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1. Welcome to COPA-DATA help

GENERAL HELP

If you cannot find any information you require in this help chapter or can think of anything that you would like added, please send an email to documentation@copadata.com (mailto:documentation@copadata.com).

PROJECT SUPPORT

You can receive support for any real project you may have from our Support Team, who you can contact via email at support@copadata.com (mailto:support@copadata.com).

LICENSES AND MODULES

If you find that you need other modules or licenses, our staff will be happy to help you. Email sales@copadata.com (mailto:sales@copadata.com).

2. Logix_ODVA

Driver for connecting to Allen Bradley/Rockwell Automation LOGIX PLCs via an IP/TCP network connection.

The communication with the PLCs is based on the EtherNet/IP (CIP) protocol, which is maintained as an open standard by the ODVA (Open DeviceNet Vendor Association). The driver uses only CIP services that were approved by AB/Rockwell.
3. **LOGIX_ODVA - Data sheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver file name</td>
<td>LOGIX_ODVA.exe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver name</td>
<td>Allen-Bradley ODVA driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLC types</td>
<td>Allen-Bradley ControlLogix and CompactLogix PLCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLC manufacturer</td>
<td>Allen-Bradley; Rockwell;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Driver supports:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>EtherNet/IP; Common Industrial Protocol;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing: Address-based</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing: Name-based</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous communication</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polling communication</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online browsing</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offline browsing</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real-time capable</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blockwrite</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modem capable</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial logging</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDA numerical</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDA String</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirements:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware PC</td>
<td>Standard network card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software PC</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware PLC</td>
<td>ControlLogix needs AB 1756 ENET interface card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software PLC</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires v-dll</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platforms:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating systems</td>
<td>Windows CE 6.0, Embedded Compact 7; Windows 7, 8, 8.1, 10, Server 2008R2, Server 2012, Server 2012R2;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE platforms</td>
<td>x86; ARM;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Driver history**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Driver version</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/14/2009</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Created driver documentation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DRIVER VERSIONING**

The versioning of the drivers was changed with zenon 7.10. There is a cross-version build number as of this version. This is the number in the 4th position of the file version, For example: **7.10.0.4228** means: The driver is for version 7.10 service pack 0, and has the build number 4228.

Expansions or error rectifications will be incorporated into a build in the future and are then available form the next consecutive build number.
5. Requirements

This chapter contains information on the requirements that are necessary for use of this driver.

5.1 Control

The LOGIX PLCs must support communication via CIP services.

Notes for downloads: The downloading of programs during operation must be avoided. Because the controller does not react to any communication queries during the download, this may lead to communication failures.

6. Configuration

In this chapter you will learn how to use the driver in a project and which settings you can change.

Information

Find out more about further settings for zenon variables in the chapter Variables (main.chm://15247.htm) of the online manual.
6.1 Creating a driver

In order to create a new driver:

1. Right-click on Driver in the Project Manage and select Driver new in the context menu.
2. In the following dialog the control system offers a list of all available drivers.

3. Select the desired driver and give it a name:
   - The driver name has to be unique, i.e. if one and the same driver is to be used several times in one project, a new name has to be given each time.
The driver name is part of the file name. Therefore it may only contain characters which are supported by the operating system. Invalid characters are replaced by an underscore ( _ ).

Attention: This name cannot be changed later on.

4. Confirm the dialog with **OK**. In the following dialog the single configurations of the drivers are defined.

Only the respective required drivers need to be loaded for a project. Later loading of an additional driver is possible without problems.

---

**Information**

*For new projects and for existing projects which are converted to version 6.21 or higher, the following drivers are created automatically:*

- Internal
- MathDr32
- SysDrv.

---

**6.2 Settings in the driver dialog**

You can change the following settings of the driver:
6.2.1 General

The configuration dialog is opened when a driver is created. In order to be able to open the dialog later for editing, double click on the driver in the list or click on the Configuration property.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Allows to switch between hardware mode and simulation mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>› <strong>Hardware:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‣ A connection to the control is established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>› <strong>Simulation static</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‣ No communication between to the control is established, the values are simulated by the driver. In this modus the values remain constant or the variables keep the values which were set by zenon Logic. Each variable has its own memory area. E.g. two variables of the type marker with offset 79 can have different values in the Runtime and do not influence each other. Exception: The simulator driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>› <strong>Simulation - counting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‣ No communication between to the control is established, the values are simulated by the driver. In this modus the driver increments the values within a value range automatically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>› <strong>Simulation - programmed</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                             | ‣ Communication is established to the PLC. The values are calculated by a freely programmable simulation project. The simulation project is created with the help of the zenon Logic Workbench and runs in a zenon Logic Runtime which is integrated in the driver. For details see chapter Driver simulation (main.chm::/25206.htm).

| Keep update list in the memory | Variables which were requested once are still requested from the control even if they are currently not needed. This has the advantage that e.g. multiple screen switches after the screen was opened for the first time are executed faster because the variables need not be requested again. The disadvantage is a higher load for the communication to the control. |

| Output can be written         | **Active:** Outputs can be written.                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                             | **Inactive:** Writing of outputs is prevented.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                             | **Note:** Not available for every driver.                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| Variable image remanent     | This option saves and restores the current value, time stamp and the states of a data point. Fundamenta requirements: The variable must have a valid value and time stamp.                                                                 |


The variable image is saved in mode hardware if:

- one of the states S_MERKER_1(0) up to S_MERKER8(7), REVISION(9), AUS(20) or ERSATZWERT(27) is active

The variable image is always saved if:

- the variable is of the object type Driver variable
- the driver runs in simulation mode. (not programmed simulation)

The following states are not restored at the start of the Runtime:

- SELECT(8)
- WR-ACK(40)
- WR-SUC(41)

The mode Simulation - programmed at the driver start is not a criterion in order to restore the remanent variable image.

