





PageLab User Manual Revision 3.0 - 2011-10-18 Published by Axel S.r.l. Via del Cannino, 3 21020 Crosio della Valle © Axel S.r.l. 2010. All Rights Reserved.





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## 1. OVERVIEW

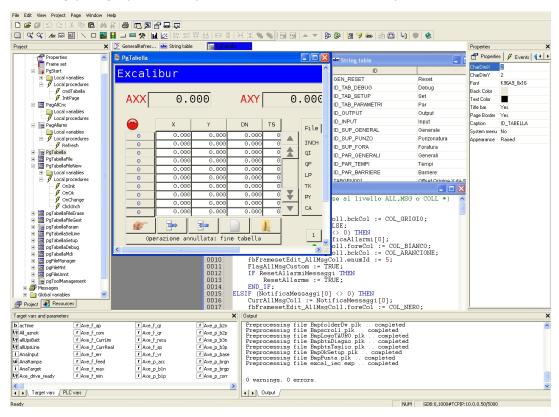
PageLab is a software application that allows the developer to create user interfaces for embedded systems based on HMI runtime.

PageLab is an easy to learn and use software, which allows the user to implement graphical interfaces in a visual way. The realized pages are viewed in PageLab as they will appear on the final target.

Thanks to its multi-pages structure, PageLab can support HMI (Human Machine Interface) applications with an arbitrary number of pages.

It is equipped with a considerable number of tools to realize even complex applications and it interfaces directly to the PLC IEC1131 LogicLab compiler for managing the variables which are defined in the target PLC application.

The following paragraphs show you the main features of this product.



## 1.1 MAIN ELEMENTS

#### Set of controls



Each page may contain an arbitrary number of defined graphic controls. There are two classes of graphic controls:

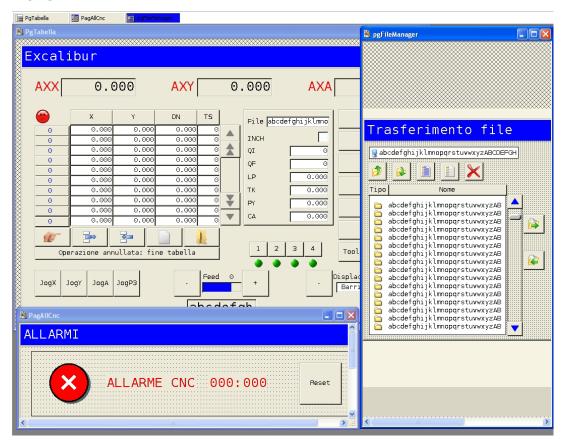
- · Static controls: drawing tools such as lines, rectangles, and figures.
- Dynamic controls: multilayered objects, which enable data and images display and user interaction (strings, editboxes, textboxes, buttons, progress, charts and trends, custom controls).

PageLab is an open system, allowing the implementation of custom controls which may be included in the target system.



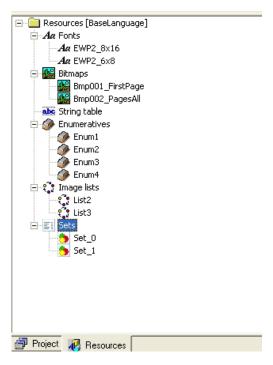


#### **Multi-pages structure**



PageLab supports the definition of an arbitrary number of pages (full-screen or popup). Each page may contain links to other pages, so that the whole project takes a tree structure.

#### **Resources management**





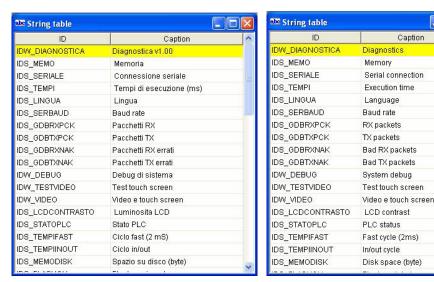


The controls' properties in the page are not statically defined in the project code, but they can be managed separately as resources.

Resources include fonts for characters display, images, string table, enumerated data types, and elements sets.

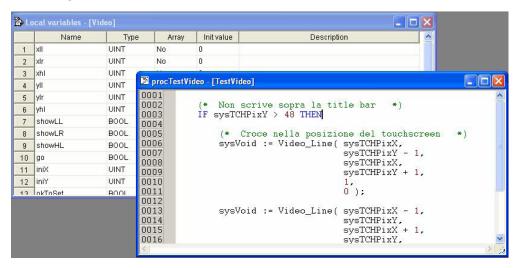
Specifically regarding the images, PageLab allows to import bitmap files directly from the Windows-formatted file (.bmp, .gif, .emf, .jpg, .ico etc.).

#### Languages management



Strings and enumerated data types are structured as to ease the multilingual device; moreover PageLab provides a function to export/import the above mentioned elements to/from a text file, in order to simplify the translation from a language to another.

#### Variables and procedures



PageLab enables the implementation of procedures which may be as complex as you want in the ST language. Through these procedures, the user can interact with the PageLab application, the PLC application or the target system variables to customize the interface's behaviour or the whole CNC.





## 1.2 RUN-TIME FUNCTIONALITIES

#### Asynchronous messages management



PageLab supports the issue of asynchronous messages whatever their complexity. You can entirely customize the issue messages management by typing a simple ST procedure.

## **Multilingual support**

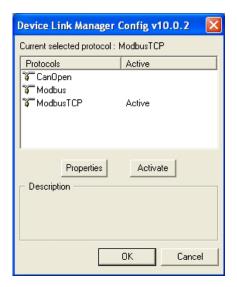
PageLab allows you to change strings, resources, and enumerations language without recompiling nor reloading the application.

#### **Events management**



PageLab applications are structured in events; the user may seize the available events and manage them through ST-coded procedures.

## 1.3 COMMUNICATING WITH THE TARGET



You can establish the communication with the target device through the PC communication drivers, thus using one of the available custom protocols (which can be easily implemented thanks to the modular structure of the communication system).





## 2. CREATING A SIMPLE PAGELAB PROJECT

## 2.1 PURPOSE OF THIS CHAPTER

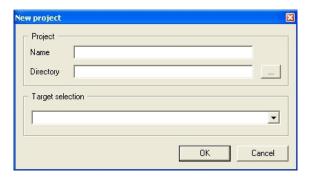
This chapter aims to lead the user to realize a simple HMI project with PageLab, through a sequence of easy steps.

Here below you can find the list of this chapter's topics.

