



COPADATA
do it your way

zenon manual

Status processing

v.7.20





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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. Status processing

With the status administration you get a better overview in the process and in the network. Each variable can have its own statuses. Altogether there are 64 states/attributes. The most common are spontaneous (on page 13), invalid (on page 13), manual value (on page 12) and replacement value (on page 16).

Each stored value in zenon consists of three parts of information: value, time stamp and status. That means, that for each archived value also the status is stored.

In the Runtime there are several possibilities to evaluate the status of a variable, as for example: the combined element, the reaction matrices (on page 24) and the Report Generator. The status is also accessible in VBA or VSTA as well as in the recipegroup manager.



License information

Part of the standard license of the Editor and Runtime.

3. Status bits

The following status bits are available in zenon:

Bit number	Short term	Long name	zenon Logic label
0 (on page 11)	M1	User status 1	_VSB_ST_M1
1 (on page 11)	M2	User status 2	_VSB_ST_M2
2 (on page 11)	M3	User status 3	_VSB_ST_M3
3 (on page 11)	M4	User status 4	_VSB_ST_M4
4 (on page 11)	M5	User status 5	_VSB_ST_M5
5 (on page 11)	M6	User status 6	_VSB_ST_M6
6 (on page 11)	M7	User status 7	_VSB_ST_M7
7 (on page 11)	M8	User status 8	_VSB_ST_M8
8 (on page 11)	NET_SEL	Select in the network	_VSB_SELEC
9 (on page 11)	REVISION	Revision	_VSB_REV
10 (on page 12)	PROGRESS	In operation	_VSB_DIRECT
11 (on page 12)	TIMEOUT	Runtime exceedance	_VSB_RTE
12 (on page 12)	MAN_VAL	Manual value	_VSB_MVALUE
13 (on page 11)	M14	User status 14	_VSB_ST_14
14 (on page 11)	M15	User status 15	_VSB_ST_15
15 (on page 11)	M16	User status 16	_VSB_ST_16
16 (on page 13)	GI	General interrogation	_VSB_GR
17 (on page 13)	SPONT	Spontaneous	_VSB_SPONT
18 (on page 13)	INVALID	Invalid	_VSB_I_BIT

19 (on page 13)	T_CHG_A	Daylight saving time/winter time announcement	_VSB_SUWI
20 (on page 14)	OFF	Switched off	_VSB_N_UPD
21 (on page 14)	T_EXTERN	Real time external	_VSB_RT_E
22 (on page 14)	T_INTERN	Realtime internal	_VSB_RT_I
23 (on page 14)	N_SORTAB	Not sortable	_VSB_NSORT
24 (on page 15)	FM_TR	Error message transformer value	_VSB_DM_TR
25 (on page 15)	RM_TR	Working message transformer value	_VSB_RM_TR
26 (on page 15)	INFO	Information for the variable	_VSB_INFO
27 (on page 16)	ALT_VAL	Alternate value If no value was transferred, the defined alternate value is used otherwise the last valid value is used.	_VSB_AVALUE
28	RES28	Reserved for internal use (alarm flashing)	_VSB_RES28
29 (on page 17)	N_UPDATE	Not updated	_VSB_ACTUAL
30 (on page 17)	T_STD	Standard time	_VSB_WINTER
31	RES31	Reserved for internal use (alarm flashing)	_VSB_RES31
32 (on page 17)	COT0	Cause of transmission bit 1	_VSB_TCB0
33 (on page 17)	COT1	Cause of transmission bit 2	_VSB_TCB1
34 (on page 17)	COT2	Cause of transmission bit 3	_VSB_TCB2
35 (on page 17)	COT3	Cause of transmission bit 4	_VSB_TCB3
36 (on page 17)	COT4	Cause of transmission bit 5	_VSB_TCB4
37 (on page 17)	COT5	Cause of transmission bit 6	_VSB_TCB5