**Stop on Standby Server**

Setting for redundancy at drivers which allow only on communication connection. For this the driver is stopped at the Standby Server and only started at the upgrade.

**Attention:** If this option is active, the gapless archiving is no longer guaranteed.

**Active:** Sets the driver at the not-process-leading Server automatically in a stop-like state. In contrast to stopping via driver command, the variable does not receive status switched off (statusverarbeitung.chm::/24150.htm) but an empty value. This prevents that at the upgrade to the Server irrelevant values are created in the AML, CEL and Historian.

**Note:** Not available if the CE terminal serves as a data server. You can find further information in the zenon Operator manual in the CE terminal as a data server chapter.

**Global Update time**

**Active:** The set Global update time in ms is used for all variables in the project. The priority set at the variables is not used.

**Inactive:** The set priorities are used for the individual variables.

**Priority**

The polling times for the individual priority classes are set here. All variables with the according priority are polled in the set time.

The allocation to the variables takes place separately in the settings of the variable properties.

The communication of the individual variables are graduated in respect of importance or necessary topicality using the priorities.
Thus the communication load is distributed better.

Attention: Priority classes are not supported by each driver. For example, drivers that communicate spontaneously do not support it.

CLOSE DIALOG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancel</td>
<td>Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help</td>
<td>Opens online help.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UPDATE TIME FOR CYCLICAL DRIVERS

The following applies for cyclical drivers:

For **Set value, Advising** of variables and **Requests**, a read cycle is immediately triggered for all drivers - regardless of the set update time. This ensures that the value is immediately available for visualization after writing. Update times can therefore be shorter than pre-set for cyclical drivers.

6.2.2 Settings

General settings for all LOGIX connections.
### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addressing</strong></td>
<td>Selection of variable addressing:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‣ Variable name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‣ Variable identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‣ Symbolic address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable name</td>
<td>‣ <em>Active:</em> The <strong>Name</strong> variable property is used for addressing the variables in the controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable identification</td>
<td>‣ <em>Active:</em> The <strong>Identification</strong> variable property is used for addressing the variables in the controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic address</td>
<td>‣ <em>Active:</em> The <strong>Symbolic address</strong> variable property is used for addressing the variables in the controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Error treatment</strong></td>
<td>Properties for error treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay after connection termination</td>
<td>Waiting time in milliseconds after a failed or terminated connection. After this waiting time has passed, another connection attempt will be made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Default:</strong> 20000 ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CLOSE DIALOG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OK</strong></td>
<td>Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cancel</strong></td>
<td>Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Help</strong></td>
<td>Opens online help.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2.3 TCP connections

Configuration of the LOGIX connections to the PLCs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connections</strong></td>
<td>Properties of the connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>List of connections</strong></td>
<td>Contains the configured connections. The connection name and network address are shown for all connections. The details of the selected connection are shown in the <strong>Edit connection</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New</strong></td>
<td>Activates <strong>Edit connection</strong> area to create a new connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Edit</strong></td>
<td>Activates <strong>Edit connection</strong> area to edit the selected connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delete</strong></td>
<td>Deletes selected connection from the list of connections without requesting confirmation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Edit connection</strong></td>
<td>Configuration of the settings for a connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net address</strong></td>
<td>The net address identifies the connection. Therefore, every connection must have a unique net address. This corresponds to the <strong>Net address</strong> property of a variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connection name</strong></td>
<td>Freely definable name for the easier distinction of connections. Topic: The connection name must not contain any of the following characters: {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IP address</strong></td>
<td>IP address of the PLC that is to be communicated with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CPU slot number</strong></td>
<td>Number of the CPU slot of the controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connection timeout</strong></td>
<td>Waiting time for establishing a connection in milliseconds. Default: 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max. write data length</strong></td>
<td>Maximum block size for writing. Default: 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This value depends on the firmware used. It should only be changed if writing causes errors. The value is not always documented by the hardware manufacturer and must be empirically determined in that case. The default</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
value worked with all known controllers in testing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Save</strong></th>
<th>Saves configuration in the list of connections.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cancel</strong></td>
<td>Closes the configuration of the connection without saving it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLOSE DIALOG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OK</strong></td>
<td>Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cancel</strong></td>
<td>Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Help</strong></td>
<td>Opens online help.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CREATE NEW CONNECTION**

1. Click on the **New** button.
2. Enter the connection details.
3. Click on **Save**.

**EDIT CONNECTION**

1. Select the connection in the connection list.
2. Click on the **Edit** button.
3. Change the connection parameters.
4. Finish with **Save**.