- Creating a new project: starting at zero the realization of a HMI project.
- Inserting the first page in the project.
- Inserting a secondary page.
- Inserting static controls: how to insert simple objects (lines, rectangles, etc.) in a page.
- Inserting static images: how to insert an image in a page, starting at a .bmp file.
- Inserting strings: how to insert a text label.
- Inserting edit boxes: how to access the data of the system and the control PLC, how to declare new variables, how to insert text frames to view/edit these data.
- Inserting buttons: learning to use an essential control for the interaction between the user and the system.
- Compiling and downloading the project.

## 2.2 CREATING A NEW PROJECT

Launch PageLab, then select the *New Project* command from the *File* menu. The following dialog box appears.



Type the name you want to assign to the project in the *Name* field, and in the *Directory* field specify the directory where you want to create the project folder.

Select the target which will execute the HMI from the *Target selection* menu. The contents of this menu can be customized: if the desired target does not appear in the list, refer to your hardware provider.

Confirm your choice by pressing OK. PageLab automatically creates the folder  $1:\Demo$  manuale\Demo HMI as specified in Directory.

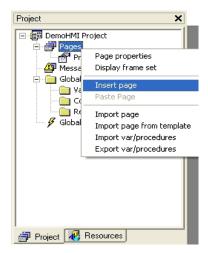




## 2.3 INSERTING THE FIRST AGE IN THE PROJECT

#### 2.3.1 CREATING A NEW PAGE

To insert a new page in the project, right-click on the *Pages* item of the project tree.



Select the *Insert page* option from the menu which has just shown up. This causes a dialog box to appear where you have to specify the page name and whether the page is a pop-up one or not.



If you do not select the *Pop-up* property when creating it, the page is called *Child Page*. Its main feature is that it fits the whole video area. Consequently the user cannot define position and size of a child page because they are automatically set depending on the video area and on an eventual frame set (see 4.2).

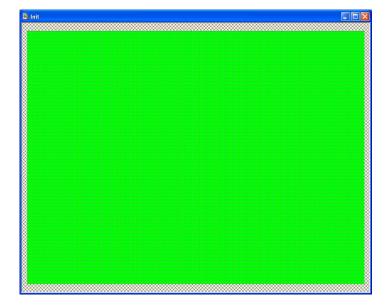
Choose to create a child page and call it Init: type the name Init in the apposite field and press OK to confirm your choice. A new node appears in the pages folder of the project tree.







Double-click on the Init item to open the document with this page preview, which is blank at the moment.



## 2.3.2 EDITING THE COLORS OF THE PAGE

You can edit the background color of the page and the foreground default text color through the page properties: double-click in the *Background Color* field. A little button appears.



Pressing it, the colors palette appears. Then you can select the desired color.



Choose grey as background color and black as default text color.







### 2.4 INSERTING A SECONDARY PAGE

#### 2.4.1 CREATING A SECONDARY PAGE

Let us assume that you want to create a secondary page: right-click on the *Pages* item of the project tree and choose the *Insert page* option from the contextual menu. Type the name *Pag2* in the dialog box which appears and select the pop-up property.



Consequently a new item appears in the Pages folder of the project tree.

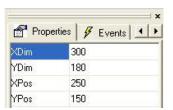


#### 2.4.2 DIMENSIONING AND SETTING THE SECONDARY PAGE

Note that the icon of the *Init* page different from the new *Pag2* one. In fact, the last one has been created as pop-up page, whereas the first one has been created as child page.

Pop-up pages are not subjected to any restriction from the frame set (see 4.2): their dimensions and positions can be chosen by the user.

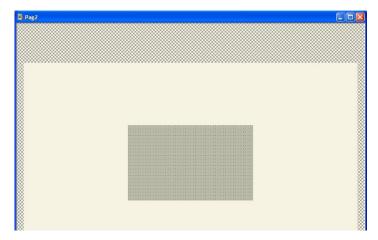
Assign to the secondary window the dimensions 300x180 pixel and set it (x, y) = (250, 150) because these are the top left-hand corner's coordinates of the window. Double-click on the Pag2 item of the project tree. In this way you open the corresponding document. Assign dimensions and position.







After editing the colors, too, the new window will look like the picture below.

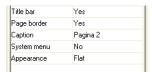


The grey area in the centre is the active area of the *Pag2* page, whereas the clearer area which surrounds it represents the video area of the target system. In this way you obtain a clear vision of the new page placement.

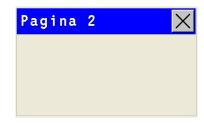
### 2.4.3 VIEWING THE TITLE BAR AND THE SYSTEM BUTTON

PageLab enables the automatic creation of a title bar ( $Title\ bar$  properties = Yes) and of a button to close the page ( $System\ menu$  properties = Yes), besides the print of a text string as title ( $Caption\ properties$ ).

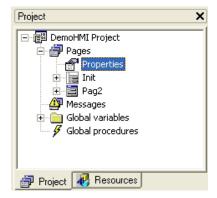
Let us assume that you want to activate the title bar and the close button, and to print the <code>Pagina 2</code> string as title.



Then the secondary page looks like the following picture.



The text and the background color and the used font are the same for all the pages of the project, so you will not find them in this specific page properties. In order to customize these features, double-click on the *Properties* item of the project tree.



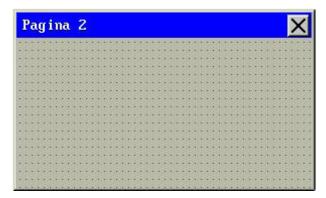




A multi-tabs window opens. In *System options* assign the font (in this case 8x16), the text color and the background color (in this case respectively white and blue).



Then the secondary page looks like the following figure.

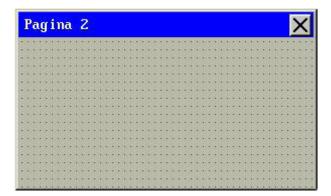


## 2.4.4 ASSIGNING A STYLE TO THE WINDOW

PageLab supports three styles for the windows, which you can select through the *Appear-ance* property: *Flat* (the default style when you create a window), *Sunken* and *Raised*. Choose the last one.



The window looks like the picture below.

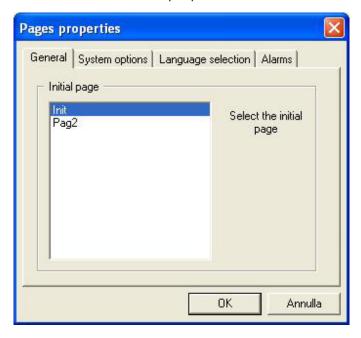






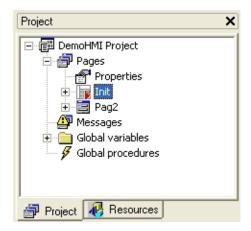
#### 2.4.5 CHOOSING THE START WINDOW

The user has to indicate the start window of the whole HMI project. The start window will open at the HMI application start. If the project consists in one single page, the system will take this one as start page. You can indicate the start page in the project properties window, which you can open by double-clicking on the *Properties* item of the project tree. The *General* window is used for this purpose.