17)			
38 (on page 18)	N_CONF	Negative acceptance of Select by device (IEC 60870)	_VSB_PN_BIT
39 (on page 18)	TEST	Test bit (IEC870 [T])	_VSB_T_BIT
40 (on page 19)	WR_ACK	Writing acknowledged	_VSB_WR_ACK
41 (on page 19)	WR_SUC	Writing successful	_VSB_WR_SUC
42 (on page 19)	NORM	Normal status	_VSB_NORM
43 (on page 19)	N_NORM	Deviation normal status	_VSB_ABNORM
44 (on page 20)	BL_870	IEC 60870 Status: blocked	_VSB_BL_BIT
45 (on page 20)	SB_870	IEC 60870 Status: substituted	_VSB_SP_BIT
46 (on page 20)	NT_870	IEC 60870 Status: not topical	_VSB_NT_BIT
47 (on page 21)	OV_870	IEC 60870 Status: overflow	_VSB_OV_BIT
48 (on page 21)	SE_870	IEC 60870 Status: select	_VSB_SE_BIT
49 (on page 21)	T_INVALID	Time invalid	not defined
50 (on page 22)	CB_TRIP	Breaker tripping detected	not defined
51 (on page 23)	CB_TR_I	Breaker tripping detection inactive	not defined
52	RES52	reserved	not defined
53	RES53	reserved	not defined
54	RES54	reserved	not defined
55	RES55	reserved	not defined
56	RES56	reserved	not defined
57	RES57	reserved	not defined
58	RES58	reserved	not defined
59	RES59	reserved	not defined
60	RES60	reserved	not defined

61	RES61	reserved	not defined
62	RES62	reserved	not defined
63	RES63	reserved	not defined



Information

In formulas all status bits are available. For other use the availability can be reduced.

The single states are not available for all drivers.

As the statuses of each variable can also be accessed from VBA/VSTA in form of a 64 bit value, the bit position of each status is also listed in the detailed description below. This information is necessary for the individual evaluation with VBA/VSTA.

There are two possibilities for display in Runtime: the short form and the long form. These are separated in the description by a "/".

For each user status, its own text can be defined. This text then is displayed in the different modules (editors such as Runtime). Short text and long text is separated by a semi-colon ";"

To do this, the following entries must be inserted into `project.ini`:

```
[STATUS]
STATUS0=MS_K;My status 0
STATUS1=ET;Own text
.....
STATUS63=RES;not used
```

3.1 User status 1 to 8 (M1-M8) and 14 to 16 (M14-M16)

Bit number	Display	Set	Available
0 to 7	M1; user state 1 to M8; user state 8	by the user	with all drivers Exception: Not available for internal driver
13 to 15	M14; user state 14 to M16; user state 16	by the user	with all drivers Exception: Not available for internal driver

The total of 11 user status bits can be used project-specifically. Examples of usage for these user status bits are e.g.: special interlockings for commands or flags for own information.

3.2 Select in the network (NET_SEL)

Bit number	Display	Set	Available
8	NET_SEL; selected in zenon network	automatic	with all drivers

The **NET_SEL** status bit highlights the response variable during command processing in the zenon network. If the **NET_SEL** bit is set, another command selection - from a further workspace (for example from another client in the network) - cannot be executed on the same response variable.

The NET_SEL status bit is set:

- ▶ If a command processing screen that is linked to the response variable is opened.
- ▶ When executing a command action using the context menu or in the Command Sequencer module.
- ▶ When executing an auto/remote command (via VBA, Process Gateway etc.).

3.3 Revision (REVISION)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
9	REVISION; Revision	by the user	with all drivers

Variables can be set to revision. If this status is active, alarms and setting of commands are suppressed by the process control system. So it is possible to exclude single parts of a process from alarming and operating.

Note: Only the alarms and commands are suppressed. All other limit value properties linked to this such as **Limit color**, **Function**, **Invisible**, **Flashing** etc. are not affected by this and are displayed and/or executed. The current variable values are also shown on the screens as before and also archived.

If linked functions or other properties are suppressed, create a reaction matrix that evaluates the `revision` status.

