



**COPADATA**  
do it your way

# zenon driver manual

## SNMPNG32

v.7.20





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# Contents

<b>1. Welcome to COPA-DATA help .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2. SNMPNG32 .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. Driver history .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4. SNMPNG32 - Data sheet .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5. Requirements.....</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1 PC .....	9
5.2 PLC.....	10
<b>6. Configuration .....</b>	<b>10</b>
6.1 Creating a driver.....	10
6.2 Settings in the driver dialog .....	12
6.2.1 General .....	12
6.2.2 Configuration.....	16
6.2.3 SNMP agents .....	18
6.2.4 Trap recipient service .....	26
6.2.5 Offline MIB list.....	29
<b>7. Creating variables.....</b>	<b>39</b>
7.1 Creating variables in the Editor.....	39
7.2 Addressing.....	42
7.3 Driver objects and datatypes .....	42
7.3.1 Driver objects .....	43
7.3.2 Mapping of the data types .....	45
7.4 Creating variables by importing .....	45
7.4.1 XML import.....	46
7.4.2 DBF Import/Export .....	46
7.4.3 Online import .....	52
7.5 Driver variables .....	61
<b>8. Driver-specific functions .....</b>	<b>67</b>
8.1 SNMP configuration file .....	68

<b>9. Driver commands .....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>10. Error analysis.....</b>	<b>74</b>
10.1 Analysis tool .....	74
10.2 Check list .....	75
10.3 Error treatment.....	77

# 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) (<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) (<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) (<mailto:sales@copadata.com>).

# 2. SNMPNG32

The Simple Network Management Protocol, abbreviated to SNMP, is a network protocol designed to enable the monitoring and control of network elements (such as routers, servers, switches, printers, computers etc.) from a central station. In doing so, the protocol regulates the communication between the devices monitored and the monitoring station. SNMP describes the structure of the data packets that can be sent and the communication sequence. The protocol is designed in such a way that each network-compatible device can be incorporated into the monitoring. The network management tasks that are possible with SNMP include:

- ▶ Monitoring of network components,
- ▶ Remote control and remote configuration of network components,

- Error detection and error messaging.

As a result of its simplicity, modularity and diversity, SNMP has developed into a standard that is supported by both most management programs and end devices. SNMP is thus, for example, not just dependent on the IP network protocol as transport.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

<b>SNMP:</b>	Simple Network Management Protocol  This protocol is used for remote maintenance, diagnosis and the protection of networks and hosts. SNMP can be used to manage devices that execute an SNMP agent.
<b>SNMP agent</b>	Serves as a so-called provider, i.e.: it provides information about one device to other SNMP management workstations (in our case to zenon with the SNMP driver). These cyclically poll the SNMP agents for information about the corresponding device properties.
<b>SNMP object</b>	Parts of a device accessed by the SNMP agent or modified by an SNMP agent are called SNMP objects.
<b>MIB</b>	Management Information Bases  Is a logical database, which contains a group/collection of SNMP objects. As different network management services can be used for different device types and protocols, each service has its own MIB.
<b>OID</b>	Object Identifier  Is a specific detail information of a SNMP object.
<b>TCP/IP</b>	Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol  This is a four layer set of manufacturer-independent, frequently used application and transport protocols. Is used by the zenon SNMP driver to read network information via SNMP.
<b>ICMP</b>	Internet Control Message Protocol  This protocol sends error and control messages to the participating computers during the transmission process.
<b>Ping</b>	Checks the accessibility of another computer.
<b>TRAP</b>	In SNMP this is a message, which an agent sends to a management system. Therefore the occurrence of an event is displayed on the host, where the agent is executed. The SNMP service can e.g. be configured in the way, that it sends a trap when receiving an information request that neither contains the correct community name nor an accepted host name for the service.

### 3. Driver history

Date	Build number	Change
8/1/2014	12101	Created driver documentation

#### 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 from the next consecutive build number.



#### Example

*A driver extension was implemented in build 4228. The driver that you are using is build number 8322. Because the build number of your driver is higher than the build number of the extension, the extension is included. The version number of the driver (the first three digits of the file version) do not have any significance in relation to this. The drivers are version-agnostic*

### 4. SNMPNG32 - Data sheet

General:	
Driver file name	SNMPNG32.exe
Driver name	SNMP driver New Generation
PLC types	Devices supporting SNMP
PLC manufacturer	SNMP;

Driver supports:	
Protocol	SNMPv1; SNMPv2c; SNMPv3; ICMP Ping;
Addressing: Address-based	x
Addressing: Name-based	x
Spontaneous communication	x
Polling communication	x
Online browsing	x
Offline browsing	x
Real-time capable	-
Blockwrite	-
Modem capable	-
Serial logging	-
RDA numerical	-
RDA String	-

Requirements:	
Hardware PC	-
Software PC	- the Windows "SNMP Trap" service must not be started- The SNMPNG32 driver uses the own service zenSnmptTrapSrv.exe to receive traps. The service will be installed by the setup- firewalls must be configured to allow UDP traffic on port 161 and port 162 (or allow zenSnmptTrapSrv.exe)
Hardware PLC	-
Software PLC	-
Requires v-dll	-



Platforms:	
Operating systems	Windows 7, 8, 8.1 Server 2008R2, Server 2012, Server 2012R2;
CE platforms	-;

## 5. Requirements

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

### 5.1 PC

#### HARDWARE

- ▶ Network card.

#### SOFTWARE

- ▶ TCP/IP protocol
- ▶ Installed and running zenon SNMP trap service.  
**Note:** The service is registered in the appropriate version when zenon is registered and started by the driver if required.
- ▶ UDP port 161 open for sending and receiving (for other variables). This also applies for the control unit and all devices in the network through which data flows.
- ▶ UDP port 162 open for receiving (for traps). This also applies to all devices in the network through which data flows. The port for sending must be open on the control unit.



#### Attention

*If the old SNMP32 driver and the new SNMPNG32 driver are operated at the same time, trap receipt only works with one of the two drivers. This depends on whether either the Windows trap service (SNMP32 driver) or the SNMPNG32 trap service was started.*

## 5.2 PLC

### HARDWARE

- ▶ SNMP-compatible network participant.

### SOFTWARE

- ▶ running SNMP service and according SNMP agent
- ▶ TCP/IP protocol
- ▶ UDP port 161 open for sending and receiving.
- ▶ UDP port 162 open for sending (for traps).

## 6. Configuration

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



### Information

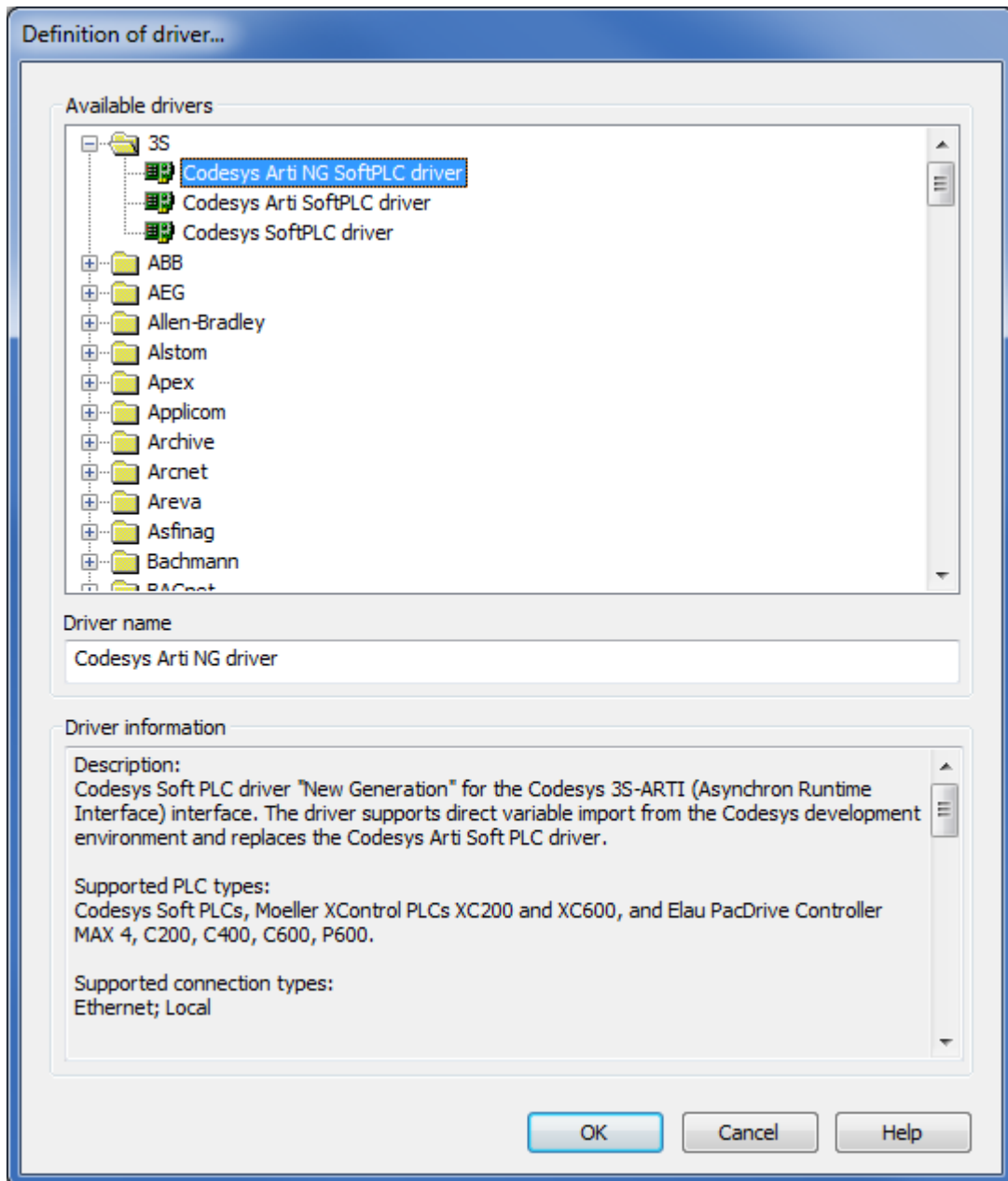
*Find out more about further settings for zenon variables in the chapter Variables (main.chm::/15247.htm) of the online manual.*