In order to indicate the start page, select the desired one from the list. Then confirm your choice by clicking OK.

The start page is marked in the project tree by a red triangle.



### 2.5 INSERTING STATIC CONTROLS

The two pages which you have just created are blank yet. Go back to the first page (Init) and start inserting some controls.

Static controls are objects which are drawn once, when opening the page, and they do not change until the page is active.





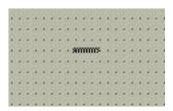
#### 2.5.1 INSERTING A LINE

Insert a line by clicking the corresponding button in the Page toolbar.

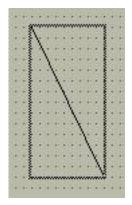


Move the mouse to the active area of the page. A cross + appears. The object will be inserted in the grid near to the mouse cursor.

Confirm the insertion point by left-clicking. A new *Line* control appears. It has a default size and horizontal alignment.



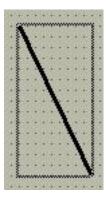
You can resize it by dragging one of the two ends of the line.



You can edit the line thickness through the *Thickness points* property of the control. For example, assign a 3 pixel thickness.



In the page preview you can see how the line looks like.



#### 2.5.2 INSERTING A RECTANGLE IN THE PAGE

Press the corresponding button in the Page toolbar.





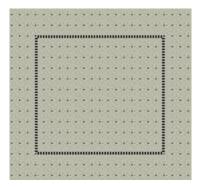


Move the mouse to the active area of the page. A cross + appears. The object will be inserted in the grid near to the mouse cursor.

Confirm the insertion point by left-clicking. A new *Rectangle* control appears. It has a default size.



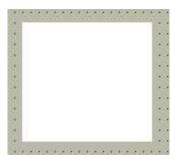
You can edit both the dimensions dragging one of the rectangle vertexes, or one dimension at a time dragging one of the rectangle's sides.



You can customize the border and the background color and the transparency through the control properties. For example, make the rectangle white and opaque with white border and thickness set to 1.



In the page preview you can see how the rectangle looks like.



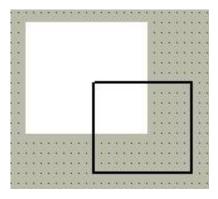
Now superimpose another rectangle to the first one. Let us assume that you want the new rectangle to be transparent with black borders, and thickness set to 2.



In the page preview you will see the following image.







## 2.6 INSERTING STATIC IMAGES

The following paragraph shows you how to insert static images in the page. Static images are different from animations (images which may change dynamically, even though they have fixed position and dimensions) and from floating images (images which move in the page).

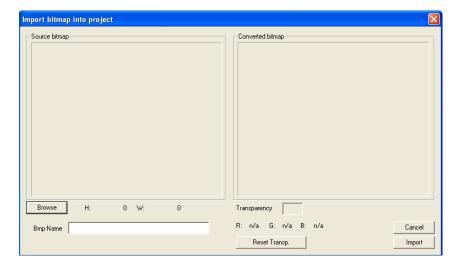
#### 2.6.1 IMPORTING A BITMAP IN THE PROJECT

Image that has to be visualized must be available on PC as a basic Windows image file (.bmp, .dib, .emf, .gif, .ico, .jpg, .wmf ...). If this pre-condition holds, you can start the importing procedure.

Right-click the *Bitmaps* item in the resources tree and select the *Import bitmap* command in the contextual menu which appears.



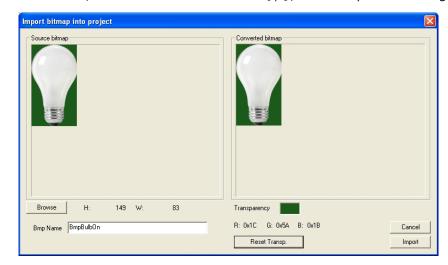
A dialog window opens.







Pressing the Browse button, you can navigate in the computer resources and select the source file. In this case, the source file is Bulbon.jpg, which represents a lighted bulb.



In the *Bitmap Name* field, you can assign the bitmap name which will appear in the resources tree; the default name is the file name without extension and preceded by the *Bmp* prefix.

The *Transparency color* field lets you specify the transparency color, that is a color which will not be really drawn but will let the elements appear through the bitmap background.

You can customize the transparency color by taking the desired one with the mouse from the *Converted bitmap* window.

*RGB* indicate the transparency color components. If the values are n/a it means that no transparency color has been selected. The *Reset Transp*. button lets to cancel the last selected transparency color.

At last you can confirm the operation by clicking the Import button. The imported bitmap appears as a new item in the resources tree.



## 2.6.2 ASSOCIATING AN IMPORTED BITMAP WITH AN IMAGE CONTROL

The control which is aimed to display the static images is called *Image*: press the corresponding button in the *Page toolbar*.







Move the mouse to the active area of the page. A cross + appears. The object will be inserted in the grid near to the mouse cursor.

Confirm the insertion point by left-clicking. A new blank frame appears.



Trough the Bitmap property specify the image which this Image control must display.

Choose the desired bitmap from the list; in this case, you can see and select the only bitmap which you have imported: BmpBulbOn.



The control changes its size to be compatible with the assigned bitmap measures. The image in the page preview looks like the following picture.



### 2.7 TEXT STRINGS

Text strings are not part of static controls because they have some properties which let them change in a page through time. Visibility, selection, and refresh may be assigned to variables, which may change their value at any time.

#### 2.7.1 INSERTING A TEXT STRING

Click the corresponding button in the *Page toolbar*.



Move the mouse to the active area of the page. A cross + appears. The object will be inserted in the grid near to the mouse cursor.

Confirm the insertion point by left clicking. A new Static (that is string) control with the default text str appears.







You can edit the contents of the string through the *Text* property of the control. For example, *Text string*.



The page preview looks like the image below.



This is the basic use of the string. Alternatively you can assign strings by taking them from the resources (see 4.9.3).

### 2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT IN PAGELAB

This paragraph shows you the variables management in PageLab. It is possible to distinguish the data in local variables (visible in the page scope only) and global variables (visible from every page). For some controls it is possible to use parameters and sets.

#### 2.8.1 DECLARING A LOCAL VARIABLE

First of all declare a local variable, which you can use just in the specific page where the declaration takes place.

In the pages tree, under the *Init* page item, right-click on the *Local variables* item and select *Open* in the contextual menu which appears.



The local variables editor window opens. It is blank at present.

