



COPADATA
do it your way

zenon driver manual

KabaDPServer

v.7.60





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1. Welcome to COPA-DATA help

ZENON VIDEO-TUTORIALS

You can find practical examples for project configuration with zenon in our YouTube channel (https://www.copadata.com/tutorial_menu). The tutorials are grouped according to topics and give an initial insight into working with different zenon modules. All tutorials are available in English.

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. KabaDPServer

The driver is for displaying the status of alarms of doors; the monitoring of these is implemented with a Kaba system.

3. KABADPSERVER - Data sheet

General:	
Driver file name	KABADPSERVER.exe
Driver name	Kaba data point server driver
PLC types	Kaba exos 9300
PLC manufacturer	Kaba;

Driver supports:	
Protocol	Kaba Server XML-Frames;
Addressing: Address-based	--
Addressing: Name-based	X
Spontaneous communication	X
Polling communication	--
Online browsing	X
Offline browsing	--
Real-time capable	--
Blockwrite	--
Modem capable	--
Serial logging	--
RDA numerical	--
RDA String	--
Hysteresis	--
extended API	--
Supports status bit WR-SUC	--
alternative IP address	--

Requirements:	
Hardware PC	--
Software PC	--
Hardware PLC	--
Software PLC	--
Requires v-dll	--

Platforms:	
Operating systems	Windows 7, 8, 8.1, 10, Server 2008R2, Server 2012, Server 2012R2, Server 2016;
CE platforms	-;

4. Driver history

Date	Build number	Change
31.10.14	15380	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*

5. Requirements

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

5.1 PLC

The driver communicates with a Kaba data point server. The access data (IP address, port, user and password) are issued by the server administrator.

6. Configuration

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

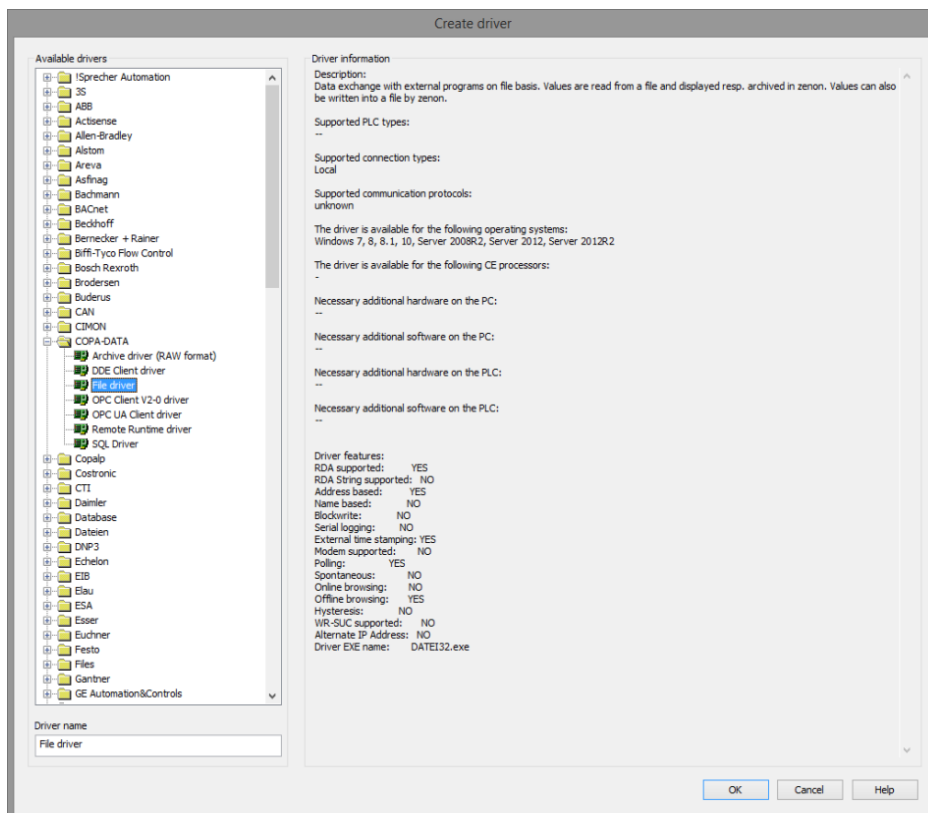


Information

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 the **Create driver** dialog, you create a list of the new drivers that you want to create.



Parameter	Description
Available drivers	<p>List of all available drivers.</p> <p>The display is in a tree structure: [+] expands the folder structure and shows the drivers contained therein. [-] reduces the folder structure</p> <p>Default: no selection</p>
Driver name	<p>Unique Identification of the driver.</p> <p>Default: Empty</p> <p>The input field is pre-filled with the pre-defined Identification after selecting a driver from the list of available drivers.</p>
Driver information	<p>Further information on the selected driver.</p> <p>Default: Empty</p> <p>The information on the selected driver is shown in this area after selecting a driver.</p>

CLOSE DIALOG

Option	Description
OK	Accepts all settings and opens the driver configuration dialog of the selected driver.
Cancel	Discards all changes and closes the dialog.
Help	Opens online help.



Information

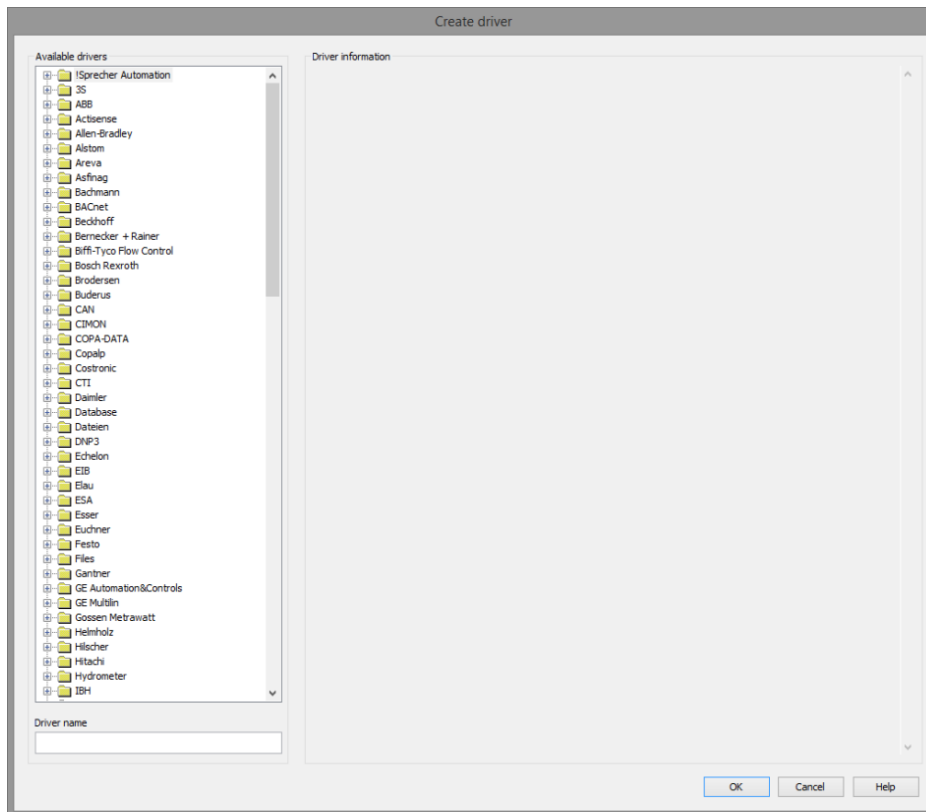
The content of this dialog is saved in the file called `Treiber_[Language].xml`. You can find this file in the following folder: `C:\ProgramData\COPA-DATA\zenon[version number]`.