3.4 In operation (PROGRESS)

Bit number	Display	Set	Available
10	PROGRESS; In operation	automatic	only in certain drivers

The status bit **in operation** together with command processing (only SICAM 230 or zenon Energy Edition) is used to show that a switch is in operation, as a result of which the switch will change its position (on/off). The status bit is set and reset when **runtime monitoring** is started, if this has been successfully completed or overwritten (`TIMEOUT` (on page 12)).

The automatic setting of the bit in Runtime can be activated by activating the **Set status PROGRESS** property.

If the written command already matches the response value, the bit is not set. Only response values `ON` and `AUS` can be monitored.

3.5 Run time exceeded (TIMEOUT)

Bit number	Display	Set	Available
11	TIMEOUT; Runtime exceeded	automatic; from runtime monitoring in command processing	only in certain drivers

The status **runtime exceeded** is, in conjunction with the command (SICAM 230 or zenon Energy Edition only) to visualize that exceeding the time for the response variable (runtime) of a switching element has been detected. The reset is done by a change of the confirmation or another command set.

3.6 Manual value (MAN_VAL)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
12	MAN_VAL; Manual value	automatic	with all drivers

This status is set, as soon as a value in an archive has been changed by hand. This can be done in the Report Generator or in screen Archive revision.

3.7 General interrogation (GI)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
16	GI; General interrogation	automatic	with all drivers

After initializing Runtime, the first image that is read is named “general request”. That means that the value has not changed since Runtime start.

3.8 Spontaneous (SPONT)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
17	SPONT; Spontaneous	automatic	with all drivers

Current value is valid. Everything OK.

3.9 Invalid (INVALID)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
18	INVALID; Invalid	automatic	with all drivers

This bit is set, if there is a problem in the communication with the driver or with a single variable. The evaluation of single variables is only supported by spontaneous drivers. Most of the zenon drivers however are polling drivers, thus only a general problem in the communication can be indicated (and not a separate one for each variable).

3.10 Summer/winter time announcement (T_CHG_A)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
19	T_CHG_A; Daylight saving/winter time announcement (T_CHG_A)	automatic	In certain drivers

This status is set one hour before summer / winter time change (or the other way round). This status can be evaluated by the user. In zenon this status is solely informative.

3.11 Switched off (OFF)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
20	OFF; Switched off	by the user	with all drivers

If a variable is not needed online, it can be switched off. So it is no longer read from the hardware and no longer updated.

This status can e.g. be used to exclude not yet active parts of the process from the alarm handling.

3.12 Realtime external (T_EXTERN)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
21	T-EXTERN	automatic	only in certain drivers

The time stamp is taken from an external device. zenon takes the value as it is. All modules now use this time stamp.

3.13 Realtime internal (T_INTERN)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
22	T-INTERN	automatic	with all drivers

The time stamp is added by the zenon driver. As soon as the value is read correctly, it is stamped. All modules now use this time stamp.

3.14 Not sortable (N_SORTAB)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
23	N_SORTAB	automatic	for IEC standards

Only for SICAM 230.

Concerns real-time data flow at the SSI protocol. SSI is used for SK1703 and concerns the AK driver.

State no longer used.

Originally: If a telegram arrived much too late, it receives the status N_SORTAB if it could not be sorted in. As now there is a secondary sorting, the state has no meaning anymore.

3.15 Default message transformer value (FM_TR)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
24	FM_TR	automatic	for IEC standards

Only for SICAM 230.

Only for SSI protocol: Implausibel transformer value. IN newer protocols this information is transported via INVALID (on page 13) bit.

SSI is used for SK1703 and concerns the AK driver.

3.16 Run message transformer value (RM_TR)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
25	RM_TR	automatic	for IEC standards

Only for SICAM 230.

Concerns SSI protocol and IEC870-101: As long as it is stepped this BIT comes along.

SSI is used for SK1703 and concerns the AK driver.

3.17 Info for variable (INFO)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
26	INFO	automatic	for IEC standards

Only for SICAM 230.

No longer used.