**DELETE CONNECTION**

1. Select the connection in the connection list.
2. Click on the button **Delete**.
3. The connection will be removed from the list.
7. Creating variables

This is how you can create variables in the zenon Editor:

7.1 Creating variables in the Editor

Variables can be created:

- as simple variables
- in arrays (main.chm::/15262.htm)
- as structure variables (main.chm::/15278.htm)

VARIABLE DIALOG

To create a new variable, regardless of which type:

1. Select the **New variable** command in the **Variables** node in the context menu

2. The dialog for configuring variables is opened

3. configure the variable
4. The settings that are possible depends on the type of variables
Creating variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Distinct name of the variable. If a variable with the same name already exists in the project, no additional variable can be created with this name. Maximum length: 128 character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Attention:</strong> The characters # and @ are not permitted in variable names. If non-permitted characters are used, creation of variables cannot be completed and the Finish button remains inactive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> For some drivers, the addressing is possible over the property Symbolic address, as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>Select the desired driver from the drop-down list. [Note:** If no driver has been opened in the project, the driver for internal variables (Intern.exe) is automatically loaded.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver object type (cti.chm::/28685.htm)</td>
<td>Select the appropriate driver object type from the drop-down list. [Note:** Array settings: Expanded settings for array variables. You can find details in the Arrays chapter. Array settings: Expanded settings for arrays and structure variables. You can find details in the respective section.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Data type                       | Select the desired data type. Click on the ... button to open the selection dialog. \[Note:** Measuring range, Signal range and Set value are always: \]
|                                 | 1. **derived from the datatype** \[Note:** Automatically adapted if the data type is changed** \] |
|                                 | 2. **Automatically adapted if the data type is changed** \[Note:** In this case, the measuring range must be adapted manually.** \] |

**SYMBOLIC ADDRESS**

The Symbolic address property can be used for addressing as an alternative to the Name or Identification of the variables. Selection is made in the driver dialog; configuration is carried out in the variable property. When importing variables of supported drivers, the property is entered automatically.

Maximum length: 1024 characters.

**INHERITANCE FROM DATA TYPE**

Measuring range, Signal range and Set value are always:

- derived from the datatype
- Automatically adapted if the data type is changed

Note for signal range: If a change is made to a data type that does not support the set signal range, the signal range is amended automatically. For example, for a change from INT to SINT, the signal range is changed to 127. The amendment is also carried out if the signal range was not inherited from the data type. In this case, the measuring range must be adapted manually.
## 7.2 Addressing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name of the variable. Attention: For every zenon the name must be unambiguous. Dependent on the setting <strong>Use identification as external name</strong>, the variable is addressed via its name or its identification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification</td>
<td>Identification of the variable. Dependent on the setting <strong>Use identification as external name</strong>, the variable is addressed via its name or its identification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net address</td>
<td>Bus address or net address of the variable. This address refers to the bus address in the connection configuration of the driver. This defines the PLC, on which the variable resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data block</td>
<td>not used for this driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset</td>
<td>not used for this driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alignment</td>
<td>not used for this driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit number</td>
<td>For BOOL variables: Number of the bit if it is not mapped to a BOOL variable in the control. For SINT/USINT variables: Number of the byte if it is mapped to a INT/UINT or DINT/UDINT variable. For INT/UINT variables: Number of the word if it is mapped to a DINT/UDINT variable. Possible entries: [0 ... 65535]. As an alternative the bit number can be attached to the name or identification preceded by a slash (/), e.g. <strong>MyVar/3.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String length</td>
<td>Only available for String variables: Maximum number of characters that the variable can take.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating variables

Driver connection/Driver Object Type

- Depending on the employed driver, an object type is selected during the creation of the variable; the type can be changed here later.

Driver connection/Data Type

- Data type of the variable, which is selected during the creation of the variable; the type can be changed here later.

  **Attention:** If you change the data type later, all other properties of the variable must be checked and adjusted, if necessary.

Driver connection/Priority

- Setting the priority class. The variable of the priority class is thus assigned as it was configured in the driver dialog in the **General** tab. The priority classes are only used if the **global update time** is deactivated.

  If the **global update time** option is activated and the priority classes are used, there is an error entry in the log file of the system. The driver uses the highest possible priority.

### 7.3 Driver objects and datatypes

Driver objects are areas available in the PLC, such as markers, data blocks etc. Here you can find out which driver objects are provided by the driver and which IEC data types can be assigned to the respective driver objects.

#### 7.3.1 Driver objects

The following object types are available in this driver:
### Creating variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Driver object type</th>
<th>Channel type</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Write</th>
<th>Supported data types</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLC marker</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>BOOL, SINT, USINT, INT, UINT, DINT, UDINT, REAL, STRING</td>
<td>Global or program variable in the PLC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>For reading out alarms from the predefined structure ALARM_DIGITAL and ALARM_ANALOG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special marker</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>BOOL, SINT, USINT, INT, UINT, DINT, UDINT, REAL, STRING</td>
<td>For reading out/writing single items from predefined structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver variable</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>BOOL, SINT, USINT, INT, UINT, DINT, UDINT, REAL, STRING</td>
<td>Variables for the statistical analysis of communication. Find out more in the chapter about the Driver variables (on page 35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ARRAYS AND EXTRA MARKERS

Top-level arrays and arrays that are addressed via SPECIAL MARKERS can also be stored to block arrays.