CREATE NEW DRIVER

In order to create a new driver:

1. Right-click on **Driver** in the Project Manager and select **New driver** in the context menu.
 Optional: Select the **New driver** button from the toolbar of the detail view of the **Variables**.
 The **Create driver** dialog is opened.

2. The dialog offers a list of all available drivers.



3. Select the desired driver and name it in the **Driver name** input field.
This input field corresponds to the **Identification** property. The name of the selected driver is automatically inserted into this input field by default.

The following is applicable for the **Driver name**:

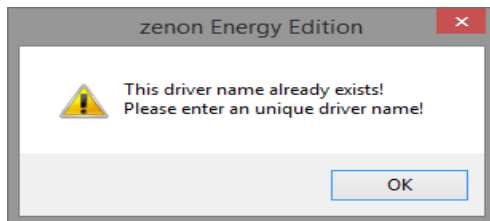
- The **Driver name** must be unique.
If a driver is used more than once in a project, a new name has to be given each time.
This is evaluated by clicking on the **OK** button. If the driver is already present in the project, this is shown with a warning dialog.
- The **Driver name** is part of the file 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 by clicking on the **OK** button.
The configuration dialog for the selected driver is opened.

Note: The language of driver names cannot be switched. They are always shown in the language in which they have been created, regardless of the language of the Editor. This also applies to driver object types.

DRIVER NAME **DIALOG ALREADY EXISTS**

If there is already a driver in the project, this is shown in a dialog. The warning dialog is closed by clicking on the **OK** button. The driver can be named correctly.



<CD_PRODUCNTAME> PROJECT

The following drivers are created automatically for newly-created projects:

- ▶ **Intern**
- ▶ **MathDr32**
- ▶ **SysDrv**



Information

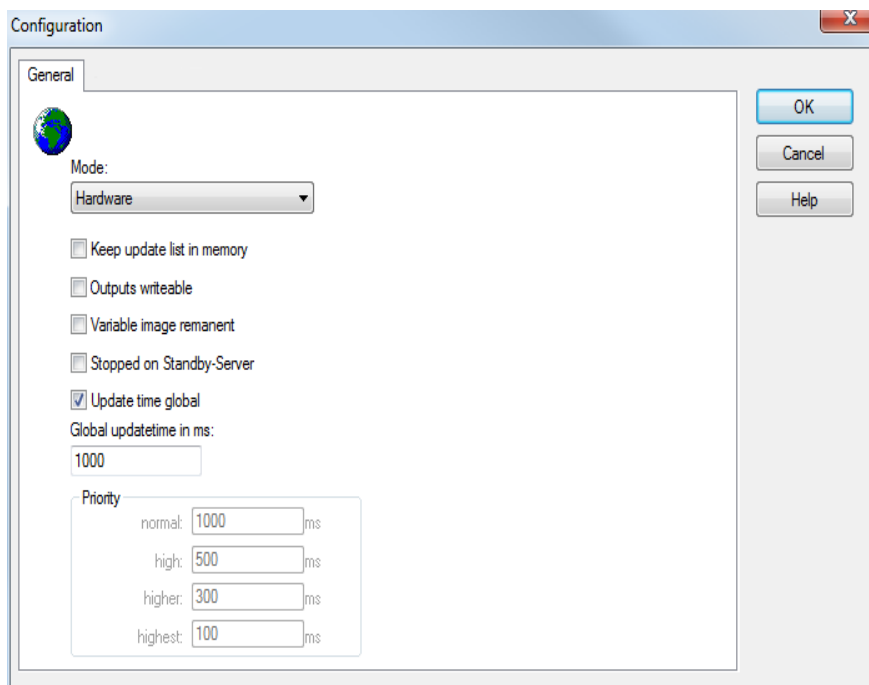
Only the required drivers need to be present in a zenon project. Drivers can be added at a later time if required.

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.



Option	Description
Mode	<p>Allows to switch between hardware mode and simulation mode</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hardware: A connection to the control is established. ▶ Simulation - static: 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. ▶ Simulation - counting: 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. ▶ Simulation - programmed: No communication is established to the PLC. The values are calculated by a freely programmable simulation project. The simulation project is created with the help of the zenon Logic Workbench and runs in a zenon Logic Runtime which is integrated in the driver. For details see chapter Driver simulation (main.chm::/25206.htm).
Keep update list in the memory	<p>Variables which were requested once are still requested from the control even if they are currently not needed.</p> <p>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>
Output can be written	<p>Active: Outputs can be written.</p> <p>Inactive: Writing of outputs is prevented.</p> <p>Note: Not available for every driver.</p>
Variable image remanent	<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"> ▶ one of the states S_MERKER_1(0) up to S_MERKER8(7), REVISION(9), AUS(20) or ERSATZWERT(27) is active <p>The variable image is always saved if:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ the variable is of the driver object type Communication details ▶ the driver runs in simulation mode. (not programmed simulation) <p>The following states are not restored at the start of the Runtime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ SELECT (8) ▶ WR-ACK (40) ▶ WR-SUC (41) <p>The mode Simulation - programmed at the driver start is not a criterion in order to restore the remanent variable image.</p>
Stop on Standby Server	<p>Setting for redundancy at drivers which allow only one communication connection. For this the driver is stopped at the Standby Server and only started at the upgrade.</p> <p>Attention: If this option is active, the gapless archiving is no longer guaranteed.</p> <p>Active: Sets the driver at the not-process-leading Server automatically in a stop-like state. In contrast to stopping via driver command, the variable does not receive status switched off (statusverarbeitung.chm::24150.htm) but an empty value. This prevents that at the upgrade to the Server irrelevant values are created in the AML, CEL and Historian.</p> <p>Note: Not available if the CE terminal serves as a data server. You can find further information in the zenon Operator manual in the CE terminal as a data server chapter.</p>
Global Update time	<p>Active: The set Global update time in ms is used for all variables in the project. The priority set at the variables is not used.</p> <p>Inactive: The set priorities are used for the individual variables.</p>
Priority	<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 variables are allocated separately in the settings of the variable properties.</p> <p>The communication of the individual variables can be graded according to importance or required topicality using the priority classes. Thus the communication load is distributed better.</p> <p>Attention: Priority classes are not supported by each driver For example, drivers that communicate spontaneously do not support it.</p>

CLOSE DIALOG

Options	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.

