
    "topic": "main" // Required: The name of the MQTT topic to delete
  },
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

topic (required): The name of the MQTT topic to delete.

token (required): Authentication token for the session.

Success Response:

If the topic is successfully deleted, the response will indicate success.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteMqttTopic",
  "Status": "ok",
  "StatusMessage": "The topic has been deleted successfully"
}
```

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"deleteMqttTopic"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An object containing a confirmation message.

Error Response:

If the request fails, an error response is returned.

Missing Parameter:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteMqttTopic",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "The \"topic\" parameter is missing"
}
```

Topic Doesn't Exist:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteMqttTopic",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "Error delete topic"
}
```

Notes:

This endpoint requires a valid authentication token. A license is not required.

Deleting a topic will:

- Stop all periodic data publishing for that topic
- Remove the topic from the MQTT configuration
- Save the updated configuration to persistent storage

The deletion is permanent and cannot be undone. The topic configuration will need to be recreated if needed.

Use `getMqttTopicList` to see available topics before attempting to delete one.

getMqttTopicList

Description:

The `getMqttTopicList` API retrieves a list of all configured MQTT topics and their configurations. This includes information about which requests are being published and at what intervals.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "getMqttTopicList",
  "token": "userToken"
}
```

Request: The type of request, which is `"getMqttTopicList"` in this case.

token (required): Authentication token for the session.

Success Response:

The response contains all configured MQTT topics and their associated request configurations.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getMqttTopicList",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": [
    {
      "Topic": "main",
      "Requests": [
        {
          "Request": "getResults",
          "Interval": 1000,
          "startSync": 1
        },
        {
          "Request": "getSpectrumResults",
          "Interval": 5000,
          "startSync": 60
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "Topic": "deviceStatus",
      "Requests": [
        {
          "Request": "getStatus",
          "Interval": 15000,
          "startSync": 1
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"getMqttTopicList"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An object containing all configured MQTT topics:

[topic_name]: Each topic is represented by its name as a key:

Requests: An array of request objects configured for this topic:

Request: The type of request (e.g., `"getResults"`, `"getSpectrumResults"`).

Interval: The interval in milliseconds (ms) at which the request is published.

startSync: The sync alignment value in seconds as configured.

Notes:

This endpoint requires a valid authentication token. A license is not required.

The response includes all topics that have been configured, including the default `"main"` topic if it exists.

Each topic contains a list of requests that are automatically published at the specified intervals.

If no topics are configured, the response will be an empty object `{}`.

Use this request to discover available topics before subscribing to them or before deleting them with `deleteMqttTopic`.

subscribeChannel

Description:

The `subscribeChannel` API allows a WebSocket client to subscribe to a specific channel for receiving real-time data. This request can only be sent via WebSocket connection and enables the client to receive periodic updates from the specified channel.

Note: This request is WebSocket-only and cannot be sent via HTTP/TCP connections.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "subscribeChannel",
  "Params": {
    "channel": "main"
  }
}
```

Request: The type of request, which is `"subscribeChannel"` in this case.

Params: An object containing the parameters for the request.

channel (required): The name of the channel to subscribe to. If the specified channel doesn't exist, the client will be automatically subscribed to the `"main"` channel.

Success Response:

If the subscription is successful, the response will indicate that the client has been subscribed to the specified channel.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "subscribeChannel",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": {
    "message": "Subscribed to channel successfully"
  }
}
```

Request: Reflects back the original request type (`"subscribeChannel"`).

Status: The status of the request (`"ok"` for successful requests).

Response: An object containing the response data.

message: A message indicating that the subscription was successful.

Error Responses:

No Channel Specified:

```
{
  "Request": "subscribeChannel",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "The 'channel' parameter is missing"
}
```

Channel Doesn't Exist:

```
{
  "Request": "subscribeChannel",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "The channel doesn't exist. Subscribing to the 'main' channel."
}
```

Notes:

This request can only be sent via WebSocket connection (port **8001** by default).

Authentication is required before subscribing to channels. Send a [login](#) request or provide a valid token first.

If the specified channel doesn't exist, the client will be automatically subscribed to the **"main"** channel.

Subscribing to a new channel will automatically unsubscribe the client from all other channels.

Once subscribed, the client will receive periodic updates according to the channel's configuration.

Available channels can be retrieved using the **getChannelList** request.

getChannelList

Description:

The `getChannelList` API retrieves a list of all available WebSocket channels and their configurations. This request can only be sent via WebSocket connection and returns information about all configured channels, including their associated requests and intervals.

Note: This request is WebSocket-only and cannot be sent via HTTP/TCP connections.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{  
  "Request": "getChannelList"  
}
```

Request: The type of request, which is `"getChannelList"` in this case.

Success Response:

The response contains all configured WebSocket channels and their associated request configurations.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "getChannelList",
  "Status": "ok",
  "Response": [
    {
      "Channel": "main",
      "Requests": [
        {
          "Request": "getResults",
          "Interval": 1000,
          "startSync": 1
        },
        {
          "Request": "getSpectrumResults",
          "Interval": 5000,
          "startSync": 60
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "Channel": "deviceStatus",
      "Requests": [
        {
          "Request": "getStatus",
          "Interval": 15000,
          "startSync": 1
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Response Fields:

Request: Reflects back the original request type ("getChannelList").

Status: The status of the request ("ok" for successful requests).

Response: An object containing all configured channels.

[channel_name]: Each channel is represented by its name as a key.

Requests: An array of request objects configured for this channel.

Request: The type of request (e.g., "getResults", "getSpectrumResults").

Interval: The interval in milliseconds (ms) at which the request is sent.

startSync: The sync alignment value in seconds as configured.

Notes:

This request can only be sent via WebSocket connection (port 8001 by default).

Authentication is required before retrieving the channel list. Send a [login](#) request or provide a valid token first.

The response includes all channels that have been configured, including the default `"main"` channel.

Each channel contains a list of requests that are automatically sent at the specified intervals.

If no channels are configured, the response will be an empty object `{}`.

Use this request to discover available channels before subscribing to them with [subscribeChannel](#).

This configuration creates a new channel or updates an existing one with the specified requests and intervals.

deleteChannel

Description:

The `deleteChannel` API allows a WebSocket client to delete a specific channel and its associated configuration. This request can only be sent via WebSocket connection and permanently removes the channel from the system, including all its configured requests and intervals.

Note: This request is WebSocket-only and cannot be sent via HTTP/TCP connections.

Request Format:

Request Body:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteChannel",
  "Params": {
    "channel": "main"
  }
}
```