### 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.

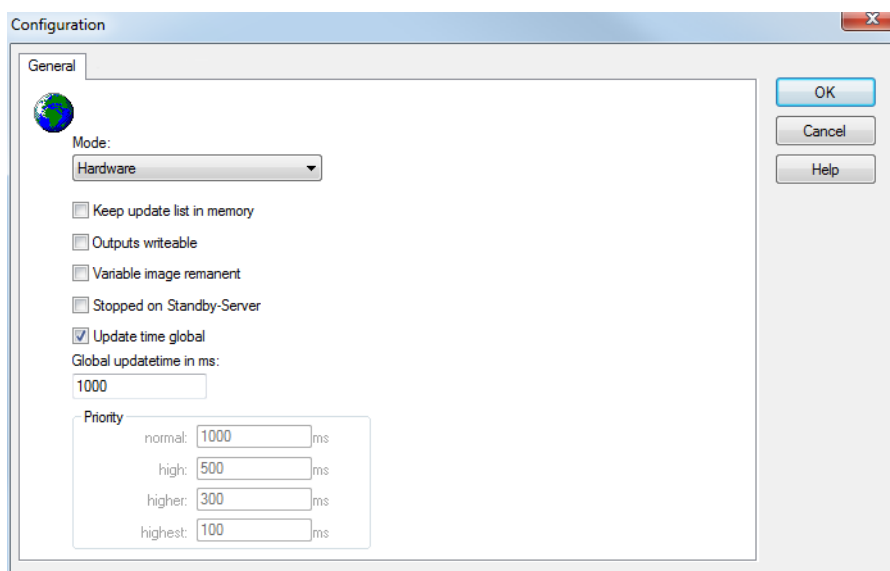
▶

## 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.



Parameters	Description
<b>Mode</b>	<p>Allows to switch between hardware mode and simulation mode</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Hardware: <p>A connection to the control is established.</p> </li> <li>▶ Simulation static <p>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.</p> </li> <li>▶ Simulation - counting <p>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.</p> </li> <li>▶ Simulation - programmed <p>N 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).</p> </li> </ul>
<b>Keep update list in the memory</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Output can be written</b>	<p>Active: Outputs can be written.</p> <p>Inactive: Writing of outputs is prevented.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Not available for every driver.</p>
<b>Variable image remanent</b>	<p>This option saves and restores the current value, time stamp and the states of a data point.</p> <p>Fundamental requirement: The variable must have a valid value and time stamp.</p>

	<p>The variable image is saved in mode hardware if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ one of the states S_MERKER_1(0) up to S_MERKER8(7), REVISION(9), AUS(20) or ERSATZWERT(27) is active</li> </ul> <p>The variable image is always saved if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ the variable is of the object type <b>Driver variable</b></li> <li>▶ the driver runs in simulation mode. (not programmed simulation)</li> </ul> <p>The following states are not restored at the start of the Runtime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ SELECT(8)</li> <li>▶ WR-ACK(40)</li> <li>▶ WR-SUC(41)</li> </ul> <p>The mode <b>Simulation - programmed</b> at the driver start is not a criterion in order to restore the remanent variable image.</p>
<b>Stop on Standby Server</b>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> If this option is active, the gapless archiving is no longer guaranteed.</p> <p><b>Active:</b> 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 <b>switched off</b> (<a href="#">statusverarbeitung.chm::/24150.htm</a>) but an empty value. This prevents that at the upgrade to the Server irrelevant values are created in the AML, CEL and Historian.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 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.</p>
<b>Global Update time</b>	<p><b>Active:</b> The set <b>Global update time</b> in ms is used for all variables in the project. The priority set at the variables is not used.</p> <p><b>Inactive:</b> The set priorities are used for the individual variables.</p>
<b>Priority</b>	<p>The polling times for the individual priority classes are set here. All variables with the according priority are polled in the set time.</p> <p>The allocation to the variables takes place separately in the settings of the variable properties.</p> <p>The communication of the individual variables are graduated in respect of importance or necessary topicality using the priorities.</p>

	<p>Thus the communication load is distributed better.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> Priority classes are not supported by each driver For example, drivers that communicate spontaneously do not support it.</p>
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## CLOSE DIALOG

Parameters	Description
OK	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
Cancel	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
Help	Opens online help.

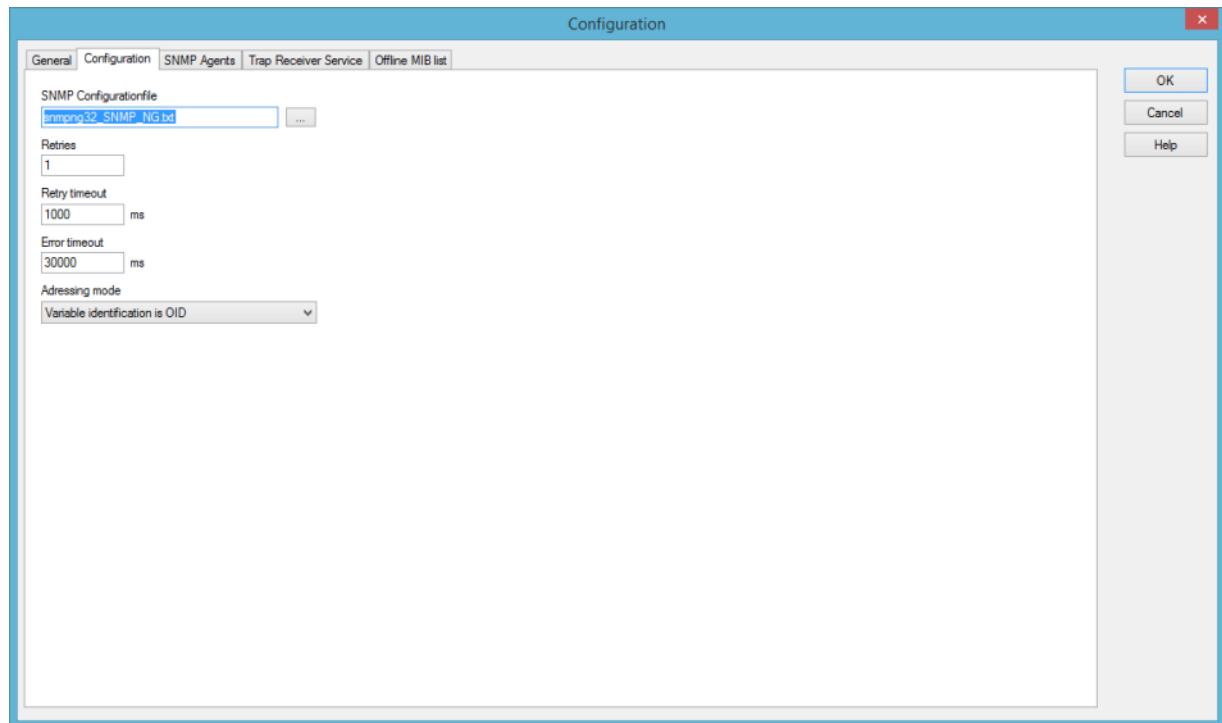
## UPDATE TIME FOR CYCLICAL DRIVERS

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 Configuration

General settings for the SNMP\_NG driver





Parameters	Description
<b>SNMP configuration file</b>	<p>Name of the configuration file (on page 68) in which the driver settings are saved.</p> <p>This file contains the configuration file for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ SNMP agents (on page 18)</li> <li>▶ Offline MIB list (on page 29)</li> </ul> <p>Value: must not be empty and must be unique Non-permitted characters: <code>\$%:/*\\"'&lt;&gt;! </code> Default: <code>snmpng32_[Treiberbezeichnung].txt</code></p>
...	<p>Path to the folder that contains the file. Click on the ... button to open the dialog to select the folder.</p>
<b>Repetitions</b>	<p>Number of retries if establishing a query is not successful.</p> <p>Value: 0 to 4.294.967.294 Default: 5</p>
<b>Timeout before retry</b>	<p>Timeout until next query in milliseconds (timeout between the retries).</p> <p>Value: 0 to 4.294.967.294 Default = 1000 milliseconds</p>
<b>Error response time (ms)</b>	<p>The time in milliseconds that is waited until the next poll is started after a poll (including the configured repetitions) has failed. All read requests up to that point return I-Bit.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Does not apply to traps if no initial value is read during agent configuration. These variables then remain empty without status, even if there is no connection to the agent.</p> <p>Value: 0 to 4.294.967.294 Default = 30000 milliseconds</p>
<b>Addressing mode</b>	<p>Addressing mode of the driver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Symbolic address is OID</li> <li>▶ Variable offset is index in the offline MIB list <b>Note:</b> This is the only mode in which OIDs with more than 255 characters can be used.</li> <li>▶ Variable name is OID</li> <li>▶ Identification of the variables is OID</li> </ul> <p>Default: Symbolic address is OID</p>
<b>OK</b>	<p>Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.</p>

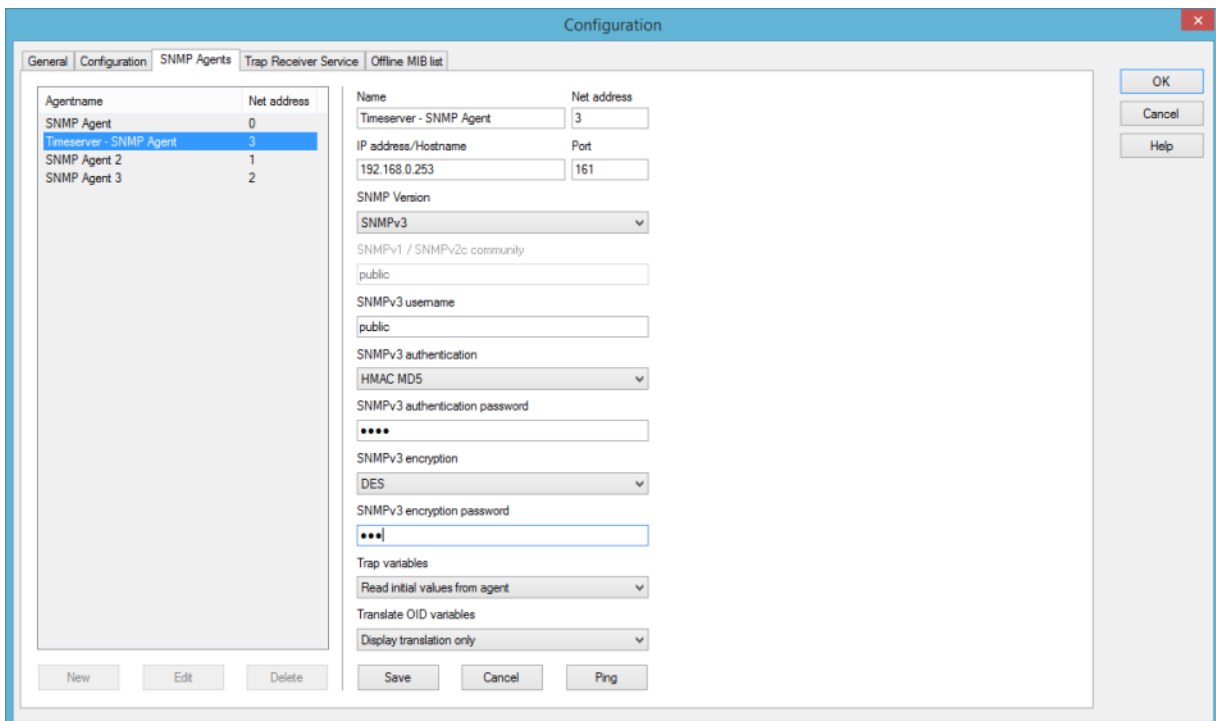
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

### 6.2.3 SNMP agents

Agents are programs that run directly on the monitored devices and are used to monitor the network. This task can also be taken on by the hardware directly.