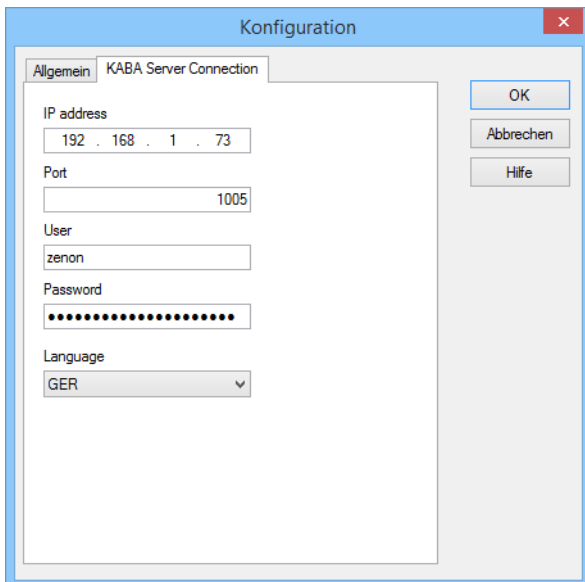
UPDATE TIME FOR CYCLICAL DRIVERS

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 KABA server connection

You configure the connection to the Kaba server in this tab.



The screenshot shows a configuration window titled 'Konfiguration' with a red close button. It has two tabs: 'Allgemein' and 'KABA Server Connection'. The 'KABA Server Connection' tab is active. It contains the following fields and controls:

- IP address:** A text field containing '192 . 168 . 1 . 73'.
- Port:** A text field containing '1005'.
- User:** A text field containing 'zenon'.
- Password:** A text field filled with dots for masking.
- Language:** A dropdown menu showing 'GER'.
- Buttons:** 'OK', 'Abbrechen', and 'Hilfe' are located on the right side of the dialog.

Parameter	Description
IP address	IP address of the server.
Port	Port that is used for communication. Default: 1005
User	Login name.
Password	Password.
Language	Language in which the texts for string variables are displayed. Select from drop-down list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ GER: German ▶ FRA: French ▶ ENG: English ▶ ITA: Italian

CLOSE DIALOG

Options	Description
OK	Applies settings and closes the dialog.
Cancel	Discards all changes and closes the dialog.
Help	Opens online help.

7. Creating variables

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

7.1 Creating variables in the Editor

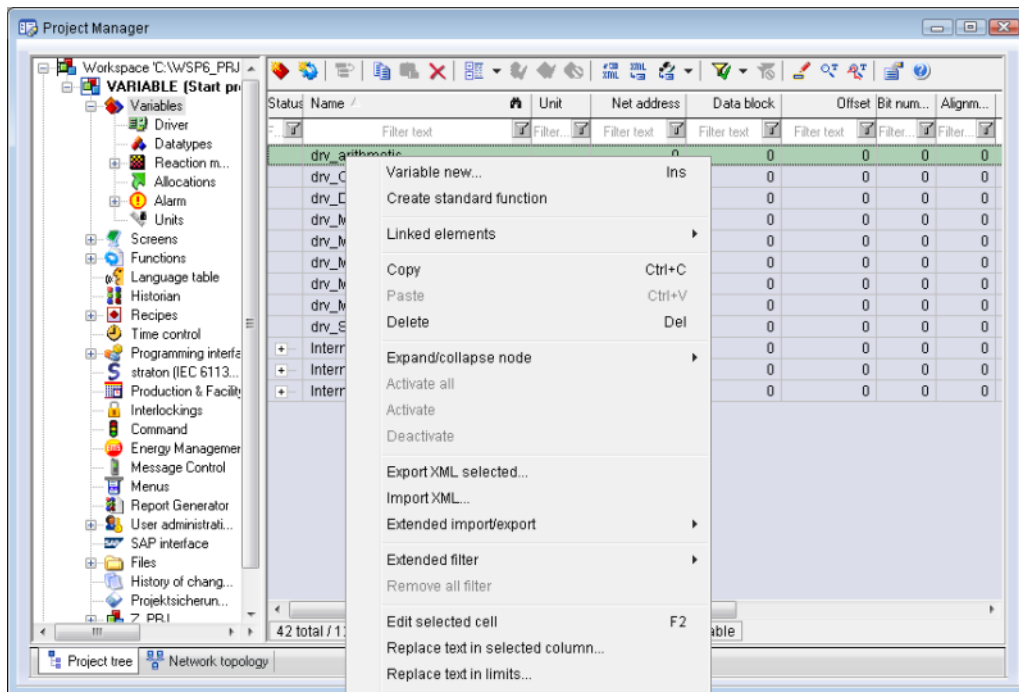
Variables can be created:

- ▶ 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:

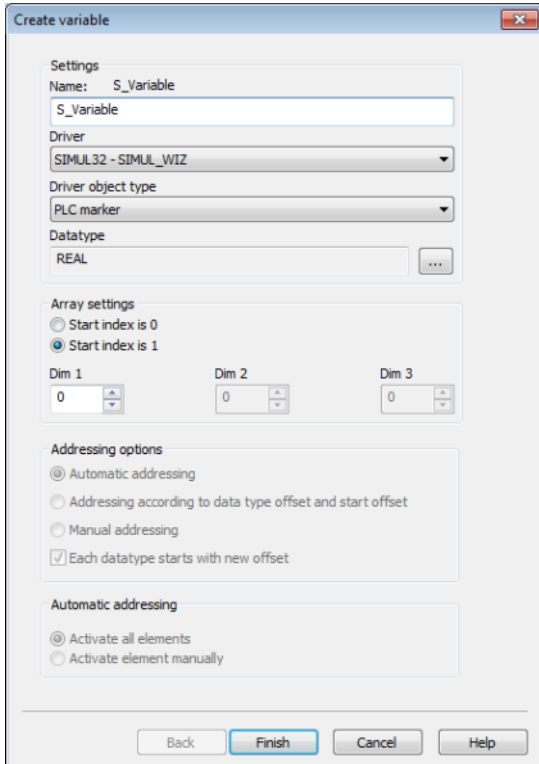
1. Select the **New variable** command in the **Variables** node in the context menu



The dialog for configuring variables is opened

2. Configure the variable

3. The settings that are possible depends on the type of variables



Property	Description
Name	<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 characters</p> <p>Attention: The characters # and @ are not permitted in variable names. If non-permitted characters are used, creation of variables cannot be completed and the Finish button remains inactive.</p> <p>Note: For some drivers, the addressing is possible over the property Symbolic address, as well.</p>
Drivers	<p>Select the desired driver from the drop-down list.</p> <p>Note: 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>
Driver Object Type (cti.chm::/28685.htm)	Select the appropriate driver object type from the drop-down list.

Data Type	Select the desired data type. Click on the ... button to open the selection dialog.
Array settings	Expanded settings for array variables. You can find details in the Arrays chapter.
Addressing options	Expanded settings for arrays and structure variables. You can find details in the respective section.
Automatic element activation	Expanded settings for arrays and structure variables. You can find details in the respective section.

SYMBOLIC ADDRESS

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

Maximum length: 1024 characters.