Request: The type of request, which is `"deleteChannel"` in this case.

Params: An object containing the parameters for the request.

channel (required): The name of the channel to delete.

Success Response:

If the channel is successfully deleted, the response will indicate that the channel has been removed from the system.

Response Format:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteChannel",
  "Status": "ok",
  "StatusMessage": "The channel has been deleted successfully"
}
```

Error Responses:

No Channel Specified:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteChannel",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "The \"channel\" parameter is missing"
}
```

Channel Doesn't Exist:

```
{
  "Request": "deleteChannel",
  "Status": "error",
  "StatusMessage": "Error, the channel doesn't exist!"
}
```

Notes:

This request can only be sent via WebSocket connection (port `8001` by default).

Authentication is required before deleting channels. Send a [login](#) request or provide a valid token first.

Deleting a channel will:

- Remove the channel from the WebSocket configuration
- Stop all periodic requests associated with that channel
- Disconnect all clients subscribed to that channel
- Save the updated configuration to persistent storage

The deletion is permanent and cannot be undone. The channel configuration will need to be recreated if needed.

Use [getChannelList](#) to see available channels before attempting to delete one.

Clients that were subscribed to the deleted channel will need to subscribe to a different channel to continue receiving updates.

downloadFileStatus - WebSocket Message

Description:

The `downloadFileStatus` is a WebSocket message sent automatically by the server to clients subscribed to the `"UI"` channel. This message provides real-time updates about the status of file downloads from devices to SvanLINK. It is sent periodically during active downloads and when download status changes.

Note: This is a WebSocket message sent by the server, not a request that can be sent by clients.

Message Format:

Message Structure:

```
{
  "Request": "downloadFileStatus",
  "Response": {
    "serial": "3502",
    "path": "/R41.WAV",
    "size": 61536506,
    "dateCreated": "2025-05-15 15:25:18",
    "afdPath": "/path/to/afd/3502/R41_2025-05-15_15-25-18.WAV",
    "status": "downloading",
    "downloadedSize": 1605632
  }
}
```

Message Fields:

Request: Always `"downloadFileStatus"` for this message type.

Response: An object containing the file download status information:

serial: Device serial number from which the file is being downloaded.

path: Full file path on the device (e.g., `"/R41.WAV"`).

size: Total file size in bytes.

dateCreated: File creation date/time on device (YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss).

afdPath: Full path where the file is being stored on SvanLINK.

status: Current download status. Possible values:

`"downloading"` - File is currently being downloaded

`"current"` - File is currently being processed

`"downloaded"` - File successfully downloaded to SvanLINK

`"failed"` - Download failed

`"deleted"` - File has been deleted from SvanLINK

`"skipped"` - File download was skipped

`downloadedSize` (optional): Number of bytes already downloaded. Only present when status is `"downloading"` or `"current"`.

`dateDownloaded` (optional): Date/time when file was downloaded to SvanLINK (YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss). Only present when status is `"downloaded"`.

Usage:

To receive `downloadFileStatus` messages, clients must:

1. Establish a WebSocket connection to the server (default port `8001`).
2. Authenticate by sending a valid token.
3. Subscribe to the `"UI"` channel using the channel subscription mechanism.

Example Client Code:

```
// JavaScript example
const ws = new WebSocket('ws://localhost:8001');

ws.onopen = () => {
  // Send authentication token
  ws.send('yourAuthToken');

  // Subscribe to UI channel
  ws.send(JSON.stringify({
    "Channel": "UI",
    "Requests": []
  }));
};

ws.onmessage = (event) => {
  const data = JSON.parse(event.data);

  if (data.Request === 'downloadFileStatus') {
    const file = data.Response;
    console.log(`File: ${file.path}`);
    console.log(`Status: ${file.status}`);
    console.log(`Progress: ${file.downloadedSize}/${file.size} bytes`);

    // Calculate download percentage
    if (file.downloadedSize && file.size) {
      const percentage = (file.downloadedSize / file.size * 100).toFixed(2);
      console.log(`Download progress: ${percentage}%`);
    }
  }
};
```

Notes:

Messages are sent automatically by the server when file download status changes or during active downloads.

The server sends status updates at least every 4 seconds during active downloads to minimize network traffic.

Use `downloadedSize` and `size` to calculate download progress percentage.

When a file's status changes to `"downloaded"`, the `dateDownloaded` field will be included.

Files with status `"downloading"` or `"current"` will include the `downloadedSize` field for progress tracking.

This message is only sent to clients subscribed to the `"UI"` channel.