The agents or devices are in a position to record the status of the network device, to change settings themselves or to trigger actions. In doing so, the SNMP protocol enables communication between SCADA and the agents via the network.

#### CONFIGURATION DIALOG OF THE SNMP AGENTS.



Agentname	Net address
SNMP Agent	0
Timeserver - SNMP Agent	3
SNMP Agent 2	1
SNMP Agent 3	2

Name	Net address
Timeserver - SNMP Agent	3

IP address/Hostname: 192.168.0.253 Port: 161

SNMP Version: SNMPv3

SNMPv1 / SNMPv2c community: public

SNMPv3 username: public

SNMPv3 authentication: HMAC MD5

SNMPv3 authentication password: \*\*\*\*

SNMPv3 encryption: DES

SNMPv3 encryption password: \*\*\*

Trap variables: Read initial values from agent

Translate OID variables: Display translation only

#### AGENT LIST

In the agent list, the configured agents are displayed, selected for changes and can also be deleted in this list. New agents are added with the **New** button. A maximum of 256 agents (network address 0 to 255) can be administered.



### Attention

If the driver configuration dialog is closed whilst this tab is in editing mode, an error message is displayed and the changes are not saved.

Parameters	Description
<b>Agent name</b>	List of all names of the configured agents. Selection for editing by clicking.
<b>Net address</b>	Configured network address (serial number) of the agent.
<b>New</b>	Create new agents. Unlocks agent configuration.
<b>Edit</b>	Edit selected agents. Allows changes to the agent configuration. <i>Inactive</i> if no agent name has been selected.
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes the selected agents. <i>Inactive</i> if no agent name has been selected.

## AGENT CONFIGURATION

Details for the agent configurations selected from the agent list.

**Note:** Only one agent per IP address is permitted!

Parameters	Description
Name	<p>Name of the agent.</p> <p>Maximum length = 1024 characters.</p> <p>Default: SNMP agent</p>
Net address	<p>Configured network address (serial number) of the agent.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This is used for zenon variables in the "Network address" property in order to address the agents at the driver.</p> <p>Value: 0 to 255</p> <p>Default: Lowest network addressed that has not yet been issued.</p>
IP address / host name	<p>IPv4 address or host name of the agent.</p> <p>Maximum length = 1024 characters.</p> <p>Default: 127.0.0.1</p>
Port	<p>Protocol port of the agent that is used for polling.</p> <p>Value: 0 to 65.535</p> <p>Default: 161</p>
SNMP version	<p>The SNMP version to be used is selected with "SNMP version".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ SNMPv1</li> <li>▸ SNMPv2c</li> <li>▸ SNMPv3</li> </ul> <p>Default: SNMPv1</p>
SNMPv1 / SNMPv2c Community	<p>Community name for SNMP versions SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c.</p> <p>Not active if the <b>SNMP version</b> property is SNMPv3 .</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Community names are the access identification of the agents. This is always "public" (read only) by default.</p> <p>A community name serves as a password that is defined for one or more SNMP hosts. Accepted community names are only used for the authentication of incoming messages.</p> <p>This can be configured in the SNMP service settings of the agent.</p> <p>Maximum length = 1024 characters.</p> <p>Default: public</p>
SNMPv3 user name	<p>User name for authentication via SNMPv3.</p> <p>Only active if the <b>SNMP Version</b> property is SNMPv3.</p> <p>Maximum length = 1024 characters.</p> <p>Mandatory field for SNMPv3 authentication.</p> <p>Default: SNMP User</p>

<b>SNMPv3 authentication</b>	<p>Type of authentication for the SNMPv3 authentication mechanism. Only active if the <b>SNMP Version</b> property is SNMPv3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No authentication</li> <li>▶ HMAC MD5</li> <li>▶ HMAC SHA1</li> </ul> <p>Default: No authentication.</p>
<b>SNMPv3 authentication password</b>	<p>Input field for the password for authentication via SNMPv3.</p> <p>Only available if <b>SNMPv3 authentication</b> is HMAC MD5 or HMAC SHA1.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The actual password length and text are protected with periods. Mandatory field for SNMPv3 authentication.</p> <p>Value: 1024 characters.</p>
<b>SNMPv3 encryption</b>	<p>Drop-down list to select the type of "SNMPv3 encryption".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No encryption</li> <li>▶ DES</li> <li>▶ AES</li> </ul> <p>Only available if <b>SNMPv3 authentication</b> is HMAC MD5 or HMAC SHA1.</p> <p>Default: No encryption</p>
<b>SNMPv3 encryption password</b>	<p>Input field for the password for encrypted communication via SNMPv3.</p> <p>Only available if <b>SNMPv3 encryption</b> is AES or DES.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The actual password length and text are protected with periods. Mandatory field for SNMPv3 encryption.</p> <p>Value: 1024 characters.</p>
<b>Trap variables</b>	<p>Drop-down list to select the handling of trap variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Do not read any initial values from agents No initial values are read for traps. Variables are not reset.</li> <li>▶ Read initial values from agents Start values are read for traps. Variables are not reset.</li> <li>▶ Reset trap variables after each trap No initial values are read for traps. Variables are reset to 0 (empty with string data type).</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Default:</b> Do not read any initial values from the agent</p>
<b>Translating OID variables</b>	<p>With "Translate OID variables", there is the selection of how string variables are set if their SNMP data type is OID. Default = display OID and translation. Available values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Display OID and translation OID and translation are transferred as a value Format = "[OID] ([translation])"</li> <li>‣ Display OID only Only the OID is transferred as a value.</li> <li>‣ Display translation only Only the translation is transferred as a value.</li> </ul>
<b>Save</b>	<p>Saves the agent settings and leaves editing mode.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Before saving, there is a check of the configuration entered. A warning dialog appears in the event of erroneous or incomplete entries. Clicking on the <b>OK</b> button in this dialog returns to the agent configuration.</p>
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards the agent settings and leaves editing mode.

<b>Ping</b>	<p>Tests a configured <b>agent IP address</b>.</p> <p>The "<b>Ping</b>" button is always active if the tab is in editing mode <b>or</b> if an agent in the agent list is selected.</p> <p>Clicking on this button pings the IP address (the host name) of the agent.</p>
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### CHECK DIALOG FOR THE "PING" BUTTON

Result of a successful ping attempt with name resolution:

The user is informed of the result in a message box

- ▶ Ping worked with response time
- ▶ Ping unsuccessful with error message



#### Hint

If you do not receive a positive response to a ping, it may be the case under certain circumstances that the name has not been triggered correctly. In this case, try pinging the IP address. If this also fails, this means the network participant / agent is probably not accessible.

## **SNMP agents**

### **TRAP VARIABLES**

Traps are unrequested messages from an agent to the manager, which are sent when an event happens. These traps are assigned a variable.



Parameters	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Do not read any initial values from the agent</b></li> </ul>	<p>No initial value is read for traps. Trap variables are not reset.</p> <p>The value and status of the variable remain empty until a trap is received.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> Select this option if the agent sends traps that cannot be read using <b>GET</b> and are thus not included in the MIB list.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Read initial values from the agent</b></li> </ul>	<p>Start values for traps are read by the agent. Trap variables are not reset.</p> <p>Start value for the trap variables is read by the agent using <b>GET</b>. You receive the last valid value from the last trap or the initial value when Runtime starts. If the start value was read successfully, the trap variable is no longer read cyclically, but only spontaneously.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> Select this option if traps from the agent are read using <b>GET</b> in order to then expect spontaneous messages (traps).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Reset trap variables after each trap</b></li> </ul>	<p>No initial value is read for traps.</p> <p>The value and status of the variable remain empty until a trap is received.</p> <p>If a trap is received, the value is sent to Runtime and then immediately overwritten with an empty string or the value 0. A trap value can be recognized by the reaction matrix and written to the AML and CEL.</p> <p>If, when the option is active, the value of the trap variables in Runtime is 0 or an empty string with the status <b>Spontaneous</b>, a trap was already received.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> Select this option to react to traps in Runtime that always have the same value to create a CEL entry or alarm.</p>

## TRANSLATING OID VARIABLES

Settings for object intensifier variables (OI variables). These allow separate configuration of the translation for each agent.

### Requirements:

The following properties define how the OID translation is applied to ingoing values for variables from the SNMPNG driver.

To do this, two conditions must be met:

- ▶ The variable must be of the driver object type **SNMP variable** or **SNMP trap**.
- ▶ The incoming value must be of the SNMP data type **OID**.