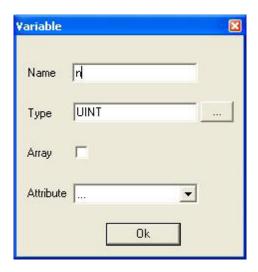
Click the New record button in the Project toolbar.



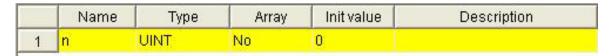
A dialog window opens requesting to specify the new variable's basic features. We can declare n as a new 16 bit unsigned integer variable.







Confirm the operation by clicking 0k. The new corresponding record is added to the variables editor.



You can change this new variable's features editing the fields of the record which you have just created. For example, you may assign an initial value different from null and a comment.

	Name	Туре	Array	Init value	Description
1	n	UINT	No	100	Variabile contatore

When you save the project by clicking the apposite button



or when you close the variables editor, PageLab adds a new item in the pages tree. It corresponds to the local variable which you have just declared.

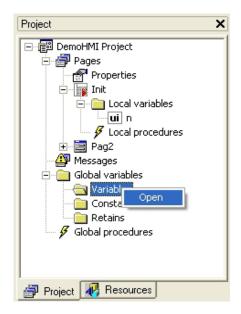


#### 2.8.2 DECLARING A GLOBAL VARIABLE

Let us assume that you want to declare a floating point global variable t: right-click on the Variables item under the  $Global\ variables$  node of the resources tree and select the Open command in the contextual menu which appears.







Follow the steps as shown in paragraph 2.8.1, until the new global variable appears as a new item in the pages tree.

## 2.8.3 IMPORTING THE PLC VARIABLES IN THE PAGELAB PROJECT

Usually an HMI project is not a stand-alone one, but is an interface for a PLC. More precisely, if the PLC project has been carried out with LogicLab, you can easily publish some variables to PageLab.

A variable of the LogicLab project can be exported to PageLab if it has been allocated on a datablock (it is not an automatic variable). If this pre-condition holds, when compiling the PLC, the program automatically creates an .exp file, which contains a list of the exported variables with their location in the datablocks, which the PageLab program can work out.

In order to import in PageLab the variables which have been exported from the PLC LogicLab project, you have to select the *Link PLC variables file...* from the *Project* menu.

A window opens and lets you select the file which contains the exported variables.

If you confirm to include the .exp file in the PageLab project, a new table called PLC vars appears in the libraries window. It contains the list of the exported variables.



When you need to update the list of the exported variables, if the .exp file has not been moved to another directory, it is not necessary to repeat the above mentioned procedure. It is enough to launch the Refresh PLC variables command from the Project menu.





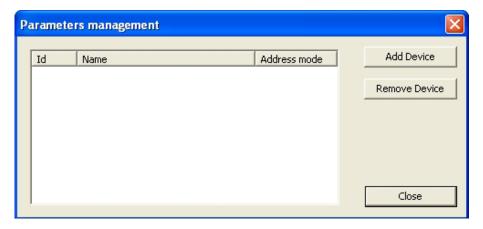
#### 2.8.4 INSERTING FIELD PARAMETERS

Target system usually has internal variables and is connected on a fieldbus, so it needs to show some variables of the different devices which are connected on the net.

For this reason, PageLab lets you link a specific file which contains the variables definition on the bus. Click the apposite button in the toolbar.

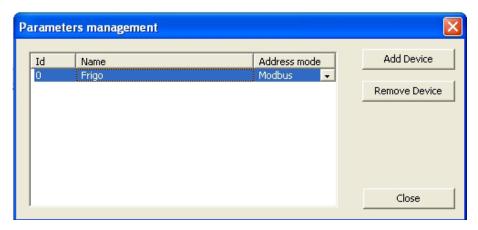


The parameters management window appears.



Through the *Add Device* button you can add a new object linked to the target on the fieldbus.

The selection window appears. Then you have to take from your PC a .parx file (see chapter 7). After inserting this file, the parameters management window will look like the image below.

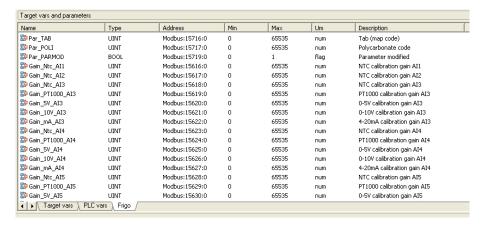


A device called *Frigo* has been inserted. In order to see the relevant parameters, click the *Close* button.

In the Window target vars and parameters you will see the device and its parameters.







When you need to update the list of parameters, if the .parx file has not been moved to another directory, it is not necessary to repeat the above mentioned procedure, but it is enough to press the button



## 2.9 INSERTING EDIT BOX

An edit box is a text frame which lets you display and eventually edit an associated variable or parameter.

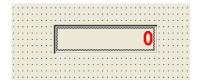
#### 2.9.1 INSERTING AN EDIT BOX IN THE PAGE

Insert an *Edit box* control in the page by pressing the corresponding button in the *Page toolbar*.



Move the mouse to the active area of the page. A cross + appears. The object will be inserted in the grid near to the mouse cursor.

Confirm the insertion point by left-clicking. A new text frame appears. It consists by default in a certain number of characters and its font is specified in the *Font* property of the page.



Edit this control's properties as you can see below.

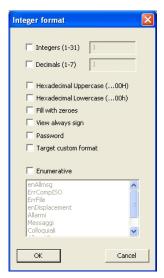






In the following list you can find all the changes which may be carried out:

- *Appearance*: you can make the edit box appearance "sunken" by assigning the *Sunken* property.
- Font: you can customize font by choosing, for example, a 16x32 font instead of the default 8x16 font.
- Select background and Select Foreground: respectively text and background colors when the edit box is selected.
- Number of Chars: maximum number of characters which can be displayed.
- Access: in order to set the read-only mode, replace RW (read-write) with RO (read-only).
- *Refresh*: in order to constantly update the contents of the edit box, select the *TRUE* option. Otherwise, the contents are refreshed just when drawing the page for the first time.
- Format: it represents the display format of the associated variable's value. The format value can be inserted only if a variable is just available. It opens a dialog window with these settings according to the type of variable (integer, real, string).







- · Integers: number of digit before comma
- · Decimals: number of digit after comma
- Hexadecimal Uppercase: the number is shown as 0...0H representation with uppercase H letter
- Hexadecimal Lowercase: the number is shown as 0...0h representation with lowercase h letter
- Fill with zeros: fill the entire editbox controls with 0 where there are not numbers
- · View always sign: show the +/- symbol in editbox
- · Password: show only \* symbols
- Target custom format: the target can define custom format to show the data in a particular way. In that case there is a variable on the target with the value of the corresponding user mode.
- Enumerative: this representation allows to select a string value corresponding to numeric value defined in Resources, under Enumeratives.