**Attention:** The element count of the LOGIX variable must not be greater than 65535.

### 7.3.2 Mapping of the data types

All variables in zenon are derived from IEC data types. The following table compares the IEC datatypes with the datatypes of the PLC.
### Creating variables

**Data type:** The property **Data type** is the internal numerical name of the data type. It is also used for the extended DBF import/export of the variables.

### 7.4 Creating variables by importing

Variables can also be imported by importing them. The XML and DBF import is available for every driver.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLC</th>
<th>zenon</th>
<th>Data type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USINT</td>
<td>USINT</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINT</td>
<td>SINT</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DINT</td>
<td>DINT</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>UUINT</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>LINT</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>LREAL</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String Struktur, SINT Array</td>
<td>STRING</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>WSTRING</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>DATE_AND_TIME</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>TOD (Time of Day)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Information*

*You can find details on the import and export of variables in the Import-Export (main.chm::/13028.htm) manual in the Variables (main.chm::/13045.htm) section.*
7.4.1 XML import

For the import/export of variables the following is true:

- The import/export must not be started from the global project.
- The start takes place via:
  - Context menu of variables or data typ in the project tree
  - or context menu of a variable or a data type
  - or symbol in the symbol bar variables

⚠️ Attention

When importing/overwriting an existing data type, all variables based on the existing data type are changed.

Example:

There is a data type XYZ derived from the type INT with variables based on this data type. The XML file to be imported also contains a data type with the name XYZ but derived from type STRING. If this data type is imported, the existing data type is overwritten and the type of all variables based on it is adjusted. I.e. the variables are now no longer INT variables, but STRING variables.

7.4.2 DBF Import/Export

Data can be exported to and imported from dBase.

💡 Information

Import and Export via CSV or dBase supported; no driver specific variable settings, such as formulas. Use export/import via XML for this.

IMPORT DBF FILE

To start the import:

1. right-click on the variable list
2. in the drop-down list of Extended export/import... select the Import dBase command
3. follow the import assistant
The format of the file is described in the chapter File structure.

Information

Note:

- Driver object type and data type must be amended to the target driver in the DBF file in order for variables to be imported.
- dBase does not support structures or arrays (complex variables) at import.

EXPORT DBF FILE

To start the export:

1. right-click on the variable list
2. in the drop-down list of Extended export/import... select the Export dBase... command
3. follow the export assistant

Attention

DBF files:

- must correspond to the 8.3 DOS format for filenames (8 alphanumeric characters for name, 3 character suffix, no spaces)
- must not have dots (.) in the path name.
  e.g. the path C: \users\John.Smith\test.dbf is invalid.
  Valid: C: \users\JohnSmith\test.dbf
- must be stored close to the root directory in order to fulfill the limit for file name length including path: maximum 255 characters

The format of the file is described in the chapter File structure.

Information

dBase does not support structures or arrays (complex variables) at export.

File structure of the dBase export file

The dBaseIV file must have the following structure and contents for variable import and export:
Creating variables

Attention

dBase does not support structures or arrays (complex variables) at export.