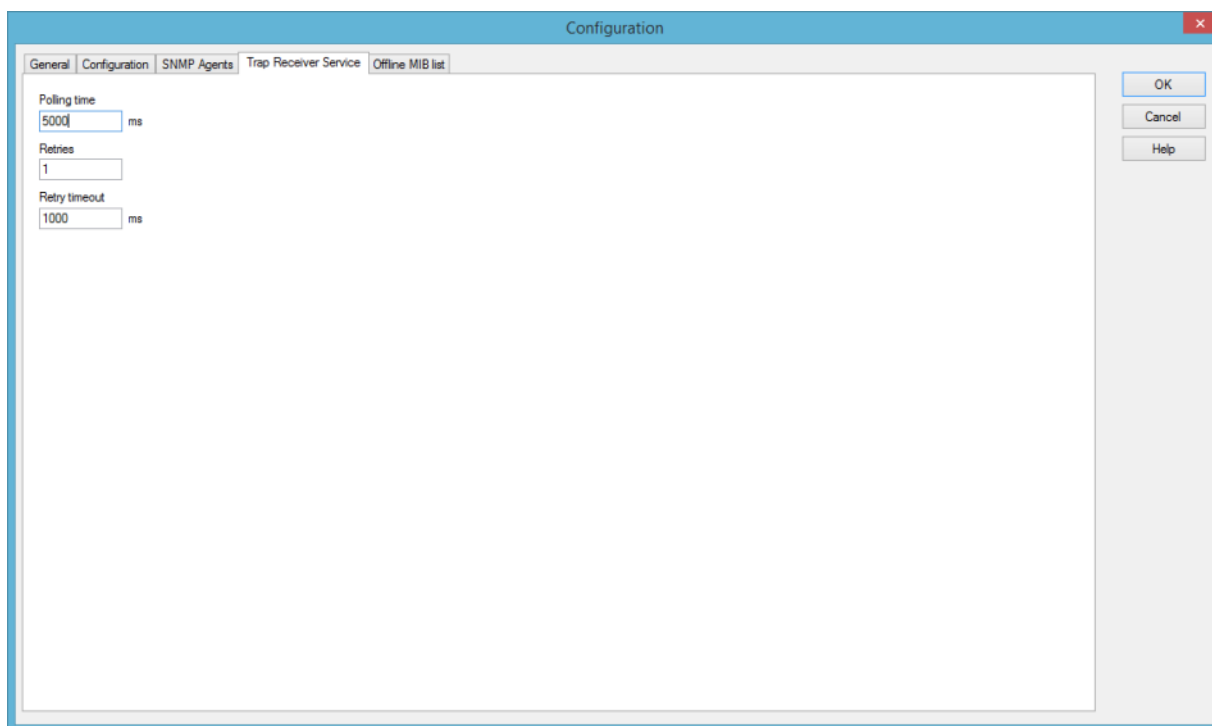
Incoming values that do not meet these conditions are forwarded without treatment.

Parameters	Description
<b>Display OID and translation</b>	<p>OID and translation are transferred as a value.</p> <p>The OID is translated into a descriptive text and the value is forwarded to Runtime in the following format: <b>[OID] ([Text])</b></p> <p>Example: <b>.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.3 (IF-MIB::linkDown)</b>.</p> <p>If the translation is not successful, only the OID is transferred to Runtime as a value.</p>
<b>Only display OID</b>	Only the OID is transferred as a value.
<b>Only display translation</b>	<p>Only the translation is transferred as a value.</p> <p>The OID is translated into a descriptive text and only the translated text is forwarded to Runtime. If the translation is not successful, the OID is transferred to Runtime as a value.</p>

## 6.2.4 Trap recipient service

The polling behavior of the trap recipient service is configured in this tab.

The trap recipient service reads the configuration that has been set here when the service is started and before starting a polling query cycle (i.e. before it runs through the list of registered agents and checks which still need to be polled).

A screenshot of a "Configuration" dialog box with a blue title bar and a close button. It contains four tabs: "General", "Configuration", "SNMP Agents", and "Trap Receiver Service" (which is selected). The "Configuration" tab is active, showing three input fields: "Polling time" with a value of "5000" and a unit of "ms", "Retries" with a value of "1", and "Retry timeout" with a value of "1000" and a unit of "ms". On the right side of the dialog, there are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".

Field	Value	Unit
Polling time	5000	ms
Retries	1	
Retry timeout	1000	ms

Parameters	Description
<b>Query time</b>	Time in milliseconds before a new query (polling) of the agent. Value: 0 to 4.294.967.294 Default: 5000 milliseconds
<b>Repetitions</b>	Number of retries if establishing a query is not successful. Value: 0 to 4.294.967.294 Default: 5
<b>Timeout before retry</b>	Timeout until next query in milliseconds (timeout between the retries). Value: 0 to 4.294.967.294 Default = 1000 milliseconds

**CLOSE DIALOG**

Parameters	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes in all tabs and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

**Information**

*With SNMPv3, the receipt of one or more traps is only possible up to a maximum of 150 seconds after the last poll.*

### 6.2.5 Offline MIB list

Configuration

General

Configuration

SNMP Agents

Trap Receiver Service

Offline MIB list

☒ Browse agent
 ☐ Receive online Traps

Agent

Timeserver - SNMP Agent

Browse

Root OID

1.3

Max. OID count

5

Name	OID /	Data type	Value	Agent
Filtertext	Filtertext	Filtertext	Filtertext	Filtertext
SNMPv2-MIB:sysDescr.0	1.3.6.1.2.1.1.0	string	GPS170 M3x lantime 5 34c2	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
SNMPv2-MIB:sysObjectID.0	1.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0	string	SNMPv2-SMI:enterprises.5597.3	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
DISMAN-EXPRESSION-MIB:sys...	1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	u32	1657298498	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
SNMPv2-MIB:sysContact.0	1.3.6.1.2.1.1.4.0	string	IT	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
SNMPv2-MIB:sysName.0	1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5.0	string	LantimeV5	Timeserver - SNMP Agent

5 total / 5 filtered / 0 selected

Offline MIB list

Offset /	Name	OID	Data type
Filtertext	Filtertext	Filtertext	Filtertext
0	SNMPv2-MIB:sysDescr.0	1.3.6.1.2.1.1.0	string
1	SNMPv2-MIB:sysObjectID.0	1.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0	string

2 total / 2 filtered / 0 selected

Add

New

Properties

Delete

OK

Cancel

Help

Parameters	Description
<b>Browse agent</b>	<p>Activates "Browsing" mode</p> <p>If <b>active</b>: Agent is searched through according to OIDs.</p> <p>The selected agent is searched through using <b>GETNEXT</b> for OIDs until either the defined maximum number of OIDs is received or the agent responds to GET with <b>endofMIBview</b> as an identifier that there are no further OIDs.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For some SNMP agents, it is possible to configure how many SNMP packets per second are answered. A number that is too low can have an effect on the reading of the OIDs using <b>browse agent</b>.</p>
<b>Receiving online traps</b>	<p>Switches to trap receipt mode.</p> <p>If <b>active</b>: The SNMP trap messages from all configured agents are received and displayed by the driver using the <b>SNMP trap</b> service implemented in zenon.</p> <p>The following must be the case for the computer to receive traps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ The firewall must allow UDP Traffic to port 162</li><li>▶ The configuration computer must be defined as the target for SNMP traps</li></ul>

## AGENT

Parameters	Description
<b>Agent</b>	<p>Selection of the agent from a drop-down list.</p> <p>Clicking on <b>Browse</b> browses through the selected agent according to supported information and its MIB objects. The result is then displayed in a receipt list.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This list contains all agents that were created in the SNMP Agents tab.</p>
<b>Browse</b>	<p>Searches through the selected agent.</p> <p>Clicking on <b>Browse</b> browses through the selected agent according to supported information and its MIB objects. The result is displayed in the receipt window.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active if <b>Browse agent</b> has been selected.</p>
<b>Start OID</b>	<p>Initial OID for online browsing.</p> <p>Only OIDs that start with the entered value are listed in the receipt list.</p> <p>Default: 1 . 3</p> <p>Must not be empty.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Input 1.3.6.1.3 lists all OIDs that start with 1.3.6.1.3. OIDs that start with 1.3.6.1.2 are not listed in this example.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active if <b>Browse agent</b> has been selected.</p>
<b>Max. OID number</b>	<p>Maximum number of the OIDs that can be read for the selected agents.</p> <p>Default: 200</p> <p>Must not be empty.</p> <p>Value: 1 to 4,294,967,294</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active if <b>Browse agent</b> has been selected.</p>

--	--

### RECEIPT LIST - LIST VIEW

The list view (receipt list) displays the OIDs received via **Browse agent** or **Receive online traps**. The list can be sorted and filtered.



Parameters	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the OID to be transferred.
<b>OID</b>	OID number
<b>Data type</b>	Data type of the transferred OIDs. Supported data types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ i32</li><li>▶ u32</li><li>▶ string</li></ul>
<b>Value</b>	Current value of the OID received.

<b>Agent</b>	Name of the agent that was browsed or that sent the received trap.
<b>Add</b>	<p>Adds selected OIDs from the <b>receipt list</b> of the <b>offline MIB list</b>.</p> <p>If the selected OID is already in the <b>offline MIB list</b> or is invalid, you are informed of this with a dialog. The "correct" OIDs are accepted into the <b>offline MIB list</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active if at least one OID from the receipt list has been selected.</p>

## OFFLINE MIB LIST

In this list, the OIDs received by the receipt list can be edited. In addition, separate OIDs can be created and configured. The list can contain a maximum of 1,073,741,824 entries.

If there was no connection to the desired network participant at the time of project configuration, the OID can also be created without a browser. To do this, click on the **New** button in the **offline MIB list**.

Multiple selection is only supported for the **Remove** button.

Parameters	Description
<b>Offset</b>	Index of the entry. Is issued automatically. Serial number
<b>Name</b>	(translator) Name of the OID of the management information base (MIB).
<b>OID</b>	OID of the management information base (MIB).
<b>Data type</b>	Data type of the transferred OIDs. Supported data types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ i32</li><li>▶ u32</li><li>▶ string</li></ul>

<b>New</b>	Creates a new OID for the <b>offline MIB list</b> and opens dialog for its settings.
<b>Properties</b>	Opens the dialog to edit the properties of the selected OID. <b>Note:</b> Only individual selection from the <b>offline MIB list</b> is possible.
<b>Remove</b>	Removes selected OID(s) from the <b>offline MIB list</b> . <b>Note:</b> Multiple selection for Remove is possible.

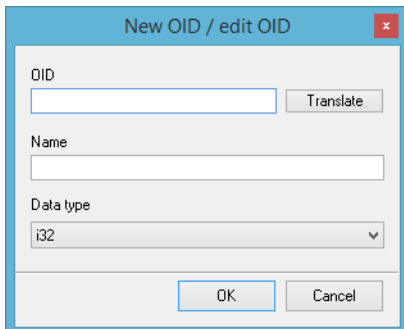
## CALCULATION OF THE OFFSET

The offset is calculated automatically and cannot be changed manually. If OIDs are deleted from the offline MIB list, the index is recreated automatically. The gaps in the offset that have arisen as a result of this deletion are automatically closed

## New OID / Edit OID

Dialog for new creation and editing an element in the offline MIB list. The offset of the element cannot be edited in the process.