- · Integers: number of digit before comma
- · Decimals: number of digit after comma
- Fill with zeros: fill the entire editbox controls with 0 whrere there are not numbers
- · View always sign: show the +/- symbol in editbox
- · Password: show only \* symbols
- · Target custom format: the target can define custom format to show the data in a particular way. In that case there is a variable on the target with the value of the corresponding user mode.



· Password: show only \* symbols.

The *Target custom format* is a special feature which enables a particular custom format implemented on the target.

The format is specified according with language *printf* syntax (see 5.7.2).

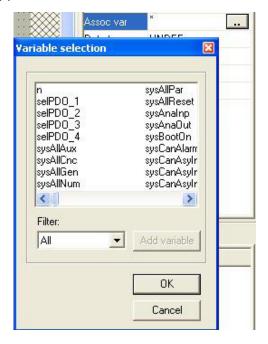
#### 2.9.2 EDIT BOX AND PAGELAB LOCAL VARIABLE ASSOCIATION

The edit box which you have just inserted lacks an essential element: the associated variable to take the values to display from. Let us assume that you want to link the edit box to a local variable (in order to get information on how to declare a local variable, see 2.8.1).

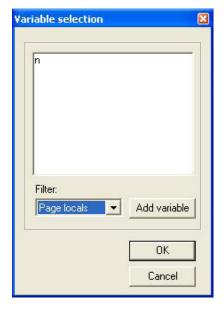


Select the edit box by clicking it once and select the Variable property.

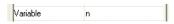
You can either type the name of the variable or click on the field and open the dialog window by clicking on the apposite button.



You can restrict the research just to the local variables of the Init page (consequently only the n variable) by using the Filter tool.



Select the local variable. The Variable field in the table properties refreshes accordantly.



Then the  $Edit\ box$  control shows the n local variable's value constantly refreshed.

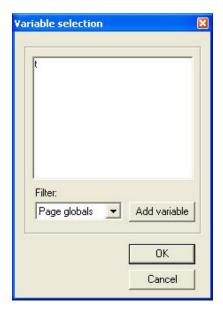




#### 2.9.3 EDIT BOX AND PAGELAB GLOBAL VARIABLE ASSOCIATION

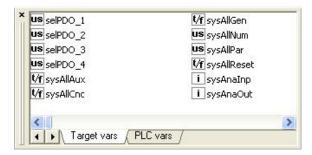
The principle to associate the  $Edit\ box$  control with a global variable is similar to the one to associate the  $Edit\ box$  control with a local variable. The difference consists in the variable declaration (in order to get information on how to declare a global variable, see § 2.8.2).

You can associate the Edit box with the global variable through the dialog window which was introduced in the preceding paragraph, but in this case it is necessary to use a different filter in the *Filter* field.



# 2.9.4 LINKING AN EDIT BOX WITH A TARGET (OR SYSTEM) VARIABLE

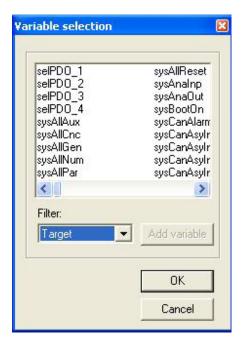
The target system executing PLC and HMI often publishes some variables which allow the interaction between user interface and system. In PageLab, such variables are called target variables. You can view them in the *Target vars* table of the *Target Vars and Parameters* window.



You can associate an Edit box with a target variable through the dialog window which opens from the *Variable* field, but in this case it is necessary to use a different filter in the *Filter* field.







### 2.9.5 LINKING AN EDIT BOX WITH A PLC LOGICLAB VARIABLE

You can associate an Edit box with a PLC LogicLab variable through the dialog window which opens from the *Assoc var* field (see 2.9.2), but in this case it is necessary to use a different filter in the *Filter* field.

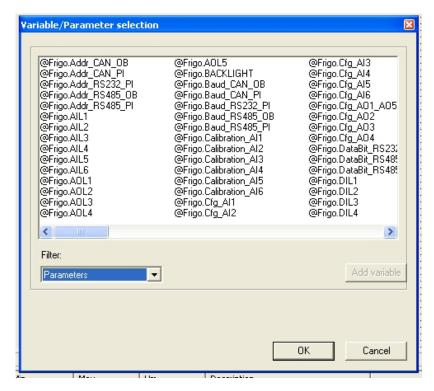


#### 2.9.6 LINKING AN EDIT BOX TO A PARAMETER

You can associate an Edit box with a parameter through the dialog window which opens from the *Variable* field (see 2.9.2), but in this case it is necessary to use a different filter in the *Filter* field.







The name of parameters is composed of @device.variable name, differently from variables which show just their name.

The parameter may be inserted in the apposite controls property in the following forms:

- explicit form = @d.oi.os:type: d = numerical ID of the device, oi = object index, os = object subindex type= PLC type (e. g. @1.2010.0:UINT);
- implicit form = @dev.name: dev = symbolic identifier of the device, name = symbolic name of the parameter (e. g. Frigo.AIL1).

The d (ID) field of the device is a numerical or symbolic identifier (to be defined at project creation). It refers to a specific device which may be local (the device which executes the pages itself) or on the fieldbus.

The *dev* field is a symbolic identifier of a device whose numerical ID can be retrieved by PageLab.

## 2.9.7 LINKING AN EDIT BOX TO A VARIABLE BY DRAGGING AND DROPPING

You may add variables and parameters to the *Target vars and parameters* window by dragging and dropping them in the page. PageLab will request to define the type of control to insert, to associate it with the variable.







#### 2.10 INSERTING BUTTONS

Buttons are very versatile controls which play an essential role in the interaction between user and system, particularly in case of touchscreen systems without keyboard.

This chapter's aim is to show four kinds of use of the button control:

- LED-button to view the state of a boolean variable;
- command button of a boolean variable's state;
- opening button of a secondary page;
- activation button to start the execution of a customized procedure.

#### 2.10.1 INSERTING A LED-BUTTON

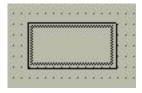
The following paragraph teaches you how to use a button which shows an associated boolean variable's state.

Insert a new button in the page by pressing the corresponding button in the Page tool-bar.



Move the mouse in the active area of the page; a cross + appears. The object will be inserted in the grid near to the mouse cursor.

Confirm the insertion point by left-clicking. A new *Button* control appears. It has a default size.



You may edit both the dimensions by dragging one of the button's vertexes or one dimension at a time by dragging one of the button's sides.