DBF files must:
- conform with their name to the 8.3 DOS format (8 alphanumeric characters for name, 3 characters for extension, no space)
- Be stored close to the root directory (Root)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRUCTURE</th>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Field size</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KANALNAME</td>
<td>Char</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
<td>Variable name. The length can be limited using the MAX_LAENGE entry in project.ini.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANAL_R</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
<td>The original name of a variable that is to be replaced by the new name entered under &quot;VARIABLENAME&quot; (field/column must be entered manually). The length can be limited using the MAX_LAENGE entry in project.ini.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANAL_D</td>
<td>Log</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>The variable is deleted with the 1 entry (field/column has to be created by hand).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAGNR</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
<td>Identification. The length can be limited using the MAX_LAENGE entry in project.ini.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EINHEIT</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Technical unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATENART</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Data type (e.g. bit, byte, word, ...) corresponds to the data type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANALTYP</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Memory area in the PLC (e.g. marker area, data area, ...) corresponds to the driver object type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWKANAL</td>
<td>Num</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bus address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAUSTEIN</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Datablock address (only for variables from the data area of the PLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADRESSE</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Offset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BITADR</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>For bit variables: bit address For byte variables: 0=lower, 8=higher byte For string variables: Length of string (max. 63 characters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARRAYSIZE</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of variables in the array for index variables ATTENTION: Only the first variable is fully available. All others are only available for VBA or the Recipegroup Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LES_SCHR</td>
<td>L 1</td>
<td>Write-Read-Authorization 0: Not allowed to set value. 1: Allowed to set value.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIT_ZEIT</td>
<td>L 1</td>
<td>time stamp in zenon (only if supported by the driver)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJEKT</td>
<td>N 2</td>
<td>Driver-specific ID number of the primitive object comprises TREIBER-OBJEKTYP and DATENTYP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGMIN</td>
<td>Float 16</td>
<td>Non-linearized signal - minimum (signal resolution)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGMAX</td>
<td>F 16</td>
<td>Non-linearized signal - maximum (signal resolution)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANZMIN</td>
<td>F 16</td>
<td>Technical value - minimum (measuring range)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANZMAX</td>
<td>F 16</td>
<td>Technical value - maximum (measuring range)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANZKOMMA</td>
<td>N 1</td>
<td>Number of decimal places for the display of the values (measuring range)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDATERATE</td>
<td>F 19</td>
<td>Update rate for mathematics variables (in sec, one decimal possible) not used for all other variables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMTIEFE</td>
<td>N 7</td>
<td>Only for compatibility reasons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDRATE</td>
<td>F 19</td>
<td>HD update rate for historical values (in sec, one decimal possible)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDTIEFE</td>
<td>N 7</td>
<td>HD entry depth for historical values (number)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACHSORT</td>
<td>L 1</td>
<td>HD data as postsorted values</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRRATE</td>
<td>F 19</td>
<td>Updating to the output (for zenon DDE server, in [s], one decimal possible)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYST_PLUS</td>
<td>F 16</td>
<td>Positive hysteresis, from measuring range</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYST_MINUS</td>
<td>F 16</td>
<td>Negative hysteresis, from measuring range</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIOR</td>
<td>N 16</td>
<td>Priority of the variable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAMATRIZE</td>
<td>C 32</td>
<td>Allocated reaction matrix</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERSATZWERT</td>
<td>F 16</td>
<td>Substitute value, from measuring range</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLLMIN</td>
<td>F 16</td>
<td>Minimum for set value actions, from measuring range</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLLMAX</td>
<td>F 16</td>
<td>Maximum for set value actions, from measuring range</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOMSTANDBY</td>
<td>L 1</td>
<td>Get value from standby server; the value of the variable is not requested from the server but from the Standby Server in redundant networks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESOURCE</td>
<td>C 128</td>
<td>Resources label. Free string for export and display in lists. The length can be limited using the MAX_LAENGE entry in project.ini.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADJWVBA</td>
<td>L 1</td>
<td>Non-linear value adaption: 0: Non-linear value adaption is used 1: Non-linear value adaption is not used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating variables

| ADJZENON | C   | 128 | Linked VBA macro for reading the variable value for non-linear value adjustment. |
| ADJWVBA  | C   | 128 | ed VBA macro for writing the variable value for non-linear value adjustment. |
| ZWREMA   | N   | 16  | Linked counter REMA. |
| MAXGRAD  | N   | 16  | Gradient overflow for counter REMA. |

⚠️ Attention

*When importing, the driver object type and data type must be amended to the target driver in the DBF file in order for variables to be imported.*

**LIMIT VALUE DEFINITION**

Limit definition for limit values 1 to 4, or status 1 to 4:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Field size</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AKTIV1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Limit value active (per limit value available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRENZWERT1</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>technical value or ID number of a linked variable for a dynamic limit value (see VARIABLEx) (if VARIABLEx is 1 and here it is −1, the existing variable linkage is not overwritten)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHWWERT1</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Threshold value for limit value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYSTERESE1</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Is not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLINKEN1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Set blink attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTB1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Logging in CEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALARM1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRUCKEN1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Printer output (for CEL or Alarm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUITTIER1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Must be acknowledged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOESCHE1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Must be deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARIABLE1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dyn. limit value linking the limit is defined by an absolute value (see field GRENZWERTx).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNC1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Functions linking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASK_FUNC1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Execution via Alarm Message List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNC_NR1</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ID number of the linked function (if “-1” is entered here, the existing function is not overwritten during import)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A_GRUPPE1</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Alarm/Event Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A_KLASSE1</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Alarm/Event Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIN_MAX1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Minimum, Maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARBE1</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Color as Windows coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRENZTXT1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Limit value text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A_DELAY1</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Time delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVISIBLE1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Invisible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expressions in the column "Comment" refer to the expressions used in the dialog boxes for the definition of variables. For more information, see chapter Variable definition.
7.4.3 Import

Offline import allows variable import from the LOGIX_PDEF.txt file. Only real variables are imported, no alias.

**Attention**

The file LOGIX_PDEF.txt must exist and has to be in the same folder as the driver EXE file for the offline import. The definitions of all predefined types that are necessary for import from L5K files are contained in this.

**IMPORTING VARIABLES**

Right click on the driver and select **Import variable from the driver...** from the context menu. Alternatively, you can also click on the corresponding button in the toolbar to start the import of variables.