If there was no connection to the desired network participant at the time of project configuration, the OID can also be created without a browser.



The dialog box titled "New OID / edit OID" contains the following fields and controls:

- OID:** A text input field with a "Translate" button to its right.
- Name:** A text input field.
- Data type:** A dropdown menu currently showing "i32".
- Buttons:** "OK" and "Cancel" buttons at the bottom.

Parameters	Description
<b>OID</b>	<p>The accurate identification of the OID.</p> <p>Please ensure that the complete and correct identification is entered here; otherwise, the zenon SNMP driver will not be able to read the data.</p> <p>Must not be empty</p> <p>Must contain an interpretable (= standards-compliant) OID.</p>
<b>Translation</b>	<p>Button to create the name for the element. Here, the given OID is interpreted, translated into text display and entered in <b>Name</b>.</p>
<b>Name</b>	<p>Translated name of the OID.</p> <p>Must not be empty.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If possible, accept from OID with Translate button.</p>
<b>Data type</b>	<p>Drop-down list to select the data type of the OID.</p> <p>Supported data types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ i32</li> <li>▸ u32</li> <li>▸ string</li> </ul> <p>Default: i32</p>

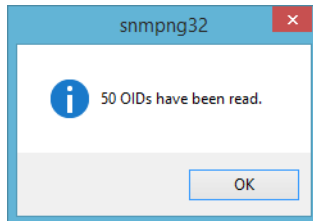
#### CLOSE DIALOG

Parameters	Description
<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes and closes the dialog.

## Dialogs for trap receipt mode (receive online traps)

### OIDS RECEIPT DIALOG

After clicking on the **Browse** button, the result is visualized in a dialog.



The status and the number of read OIDs is displayed. Clicking on the **OK** button closes the dialog and returns to the **offline MIB list**.

### TRAP RECEIPT MODE (RECEIVE ONLINE TRAPS)

This dialog is always displayed if the configuration dialog for the offline MIB list (on page 29) or the variable import dialog (on page 52) switch to trap receipt mode. The dialog accepts the messages from the trap recipient service.



#### POSSIBLE MESSAGES:

- ▶ Agent registration successful or failed
- ▶ Polling of an agent by the trap recipient service has failed
- ▶ Polling of an agent by the trap recipient service is successful again after a previous failure.

To close this dialog again, switch from **Receive online traps** to **Browse agent** in the **offline MIB list** tab. The dialog is also closed if, in the driver configuration dialog, a switch to a different tab is made or a button is clicked.

## 7. Creating variables

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

### 7.1 Creating variables in the Editor

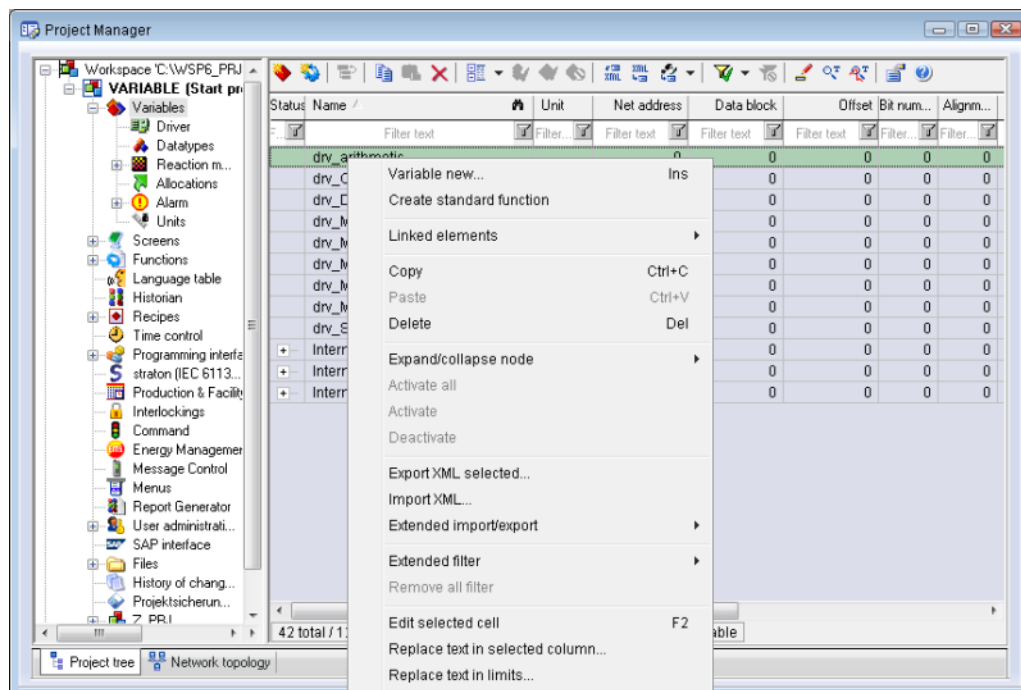
Variables can be created:

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

#### VARIABLE DIALOG

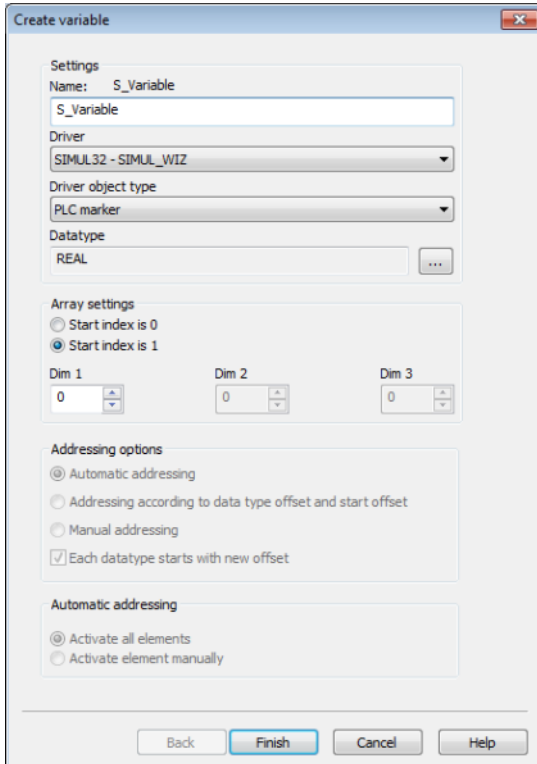
To create a new variable, regardless of which type:

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



The screenshot shows the 'Create variable' dialog box with the following settings:

- Settings**
  - Name: S\_Variable
  - Driver: SIMUL32 - SIMUL\_WIZ
  - Driver object type: PLC marker
  - Datatype: REAL
- Array settings**
  - ☐ Start index is 0
  - ☒ Start index is 1
  - Dim 1: 0
  - Dim 2: 0
  - Dim 3: 0
- Addressing options**
  - ☒ Automatic addressing
  - ☐ Addressing according to data type offset and start offset
  - ☐ Manual addressing
  - ☒ Each datatype starts with new offset
- Automatic addressing**
  - ☒ Activate all elements
  - ☐ Activate element manually

Buttons at the bottom: Back, Finish, Cancel, Help.



Property	Description
<b>Name</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Maximum length: 128 Zeichen</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> The characters # and @ are not permitted in variable names. If non-permitted characters are used, creation of variables cannot be completed and the <b>Finish</b> button remains inactive.</p> <p>Note: For some drivers, the addressing is possible over the property <b>Symbolic address</b>, as well.</p>
<b>Driver</b>	<p>Select the desired driver from the drop-down list.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If no driver has been opened in the project, the driver for internal variables (Intern.exe (Main.chm::/Intern.chm::/Intern.htm)) is automatically loaded.</p>
<b>Driver object type</b> (cti.chm::/28685.htm)	Select the appropriate driver object type from the drop-down list.
<b>Data type</b>	Select the desired data type. Click on the ... button to open the selection dialog.
<b>Array settings</b>	Expanded settings for array variables. You can find details in the Arrays chapter.
<b>Addressing options</b>	Expanded settings for arrays and structure variables. You can find details in the respective section.
<b>Automatic element activation</b>	Expanded settings for arrays and structure variables. You can find details in the respective section.

## 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

Group/Property	Description
<b>General</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<p>Freely-available name. If the driver is addressed by variable name, the OID must be entered here.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> For every zenon project the name must be unambiguous.</p>
<b>Identification</b>	<p>If the driver is addressed by means of identification, the OID must be entered here.</p> <p>Freely assignable identification, e.g. for resources label, comment ...</p>
<b>Addressing</b>	
<b>Net address</b>	Network address of the agent from which the variable comes.
<b>Data block</b>	not used for this driver
<b>Offset</b>	<p>If the driver addresses by offset = Index in the offline MIB list, the index of the OID must be entered into the offline MIB list.</p> <p>Can be set from 0 to 4294967295 .</p>
<b>Alignment</b>	not used for this driver
<b>Bit number</b>	not used for this driver
<b>String length</b>	Only available for String variables: Maximum number of characters that the variable can take.
<b>Symbolic address</b>	Option to choose symbolic address.
<b>Driver connection/Driver object type</b>	Object type of the variables. Depending on the driver used, is selected when the variable is created and can be changed here.
<b>Driver connection/Data type</b>	<p>Data type of the variable. Is selected during the creation of the variable; the type can be changed here.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> If you change the data type later, all other properties of the variable must be checked and adjusted, if necessary.</p>

## 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:

Driver object type	Channel type	Read / Write	Supported data types	Description
<b>Ping status</b>	64	R	BOOL (ping status), UDINT (round trip time on success)  STRING (error message if unsuccessful)	Is for the connectivity check of an agent using ICMP ping.  <b>Note:</b> A ping status variable never goes to I-bit (with the exception of when the network address does not exist).
<b>SNMP variable</b>	65	R / W	DINT, UDINT, STRING	Variable that is read with <code>SNMP GET</code> and can be written with <code>SNMP SET</code>
<b>SNMP counter</b>	66	R / W	DINT, UDINT	Variable whose value is calculated: The current absolute value is read from the agent with <code>SNMP GET</code> .  The variable value is calculated as "[current value] – [previous value]" and sent up (relative counter). The value at the agent can be set with <code>SNMP SET</code> .
<b>SNMP trap</b>	67	R / W	DINT, UDINT, STRING	Values for these variables are written up if an SNMP TRAP has been received (with the exception of initial values). The value at the agent can be set with <code>SNMP SET</code> .
<b>Driver variable</b>	35	R / W	BOOL, SINT, USINT, INT, UINT, DINT, UDINT, REAL, STRING	Variables for the static analysis of the communication; is transferred between driver and Runtime (not to the PLC).  <b>Note:</b> The addressing and the behavior is the same for most zenon drivers.  Find out more in the chapter about the Driver variables (on page 61)