INHERITANCE FROM DATA TYPE

Measuring range, **Signal range** and **Set value** are always:

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

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

7.2 Addressing

Group/Property	Description
General	Property group for general settings.
Name	<p>Freely definable name.</p> <p>Attention: For every zenon project the name must be unambiguous.</p>
Identification	<p>Freely definable identification.</p> <p>E.g. for Resources label, comments, ...</p>
Addressing	Properties for the address of the variables.
Net address	not used for this driver
Data block	not used for this driver
Offset	not used for this driver
Alignment	not used for this driver
Bit number	not used for this driver
Symbolic address	<p>The real address of the variables for the driver consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Prefix of the Kaba address ▶ Attribute in square brackets <p>Example: I01000201[AlarmID]</p> <p>Possible attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ State: Status of the door ▶ AlarmID: Alarm-ID ▶ AlarmText: Alarm-Text <p>Hint: Import the variables from the Server into the editor, in order to avoid typing errors.</p>
String length	<p>Length of the alarm text.</p> <p>Default: 256 characters</p>
Driver connection	Properties for driver connection.
Driver Object Type	<p>The following object types are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Status of the door ▶ Alarm ID of the door ▶ Alarm text of the door
Data Type	<p>There are fixed assignments of data types to object types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Status of the door: INTEGER ▶ Alarm ID of the door: UINT

	► Alarm text of the door:WSTRING
Driver connection/Priority	not used for this driver The driver does not support cyclically-poling communication in prio

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 driver object types are available in this driver:

Driver Object Type	Channel type	Read	Write	Supported data types	Description
Alarm ID of the door	0x0041 (65)	X	--	UINT	Variable to display the alarm ID of a door.
Alarm text of the door	0x0042 (66)	X	--	WSTRING	Variable to display the alarm text of a door.
Status of the door	0x0040 (64)	X	--	INT	Variable to display the status of a door.
Communication details	35	X	X	BOOL, DINT, INT, REAL, SINT, STRING, UDINT, UINT, USINT	<p>Variables for the static analysis of the communication; is transferred between driver and Runtime (not to the PLC).</p> <p>Note: The addressing and the behavior is the same for most zenon drivers.</p> <p>You can find detailed information on this in the Communication details (Driver variables) (on page 42) chapter.</p>

Key:

X => supported

-- => not supported

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
Alarm ID of the door	UINT	2
Status of the door	INT	1
-	UDINT	4
-	DINT	3
-	ULINT	27
-	LINT	26
-	REAL	5
-	LREAL	6
-	STRING	12
Alarm text of the door	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.

7.3.3 Alarms and messages

Alarms and messages can be displayed using the driver.

Alarms are displayed using the **AlarmID**. With system messages, a distinction is made between messages about the current state of a system component (**State**) and messages about individual parameter settings of substations (**Mode**).

Alarms and messages are displayed using whole-number IDs.

Alarms

Alarms are displayed using the **AlarmID**. The **AlarmID** is a whole number that specifies whether a variable has an alarm and which alarm it is.

AlarmID:

- ▶ 0: no alarm
- ▶ >0: Alarm.

The sentence types comprise the type of sentence and the alarm number (for example A100).

The following sentence types are used:

Definition	Type	Identification	Can be selected in the Control Panel dialog, event/alarm administration under
Alarm log book	E	Event	Alarm log book
Alarm handling	A	Alarm	Alarm handling (+alarm log book)
	C	Acknowledged alarm	
	R	Deleted alarm	

Each message can be defined as type A or E. The numbers correspond to those of the alarm message list in the alarm administration dialog.

ALARM NUMBERS

Value (text ID)	Description + possible additional value (= argument)
1	Company code incorrect.
2	User medium unknown or blocked.
3	Error in block check digit.
4	Version number incorrect.
5	User medium blocked.
6	Medium not valid.
8	No room zone authorization.
9	Week day / time of day incorrect.
10	Biometrics error.
11	PIN code not entered correctly.
12	PIN code incorrect.
13	Max. number of incorrect PIN code entries reached, user medium blocked.
14	Silent alarm.
15	Room sequence incorrect.
16	Double access block.
17	Access granted.
18	Access not granted.
19	Biometrics verification incorrect.
20	Max. person check of area breached.
22	Min. person check of area breached.
23	Sabotage alarm.
24	End of sabotage alarm.
25	Access authorized.
26	Special function.
27	Standard user medium.
28	Access permitted with special user medium.
29	Number of loaded people.
30	Firmware version.

31	Last parameter download number of sets.
34	Start of download
35	End of download.
36	Insufficient security level.
37	Advance warning: max. person check of area breached.
38	Advance warning: min. person check of area breached.
39	Reader configuration.
40	AMC was restarted.
43	Load database into the AMC.
50	Door open too long.
51	Unauthorized door opening.
52	Door closed again.
53	Sabotage alarm.
54	End of sabotage alarm.
60 - 69	(empty field)
70	Booking memory full.
71	Booking memory empty.
72	Start of setting parameters.
73	End of setting parameters.
74	Start of diagnosis.
75	End of diagnosis.
76	Content of set incorrect.
77	Command cannot currently be executed.
78	Command cannot be executed.
79	Unknown data set.
81	Operating mode of the access control center / terminal changed.
83	Bar setting incorrect.

90	Subterminal is not responding.
91	Subterminal is responding again.
92	Access control center / access manager / terminal is not responding.
93	Access control center / access manager / terminal is responding again.
94	Communication control center is not responding.
95	Communication control center is responding again.
96	Communication control center has been restarted.
97	Port is not responding.
98	Port is responding again.
99	GID/DID used twice.
100	Communication to port could not be initialized.
101	Access control center / access manager / terminal is responding.
102	Port is responding.
103	Connection to the port is established.
104	Communication control center is being restarted.
105	Communication control center is being loaded.
106	Connection to branch is established.
107	Connection to branch is disconnected.
108	Subterminal is responding.
109	Sabotage alarm.
110	End of sabotage alarm.
111	Contact short circuit.
112	Contact interruption.
115	Depot open too long.
116	CardLink: Validation failed.
117	CardLink: Low battery.
118	CardLink: Event buffer full.

120	Booked to storage space.
121	Booked from storage space.
122	No parking space / storage space found.
123	Parking space / storage space occupied/full.
124	Car already parked there.
125	Parking space / storage space not occupied.
126	Cannot assign the reader in the parking area.
127	Access authorized - operating mode pass: unlocked.
128	Access authorized - operating mode pass: blocked.
143	Access authorized and passenger mode activated.
144	Passenger mode deactivated.
145	Passenger mode blocked.
146	User medium blocked by staff trigger function.
166	Bar setting correct again.
170	Access manager was restarted.
171	Inconsistent data is possible with the access manager.
172	Fewer Kaba exos OC8 extension modules than are configured in Kabaexos are connected.
198	Short circuit.
199	Interruption.
200	Off.
201	Off.
600	On.
601	On.
9101	Fabrication key was successfully replaced by application key.
9102	Multiple conversion of the fabrication key in one application key.
9103	CardLink: Validation stamp sequence breached.

