
Kepware Products for Windows 95™, 98™, 2000™,
NT™, And XP™

KepserverEx Client Connectivity Guide

For OSI PI



KTSM-00012

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32 Bit KepserverEx Connectivity Guide

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Introduction to KepserverEx

KepserverEx is a 32 bit windows application that provides a means of bringing data and information from a wide range of industrial devices and systems into client applications on your windows PC. KepserverEx falls under the category of a "Server" application. It is very common to hear the term "client/server application" in use across many software disciplines and business segments. In the industrial market, it has usually come to mean the sharing of manufacturing or production data between a variety of applications ranging from human machine interface software and data historians, to large MES and ERP applications.

Regardless of the business segment served, client/server applications have one thing in common: a standardized method of sharing data. In the industrial segment, many client/server technologies have been developed over the last ten years. Initially, some of these technologies were proprietary. In many cases these proprietary client/server architectures were in wide use but remained unavailable to third party applications. Early in the development of windows, Microsoft provided a generic client/server technology called DDE or Dynamic Data Exchange. DDE did provide a basic architecture that would allow many windows applications from a wide range of vendors to share data, but there was one problem. DDE was not designed for the industrial market. It lacked much of the speed and robustness desired in an industrial setting. However, this did not stop DDE from becoming dominant client/server architecture, largely due to its availability in most windows applications. In time, variations on Microsoft's DDE were developed by some of the leading vendors in the market. These variations addressed some of the speed and reliability issues of DDE but many people in the industrial segment agreed that a better system needed to be developed.

With the advent of 32 bit Operating Systems, and the use of Ethernet to provide communications between devices, there was a need for quicker and cleaner data transfer between software applications. This is where OPC saw its birth into the industry.

OPC (OLE for Process and Control) servers provide a standardized method of allowing multiple industrial applications to share data in a quick and robust manner. The OPC server provided in this package has been designed to meet the demanding requirements found in the industrial environment.

This OPC server has been designed as a two-part program. The primary component provides all of the OPC and DDE connectivity as well as the user interface functions. The second part is comprised of plug-in communications drivers. This two-part design allows you to add multiple communications options to your SCADA application while utilizing a single OPC server product thus reducing your learning curve as your project grows.

OPC technology reflects the move from closed proprietary solutions to open architectures that provide more cost-effective solutions based on established standards.

Accessing KepserverEx

A Windows based client application must be used to view data from the KepserverEx application. In this section we will cover the basics of connecting a number of common OPC clients to KepserverEx. While we cannot possibly cover every client application that exists, we believe that after reviewing this document you should be able to deal with most client applications.

The intention of this section is to show connectivity to KepserverEx. It is assumed that you have already either configured your KepserverEx application by selecting the appropriate driver and settings or you have run the Simulator demo (Simdemo.opf) which is included with KepserverEx. For simplicity, the Simdemo project will be used for all examples contained in this section.

Before beginning any of the examples, start the KepserverEx application by selecting it from your Start Menu or from its desktop icon. Once the server is loaded, use the File|Open command to load the "Simdemo" project. The KepserverEx application is always active once you have opened

an existing project or configured at least one channel and device in a new project. After you have selected a project, in this case the Simdemo project, KepserverEx will automatically load this project when an OPC client application invokes KepserverEx's OPC server component.

Users have always had the ability to create what we refer to as "user defined tags" in their KepserverEx application. Prior to OPC, defined tags gave a DDE application designer the ability to create a label for device data. Assume register 1000 contained the value of parts made, without defined tags a DDE application would have directly accessed register 1000. Using defined tags a label can be created like "PartsMade". Now the DDE application could access the data via this new label, removing the machine level knowledge from the client application and keeping it at the server level where it belongs. This label, while useful for DDE is a necessity for OPC clients. For OPC clients, defined tags take on a greater role. Like the DDE example, defined tags allow you to create labels for your device data and keep the configuration of those tags in the server. OPC clients have a major advantage over DDE clients. OPC clients can browse the defined tags you create in your KepserverEx application, which allows you to simply point and click on a tag to add it to your OPC client project.

OPC Tag Browsing allows you to see a list of the defined tags you have created in your KepserverEx application, directly within your OPC client application.

For more information on defined tags see the "Designing a Project" section of the KepserverEx help file, which can be accessed from the Help/Contents menu selection of the KepserverEx application.

Using KepserverEx Drivers

Part of the innovative design of Kepware's OPC/DDE Server Technology is the separation of the Hardware Protocol Driver from the Server Technology. This separation allows the user to use one or more drivers in the server at the same time. Each driver has its own help file that provides information on devices supported, communications parameters, cabling, addressing, and error messages.

The driver help file should contain all of the information you will need to connect your device to the PC so that the server can communicate with it. If you do not connect to the device, be sure to check the error messages and look up their meaning in the help file.

OSI PI as an OPC Client

Connect to the Server from OSI PI

The following steps will show you how to create an OPC connection to the Server from OSI PI. OSI PI works a little differently than other clients in that it uses several programs running in the background to handle connectivity. We will show you how to start the processes and how to get and display data from the server. All of our examples will use our “Simdemo.opf” project that is provided with every software installation.