### 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.

PLC	zenon	Data type
	BOOL	8
-	USINT	9
-	SINT	10
-	UINT	2
-	INT	1
	UDINT	4
	DINT	3
-	ULINT	27
-	LINT	26
-	REAL	5
-	LREAL	6
	STRING	12
-	WSTRING	21
-	DATE	18
-	TIME	17
-	DATE_AND_TIME	20
-	TOD (Time of Day)	19

**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.



### 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:





### 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)

## STRUCTURE

Description	Type	Field size	Comment
KANALNAME	Char	128	Variable name. The length can be limited using the MAX_LAENGE entry in <b>project.ini</b> .
KANAL_R	C	128	The original name of a variable that is to be replaced by the new name entered under "VARIABLENNAME" (field/column must be entered manually). The length can be limited using the MAX_LAENGE entry in <b>project.ini</b> .
KANAL_D	Log	1	The variable is deleted with the 1 entry (field/column has to be created by hand).
TAGNR	C	128	Identification. The length can be limited using the MAX_LAENGE entry in <b>project.ini</b> .
EINHEIT	C	11	Technical unit
DATENART	C	3	Data type (e.g. bit, byte, word, ...) corresponds to the data type.
KANALTYP	C	3	Memory area in the PLC (e.g. marker area, data area, ...) corresponds to the driver object type.
HWKANAL	Num	3	Bus address
BAUSTEIN	N	3	Datablock address (only for variables from the data area of the PLC)
ADDRESS	N	5	Offset
BITADR	N	2	For bit variables: bit address For byte variables: 0=lower, 8=higher byte For string variables: Length of string (max. 63 characters)
ARRAYSIZE	N	16	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 Recipe Group Manager
LES_SCHR	R	1	Write-Read-Authorization

			0: Not allowed to set value. 1: Allowed to set value.
MIT_ZEIT	R	1	time stamp in zenon zenon (only if supported by the driver)
OBJEKT	N	2	Driver-specific ID number of the primitive object comprises TREIBER-OBJEKTYP and DATENTYP
SIGMIN	Float	16	Non-linearized signal - minimum (signal resolution)
SIGMAX	F	16	Non-linearized signal - maximum (signal resolution)
ANZMIN	F	16	Technical value - minimum (measuring range)
ANZMAX	F	16	Technical value - maximum (measuring range)
ANZKOMMA	N	1	Number of decimal places for the display of the values (measuring range)
UPDATERATE	F	19	Update rate for mathematics variables (in sec, one decimal possible) not used for all other variables
MEMTIEFE	N	7	Only for compatibility reasons
HDRATE	F	19	HD update rate for historical values (in sec, one decimal possible)
HDTIEFE	N	7	HD entry depth for historical values (number)
NACHSORT	R	1	HD data as postsorted values
DRRATE	F	19	Updating to the output (for zenon DDE server, in [s], one decimal possible)
HYST_PLUS	F	16	Positive hysteresis, from measuring range
HYST_MINUS	F	16	Negative hysteresis, from measuring range
PRIOR	N	16	Priority of the variable
REAMATRIZE	C	32	Allocated reaction matrix
ERSATZWERT	F	16	Substitute value, from measuring range
SOLLMIN	F	16	Minimum for set value actions, from measuring range
SOLLMAX	F	16	Maximum for set value actions, from measuring range
VOMSTANDBY	R	1	Get value from standby server; the value of the variable is not requested from the server but from the Standby Server in redundant networks
RESOURCE	C	128	Resources label. Free string for export and display in lists.  The length can be limited using the MAX_LAENGE entry in <b>project.ini</b> .
ADJWVBA	R	1	Non-linear value adaption: 0: Non-linear value adaption is used 1: Non-linear value adaption is not used

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 DEFINITION

Limit definition for limit values 1 to 4, and status 1 bis 4:

Description	Type	Field size	Comment
AKTIV1	R	1	Limit value active (per limit value available)
GRENZWERT1	F	20	technical value or ID number of a linked variable for a dynamic limit (see VARIABLEx) (if VARIABLEx is 1 and here it is -1, the existing variable linkage is not overwritten)
SCHWWERT1	F	16	Threshold value for limit
HYSTERESE1	F	14	Is not used
BLINKEN1	R	1	Set blink attribute
BTB1	R	1	Logging in CEL
ALARM1	R	1	Alarm
DRUCKEN1	R	1	Printer output (for CEL or Alarm)
QUITTTIER1	R	1	Must be acknowledged
LOESCHE1	R	1	Must be deleted
VARIABLE1	R	1	Dyn. limit value linking the limit is defined by an absolute value (see field GRENZWERTx).
FUNC1	R	1	Functions linking
ASK_FUNC1	R	1	Execution via Alarm Message List
FUNC_NR1	N	10	ID number of the linked function (if "-1" is entered here, the existing function is not overwritten during import)
A_GRUPPE1	N	10	Alarm/event group
A_KLASSE1	N	10	Alarm/event class
MIN_MAX1	C	3	Minimum, Maximum
FARBE1	N	10	Color as Windows coding
GRENZTXT1	C	66	Limit text
A_DELAY1	N	10	Time delay
INVISIBLE1	R	1	Invisible

**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 Online import

Select Variables

Offline MIB list

☒ Browse agent
 ☐ Receive online Traps
 ☐ Offline MIB list

Agent: Timeserver - SNMP Agent Browse
 Root OID: 1.3 Max. OID count: 200

Offset	Name	OID /	Data type	Value	Agent
Filtered	Filtered	Filtered	Filtered	Filtered	Filtered
	SNMPv2-MIB:sysDescr.0	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0	string	GPS170 M3x lantime 5.34o2	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
	SNMPv2-MIB:sysObjectID.0	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0	string	SNMPv2-SMI:enterprises.55...	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
	DISMAN-EXPRESSION-MIB:...	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	u32	1657310100	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
	SNMPv2-MIB:sysContact.0	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.4.0	string	IT	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
	SNMPv2-MIB:sysName.0	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5.0	string	LantimeV5	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
	SNMPv2-MIB:sysLocation.0	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.6.0	string	Salzburg-Testraum-2.Stock	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
	SNMPv2-MIB:sysServices.0	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.7.0	i32	0	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
	SNMPv2-MIB:sysORLastCh...	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.8.0	u32	43	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
	SNMPv2-MIB:sysORID.1	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.9.1.2.1	string	SNMP-MPD-MIB:snmpMPD...	Timeserver - SNMP Agent

200 total / 200 filtered / 3 selected

Variables for import: addressing with variable identification ☒ Include agent name ☒ Include driver object type

Variable name	Variable identification	Symbolic address	Offset	Data ty...	Driver object type	Agent
Filtered	Filtered	Filtered	Filter	Filter	Filtered	Filtered
Timeserver - SNMP Agent...	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0	0	string	VARIABLE	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
Timeserver - SNMP Agent...	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.4.0	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.4.0	0	string	VARIABLE	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
Timeserver - SNMP Agent...	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	0	u32	VARIABLE	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
Timeserver - SNMP Agent...	TrapVariableList	TrapVariableList	0	string	TRAP	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
Timeserver - SNMP Agent...	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.6.0	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.6.0	0	string	TRAP	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
Timeserver - SNMP Agent...	RoundTripTime	RoundTripTime	0	u32	PINGSTATE	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
Timeserver - SNMP Agent...	PingState	PingState	0	bool	PINGSTATE	Timeserver - SNMP Agent
Timeserver - SNMP Agent...	ErrorText	ErrorText	0	string	PINGSTATE	Timeserver - SNMP Agent

8 total / 8 filtered / 0 selected

Add as variable  
 Add as counter  
 Add as trap  
 Add pingstate  
 Add trap variable list

OK  
 Cancel  
 Help

Parameters	Description
<b>Browse agent</b>	<p>Activates the "Browsing" mode. OIDs are read off from the agent directly.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active if the addressing mode of the driver is not "Offset = Index in the OFFLINE MIB list".</p>
<b>Receiving online traps</b>	<p>Switches to trap receipt mode. OIDs are read off by the agent via trap.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active if the addressing mode of the driver is not "Offset = Index in the OFFLINE MIB list".</p>
<b>Offline MIB list</b>	Uses OIDs from the offline MIB list of the driver configuration

## AGENT

Parameters	Description
<b>Agent</b>	<p>Selection of a configured agent from drop-down list.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This list contains all agents that were created in the <b>SNMP Agents</b> tab of the driver configuration.</p>
<b>Browse</b>	<p>Searches through the selected agent.</p> <p>Clicking on <b>Browse</b> browses with the selected settings.</p> <p>The result is displayed in the source list. A dialog informs you of the result.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active if dialog is in browsing mode (= <b>Browse agent</b> active).</p>
<b>Start OID</b>	<p>Start OID for online browsing.</p> <p>Only OIDs that start with the value entered are displayed in the source list.</p> <p>Default: 1 . 3</p> <p>Must not be empty.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Input 1.3.6.1.3 lists all OIDs that start with 1.3.6.1.3. OIDs that start with 1.3.6.1.2 are not listed in this example.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active if dialog is in browsing mode (= <b>Browse agent</b> active).</p>
<b>Max. OID number</b>	<p>Maximum number of the OIDs that can be read for the selected agents.</p> <p>Default: 200</p> <p>Must not be empty.</p> <p>Value: 1 to 4,294,967,294</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active if dialog is in browsing mode (= <b>Browse agent</b> active).</p>

## SOURCE LIST - LIST VIEW

The source list lists the available OIDs.