The Border color and the Background Color properties determine the border and the background color when the button is inactive, whereas the Selection Border and Selection Background properties define the border and the background color when the button is selected.



The  $Selection\ variable\$ property determines the state of the button and, consequently, the couple of colors related to the control. This property may be associated either with a constant value (FALSE = the control is always inactive, TRUE = the control is always selected) or with a boolean variable whose value determines dynamically the selection state.

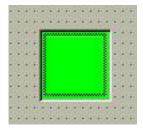




Declare a boolean global variable  $\it b$  and associate it with the control button as selection variable.



You may customize the button appearance through the *Appearance* property. For example, choose the *Sunken* option.



## 2.10.2 INSERTING A BOOLEAN VARIABLE COMMAND BUTTON

Insert a new button in the page by following the aforesaid instructions (see 2.10.1). Set it beside the LED button and let a text string show on it by means of the *Text property*.



The preview looks like as follows.

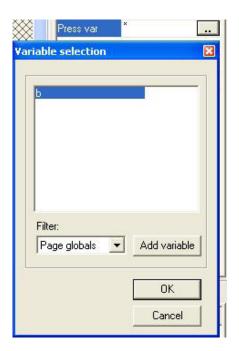


The *Press variable* property allows the user to associate a boolean variable with a button control. The boolean variable's value corresponds to the pressure state of the button.

For example, associate the button which you have just created with the global variable b which has been created paragraph 2.10.1.







At runtime, the LED-button (see 2.10.1) will be red when pressing the Press button. Otherwise it will be green.

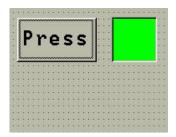
## 2.10.3 INSERTING A BUTTON TO OPEN A CHILD PAGE

Paragraph 2.4.1 showed you how to create a pop-up page.

The following paragraph explains how to invoke the Pag2 page from the Init page by pressing a button.

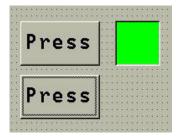
First of all insert a new button in Init and set it under the previously created Press button (see 2.10.2). As it should be exactly alike the previous one except the text string and the function, you can copy and paste the Press button and afterwards customize its properties.

Select the *Press* button by clicking once: the selection rectangle appears inside the control.



Press successively Ctr1+C and Ctr1+V. A cross + appears. The object will be inserted in the grid near the mouse pointer.

Confirm the insertion point by clicking under *Press*. A copy of the control appears; it is the same as the source button except its position and name.



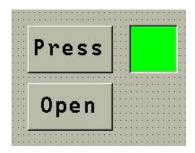




You can access this new control's properties and customize them according to the relative purpose.

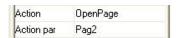


The preview looks like this.



The button control has got a very important attribute, which has not been represented in the properties grid above: the <code>Action</code> attribute allows the user to associate an action with the button pressure. Some actions require an additional parameter which you may specify in the <code>Action par</code> field.

In this case let us assume that you want that the pressure of the Open button opens the Pag2 page. To obtain this select the OpenPage action in the Action field; then type the name of the child page Pag2 in the Action par field.



# 2.10.4 INSERTING A BUTTON AIMED AT LAUNCHING A PROCEDURE OF THE USER

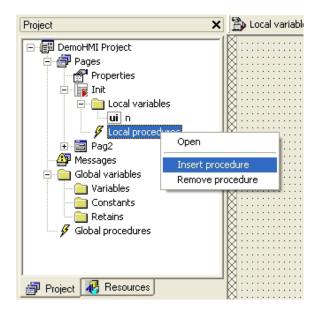
PageLab enables the user to implement some procedures (see 4.8.4) through which it is possible to customize the HMI behaviour: this feature makes PageLab projects very versatile.

Let us suppose that you want to create a procedure to increment the local variable n of the Init page. As this procedure applies on a local variable, it will be local in the Init page, too.

First of all create the procedure: expand the Init page tree, right-click on the Local prcedures item and select the Insert procedure command in the contextual menu which appears.



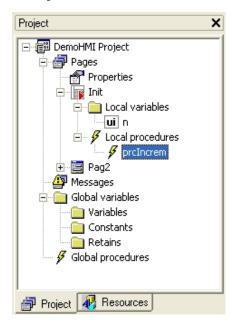




A little dialog window opens. The user is then required to type the new procedure's name. In this case, it may be *prcIncrem*.



Press the OK button. Then PageLab adds a new item in the page tree: it corresponds to the local variable which has been just declared.

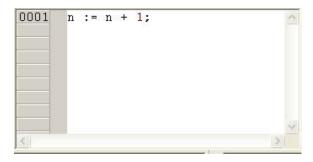


Double-click on the above mentioned new item: the ST language editor opens and lets you either implement or edit the selected procedure's code.

Write a procedure that applies a unit increment to the n variable.

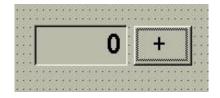






Then close the document.

Insert a new button beside the edit box associated with the n variable and type the character + in the Text property.



Let us suppose that you want to execute the prcIncrem procedure by clicking the + button: select the Call action in the Action field and type the procedure's name in the Action par field.



Every time the user will press the + button when executing the HMI, n will increase by one and the edit box will show the up-to-date value.

## 2.11 VISIBILITY AND UPDATING OF CONTROLS

As stated in the previous paragraphs, each control has its own properties which the user may customize through the properties table fields.

Some of these features are specifically related to a single type of control. Others may be included in the properties set of different objects. The following paragraphs concern two important properties which are common to some kinds of control.

#### 2.11.1 THE VISIBILITY PROPERTY

Almost all of controls are endowed with the Visibility property, which determines whether the object is visible or not. This property can be associated either with a constant value (FALSE = the control is always hidden, TRUE = the control is always shown) or a boolean variable, whose value dynamically establishes the visibility state.

By following the instructions in paragraph 2.7.1 you have inserted the string: *Stringa di testo* in the *Init* page. At present this string is always visible, as you can deduce from the assigned value to its *Visibility* property.





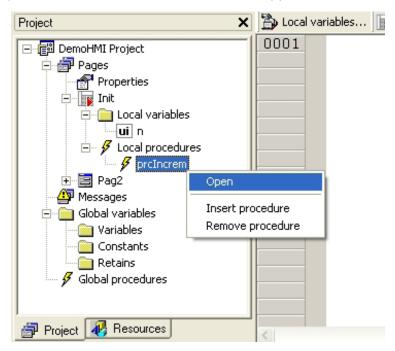


Let us assume that you want to assign this control's visibility to the local variable n, which is displayed in the edit box created in paragraph 2.9.2 and managed by the prcIncrem procedure, which was implemented in paragraph 2.10.4 and started up by the + button. More precisely, let us suppose that you want the text string visible when n is even, whereas hidden when n is odd.