The following settings are available.
## Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connection</strong></td>
<td>Select an existing connection. You configure the connections under TCP/IP connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prefix</strong></td>
<td>If you would like to issue the variable to be imported with a prefix, enter the desired prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Import of</strong></td>
<td>Select the import source using the option field:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Online Import - import the variables directly from the PLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Offline Import - Here, the variables are imported from the L5K file. To do this, enter the path to the desired L5K file or select it using the file selection dialog. Click on ..., to display the file selection dialog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filter</strong></td>
<td>Note: The program list is automatically imported as soon as you activate the checkbox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activate the checkbox if you would like to use a filter. You have the possibility to filter according to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Data types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Variable groups (all variables, only global variables, only local variables)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tools</strong></td>
<td><strong>Offer only not available variables</strong> Activate this checkbox if only the variables that do not exist in zenon are to be displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Search for variables to be deleted</strong> Activate this checkbox if you would like to have an additional variable selection dialog displayed, in which all variables are displayed that exist for this driver in zenon but not in the PLC. Variables that you select in this dialog are deleted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click on **Next** to import the variables.
Creating variables

All variables to be created are displayed in the following dialog.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name and/or address of the variables in the PLC and/or in zenon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Data type of the variable in zenon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alias</td>
<td>1, if the variable is an alias variable, otherwise 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>1, if the variable is an internal variable, otherwise 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note for Logix ODVA:** Internal variables are created here as SPECIAL MARKERS, because they can only be read by the ODVA driver as unblocked.

Insert the desired variables and click on **OK** to create them.
If you have activated **Search for variables to be deleted**, the following dialog is displayed to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name or identification</strong></td>
<td>Name or identification of the variable, depending on the setting in the driver configuration for addressing. Contains the address or the name of the variable as it exists in the PLC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
<td>Name of the variable in zenon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.5 Driver variables

The driver kit implements a number of driver variables. These are divided into:

- Information
- Configuration
- Statistics and
- Error message

The definitions of the variables implemented in the driver kit are available in the import file **drvvar.dbf** (on the installation medium in the `\Predefined\Variables` folder) and can be imported from there.

**Note**: Variable names must be unique in zenon. If driver variables are to be imported from **drvvar.dbf** again, the variables that were imported beforehand must be renamed.
Not every driver supports all driver variants.

For example:

- Variables for modem information are only supported by modem-compatible drivers.
- Driver variables for the polling cycle only for pure polling drivers.
- Connection-related information such as ErrorMSG only for drivers that only edit one connection at a time.

### INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name from import</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MainVersion</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Main version number of the driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubVersion</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sub version number of the driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BuildVersion</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Build version number of the driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTMajor</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>zenon main version number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTMinor</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>zenon sub version number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTSp</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>zenon Service Pack number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTBuild</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>zenon build number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateIdle</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>TRUE, if the modem connection is idle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateOffering</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>TRUE, if a call is received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateAccepted</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>The call is accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateDialtone</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>Dialtone recognized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateDialing</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>Dialing active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateRingBack</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>While establishing the connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateBusy</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>Target station is busy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LineStateSpecialInfo</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>Special status information received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateConnected</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>Connection established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateProceeding</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>Dialing completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateOnHold</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.10</td>
<td>Connection in hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateConferenced</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.11</td>
<td>Connection in conference mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateOnHoldPendConf</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.12</td>
<td>Connection in hold for conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateOnHoldPendTransfer</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.13</td>
<td>Connection in hold for transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateDisconnected</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.14</td>
<td>Connection terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineStateUnknown</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>24.15</td>
<td>Connection status unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModemStatus</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Current modem status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TreiberStop</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Driver stopped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SimulRTState</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Informs the status of Runtime for driver simulation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONFIGURATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name from import</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ReconnectInRead</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>If TRUE, the modem is automatically reconnected for reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ApplyCom</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Apply changes in the settings of the serial interface. Writing to this variable immediately results in the method SrvDrvVarApplyCom being called (which currently has no further function).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ApplyModem</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Apply changes in the settings of the modem. Writing this variable immediately calls the method SrvDrvVarApplyModem. This closes the current connection and opens a new one according to the settings PhoneNumberSet and ModemHwAdrSet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhoneNumberSet</td>
<td>STRING</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Telephone number, that should be used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModemHwAdrSet</td>
<td>DINT</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Hardware address for the telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GlobalUpdate</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Update time in milliseconds (ms).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGlobalUpdaten</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>TRUE, if update time is global</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TreiberSimul</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>TRUE, if driver in sin simulation mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TreiberProzab</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>TRUE, if the variables update list should be kept in the memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModemActive</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>TRUE, if the modem is active for the driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>STRING</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Name of the serial interface or name of the modem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ComPort</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Number of the serial interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baudrate</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Baud rate of the serial interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td>SINT</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Parity of the serial interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ByteSize</td>
<td>USINT</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Number of bits per character of the serial interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Value = 0 if the driver cannot establish any serial connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StopBit</td>
<td>USINT</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Number of stop bits of the serial interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoconnect</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>TRUE, if the modem connection should be established automatically for reading/writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhoneNumber</td>
<td>STRING</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Current telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModemHwAdr</td>
<td>DINT</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Hardware address of current telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RxIdleTime</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Modem is disconnected, if no data transfer occurs for this time in seconds (s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Creating variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name from import</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WriteTimeout</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Maximum write duration for a modem connection in milliseconds (ms).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RingCountSet</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Number of ringing tones before a call is accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReCallIdleTime</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Waiting time between calls in seconds (s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConnectTimeout</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Time in seconds (s) to establish a connection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name from import</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MaxWriteTime</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>The longest time in milliseconds (ms) that is required for writing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinWriteTime</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>The shortest time in milliseconds (ms) that is required for writing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxBlkReadTime</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Longest time in milliseconds (ms) that is required to read a data block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinBlkReadTime</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Shortest time in milliseconds (ms) that is required to read a data block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WriteErrorCount</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Number of writing errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReadSucceedCount</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Number of successful reading attempts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MaxCycleTime</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Longest time in milliseconds (ms) required to read all requested data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinCycleTime</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Shortest time in milliseconds (ms) required to read all requested data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WriteCount</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Number of writing attempts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReadErrorCount</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Number of reading errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxUpdateTimeNormal</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Time since the last update of the priority group Normal in milliseconds (ms).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxUpdateTimeHigher</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Time since the last update of the priority group Higher in milliseconds (ms).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxUpdateTimeHigh</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Time since the last update of the priority group High in milliseconds (ms).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxUpdateTimeHighest</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Time since the last update of the priority group Highest in milliseconds (ms).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PokeFinish</td>
<td>BOOL</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Goes to 1 for a query, if all current pokes were executed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ERROR MESSAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name from import</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ErrorTimeDW</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Time (in seconds since 1.1.1970), when the last error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ErrorTimeS</td>
<td>STRING</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Time (in seconds since 1.1.1970), when the last error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RdErrPrimObj</td>
<td>UDINT</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Number of the PrimObject, when the last reading error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RdErrStationsName</td>
<td>STRING</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Name of the station, when the last reading error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RdErrBlockCount</td>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Number of blocks to read when the last reading error occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Driver-specific functions