3.18 Alternative value (ALT_VAL)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
27	ALT_VAL; alternative value	by the user	with all drivers

To simulate a value, it can be switched to the alternative value. At this the value is completely uncoupled from the process as with Switched off (OFF) (on page 14). Similar to Switch off the last process value is displayed. There is however the possibility to change the alternate value in the Runtime; e.g. via the set value dialog

- ▶ `Modify substitute value`: Changes only the alternate value
- ▶ `Switch to and modify alternate value`: Switched to alternate value and changes it to the set value.
- ▶ `Modify spontaneous value`: Despite of an alternate value, a set value is sent to the hardware. The variable however retains the alternate value.
- ▶ `Switch to spontaneous value`: Switches off the alternate value.

Additional possibilities to influence the alternate value are the Recipegroup Manager or the Programming Interface.

If at the time of the switching to the alternate value the status was invalid (INVALID (on page 13)), the status remains. The value has the state `invalid` and `alternate value set`.

The alternate value is not sent to the connected hardware, but stays in the process image on the computer. This value is sent to all modules of zenon and further processed there. So it is for example archived and alarms are created.

Using this status information these values can especially be marked in the report. So on the one hand the changes are traceable, on the other hand the further processing works with correct values.



Example

If an outside temperature sensor is defective, it may send an unrealistic value, e.g. -280°C. Now the user can enter the correct value instead of the defective value by reading the temperature, e.g. 14°C. Now this value is archived, alarmed and logged.

All modules in zenon now use this alternate value.

3.19 Not updated (N_UPDATE)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
29	N_UPDATE	automatic	with all drivers

The status `Not updated` (N_UPDATE) is set if a value has been requested from the hardware, but no valid value could be read.

3.20 Standard time (T_STD)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
30	T_STD	automatic	with all drivers

This status indicates, whether the time stamp is in winter time (bit high) or in summer time (bit low).

3.21 Cause of Transmission (COTx)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
32 - 37	COT0 to COT5	automatic	for IEC standards

The Cause of Transmission (COT) according to the IEC60870 protocol.

The value of the Cause of Transmission (see IEC60870-5-101 7.2.3) is mapped to status bits 32 - 37. With this up to 6 COTx could be set (x represents bit numbers 0 to 5). For example the lowest bit of the COT value is shunted to status bit 32 and called `cot0` in zenon.

The whole COT value can be evaluated in the Runtime via a reaction matrix (multi-numeric or multi-binary). For each COTx bit the value of the cause of transmission is increased as follows:

- ▶ $COT0 = 2^0 = 1$
- ▶ $COT1 = 2^1 = 2$
- ▶ $COT2 = 2^2 = 4$
- ▶ $COT3 = 2^3 = 8$
- ▶ $COT4 = 2^4 = 16$
- ▶ $COT5 = 2^5 = 32$

EXAMPLE

Typical COT values:

Status	Value	Cause of Transmission	Short name
COT0, COT1	$1+2 = 3$	spontaneous	COT_spont
COT0, COT1, COT2	$1+2+4 = 7$	activation confirmation	COT_actcon
COT1, COT3	$2+8 = 10$	activation termination	COT_actterm
COT2, COT4	$4+16 = 20$	interrogated by station interrogation	COT_inrogen



Information

The module Command uses the cause of transmission for Runtime exceeded of commands.

Attention:

- ▶ Not all drivers support COT.
- ▶ Some Energy driver support only an area restricted to Runtime exceeded in Command.
- ▶ Some drivers support COT although the protocol itself does not contain COT (e.g. DNP3). You can find details in the corresponding driver documentation.

3.22 P/N-Bit (N_CONF)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
38	N_CONF	automatic	for IEC standards

The P/N bit from an IEC870-5-104 telegram is displayed in the N_CONF status bit.

3.23 Test bit (TEST)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
39	TEST	automatic	for IEC standards

The Test bit from an IEC870-5-104 telegram is displayed in the status bit TEST.

3.24 Acknowledge writing (WR_ACK)

Bit number	Display	Set	Available
40	WR_ACK	automatic	Driver specific

Is used by the zenon functions `Write set value`, `Write recipe` and `Command Processing` to request a write confirmation from the driver.

Note: You can find more detailed information in the Variables manual in the `Checking writing of set values` chapter.