9105	Conversion of the fabrication key to an application key with unknown medium.
9970	Switch off.
9971	Switch on.
9980	Monitor.
9981	Open for access.
9982	Lock.
9983	Open statically (not monitored).
9996	Service mode on.
9997	Service mode off.
9998	Alarm acknowledged.
9999	Alarm deleted.

Messages

With system messages, a distinction is made between:

- ▶ **Status (State)**: System message about the current status of the system components.
- ▶ **Mode (Mode)**: Message about individual parameter settings of substations and passes. The operating mode of a pass is only reported if it is closed.

MESSAGES

STATE

Optional.

A whole number that represents the variable status. The value -1 means that the status could not be determined.

Concerns	Description	Value
Front Server	Unknown.	-1
	Is not responding.	0
	Normal operation.	1

	Download in progress.	2
	Starting up.	3
Port	Unknown.	-1
	Not connected.	0
	Connected.	1
	Connection is being established.	2
Substation	Unknown.	-1
	Not connected.	0
	Connected.	1
	Connection is being established.	2
Subdevice door manager/reader	Unknown.	-1
	Not connected.	0
	Connected.	1
Pass	Unknown.	-1
	open.	0
	closed.	1
	Locked.	2
Binary outputs	Unknown.	-1
	Off.	0
	On.	1
Binary inputs	Unknown.	-1
	Off.	0
	On.	1
	Interruption.	2
	Short circuit.	3

STATE TEXT

Optional.

A character sequence that describes the status.

MODE

Optional.

A whole number that represents the variable mode. The value -1 means that the mode could not be determined.

Concerns	Description	Value
Substation (access control center/manager)	Unknown	-1
	Central decision.	0
	Local decision.	1
Pass	Unknown.	-1
	Access profile checking.	0
	Unlocked once.	1
	Locked.	2
	Unlocked on a permanent basis.	3
Turnstile	Unknown.	-1
	Access profile checking.	0
	Unlocked once.	1
	Locked.	2
	Unlocked on a permanent basis.	3
	Unlocked once externally.	4
	Unlocked once internally.	5
Lift	Unknown.	-1
	Access profile checking.	0
	Locked.	2
	Unlocked on a permanent basis.	3
Depot	Unknown.	-1
	Access profile checking.	0
	Locked.	2

PRIORITY

Optional.

A whole number that specifies the alarm priority.

ALARMTEXT

Optional.

A character sequence that describes the alarm.

CHECKLIST

Optional.

A character sequence that describes what is to be done when this alarm occurs.

DATE

Optional.

A character sequence that provides the data on which the change occurred.

Syntax: **YYYYMMDD**

TIME

Optional.

A character sequence that provides the time at which the change occurred.

Syntax: **hhmmss**

DOORTYPE

Optional.

Is only transferred if **Type** has the value DR.

Value	Description
0	Normal pass
1	Rotation block

ONLY FOR SUBSCRIBERS

COMMAND

Optional.

A whole number that specifies the variable command number. A command can be sent to the variable by stating this argument.

Command	Value Type	Description
-1	DR	Normal operation.
0	DR	Monitor.
1	DR	Open for access.
2	DR	Lock.
3	DR	Statically open.
4	DR	Open for access externally.
5	DR	Open for access internally.
0	PR	Disconnect connection (with remote connection).
1	PR	Establish connection (with remote connection).
0	BO	Switch off.
-1	BO	Switch on.



Information

Inputs and outputs that are used in a DR door can only be actuated with a DR command.

*This means: A door opener can only be triggered with the **1 (open for access)** command. The status of a frame contact can only be found out using the status pass open or closed.*

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

During XML import of variables or data types, these are first assigned to a driver and then analyzed. Before import, the user decides whether and how the respective element (variable or data type) is to be imported:

- ▶ **Import:** The element is imported as a new element.
- ▶ **Overwrite:** The element is imported and overwrites a pre-existing element.
- ▶ **Do not import:** The element is not imported.

Note: The actions and their durations are shown in a progress bar during import.

REQUIREMENTS

The following conditions are applicable during import:

- ▶ Backward compatibility

At the XML import/export there is no backward compatibility. Data from older zenon versions cannot be taken over. The handover of data from newer to older versions is not supported.

- ▶ Consistency

The XML file to be imported has to be consistent. There is no plausibility check on importing the file. If there are errors in the import file, this can lead to undesirable effects in the project.

Particular attention must be paid to this, primarily if not all properties exist in the XML file and these are then filled with default values. E.g.: A binary variable has a limit value of 300.

- ▶ Structure data types

Structure data types must have the same number of structure elements.

Example: A structure data type in the project has 3 structure elements. A data type with the same name in the XML file has 4 structure elements. Then none of the variables based on this data type in the export file are imported into the project.

**Hint**

You can find further information on XML import in the **Import - Export** manual, in the **XML import (main.chm::/13046.htm)** chapter.

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

Identification	Type	Field size	Comment
KANALNAME	Char	128	Variable name. The length can be limited using the MAX_LAENGE entry in project.ini .
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 project.ini .
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 project.ini .
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	Net address
BAUSTEIN	N	3	Datablock address (only for variables from the data area of the PLC)
ADRESSE	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 Recipegroup Manager

LES_SCHR	L	1	Write-Read-Authorization 0: Not allowed to set value. 1: Allowed to set value.
MIT_ZEIT	R	1	time stamp in 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 project.ini .
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 VALUE DEFINITION

Limit definition for limit values 1 to 4, or status 1 to 4:

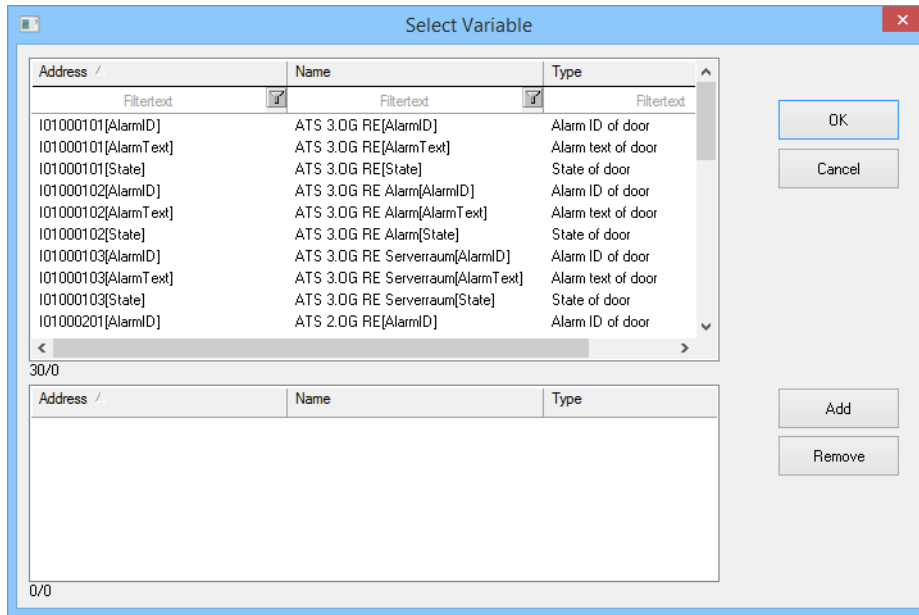
Identification	Type	Field size	Comment
AKTIV1	R	1	Limit value active (per limit value available)
GRENZWERT1	F	20	technical value or ID number of a linked variable for a dynamic limit value (see VARIABLEx) (if VARIABLEx is 1 and here it is -1, the existing variable linkage is not overwritten)
SCHWWERT1	F	16	Threshold value for limit value
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)
QUITTIER1	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 value 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

To import variables online from the server:

1. Select the Kaba driver.
2. Select **Import variables from driver** in the toolbar or in the context menu
3. The dialog for variable selection is opened:



4. Select the desired variables (multiple selection is possible).
5. Add selected variables via click on button **Add** to the list of the variables to be imported.
6. You can also deselect variables again by clicking on **Remove**.
7. Start the import by clicking on the **OK** button.