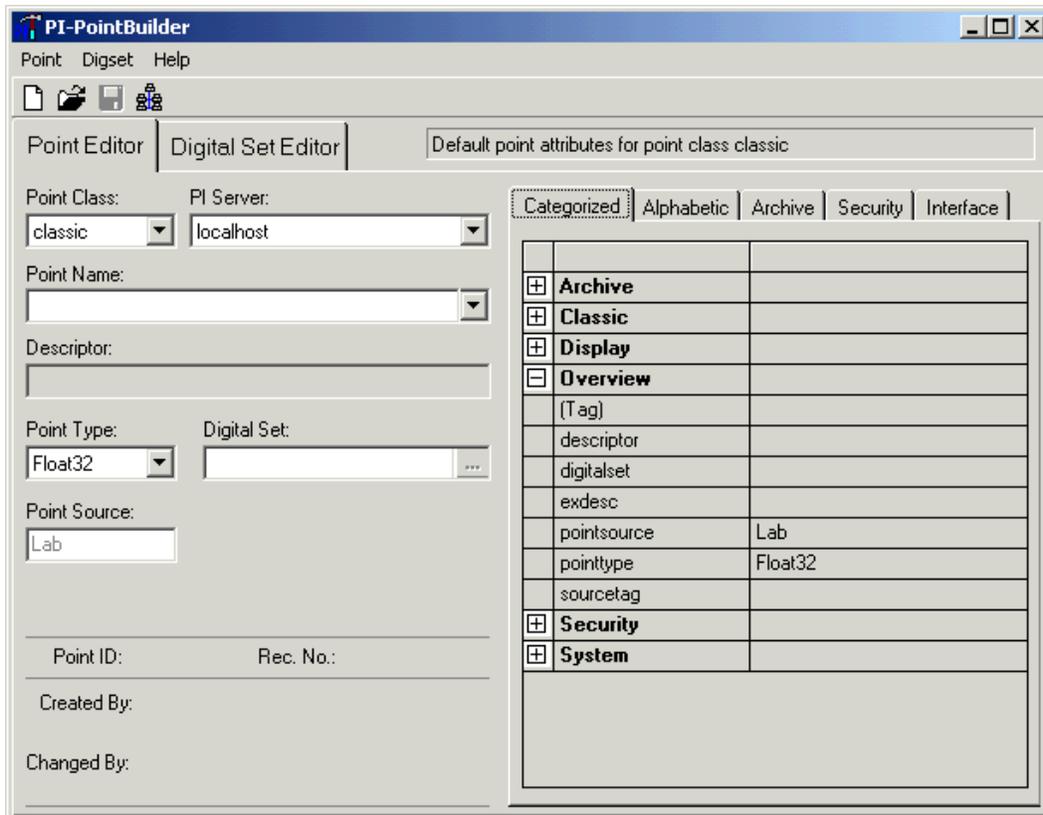
Start the OSI Pi Process Services

First you will need to start the PI Process Services. This can take a few minutes so it is best if you start them at boot-up. You will want to create a shortcut in your Startup folder that points the “PISRSTART.BAT” file located in “C:\PI\ADM”. This file must run from the ADM folder.

All of the PI software was installed using the default installation folders. If you did not use the defaults then you may have to use different path references.

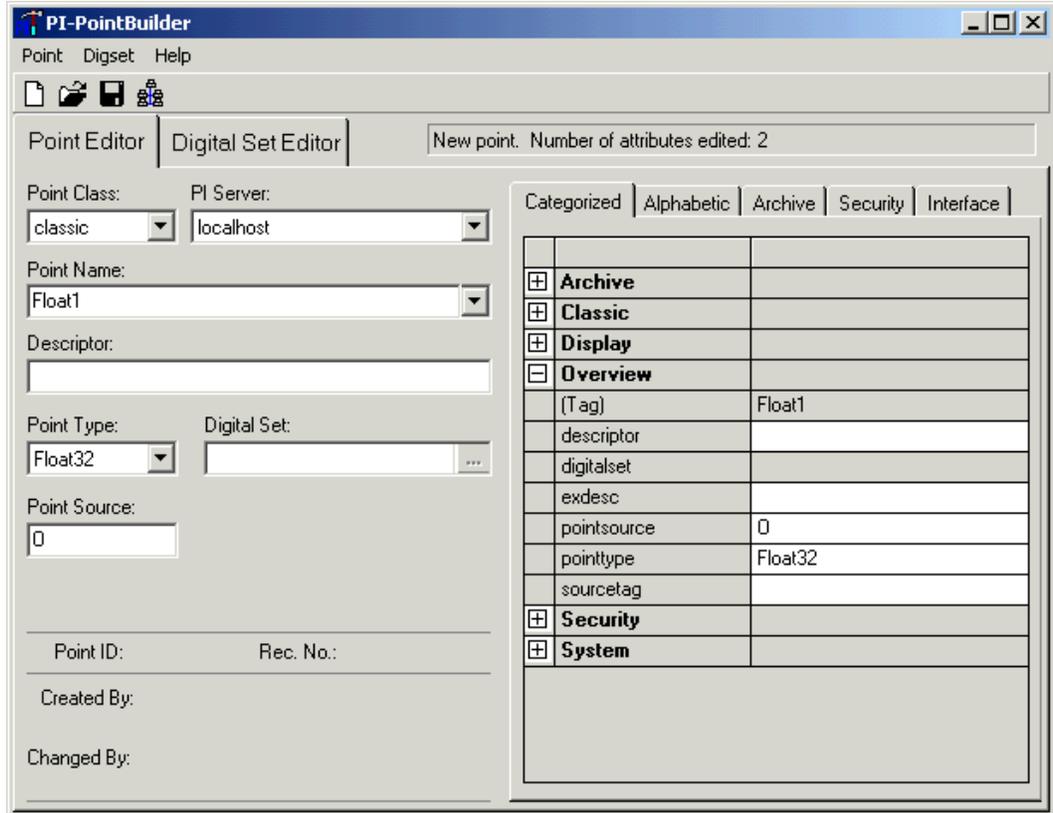
Create PI Tags in the PI Pointbuilder

Now you need to create a point for use in your ProcessBook Project. To do this you need to open the PI Pointbuilder by selecting it from the PI System Start Folder.