3.25 Writing successful (WR_SUC)

Bit number	Display	Set	Available
41	WR_SUC	automatic	Driver specific

If for a `Write set value` or `Write recipe` action or command processing, a write confirmation is to be requested (WR_ACK (on page 19)), this status bit is set accordingly after the write process.

Note: You can find more detailed information in the Variables manual in the `Checking writing of set values` chapter.

3.26 Normal status (NORM)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
42	NORM	automatic	with all drivers

The normal status is defined in the variable properties and evaluated in the status bit NORM.

3.27 Deviation normal status (N_NORM)

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
43	N_NORM	automatic	with all drivers

For bit variables the driver compares the process status with the defined normal status and writes the result to the status bit N_NORM.

3.28 BL_870

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
44	BL_870	automatic	IEC870 IEC850 (partly)

Signals IEC status `blocked` in accordance with standard 60870-101 or 104. The value is blocked for transferring and remains in the status it had before it was blocked. This status bit can be selected in Multi reaction matrices, in Combined elements and in the Interlocking formula.

In VBA the top 32 bits can be polled with `StatusExtValue()`. With `SetValueWithStatusEx()` all 64 status bits can be polled.

3.29 SB_870

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
45	SB_870	automatic	IEC870 IEC850 (partly)

Signals IEC status `substituted` in accordance with standard 60870-101 or 104. The value was set by an user or an automatic source. This status bit can be selected in Multi reaction matrices, in Combined elements and in the Interlocking formula.

In VBA the top 32 bits can be polled with `StatusExtValue()`. With `SetValueWithStatusEx()` all 64 status bits can be polled.

3.30 NT_870

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
46	NT_870	automatic	IEC870 IEC850 (partly)

Signals IEC status `not topical` in accordance with standard 60870-101 or 104. The value was not updated or was not available for a certain period of time. This status bit can be selected in Multi reaction matrices, in Combined elements and in the Interlocking formula.

In VBA the top 32 bits can be polled with `StatusExtValue()`. With `SetValueWithStatusEx()` all 64 status bits can be polled.

3.31 OV_870

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
47	OV_870	automatic	IEC870 IEC850 (partly)

Signals **Overflow** in accordance with standard 60870-101 or 104. The value lies outside the predefined bandwidth.

3.32 SE_870

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
48	SE_870	automatic	IEC870 IEC850 (partly)

This S/E bit is used in accordance with standard IEC 60870-101 or 104 together with functionality **Select before operate** and serves for distinction between **Select**– and **Execute**– states of a command.

Values:

- ▶ 0 = **execute**
- ▶ 1 = **select**

3.33 T_INVAL

Bit number	Advertisement	Set	Available
49	T_INVAL	automatic	IEC870

T_INVAL is set by driver IEC870 if the received real time stamp is marked as invalid. In this case, the local PC time is stamped. In the IEC870 Slave of the Process Gateways the T_INVAL is forwarded in message direction in the time stamp.

3.34 Breaker tripping detected (CB_TRIP)

Bit number	Display	Set	Available
50	Breaker tripping detected	Automatic from command processing	with all drivers

The status bit takes the value 1 if breaker tripping detection has been activated in the Command processing module and breaker tripping is detected.

The detection occurs if:

- ▶ the value of the response variable changes from $\neq 0$ to 0 and
 - The status bit `CB_TR_I` (on page 23) (51) is not 1
 - The status bit `PROGRESS` (on page 12) (10) is not 1
 - The value of the response variable is already defined (i.e. it is not the initial value for this variable)

A change to the value of the variable from 0 to $\neq 0$ resets this bit again. This bit is also reset if the `PROGRESS` (on page 12) status bit (10) becomes active. A change of `CB_TR_I` (on page 23) does not have an influence on a breaker trip that has already been detected.

This status bit can be explicitly modified with the "**Status**", "**Status on**" or "**Status off**" action in the command processing. The status bit contains this status up until the value of the variable switches from $\neq 0$ to 0 or from 0 to $\neq 0$. A requirement for this is that the `CB_TR_I` status bit is 0. This means that breaker tripping detection is not suppressed.