The selected variables are generated automatically during import in the zenon project and are assigned the KABA driver.

7.5 Communication details (Driver variables)

The driver kit implements a number of driver variables. These variables are part of the driver object type **Communication details**. These are divided into:

- ▶ Information
- ▶ Configuration
- ▶ Statistics and
- ▶ Error message

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

Note: Variable names must be unique in zenon. If driver variables of the driver object type **Communication details** are to be imported from **drvvar.dbf** again, the variables that were imported beforehand must be renamed.



Information

*Not every driver supports all driver variables of the driver object type **Communication details**.*

For example:

- ▶ Variables for modem information are only supported by modem-compatible drivers
- ▶ 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 OFF bit. After the driver has started, the variable has the value <code>FALSE</code> and no OFF bit.
SimulRTState	UDINT	60	Informs the status of Runtime for driver simulation.

ConnectionStates	STRING	61	<p>Internal connection status of the driver to the PLC.</p> <p>Connection statuses:</p> <p>0 : Connection OK</p> <p>1 : Connection failure</p> <p>2 : Connection simulated</p> <p>Formating:</p> <p><Netzadresse>:<Verbindungszustand>;...;;</p> <p>A connection is only known after a variable has first signed in. In order for a connection to be contained in a string, a variable of this connection must be signed in once.</p> <p>The status of a connection is only updated if a variable of the connection is signed in. Otherwise there is no communication with the corresponding controller.</p>
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CONFIGURATION

Name from import	Type	Offset	Description
ReconnectInRead	BOOL	27	If TRUE, 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 SrvDrvVarApplyCom 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 SrvDrvVarApplyModem. This closes the current connection and opens a new one according to the settings PhoneNumberSet and ModemHwAdrSet .
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.
Baudrate	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 Normal in milliseconds (ms).
MaxUpdateTimeHigher	UDINT	57	Time since the last update of the priority group Higher in milliseconds (ms).
MaxUpdateTimeHigh	UDINT	58	Time since the last update of the priority group High in milliseconds (ms).
MaxUpdateTimeHighest	UDINT	59	Time since the last update of the priority group Highest 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
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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:

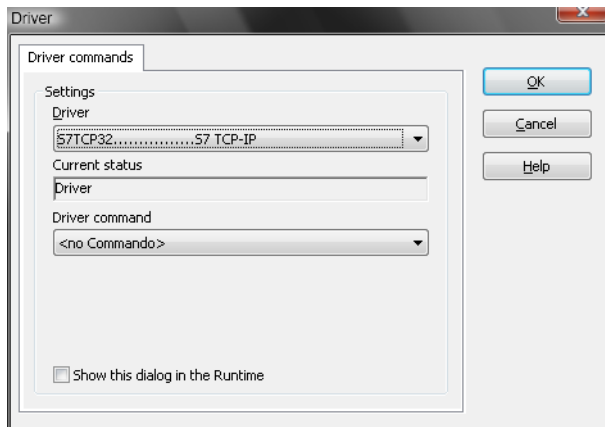
Display of the status and alarms of doors that are monitored by a Kaba server.

9. Driver commands

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

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

- ▶ create a new function
- ▶ select *Variables -> Driver commands*
- ▶ The dialog for configuration is opened



Parameter	Description
Drivers	Drop-down list with all drivers which are loaded in the project.
Current status	Fixed entry which has no function in the current version.
Driver command	Drop-down list for the selection of the command.
▶ Start driver (online mode)	Driver is reinitialized and started.
▶ Stop driver (offline mode)	Driver is stopped. No new data is accepted. Note: If the driver is in offline mode, all variables that were created for this driver receive the status switched off (OFF; Bit 20).
▶ Driver in simulation mode	Driver is set into simulation mode. The values of all variables of the driver are simulated by the driver. No values from the connected hardware (e.g. PLC, bus system, ...) are displayed.
▶ Driver in hardware mode	Driver is set into hardware mode. For the variables of the driver the values from the connected hardware (e.g. PLC, bus system, ...) are displayed.
▶ Driver-specific command	Enter driver-specific commands. Opens input field in order to enter a command.
▶ Driver - activate set setpoint value	Write set value to a driver is allowed.
▶ Driver - deactivate set setpoint value	Write set value to a driver is prohibited.

► Establish connecton with modem	Establish connection (for modem drivers) Opens the input fields for the hardware address and for the telephone number.
► Disconnect from modem	Terminate connection (for modem drivers)
Show this dialog in the Runtime	The dialog is shown in Runtime so that changes can be made.

DRIVER COMMANDS IN THE NETWORK

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

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

10. Error analysis

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

10.1 TCP API error numbers

ERROR CODES IN THE API

The following is a list of possible error codes returned by the `WSAGetLastError` call, along with their extended explanations. Errors are listed in alphabetical order by error macro. Some error codes defined in `Winsock2.h` are not returned from any function-these are not included in this topic.

Error (Code)	Meaning	Description
WSAEACCES (10013)	Permission denied.	<p>An attempt was made to access a socket in a way forbidden by its access permissions. An example is using a broadcast address for sendto without broadcast permission being set using set-sockopt(SO_BROADCAST).</p> <p>Another possible reason for the WSAEACCES error is that when the bind function is called (on Windows NT 4 SP4 or later), another application, service, or kernel mode driver is bound to the same address with exclusive access. Such exclusive access is a new feature of Windows NT 4 SP4 and later, and is implemented by using the SO_EXCLUSIVEADDRUSE option.</p>
WSAEADDRINUSE (10048)	Address already in use.	<p>Typically, only one usage of each socket address (protocol/IP address/port) is permitted. This error occurs if an application attempts to bind a socket to an IP address/port that has already been used for an existing socket, or a socket that was not closed properly, or one that is still in the process of closing. For server applications that need to bind multiple sockets to the same port number, consider using set-sockopt(SO_REUSEADDR). Client applications usually need not call bind at all-connect chooses an unused port automatically. When bind is called with a wildcard address (involving ADDR_ANY), a WSAEADDRINUSE error could be delayed until the specific address is committed. This could happen with a call to another function later, including connect, listen, WSAConnect, or WSAJoinLeaf.</p>
WSAEADDRNOTAVAIL (10049)	Cannot assign requested address.	<p>The requested address is not valid in its context. This normally results from an attempt to bind to an address that is not valid for the local machine. This can also result from connect, sendto, WSAConnect, WSAJoinLeaf, or WSASendTo when the remote address or port is not valid for a remote machine (for example, address or port 0).</p>
WSAEAFNOSUPPORT (10047)	Address family not supported by protocol family.	<p>An address incompatible with the requested protocol was used. All sockets are created with an associated address family (that is, AF_INET for Internet Protocols) and a generic protocol type (that is, SOCK_STREAM). This error is returned if an incorrect protocol is explicitly requested in the socket call, or if an address of the wrong family is used for a socket, for example, in sendto.</p>
WSAEALREADY (10037)	Operation already in progress.	<p>An operation was attempted on a nonblocking socket with an operation already in progress—that is, calling connect a second time on a nonblocking socket that is already connecting, or canceling an asynchronous request (WSAAsyncGetXbyY) that has already been canceled or completed.</p>
WSAECONNABORTE	Software caused	<p>An established connection was aborted by the software in your</p>