By default, the Pointbuilder will open to add a new tag. First you will want to enter a Point Name (we named our tag “Float1”). Once you enter a Point Name, the Point Source field becomes available to edit. You will want to enter a capital “O” for OPC in the Point Source field. All tags

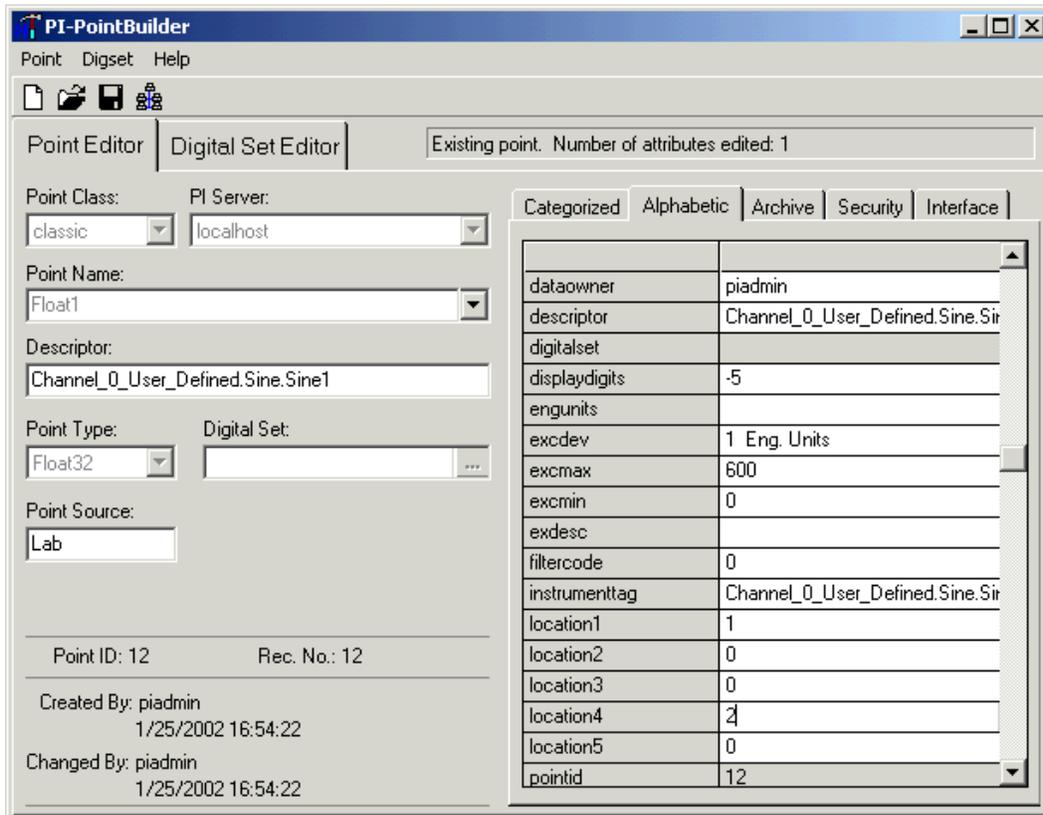
defined in the PI database and used by the OPC interface must share a common Point Source. Leave the Point Type at its default, since we are creating a Float.



Next you are going to select the Alphabetic tab. This is where you will define the item in the server that you wish to use in PI. First, you will need to enter the full Item ID of the server item you want to use in the Instrumenttag field. We are using “Channel_0_User_Defined.Sine.Sine1”. Next, copy the contents of the Instrumenttag to the Descriptor field, this provides text to display when using the tag if needed.

Now you are going to write a “1” to the Location1 field. This field specifies the interface instance number. In the **opcint.bat** file, there is a parameter for interface ID, /ID=#, where # is any number. The Location1 field for each tag must match that number, or the tag will be ignored. We will discuss the “.bat” file later.

The last thing you are going to do is write a “2” to Location4. This is the scan class number. Scan classes are defined in the interface startup file; each scan class defines an update period. This location code defines which scan class period is used to update the PI point. We are assigning this point to the second scan class period



Once you have entered all of information you can save the PI Point to the database.