Depending on the dialog mode, the data in the list comes from:

- ▶ The agents that have been browsed in browsing modes:  
Offset remains empty
- ▶ The received traps of all agents in trap recipient mode:  
Offset remains empty

- ▶ The offline MIB list in the offline MIB list mode:  
Value and agent remain empty

Parameters	Description
<b>Offset</b>	Offset of an OID. <b>Note:</b> Is only filled with a value if OIDs are listed by means of the offline MIB list. This offset cannot be changed.
<b>Name</b>	Name of the OID to be transferred.
<b>OID</b>	OID number
<b>Data type</b>	Data type of the transferred OIDs. Supported data types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ i32</li> <li>▶ u32</li> <li>▶ string</li> </ul>
<b>Value</b>	Current value of the received OID. With <b>Browse agent</b> , this is always the same as <b>Agent</b> .
<b>Agent</b>	Name of the agent with which an OID was read. <b>Note:</b> This list corresponds to the selected agent from the drop-down list <b>Agent</b> .
<b>Add as variable</b>	Accepts the selected OIDs in the target list of the variables to be imported.
<b>Add as counter</b>	Accepts the selected OIDs in the target list of the variables to be imported. <b>Note:</b> Only numerical data types can be transferred (data type u32 or data type i32).
<b>Add as trap</b>	Accepts the selected OIDs in the target list of the variables to be imported.
<b>Add ping status</b>	Accepts the selected OIDs in the target list of the variables to be imported. <b>Note:</b> Is always active - no OID needs to be selected for this.  Instead of a number of entries in the source list, the following "OIDs" and data type are always used, whereby the OID is also the starting point for the constructed name and the offset is always 0: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ OID = "PingState", data type: bool.</li> <li>▶ OID = "RoundTripTime", data type: u32.</li> <li>▶ OID = "ErrorText", data type: string.</li> </ul>



<b>Add trap variable list</b>	Accepts the selected OIDs in the target list of the variables to be imported.  <b>Note:</b> Only active if the addressing mode of the driver is not "Offset = Index in the OFFLINE MIB list".
-------------------------------	---

#### TARGET LIST - PREVIEW OF THE NEW VARIABLES TO BE CREATED

The target list lists the OIDs transferred from the source list and contains a preview of the variables to be created. The list can be sorted and filtered. The list entries cannot be edited in this listing.

These OIDs are transferred to the target list of the variables to be newly created by clicking on one of the buttons.

**Note:** You can find out the entries that depend on the selected button from the detailed description in the Variable online import - buttons (on page 59) chapter.

Parameters	Description
<b>Add name of the agent</b>	<p>If active, the agent name is placed in front of the variable name.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> This setting is only used for transfer by means of clicking on a button. Subsequent activation does not activate the variable name of the OIDs that have already been transferred.</p>
<b>Insert driver object type</b>	<p>If active, the driver object type is placed in front of the variable name.</p> <p><b>Attention:</b> This setting is only used for transfer by means of clicking on a button. Subsequent activation does not activate the variable name of the OIDs that have already been transferred.</p>
Variable name	Name of the variable to be created
Identification	Identification of the variables to be created.
Symbolic address	Symbolic address of the variable to be created.
Offset	Offset of the variable to be created This offset is issued automatically.
Data type	<p>Data type of the variable to be created.</p> <p>Supported data types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ i32</li> <li>▸ u32</li> <li>▸ string</li> </ul>
Driver object type	Driver object type of the new variable to be created. This depends on the button to accept source list entries in the target list entries.
Agent	<p>Name of the agent.</p> <p>Accepts the agent selected at the time of transfer from the drop-down list <b>Agent</b>.</p>
<b>Remove</b>	<p>Removes selected elements from the target list of the new variables to be created.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Multiple selection is possible.</p>

**CLOSE DIALOG**

Parameters	Description
------------	-------------

<b>OK</b>	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
<b>Cancel</b>	Discards all changes and closes the dialog.
<b>Help</b>	Opens online help.

Note: Clicking on the **OK** button closes the dialog and creates the variables in the zenon Editor.

## Variable online import - buttons

When transferring OIDs from the source list into the target list with the new variables to be created, the following different rules are applicable for the buttons.

### GENERAL:

The buttons are only active if at least one entry in the source list is selected. The **Add ping status** and **Add trap variable list** buttons are always active.

When clicking on the button:

- ▶ The length of the OID is checked:
  - If the addressing mode in the driver is: "Offset = Index in the offline MIB list":  
OID longer than 128 characters is shortened
  - Error message if OID is longer than 128 characters
- ▶ The complete OID name is generated.  
The complete OID name comprises:
  - Validated OID name  
The validated OID name depends on the selected button. Please note the information provided in the detailed description of the buttons.
  - + name of the agent if **Insert name of the agent** has been activated.  
The name of the agent is inserted before the validated OID name, followed by an underscore.
  - + driver object type if **Insert driver object type** has been activated.  
The name of the driver object type is inserted before the validated OID name, but after the agent name, followed by an underscore.
- ▶ If the length of the name is checked for the new variable to be created:  
If the (compiled) name is longer than 128 characters, the name is shortened to 128 characters.
- ▶ If the name of the variable to be created is generated:
  - If the addressing mode in the driver is: "Variable name is OID":  
Validated OID

- Otherwise:  
Complete OID name
- ▶ If the identification is generated:
  - If the addressing mode in the driver is: "Variable name is OID":  
Complete OID name
  - Otherwise:  
Validated OID
- ▶ If the symbolic address is generated:  
Symbolic address = validated OID.
- ▶ If the offset is generated.  
If there is not offset: Offset = 0.
- ▶ The driver object type is generated according to the selected button.  
Please find details in the following description of the buttons.
- ▶ The agent selected in the drop-down list is transferred.
- ▶ The selected entries from the source list are checked and any errors are output in a dialog.  
in doing so, all possible OIDs are transferred to the target list. Non-permitted OIDs are not taken into account during the transfer.
- ▶ The selected entries in the target list or the new variables to be created are transferred.

#### ADD AS VARIABLE

- ▶ Driver object type is always `VARIABLE`

#### ADD AS COUNTER

- ▶ Driver object type is always `COUNTER`
- ▶ Entries from the source list with the `string` data type are not permitted

#### ADD AS TRAP

- ▶ Driver object type is always `TRAP`

#### ADD PING STATUS

- ▶ Button is always active
- ▶ Driver object type is always `PINGSTATE`
- ▶ Instead of the entries selected in the source list, the following entries are always written:

- `OID = "PingState", data type: bool.`
  - `OID = "RoundTripTime", data type: u32.`
  - `OID = "ErrorText", data type: string.`
- ▶ The offset is always 0.

#### ADD TRAP VARIABLE LIST

The button is only active if the driver addressing mode is not "Offset = Index in the offline MIB list".

- ▶ Driver object type is always `Trap`.
- ▶ Instead of the entry selected in the source list, the following entry is always written:  
`OID = "TrapVariableList", data type = string.`
- ▶ The offset is always 0.

## 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 defined in the driver kit are available in the import file `drvvar.dbf` (on the CD in the directory: `CD_Drive:/Predefined/Variables`) 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.



### Information

*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

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

LineStateSpecialInfo	BOOL	24.7	Special status information received
LineStateConnected	BOOL	24.8	Connection established
LineStateProceeding	BOOL	24.9	Dialing completed
LineStateOnHold	BOOL	24.10	Connection in hold
LineStateConferenced	BOOL	24.11	Connection in conference mode.
LineStateOnHoldPendConf	BOOL	24.12	Connection in hold for conference
LineStateOnHoldPendTransfer	BOOL	24.13	Connection in hold for transfer
LineStateDisconnected	BOOL	24.14	Connection terminated.
LineStateUnknow	BOOL	24.15	Connection status unknown
ModemStatus	UDINT	24	Current modem status
TreiberStop	BOOL	28	Driver stopped  For <code>driver stop</code> , the variable has the value <code>TRUE</code> and an <b>OFF</b> bit. After the driver has started, the variable has the value <code>FALSE</code> and no <b>OFF</b> bit.
SimulRTState	UDINT	60	Informes the status of Runtime for driver simulation.

## CONFIGURATION

Name from import	Type	Offset	Description
ReconnectInRead	BOOL	27	If <code>TRUE</code> , the modem is automatically reconnected for reading
ApplyCom	BOOL	36	Apply changes in the settings of the serial interface. Writing to this variable immediately results in the method <code>SrvDrvVarApplyCom</code> being called (which currently has no further function).
ApplyModem	BOOL	37	Apply changes in the settings of the modem. Writing this variable immediately calls the method <code>SrvDrvVarApplyModem</code> . This closes the current connection and opens a new one according to the settings <b>PhoneNumberSet</b> and <b>ModemHwAdrSet</b> .

PhoneNumberSet	STRING	38	Telephone number, that should be used
ModemHwAdrSet	DINT	39	Hardware address for the telephone number
GlobalUpdate	UDINT	3	Update time in milliseconds (ms).
BGlobalUpdaten	BOOL	4	TRUE, if update time is global
TreiberSimul	BOOL	5	TRUE, if driver in sin simulation mode
TreiberProzab	BOOL	6	TRUE, if the variables update list should be kept in the memory
ModemActive	BOOL	7	TRUE, if the modem is active for the driver
Device	STRING	8	Name of the serial interface or name of the modem
ComPort	UINT	9	Number of the serial interface.
Baud rate	UDINT	10	Baud rate of the serial interface.
Parity	SINT	11	Parity of the serial interface
ByteSize	USINT	14	Number of bits per character of the serial interface  Value = 0 if the driver cannot establish any serial connection.
StopBit	USINT	13	Number of stop bits of the serial interface.
Autoconnect	BOOL	16	TRUE, if the modem connection should be established automatically for reading/writing
PhoneNumber	STRING	17	Current telephone number
ModemHwAdr	DINT	21	Hardware address of current telephone number
RxIdleTime	UINT	18	Modem is disconnected, if no data transfer occurs for this time in seconds (s)



WriteTimeout	UDINT	19	Maximum write duration for a modem connection in milliseconds (ms).
RingCountSet	UDINT	20	Number of ringing tones before a call is accepted
ReCallIdleTime	UINT	53	Waiting time between calls in seconds (s).
ConnectTimeout	UINT	54	Time in seconds (s) to establish a connection.

## STATISTICS

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

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

## ERROR MESSAGE

Name from import	Type	Offset	Description
ErrorTimeDW	UDINT	2	Time (in seconds since 1.1.1970), when the last error occurred.
ErrorTimeS	STRING	2	Time (in seconds since 1.1.1970), when the last error occurred.
RdErrPrimObj	UDINT	42	Number of the PrimObject, when the last reading error occurred.
RdErrStationsName	STRING	43	Name of the station, when the last reading error occurred.
RdErrBlockCount	UINT	44	Number of blocks to read when the last reading error occurred.

RdErrHwAdresse	DINT	45	Hardware address when the last reading error occurred.
RdErrDatablockNo	UDINT	46	Block number when the last reading error occurred.
RdErrMarkerNo	UDINT	47	Marker number when the last reading error occurred.
RdErrSize	UDINT	48	Block size when the last reading error occurred.
DrvError	USINT	25	Error message as number
DrvErrorMsg	STRING	30	Error message as text
ErrorFile	STRING	15	Name of error log file

## 8. Driver-specific functions

The driver supports the following functions:

### GET, SET, GETNEXT

Data is read from a devices that support SNMP with the `GET`, `SET` and `GETNEXT` functions.