The driver supports the following functions:

**DEFINITION OF THE BIT NUMBER IN THE VARIABLE NAME OR IDENTIFICATION**

The bit number for addressing the zenon variable within the variable in the PLC can be attached directly after a / after the name or identification (depending on the setting Use identification as external name) (e.g.: MyVar/3). If the bit number exists in the name or the identification, any configured bit number in the variable properties will be overwritten.

**PROGRAM VARIABLES**

Reading and writing program variables is supported. Program variables are addressed with the suffix Program: followed by Program name, a dot (.) and the variable name; e.g.: Program:Test.VAR1.

**STRING VARIABLES**

zenon String variables can only be mapped onto LOGIX String structures or SINT arrays in the PLC.

Attention: Assigning a String variable to a top level array is not possible.
READING BLOCKS

The elements of structures and one-dimensional arrays are read by the driver in blocks. The blocks are formed based on the variables whose update time has passed. If the update time of a variable has passed, but the variable lies within block that was read, the read value will always be assigned to the variable.

VARIABLES WITH ARRAY SIZES BIGGER THAN ONE

zenon variables with array sizes bigger than one can be mapped onto structure variables, array variables or simple variables in the PLC, if the byte size of the variable in the PLC has a sufficient size.

Attention: Assigning a variable with an array size bigger than one to a top level array is not possible.

9. Driver commands

This chapter describes standard functions that are valid for most zenon drivers. Not all functions described here are available for every driver. For example, a driver that does not, according to the data sheet, support a modem connection also does not have any modem functions.

Driver commands are used to influence drivers using zenon; start and stop for example. The engineering is implemented with the help of function **Driver commands**. To do this:

- create a new function
- select Variables -> Driver commands
- The dialog for configuration is opened
### Parameter | Description
--- | ---
Drivers | Drop-down list with all drivers which are loaded in the project.
Current status | Fixed entry which has no function in the current version.
Driver command | Drop-down list for the selection of the command.
- Start driver (online mode) | Driver is reinitialized and started.
- Stop driver (offline mode) | Driver is stopped. No new data is accepted. Note: If the driver is in offline mode, all variables that were created for this driver receive the status switched off (OFF; Bit 20).
- Driver in simulation mode | Driver is set into simulation mode. The values of all variables of the driver are simulated by the driver. No values from the connected hardware (e.g. PLC, bus system, ...) are displayed.
- Driver in hardware mode | Driver is set into hardware mode. For the variables of the driver the values from the connected hardware (e.g. PLC, bus system, ...) are displayed.
- Driver-specific command | Enter driver-specific commands. Opens input field in order to enter a command.
- Driver – activate set setpoint value | Write set value to a driver is allowed.
- Driver – deactivate set setpoint value | Write set value to a driver is prohibited.
- Establish connecton with modem | Establish connection (for modem drivers) Opens the input fields for the hardware address and for the telephone number.
- Disconnect from modem | Terminate connection (for modem drivers)
Show this dialog in the Runtime | The dialog is shown in Runtime so that changes can be made.

**DRIVER COMMANDS IN THE NETWORK**

If the computer, on which the **driver command** function is executed, is part of the zenon network, additional actions are carried out. A special network command is sent from the computer to the project server, which then executes the desired action on its driver. In addition, the Server sends the same driver command to the project standby. The standby also carries out the action on its driver.

This makes sure that Server and Standby are synchronized. This only works if the Server and the Standby both have a working and independent connection to the hardware.
10. Error analysis

Should there be communication problems, this chapter will assist you in finding out the error.