Starting the OPC Interface

If you have never used PI before, you will find a generic “.bat” file named “**opcint.bat**” in the “C:\Program Files\PIPC\Interfaces\OPCint” folder. You need to modify this file to allow the server to connect. The current file is configured as follows:

```

rem
rem Startup file for the OPC interface to PI
rem The ^ marks are continuation characters, they allow
rem you to have a command be split between multiple lines.
rem There must not be ANYTHING after the ^ on each line.
rem This is only a sample of the options available, the user
rem manual has the list and descriptions for them all.
rem
rem /ps=O           The pointsource -- this should match the pointsource for
your tags
rem /ec=10         The event counter number for IORATES
rem /er=00:00:03  The requested update rate for event triggered tags
rem /id=1         The identifier string used in the pipc.log file for messages
rem               from this interface. It must match Location1 on the tags.
rem /SERVER=OPC.OSI.1 The OPC server name; format hostname::servername or
rem               just servename if it is local
rem /host=mabel:5450 The PI server name and port
rem /MA=Y         Should we try to add tags in large batches rather than
rem               singly ?
rem /ts=a         Where do we get timestamps ? (Y/N/A/U)
rem /stopstat     Write a status to PI tags when the OPC server goes away ?
rem /f=00:00:01  Scan classes. The first one is for Read On Change tags...

```

```

opcint ^
/ps=O ^
/ec=10 ^
/er=00:00:03 ^
/id=1 ^
/SERVER=OPC.OSI.1 ^
/host=localhost:5450 ^
/MA=Y ^
/ts=Y ^
/OPCstopstat ^
/f=00:00:01 ^
/f=00:00:01 ^
/f=00:00:01 ^
/f=00:00:02

```

TextBox 1-1: Generic OPCint.bat

Now you will modify the “.bat” file. First you are going to change the “/Server” parameter to read “KEPware.KEPServerEx.V4”. This is the program id of the KepserverEx. Next, we are going to change the second “/f” scan class to read “00:00:00.1”. This directs the OPC Interface to request data from the server every 100 msec.

The last parameter you will need to know is how to change the “/host” parameter. This tells the OPC Interface where to look for the server. If you are running the server on the local PC then you will leave it set to “localhost”. However, if you are running the server on another PC then you should change it to the name of the PC running the server. You will also need to make sure that you have properly configured DCOM. You can find details on how to do that in the DCOM documents provided on the Kepware Technologies installation CD, at our Web site or in the OPCinc.doc (word) document provide by PI with the installation of the OPC interface. When you are done, you must save the edited batch file.

```

opcint ^
/ps=O ^
/ec=10 ^
/er=00:00:03 ^
/id=1 ^
/SERVER=KEPware.KEPServerEx.V4 ^
/host=localhost:5450 ^
/MA=Y ^
/ts=Y ^
/OPCstopstat ^
/f=00:00:01 ^
/f=00:00:00.1 ^
/f=00:00:01 ^
/f=00:00:02

```

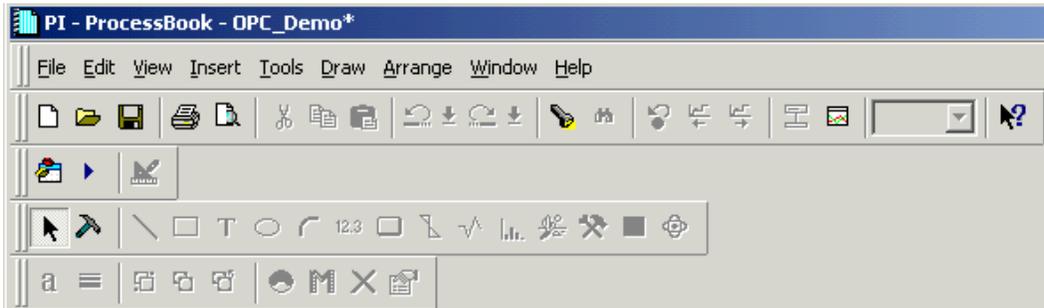
The last thing you are going to do is run the batch file to start the OPC interface. This can take a few minutes if you are loading a large number of tags.

Create a Display With PI Processbook

We will now create a PI Process Book in which to monitor the server tag that we created.

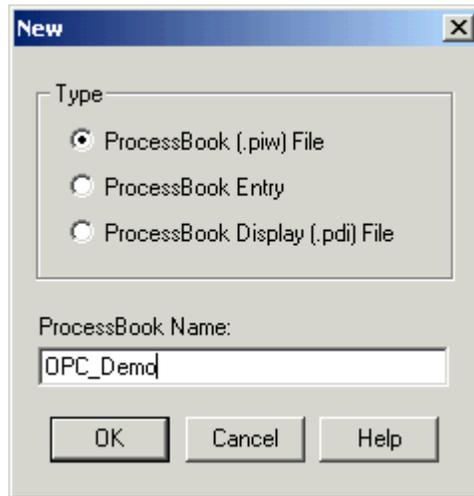
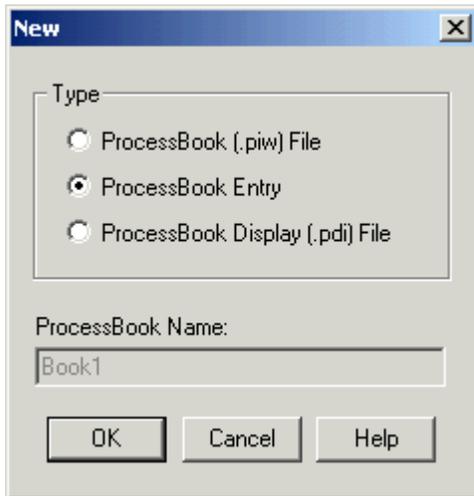
Open the PI ProcessBook

From the PI Systems start folder, click on “PI ProcessBook” to start it. By default, it will open with the PI demo processbook file showing. You can close this and then click on **F**ile|**N**ew in the main menu to create a new Processbook file.