NETWORK

In the network the evaluation is carried out on the server which is responsible for the process. The evaluation is indeed also carried out on the Standby Server but the result is not written to the status bits. The current state of `CB_TR_I` and `CB_TRIP` are synchronized when the Standby Server is started or reconnected. If the response variable is a variable on a local computer, the evaluation is also carried out on the client computer.

3.35 Breaker tripping detection inactive (CB_TR_I)

Bit number	Display	Set	Available
51	Breaker tripping detection inactive	automatic as result of the formula of property Suppress detection in the command processing	with all drivers

Shows that breaker tripping detection is suppressed in command processing for the variable.

The new calculation is triggered in the event of a status change or value change of a variable if this has been defined in the command for calculations in formulas. The formula is not evaluated and the result is not written to the status if:

- ▶ one of the variables in the formula does not have a defined value and status yet
or
- ▶ one of the variables is invalid (INVALID).

This status bit can be explicitly modified with the "**Status**", "**Status on**" or "**Status off**" action in the command processing. The status bit will then remain in this state until the result of the formula changes and a different status bit status occurs as a result.

Attention: The detection of a breaker tripping (CB_TRIP) and the setting breaker tripping detection inactive at the same time does not work.

Example: The "RM.Value<1" will detect breaker tripping (CB_TRIP = 1), because CB_TR_I is not yet active at the time of the value change.

NETWORK

In the network the evaluation is carried out on the server which is responsible for the process. The evaluation is indeed also carried out on the Standby Server but the result is not written to the status bits. The current state of CB_TR_I and CB_TRIP are synchronized when the Standby Server is started or reconnected. If the response variable is a variable on a local computer, the evaluation is also carried out on the client computer.

4. Usage

4.1 Reaction matrices

The reaction matrices are the most sophisticated way to deal with statuses.

Here single statuses can be evaluated and cause alarms. Basically a status can be treated like a value. As with a value it is also possible with a status to cause certain actions.

As for example:

- ▶ Generate alarm
- ▶ Generate entry in CEL
- ▶ Execute function
- ▶ Flashing
- ▶ Color change
- ▶ Print

Example:

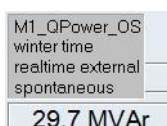
If a value becomes invalid, it gets the state INVALID (on page 13). This happens when the driver loses the connection to the PLC. You can create a reaction matrix, which causes an alarm, as soon as the value becomes invalid (INVALID). There is the possibility to evaluate these alarms afterwards.

4.2 Dynamic elements

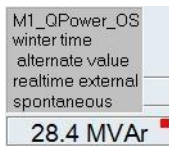
All dynamic elements offer the possibility to display the status of the linked variable. This is done with the property `Display status of variable`.

Then it is possible to display the status in the Runtime with the right mouse button.

In the Runtime the status is displayed by clicking the dynamic element with the right mouse button. As long as the mouse button stays pressed down, the variable name and the current status of the variable is displayed.



If status display is activated, any not normal status is indicated with a red square in the upper right corner of the element.



This indicates, that the value no longer is spontaneous. By clicking the element with the right mouse button it becomes obvious, that somebody changed the status to the alternative value.

4.3 Combined element

The Combined Element offers the possibility to evaluate and graphically display the stati. In difference to the Reaction Matrices, this evaluation only effects the graphical display in the screen.

That means:

1	changing the color
2	displaying another symbol
3	displaying another text
4	displaying another bitmap
5	changing the color of a symbol

4.4 Report Generator

Also the Report Generator offers the possibility to evaluate the stati.

This is done by using the function `variabler` with the status as a parameter.

The syntax is the following:

`=variabler(Temperature_outside,status)`

In the Runtime the display can look like below.

Temperature_outside	21°C	ALT_VAL (on page 16)
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4.5 Recipegroup Manager

The Recipegroup Manager offers the possibility to read, display and change all stati, as long as they are not set by the process (driver). To set status bits, go to dialog Editing a recipe and use column Actions.

4.6 VBA

In VBA there are all possibilities to access and change all stati, as long as they are not set by the process (driver).