D (10053)	connection abort.	host machine, possibly due to a data transmission time-out or protocol error.
WSAECONNREFUSED (10061)	Connection refused.	No connection could be made because the target machine actively refused it. This usually results from trying to connect to a service that is inactive on the foreign host-that is, one with no server application running.
WSAECONNRESET (10054)	Connection reset by peer.	An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host. This normally results if the peer application on the remote host is suddenly stopped, the host is rebooted, or the remote host uses a hard close (see setsockopt for more information on the SO_LINGER option on the remote socket.) This error may also result if a connection was broken due to keep-alive activity detecting a failure while one or more operations are in progress. Operations that were in progress fail with WSAENETRESET. Subsequent operations fail with WSAECONNRESET.
WSAEDESTADDRREQ (10039)	Destination address required.	A required address was omitted from an operation on a socket. For example, this error is returned if sendto is called with the remote address of ADDR_ANY.
WSAEFAULT (10014)	Bad address.	The system detected an invalid pointer address in attempting to use a pointer argument of a call. This error occurs if an application passes an invalid pointer value, or if the length of the buffer is too small. For instance, if the length of an argument, which is a SOCKADDR structure, is smaller than the sizeof(SOCKADDR).
WSAEHOSTDOWN (10064)	Host is down.	A socket operation failed because the destination host is down. A socket operation encountered a dead host. Networking activity on the local host has not been initiated. These conditions are more likely to be indicated by the error WSAETIMEDOUT.
WSAEHOSTUNREACH (10065)	No route to host.	A socket operation was attempted to an unreachable host. See WSAENETUNREACH.
WSAEINPROGRESS (10036)	Operation now in progress.	A blocking operation is currently executing. Windows Sockets only allows a single blocking operation-per- task or thread-to be outstanding, and if any other function call is made (whether or not it references that or any other socket) the function fails with the WSAEINPROGRESS error.
WSAEINTR (10004)	Interrupted function call.	A blocking operation was interrupted by a call to WSACancelBlockingCall.
WSAEINVAL	Invalid argument.	Some invalid argument was supplied (for example, specifying an invalid level to the setsockopt function). In some instances, it also refers to the current state of the socket-for instance,

(10022)		calling accept on a socket that is not listening.
WSAEISCONN (10056)	Socket is already connected.	A connect request was made on an already-connected socket. Some implementations also return this error if sendto is called on a connected SOCK_DGRAM socket (for SOCK_STREAM sockets, the to parameter in sendto is ignored) although other implementations treat this as a legal occurrence.
WSAEMFILE (10024)	Too many open files.	Too many open sockets. Each implementation may have a maximum number of socket handles available, either globally, per process, or per thread.
WSAEMSGSIZE (10040)	Message too long.	A message sent on a datagram socket was larger than the internal message buffer or some other network limit, or the buffer used to receive a datagram was smaller than the datagram itself.
WSAENETDOWN (10050)	Network is down.	A socket operation encountered a dead network. This could indicate a serious failure of the network system (that is, the protocol stack that the Windows Sockets DLL runs over), the network interface, or the local network itself.
WSAENETRESET (10052)	Network dropped connection on reset.	The connection has been broken due to keep-alive activity detecting a failure while the operation was in progress. It can also be returned by setsockopt if an attempt is made to set SO_KEEPALIVE on a connection that has already failed.
WSAENETUNREACH (10051)	Network is unreachable.	A socket operation was attempted to an unreachable network. This usually means the local software knows no route to reach the remote host.
WSAENOBUFS (10055)	No buffer space available.	An operation on a socket could not be performed because the system lacked sufficient buffer space or because a queue was full.
WSAENOPROTOPT (10042)	Bad protocol option.	An unknown, invalid or unsupported option or level was specified in a getsockopt or setsockopt call.
WSAENOTCONN (10057)	Socket is not connected.	A request to send or receive data was disallowed because the socket is not connected and (when sending on a datagram socket using sendto) no address was supplied. Any other type of operation might also return this error—for example, setsockopt setting SO_KEEPALIVE if the connection has been reset.
WSAENOTSOCK (10038)	Socket operation on nonsocket.	An operation was attempted on something that is not a socket. Either the socket handle parameter did not reference a valid socket, or for select, a member of an fd_set was not valid.
WSAEOPNOTSUPP (10045)	Operation not supported.	The attempted operation is not supported for the type of object referenced. Usually this occurs when a socket descriptor to a socket that cannot support this operation is trying to accept a connection on a datagram socket.

WSAEPFNOSUPPORT (10046)	Protocol family not supported.	The protocol family has not been configured into the system or no implementation for it exists. This message has a slightly different meaning from WSAEAFNOSUPPORT. However, it is interchangeable in most cases, and all Windows Sockets functions that return one of these messages also specify WSAEAFNOSUPPORT.
WSAEPROCLIM (10067)	Too many processes.	A Windows Sockets implementation may have a limit on the number of applications that can use it simultaneously. WSASocket may fail with this error if the limit has been reached.
WSAEPROTONOSUPPORT (10043)	Protocol not supported.	The requested protocol has not been configured into the system, or no implementation for it exists. For example, a socket call requests a SOCK_DGRAM socket, but specifies a stream protocol.
WSAEPROTOTYPE (10041)	Protocol wrong type for socket.	A protocol was specified in the socket function call that does not support the semantics of the socket type requested. For example, the ARPA Internet UDP protocol cannot be specified with a socket type of SOCK_STREAM.
WSAESHUTDOWN (10058)	Cannot send after socket shutdown.	A request to send or receive data was disallowed because the socket had already been shut down in that direction with a previous shutdown call. By calling shutdown a partial close of a socket is requested, which is a signal that sending or receiving, or both have been discontinued.
WSAESOCKTNOSUPPORT (10044)	Socket type not supported.	The support for the specified socket type does not exist in this address family. For example, the optional type SOCK_RAW might be selected in a socket call, and the implementation does not support SOCK_RAW sockets at all.
WSAETIMEDOUT (10060)	Connection timed out.	A connection attempt failed because the connected party did not properly respond after a period of time, or the established connection failed because the connected host has failed to respond.
WSATYPE_NOT_FOUND (10109)	Class type not found.	The specified class was not found.
WSAEWOULDBLOCK (10035)	Resource temporarily unavailable.	This error is returned from operations on nonblocking sockets that cannot be completed immediately, for example recv when no data is queued to be read from the socket. It is a nonfatal error, and the operation should