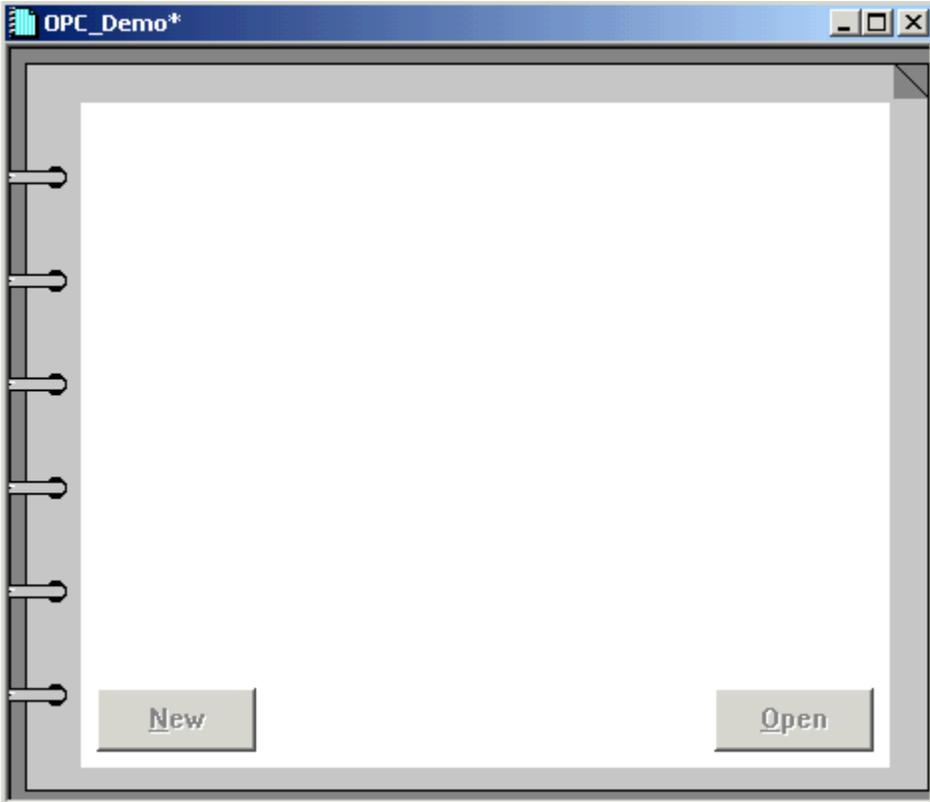
Create a New ProcessBook Project

In the New dialog box you will want to select the radio button for “ProcessBook (.piw) file” and then give your new processbook file a name. We chose “OPC_Demo” for our file name.

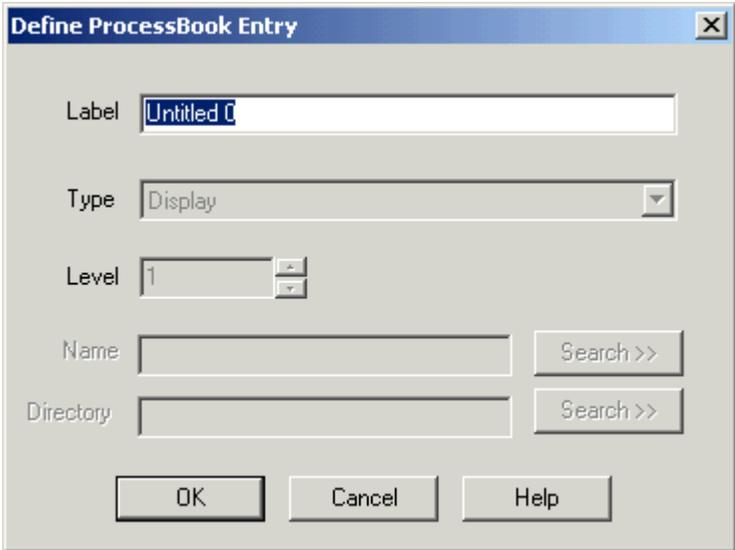


Create a Display in the ProcessBook

When you click Ok in the dialog box you will get your new Process book. Next with your new process book selected, you are going to select Insert|Display from the main menu to add a display to the Process book.