10.1 Analysis tool

All zenon modules such as Editor, Runtime, drivers, etc. write messages to a joint log file. To display them correctly and clearly, use the Diagnosis Viewer (main.chm::/12464.htm) program that was also installed with zenon. You can find it under Start/All programs/zenon/Tools 7.50 -> Diagviewer.

zenon driver log all errors in the LOG files. The default folder for the LOG files is subfolder LOG in directory ProgramData, example:

%ProgramData%\COPA-DATA\LOG. LOG files are text files with a special structure.

Attention: With the default settings, a driver only logs error information. With the Diagnosis Viewer you can enhance the diagnosis level for most of the drivers to "Debug" and "Deep Debug". With this the driver also logs all other important tasks and events.

In the Diagnosis Viewer you can also:

- Follow newly-created entries in real time
- Customize the logging settings
- Change the folder in which the LOG files are saved

Note:

1. The Diagnosis Viewer displays all entries in UTC (coordinated world time) and not in local time.

2. The Diagnosis Viewer does not display all columns of a LOG file per default. To display more columns activate property Add all columns with entry in the context menu of the column header.

3. If you only use Error-Logging, the problem description is in the column Error text. For other diagnosis level the description is in the column General text.

4. For communication problems many drivers also log error numbers which the PLC assigns to them. They are displayed in Error text or Error code or Driver error parameter (1 and 2). Hints on the meaning of error codes can be found in the driver documentation and the protocol/PLC description.

5. At the end of your test set back the diagnosis level from Debug or Deep Debug. At Debug and Deep Debug there are a great deal of data for logging which are saved to the hard drive and which can influence your system performance. They are still logged even after you close the Diagnosis Viewer.
### Attention

In Windows CE errors are not logged per default due to performance reasons.

You can find further information on the Diagnosis Viewer in the Diagnose Viewer (main.chm::/12464.htm) manual.

## 10.2 Error numbers

### COMMON ERROR MESSAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td><strong>EIPERROR</strong></td>
<td>Error in the communication via Ethernet IP or TCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td><strong>TIMEOUT</strong></td>
<td>Timeout error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td><strong>PROT</strong></td>
<td>Error in the CIP protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>OK</strong></td>
<td>Successful communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>TIMEOUT</strong></td>
<td>Timeout error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td><strong>ERROR</strong></td>
<td>Protocol error or TCP error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td><strong>BUFFER</strong></td>
<td>Insufficient buffer size.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 10.3 Check list

- Is the PLC connected to the power supply?
- Are the participants available in the TCP/IP network?
- Can the PLC be reached via the PING command?
- Can the PLC be reached via TELNET?
- Are the PLC and the PC connected with the right cable?
- Did you configure the net address correctly, both in the driver dialog and in the address properties of the variable?
Did you use the right object type for the variable?

Does the addressing of the variable via name/ID match the one in the PLC?

Was the PLC program downloaded during operation?

Note: The downloading of programs during operation must be avoided. Because the controller does not react to any communication queries during the download, this may lead to communication failures and corresponding error messages.

Use the DiagViewer for further analysis -> Which messages does it show?

GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING

Is the PLC connected to the power supply?

Analysis with the Diagnosis Viewer (on page 44):

-> Which messages are displayed?

Are the participants available in the TCP/IP network?

Can the PLC be reached via the Ping command?

Ping: Open command line -> ping < IP address> (e.g. ping 192.168.0.100) -> press Enter.

Do you receive an answer with a time or a time-out?

Can the PLC be reached via Telnet?

Telnet: Command line Enter open, telent <IP address port number> (e.g. for Modbus: telnet 192.168.0.100 502) -> Press Return key

If the monitor display turns black, a connection could be established.

Are you using the correct cable which is recommended by the manufacturer for the connection between the PLC and the PC?

Did you configure the Net address in the address properties of the variable correctly?

- Does the addressing match with the configuration in the driver dialog?
- Does the net address match the address of the target station?

Did you use the right object type for the variable?

Example: Driver variables are purely statistics variables. They do not communicate with the PLC. (See also chapter Driver objects (on page 23).)

- Does the offset addressing of the variable match the one in the PLC?

SOME VARIABLES REPORT INVALID.

- INVALID bits always refer to a net address.
- At least one variable of the net address is faulty.
VALUES ARE NOT DISPLAYED, NUMERIC VALUES REMAIN EMPTY

- Driver is not working. Check the:
  - Installation of zenon
  - the driver installation
  - The installation of all components
    -> Pay attention to error messages during the start of the Runtime.

VARIABLES ARE DISPLAYED WITH A BLUE DOT

- The communication in the network is faulty:
  - With a network project:
    Is the network project also running on the server?
  - With a stand-alone project or a network project which is also running on the server:
    Deactivate the property Only read from Standby in node Driver connection/Addressing.

VALUES ARE DISPLAYED INCORRECTLY

- Check the information for the calculation in node Value calculation of the variable properties.

DRIVER FAILS OCCASIONALLY

- Analysis with the Diagnosis Viewer (on page 44):
  -> Which messages are displayed?