### PING STATUS

Via the ping status you define whether the end device can be reached via ICMP protocol.

### SNMP TRAP

The driver supports the receipt of SNMP traps with an SNMPV1, SNMPv2c or SNMPv3 header.

### NOT SUPPORTED:

- ▶ IPv6 as transport protocol
- ▶ The "SNMP over TLS" connection type
- ▶ The "INFORM" packet type

## 8.1 SNMP configuration file

The SNMBNG32 driver writes its configuration (agents and offline MIB list) in INI format to a text file in the project directory "FILES\zenonzenon\custom\drivers".



### Hint

Mark the project in the project manager -> press keys `Ctrl+Alt+E` -> the Windows Explorer opens folder `Project_SQL_directory/FILES/`

When compiling the project in zenon, this file is copied to the Runtime file directory.

### FILE STRUCTURE OF A DRIVER CONFIGURATION FILE

The agents and open MIB items are saved in a file with the INI structure. There are the network addresses 0-255 for the agents. In the table, the entries for the agent are documented with the network address 0.

## AGENT

INI entry	Description
[AGENT_HW_0]	<p>INI entries of the agent configuration. In the configuration file, 255 agents are entered automatically. Configured agents follow this documented file structure.</p> <p>Agents that have not yet been configured have an empty entry: <b>Example:</b> [AGENT_HW_{serial number}]</p>
AgentName	<p>Visual name of the agent.</p> <p>Default: empty</p>
TrapMode	<p>Trap mode of the agent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 0 = do not read any initial values</li> <li>▶ 1 = read initial values</li> <li>▶ 2 = do not read any initial values and treat trap variables as wipers (after setting a value to 0 / resetting empty string)</li> </ul> <p>Default: 0</p>
TranslationMode	<p>OID translation mode of the agent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 0 = display OID and translation</li> <li>▶ 1 = display OID only</li> <li>▶ 2 = display translation only</li> </ul> <p>Default: 0</p>
ItemCount	<p>Number of the items to be read when browsing.</p> <p>Default: 200</p>
RootOID	<p>Root OID for the browsing of an agent.</p> <p>Default: . 1 . 3</p>
AgentAddress	<p>IPv4 address of the agent OR host name.</p> <p>Default: 127.0.0.1</p>
AgentPort	<p>Port for SNMP polling at the agent.</p> <p>Default: 161</p>
SnmpVersion	<p>SNMP version of the agent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 0 = SNMPv1</li> <li>▶ 1 = SNMPv2c</li> <li>▶ 2 = SNMPv3</li> </ul> <p>Default: 0</p>
SnmpCommunity	<p>Community string for the agent (SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c).</p> <p>Default: public</p>

<b>SnmpUser</b>	User name for the agent. Default: <code>SNMP User</code>
<b>AuthMethod</b>	Authentication method for the agent (SNMPv3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ 0 = no authentication</li> <li>‣ 1 = authentication with HMAC MD5</li> <li>‣ Authentication with HMAC SHA-1</li> </ul> Default: 0
<b>AuthKey</b>	Authentication password for the agent (SNMPv3); is stored in encrypted form.
<b>PrivMethod</b>	Encryption method for the agent (SNMPv3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ 0 = no encryption</li> <li>‣ 1 = encryption with DES</li> <li>‣ 2 = encryption with AES</li> </ul> Default: 0
<b>PrivKey</b>	Encryption password for the agent (SNMPv3); is stored in encrypted form. Default: <code>empty</code>

## MIBS

INI entry	Description
<b>[MIB_LIST]</b>	INI entries for MIBs. The INI entries of the MIBs start after the entries for the agents. This means that the first MIB entry always starts after the <code>[AGENT_HW_255]</code> entry.
<b>MibItemCount</b>	Number of items in the offline MIB list. Default: 0
<b>Name_0</b>	Visual name of the MIB item Default: <code>empty</code>
<b>DataType_0</b>	Data type of the MIB item: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ 0 = signed 32-bit integer</li> <li>‣ 1 = unsigned 32-bit integer</li> <li>‣ 2 = string</li> </ul> Default: 0
<b>OID_0</b>	Text OID of the MIB item Default: <code>empty</code>
<b>NumericalOID_0</b>	Numerical OID of the MIB item.

	This entry is placed in front of each OID Default: empty
<b>Length</b>	Number of fields of the numeric OID of the MIB item. (for example 1.3.6 has 3 fields) Default: 0
<b>NumericalOID_0_Field_0</b>	Value for a field of the numerical OID of the MIB item. The last figure of the section is the field index. Default: 0

**EXAMPLE**

INI entry for two MIBs, from string data type with 8 items each:

```
[MIB_LIST]
```

```
MibItemCount=2
```

```
Name_0=SNMPv2-MIB::sysDescr.0
```

```
DataType_0=2
```

```
OID_0=.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0
```

```
NumericalOID_0=.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0
```

```
NumericalOID_0_Length=9
```

```
NumericalOID_0_Field_0=1
```

```
NumericalOID_0_Field_1=3
```

```
NumericalOID_0_Field_2=6
```

```
NumericalOID_0_Field_3=1
```

```
NumericalOID_0_Field_4=2
```

```
NumericalOID_0_Field_5=1
```

```
NumericalOID_0_Field_6=1
```

```
NumericalOID_0_Field_7=1
```

```
NumericalOID_0_Field_8=0
```

```
Name_1=SNMPv2-MIB::sysObjectID.0
```

```
DataType_1=2
```

```
OID_1=.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0
```

```

NumericalOID_1=.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0
NumericalOID_1_Length=9
NumericalOID_1_Field_0=1
NumericalOID_1_Field_1=3
NumericalOID_1_Field_2=6
NumericalOID_1_Field_3=1
NumericalOID_1_Field_4=2
NumericalOID_1_Field_5=1
NumericalOID_1_Field_6=1
NumericalOID_1_Field_7=2
NumericalOID_1_Field_8=0

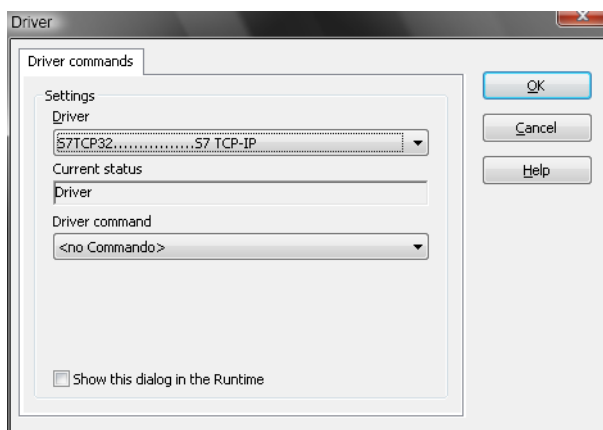
```

## 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





Parameters	Description
<b>Drivers</b>	Drop-down list with all drivers which are loaded in the project.
<b>Current state</b>	Fixed entry which has no function in the current version.
Driver commands	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. <b>Note:</b> If the driver is in offline mode, all variables that were created for this driver receive the status <code>switched off (OFF; Bit 20)</code> .
▶ 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.
▶ Activate driver write set value	Write set value to a driver is allowed.
▶ Deactivate driver write set value	Write set value to a driver is prohibited.
▶ Establish connection 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)
<b>Show this dialog in the Runtime</b>	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 7.20 -> Diagviewer*.

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

`C:\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 currently created entries live
- ▶ customize the logging settings
- ▶ change the folder in which the log files are saved

#### Note:

1. In Windows CE even errors are not logged per default due to performance reasons.
2. The Diagnosis Viewer displays all entries in UTC (coordinated world time) and not in local time.
3. 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.
4. If you only use **Error logging**, the problem description is in column **Error text**. For other diagnosis level the description is in column **General text**.
5. For communication problems many drivers also log error numbers which the PLC assigns to them. They are displayed in **Error text** and/or **Error code** and/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.
6. 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**.

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

## 10.2 Check list

Questions and hints for fault isolation:

- ▶ Is the SNMP driver correctly installed? (It has to be installed on all devices that should be read – except for the ping status request)
- ▶ Is the correct key installed and selected? (default=public)?
- ▶ Is the TCP/IP protocol installed?
- ▶ Are the properties for authentication and encryption correctly configured for the agents?

### GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING

- ▶ Is the PLC connected to the power supply?
- ▶ Analysis with the **Diagnosis Viewer** (on page 74):  
-> 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 at the respective port via **TELNET**?  
*Telnet: Command line Enter open, telnet <IP address port number> (for example 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 select the right COM port?
- ▶ Do the communication parameters match (Baud rate, parity, start/stop bits,...)?
- ▶ Is the COM port blocked by another application?
- ▶ Is the end device correctly configured for the use of SNMT?
- ▶ 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 chapter Driver variable (on page 61).)

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

#### **SOME VARIABLES REPORT INVALID.**

- ▶ 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 Server** 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 74):

-> Which messages are displayed?

## 10.3 Error treatment

### COMPATIBILITY OF SNMP32 AND SNMPNG32

The old (**SNMP32**) and the new (**SNMPNG32**) SNMP drivers should never be operated at the same time. The **SNMP32** driver needs the Windows SNMP trap service for trap receipt and starts this if necessary. The **SNMPNG32** needs the zenon SNMP trap service for trap receipt and starts this if necessary. Both services attempt to open the UDP port 162 for monitoring. However because this can only be opened once per computer, "first come first served" is applicable in this case and one of the two traps cannot receive traps.

### DRIVER INSTANCES

In general, it is recommended that each SNMP agent gets its own **SNMPNG** driver instance, so that a slow reacting or failed agent does not impair the polling communication of the other agents. In the trap recipient service, all registered SNMP agents of all driver instances are indeed polled, which leads to a mutual impairment on performance, but the standard retry settings are to be kept lower there in order to keep the effects as low as possible.

### OFFSET: INDEX IN THE OFFLINE MIB LIST"

If the driver is operated with the "**Offset = Index in the offline MIB list**" addressing mode, it is recommended that, after the offline MIB list of all variables has been changed, all variables of this driver (with the exception of ping status and trap variable list) are to be checked and it is ensured that they point to the intended OID. This mode should in general only be used if an OID to be used has more than 128 characters (maximum length of variable name, identification and symbolic address), because only this addressing mode can process this length.