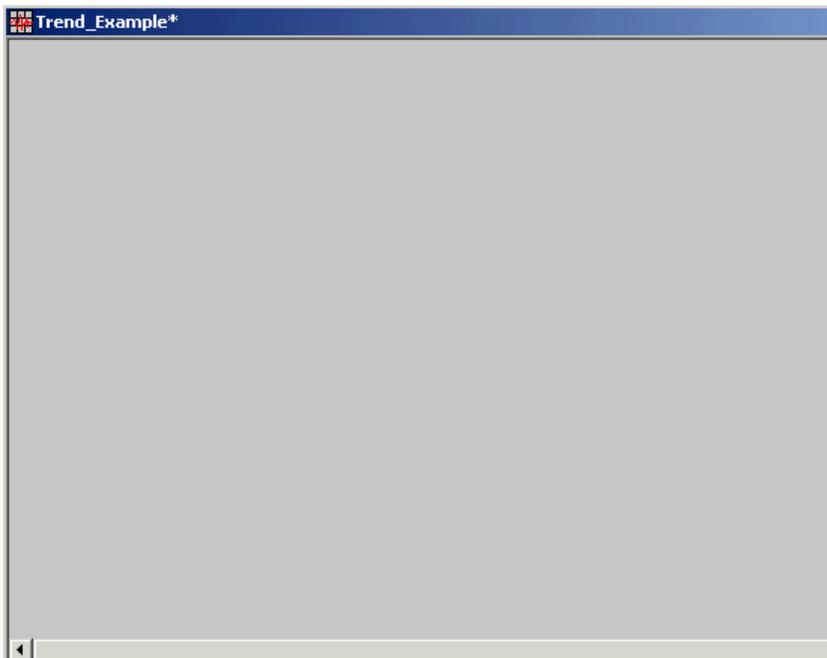


In the Define ProcessBook Entry dialog box you will need to enter a name for your display. We named our display "Trend_Example". Click OK when you are done.



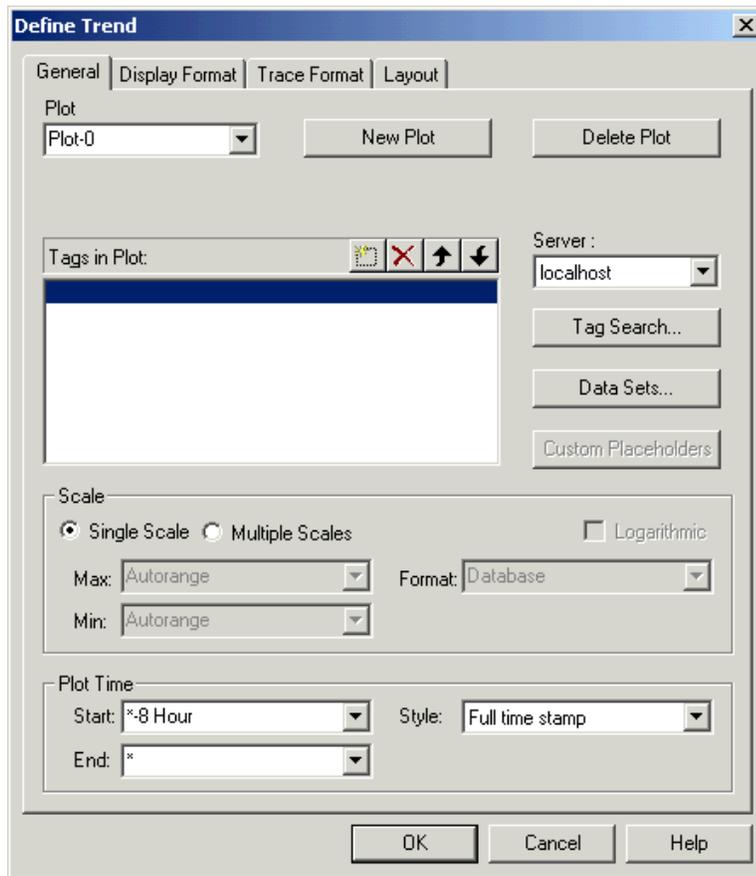
Create a Trend Object in the Display

The new display should be open. As you may have guessed by the name of the display, we are going to put a trend object in our display. Click the Trend icon  from the button menu. Then with the mouse, draw a rectangle in the display that is the size you want for your trend.