To this purpose, it is necessary to declare a new boolean local variable which indicates whether at present n is even.

	Name	Туре	Array	Init value	Description
1	n	UINT	No	100	Variabile contatore
2	even	BOOL	No	TRUE	Variabile locale n è pari

Then it is necessary to edit the prcIncrem procedure so that, when it refreshes the n value, it evaluates again whether it is even or odd. In order to access the prcIncrem source code, select the corresponding item in the project tree by right-clicking. Afterwards, choose Open from the contextual menu which appears.



The ST language editor opens and the procedure's code may be extended as follows.

```
0001 n := n + 1;

0002

0003 even := (n MOD 2) = 0;

0005
```

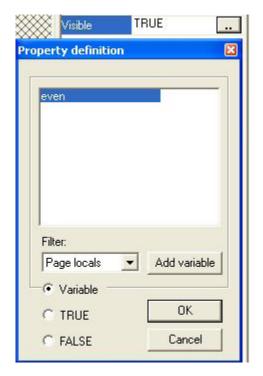
In order to associate the string's visibility state with the *even* boolean variable, select the text string and click the *Visibility* field: a button appears.



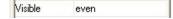
After clicking it, a dialog box opens. Select the *radio button Variable*, which enables the overhead variables list; change the filter *Filter* into *Page locals* and select the only local boolean variable that is *even*.







Confirm your choice by clicking OK. The result is the following.



#### 2.11.2 THE REFRESH PROPERTY

When available, the *Refresh* property determines it the associated object has to be drawn once (when opening the page or coming back from a child page) or it needs to be constantly refreshed.

This property distinguishes, for example, the edit box and the text box.

With regard to the edit box, the refresh property has to be set when compiling and it cannot be edited at runtime. If you assign Refresh = TRUE, the associated variable's value is constantly read and refreshed, otherwise (Refresh = FALSE) the value is read and refreshed only when you open the page or when you come back from a child page.

There is another option about text boxes: you can associate a boolean variable that is used as trigger for refresh: when the trigger variable becomes *TRUE*, the control's contents are refreshed then it is automatically reset by PageLab to *FALSE*.

# 2.12 COMPILING AND DOWNLOADING THE PROJECT ON THE TARGET

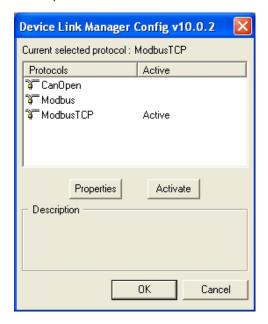
The following paragraph shows you how to compile and download a HMI project on the target board that runs PageLab.





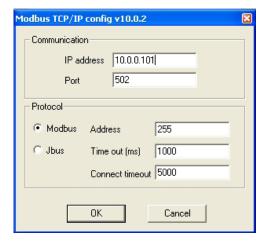
#### 2.12.1 CONNECTING TO THE TARGET

Launch the *Communication settings* command from the *Project* menu. This causes the following dialog window to open.



The user is required to select a suitable communication protocol from the left column and to activate it by pressing the *Activate* button.

Then the *Properties* button becomes active: by clicking it the user accesses another dialog window which is different in accordance with the specific selected control and lets set the protocol's parameters. Let us consider the following example.



#### 2.12.2 COMPILING PAGES FOR THE TARGET

You can start compiling the HMI project by clicking the corresponding button in the PageLab's *Project toolbar*.





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Compilation is composed of two phases: the first one consists in the PLC code generation which realizes the pages as they have been planned in PageLab. The program shows in the Output window the progress level of the compilation and displays eventual errors.

```
Creating the .ppj file...
Creating the .plc file...
Building the page call tree...
Associating programs with CPU tasks...
Declaring global variables...
Declaring fonts...
Declaring bitmaps...
Declaring constants...
Generating alarm page function blocks...
Generating page-drawing function blocks...
Generating page-refreshing function blocks...
Generating page-refreshing function blocks...
PIC code generation completed
```

The second one consists in the compilation of the PLC code which has been generated during the first phase. It can be started only if the first phase has been accomplished without any error.

This process is carried out by an external tool: the PLC command-line compiler 11c, which PageLab automatically invokes with the suitable parameters.

# 2.12.3 DOWNLOADING AND EXECUTING THE COMPILED PAGES ON THE TARGET

At the end of the compilation, if all the phases have been successfully accomplished, you will see the downloading button become active in the *Project toolbar* 



Clicking it, you activate again the PLC command-line compiler 11c, which this time just downloads the compiled code in the target.

The downloading permission management depends on the implementation of the on board firmware. Consequently it changes according to the destination target of the download.

## 2.12.4 SIMULATION

Depending on the target device you are interfacing with, you may be able to simulate the execution of the HMI application with PageLab's integrated simulation environment: SimuLab.

In order to start the simulation, just click on the appropriate item on the Project toolbar.



Refer to SimuLab's manual to gain information on how to control the simulation.



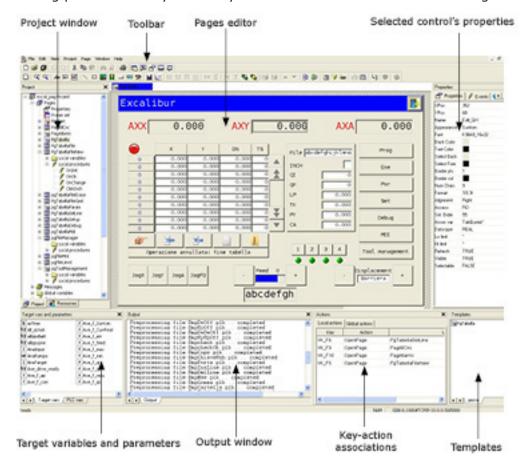






# 3. PAGELAB LAYOUT

The following picture shows you the layout and the essential elements of PageLab.



## 3.1 PROJECT WINDOW

This window includes two pages which are alternatively selectable by pressing the corresponding tab:

- Project: it shows the project tree and all the objects the project is composed of, hierarchically arranged. The pages node contains the project properties and the single pages. Each page contains the list of the local variables (visible and usable only in the page where they are declared) and the local procedures, which can be invoked only from the page where they are implemented. Moreover there is the node of the asynchronous messages, the node of the global variables (visible and usable from whatever page) and the node of the global procedures which you can invoke from whatever page.
- Resources: it shows the project resources, that is fonts, bitmaps, strings table, enumerated data types, images lists, and sets.