		be retried later. It is normal for WSAEWOULDBLOCK to be reported as the result from calling connect on a nonblocking SOCK_STREAM socket, since some time must elapse for the connection to be established.
WSAHOST_NOT_FOUND (11001)	Host not found.	No such host is known. The name is not an official host name or alias, or it cannot be found in the data-base(s) being queried. This error may also be returned for protocol and service queries, and means that the specified name could not be found in the relevant database.
WSA_INVALID_HANDLE (OS dependent)	Specified event object handle is invalid.	An application attempts to use an event object, but the specified handle is not valid.
WSA_INVALID_PARAMETER (OS dependent)	One or more parameters are invalid.	An application used a Windows Sockets function which directly maps to a Win32 function. The Win32 function is indicating a problem with one or more parameters.
WSA_INVALID_PROCTABLE (OS dependent)	Invalid procedure table from service provider.	A service provider returned a bogus procedure table to Ws2_32.dll. (Usually caused by one or more of the function pointers being null.)
WSA_INVALID_PROVIDER (OS dependent)	Invalid service provider version number.	A service provider returned a version number other than 2.0.
WSA_IO_INCOMPLETE (OS dependent)	Overlapped I/O event object not in signaled state.	The application has tried to determine the status of an overlapped operation which is not yet completed. Applications that use WSAGetOverlappedResult (with the fWait flag set to FALSE) in a polling mode to determine when an overlapped operation has completed, get this error code until the operation is complete.
WSA_IO_PENDING (OS dependent)	Overlapped operations will complete later.	The application has initiated an overlapped operation that cannot be completed immediately. A completion indication will be given later when the operation has been completed.
WSA_NOT_ENOUGH_MEMORY (OS dependent)	Insufficient memory available.	An application used a Windows Sockets function that directly maps to a Win32 function. The Win32 function is indicating a lack of required memory resources.
WSANOTINITIALISE	Successful	Either the application has not called WSASocket or

D (10093)	WSAStartup not yet performed.	WSAStartup failed. The application may be access-ing a socket that the current active task does not own (that is, trying to share a socket between tasks), or WSACleanup has been called too many times.
WSANO_DATA (11004)	Valid name, no data record of requested type.	The requested name is valid and was found in the database, but it does not have the correct associated data being resolved for. The usual example for this is a host name-to-address translation attempt (using gethostbyname or WSAAsyncGetHostByName) which uses the DNS (Domain Name Server). An MX record is returned but no A record-indicating the host itself exists, but is not directly reachable.
WSANO_RECOVERY (11003)	This is a nonrecoverable error.	This indicates some sort of nonrecoverable error occurred during a database lookup. This may be because the database files (for example, BSD-compatible HOSTS, SERVICES, or PROTOCOLS files) could not be found, or a DNS request was returned by the server with a severe error.
WSAPROVIDERFAILEDINIT (OS dependent)	Unable to initialize a service provider.	Either a service provider's DLL could not be loaded (LoadLibrary failed) or the provider's WSPStartup/NSPStartup function failed.
WSASYSSCALLFAILURE (OS dependent)	System call failure.	Returned when a system call that should never fail does. For example, if a call to WaitForMultipleObjects fails or one of the registry functions fails trying to manipulate the protocol/name space catalogs.
WSASYSNOTREADY (10091)	Network subsystem is unavailable.	<p>This error is returned by WSAStartup if the Windows Sockets implementation cannot function at this time because the underlying system it uses to provide network services is currently unavailable. Users should check:</p> <p>That the appropriate Windows Sockets DLL file is in the current path.</p> <p>That they are not trying to use more than one Windows Sockets implementation simultaneously. If there is more than one Winsock DLL on your system, be sure the first one in the path is appropriate for the network subsystem currently loaded.</p> <p>The Windows Sockets implementation documentation to be sure all necessary components are currently installed</p>

		and configured correctly.
WSATRY_AGAIN (11002)	Nonauthoritative host not found.	This is usually a temporary error during host name resolution and means that the local server did not receive a response from an authoritative server. A retry at some time later may be successful.
WSAVERNOTSUPP ORTED (10092)	Winsock.dll version out of range.	The current Windows Sockets implementation does not support the Windows Sockets specification version requested by the application. Check that no old Windows Sockets DLL files are being accessed.
WSAEDISCON (10101)	Graceful shutdown in progress.	Returned by WSAREcv and WSAREcvFrom to indicate that the remote party has initiated a graceful shut-down sequence.
WSA_OPERATION_ABORTED (OS dependent)	Overlapped operation aborted.	An overlapped operation was canceled due to the closure of the socket, or the execution of the SIO_FLUSH command in WSALocatl.

10.2 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 7.60 -> Diagviewer*.

zenon driver log all errors in the LOG files. LOG files are text files with a special structure. The default folder for the LOG files is subfolder **LOG** in the folder **ProgramData**. For example:

%ProgramData%\COPA-DATA\LOG.

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

In the Diagnosis Viewer you can also:

- ▶ Follow newly-created entries in real time
- ▶ customize the logging settings
- ▶ change the folder in which the LOG files are saved

Note:

1. The Diagnosis Viewer displays all entries in UTC (coordinated world time) and not in local time.
2. The Diagnosis Viewer does not display all columns of a LOG file per default. To display more columns activate property **Add all columns with entry** in the context menu of the column header.
3. If you only use **Error-Logging**, the problem description is in the column **Error text**. For other diagnosis level the description is in the column **General text**.
4. For communication problems many drivers also log error numbers which the PLC assigns to them. They are displayed in **Error text** or **Error code** or **Driver error parameter (1 and 2)**. Hints on the meaning of error codes can be found in the driver documentation and the protocol/PLC description.
5. At the end of your test set back the diagnosis level from **Debug** or **Deep Debug**. At **Debug** and **Deep Debug** there are a great deal of data for logging which are saved to the hard drive and which can influence your system performance. They are still logged even after you close the Diagnosis Viewer.



Attention

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

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

10.3 Check list

Questions and hints for fault isolation:

GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING

- ▶ Analysis with the help of the Diagnosis Viewer (**on page 57) (the important errors are logged)**.
- ▶ Can the Kaba server be reached using 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 timeout?
- ▶ Can the Kaba server be reached on the corresponding 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.
- ▶ Does the access data correspond? (e.g. user and password)
 has the symbolic address of the variable been provided correctly?

SOME VARIABLES REPORT INVALID.

- ▶ Can the KABA server be contacted?

VALUES ARE NOT DISPLAYED, NUMERIC VALUES REMAIN EMPTY

Driver is not working. Check the:

- ▶ Installation of zenon
- ▶ the driver installation
- ▶ Incorrect symbolic address of the "empty" variable

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 **Read from Standby Server only** 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 57):

-> Which messages are displayed?