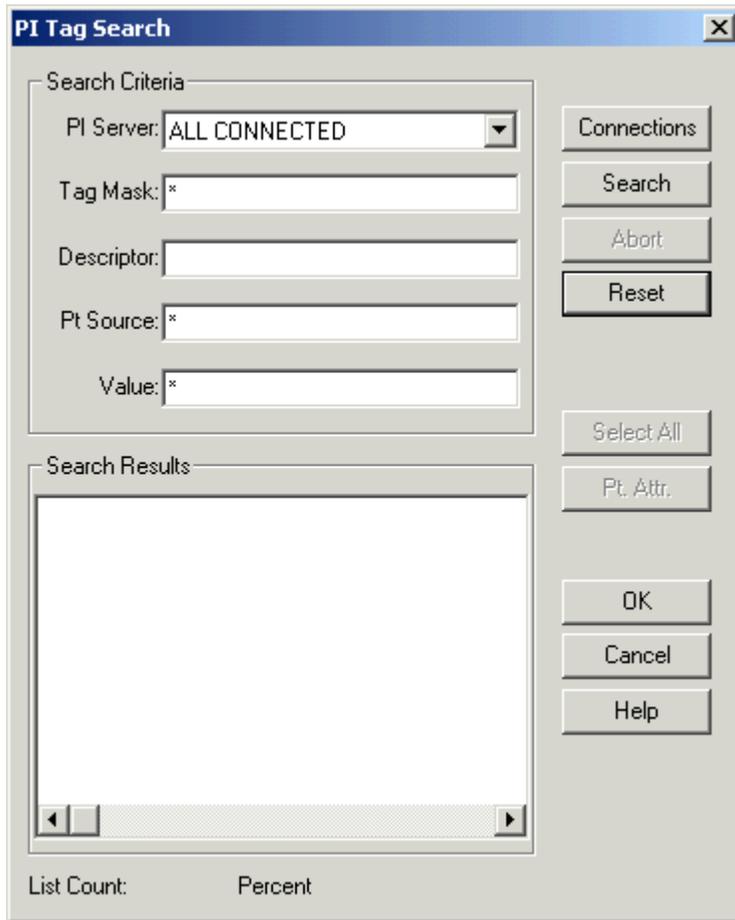


Defining the Trend Object Properties

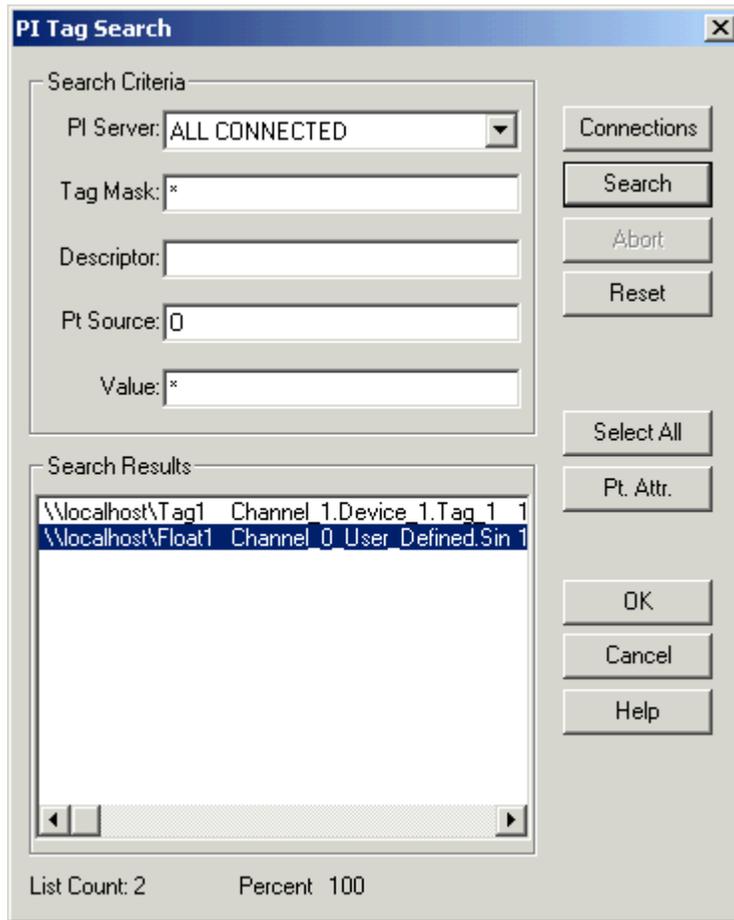
When you release the mouse button, the Define Trend dialog will automatically open. The first thing you need to do is tell the trend what data you are displaying in it. Click on the Tag Search... button to get the tag(s) that you will display.



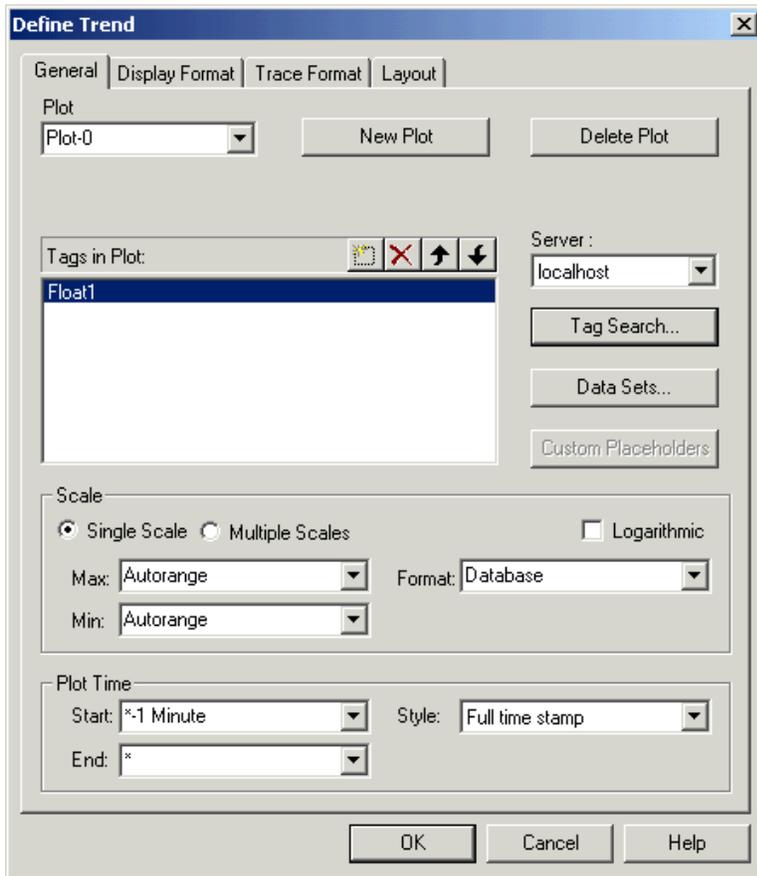
You should now see the PI Tag Search Dialog box. If you click Search you will get all the tags that have been created in the PI Points database. Since you only want the tags we created, you will enter an "O" in the Pt Source field then click on Search.



Now you should see the Float_1 tag that we created, and any other tags you may have entered. You will want to highlight it by clicking on it with the mouse and then clicking OK to add it to the Trend properties.

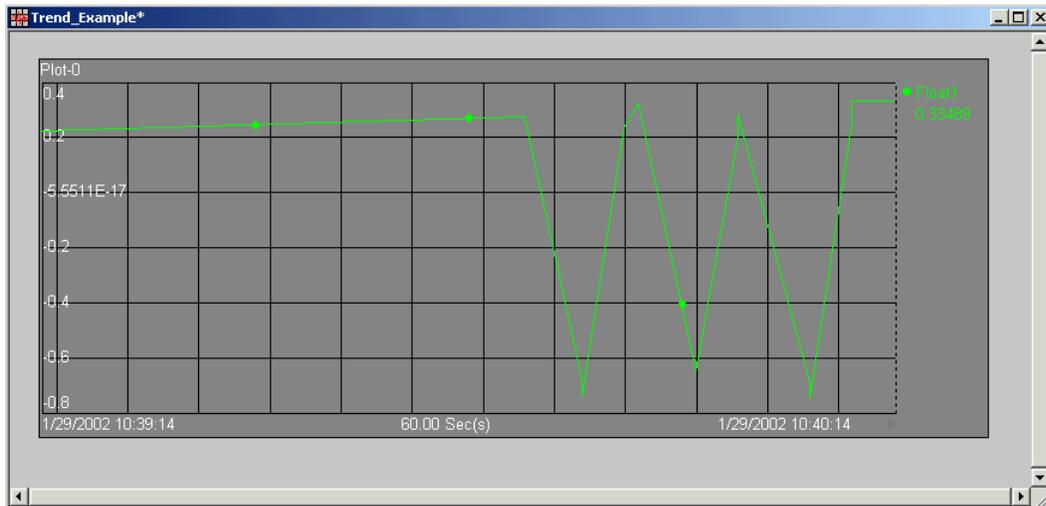


The tag name will now appear in the “Tags in plot” field of the Define Trend dialog. You still have one thing left to do. The tag that you are using in the server changes value about every 100msec. You want to be able to see these changes in the trend. The trend’s default display width is 8 hours. Change the Plot Start value to read “*-1 Minute”, then click OK.



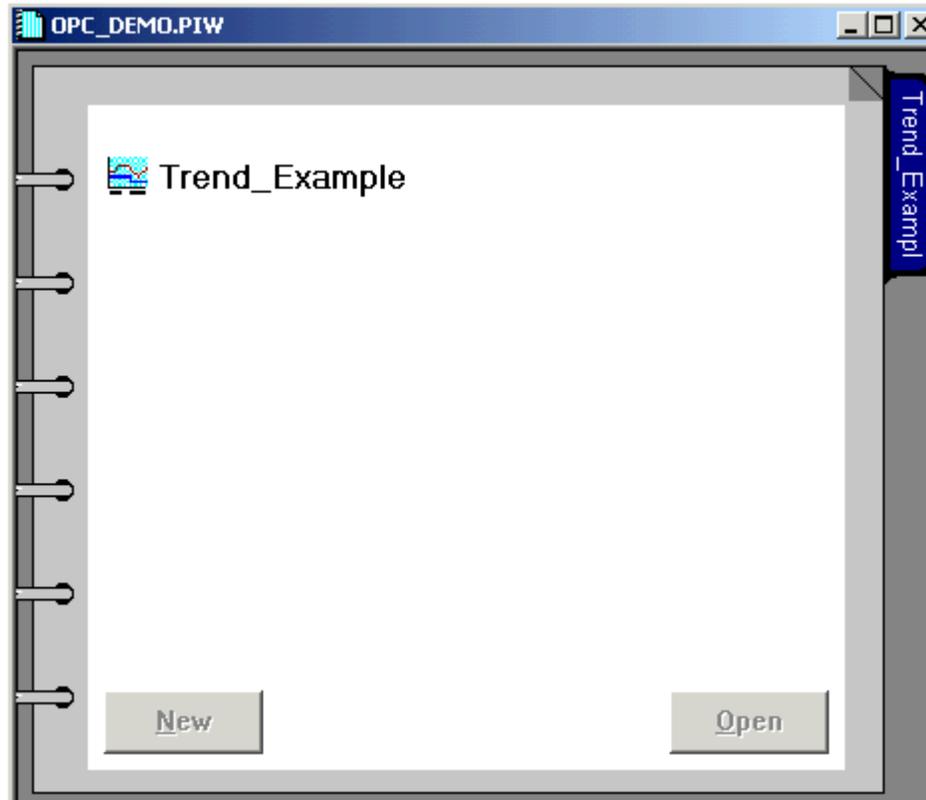
Viewing Tag Data in the Trend

You should start seeing values plotted in the display right away. You may want to adjust plot times to get your data displayed correctly.



Save and Close the Project

Once you save and close the display window, you will see it displayed in your process book. Don't forget to save your ProcessBook as well.



You should now be able to connect to, and display data from the KepserverEx with OSI PI. For more information on using PI you will need to contact your local OSI PI representative.

Using Kepware's OPC Quick Client

Kepware provides an OPC client application for testing purposes with each installation of KEPServerEX. For more information on Kepware's **OPC Quick Client**, please see the OPC Quick Client help file.