## 3.2 EMBEDDED EDITORS

PageLab is endowed with three types of editor:

- Pages editor: in order to open this editor, double-click the name of the desired page in the project tree (see 3.1). This tool shows you a page preview and lets you edit it: you may either add or remove controls (see 4.4), customize properties, manage the events and the documentation.





- Variables editor: by double-clicking on a local or global variable in the project tree, you can see respectively the declaration table of the local variables or the global variable table.
- Procedures editor: it allows the user in implementing procedures to be associated to the events which are defined for the various project's objects (pages and controls) or generated from the user himself (see 4.8).

## 3.3 PROPERTIES WINDOW

Each time you select an object in the pages editor, the properties window automatically refreshes and shows the selected object's properties and events.

This window is composed of many pages which you may select alternatively by pressing the corresponding tag above.

- Properties: it shows a table including the selected object's properties either it is a whole page or it is a page's control. The user is enabled to customize this values through the right-hand column of the table.
- Events: it shows a table including the typical events of the currently selected object. The user may associate either a local or variable procedure with each event by typing its name on the corresponding row of the event in the right-hand column.
- Doc: it displays a table which shows the *Description* field of the currently selected object. The user may describe the object and this description will be included in the automatic documentation management (see 4.10).

## 3.4 TOOLBARS

The user can give commands to PageLab through some useful toolbars. A toolbar can be defined as a collection of buttons which you may enable by left-clicking them and whose functions are intuitively represented by their icons.

The toolbars support tooltips, too. A tooltip is a small text frame containing a short description of the object which PageLab automatically displays when you hover with the mouse over a button.

PageLab is endowed with three essential toolbars:

- Main toolbar: it contains the commands to open and save the project, to cancel/restore the last changes, to print, to display or close other toolbars.
- Project toolbar: it allows you to add new elements to the project as variables, pages, events, actions, as well as to enable or prevent the simulation mode and to compile and download the whole project.
- Page toolbar: it allows you to choose a new type of control to be inserted in the active page, to align or equally space several controls, or to set the vertical order of the elements on the page.

#### 3.5 THE OUTPUT WINDOW

PageLab prints in this window some messages which indicate the progress and the output of the requested processes: opening and compilation of a project, resources importing/exporting, etc..

## 3.6 TARGET VARIABLES AND PARAMETERS

This window shows the list of external variables, available for PageLab coding.

The window is composed of several pages which you may alternatively select by pressing the corresponding tab. One page contains the list of the available variables (file .tgt),





another page contains the list of the variables which have been exported from the PLC LogicLab (file .exp). Other pages are optional, as many as the number of devices with external parameters linked to the project.

## 3.7 TABLE OF KEYS-ACTIONS ASSOCIATIONS

This table takes primary importance in case of traditional keyboards without touchscreen where the user interact with the system by pressing the relevant keys.

See in paragraph 4.8.5 the list of actions which may be associated to keys.









# 4. HMI PROJECT IN PAGELAB

PageLab manages the creation (development) of pages for a specific application as projects.

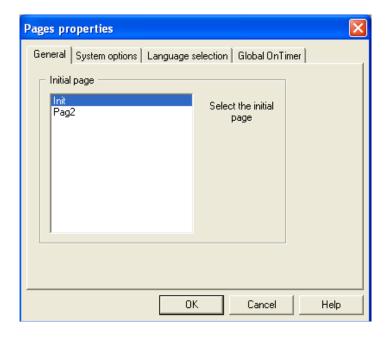
The PageLab project is composed of several pages where the user may arbitrarily arrange the controls.

In each PageLab project you have to specify the start page which will be displayed at the start of the system. Other pages will have at least a parent page from which they will be invoked and may have child page to invoke. The invoking/invoked relations implicitly give to the whole project a tree structure.

## 4.1 PROJECT PROPERTIES

In the project tree, click the *Pages* item and access the *Properties* item. By double-clicking the *Properties* item you open a dialog window which is composed of four pages. The following paragraphs show you the features of these pages.

## **4.1.1 GENERAL**



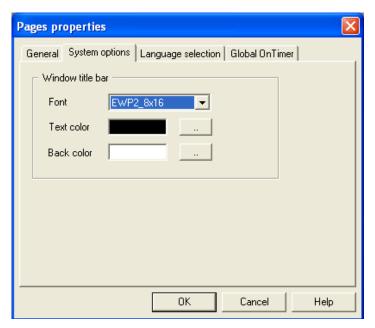
It allows to select the PageLab project's start page among the implemented pages.



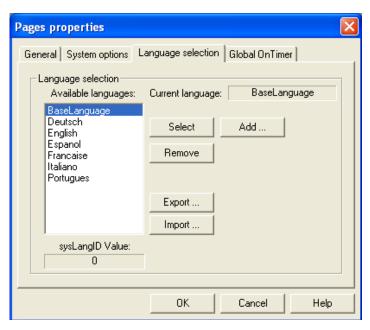


#### 4.1.2 SYSTEM OPTIONS

It allows the user to customize the window's title bar features: the font, the text color and the background color.



## 4.1.3 LANGUAGE SELECTION



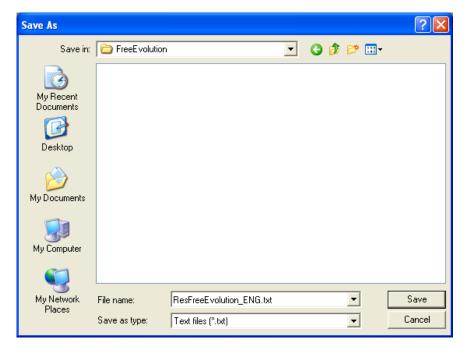
It allows you to add, remove, export, import, and select the resources languages (see 4.9). The label:  $sysLangID\ Value$  indicates the value which the  $sysLangID\ target\ variables$  must take to display the pages in the selected language.

In order to add a language, apply the following procedure.

First of all export the language supported by the translator, choose Italian and press the export... button, which opens a window requiring the destination folder for the selected language file.







The program suggests a file name: Res + project title+'\_' + first three characters of the language + extension. txt. At the end of the exportation the file is composed of all the project's resources which have to be translated:

- strings
- enumeratives

Translate the file and replace the text under the *Language* tag with the one of the new language (for example, in this case change it into *Chinese*). In the *Language selection* panel choose the *Import...* button, then select the suitable file in the PC.

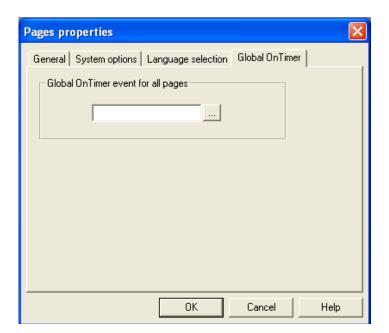
The new language appears in the list.





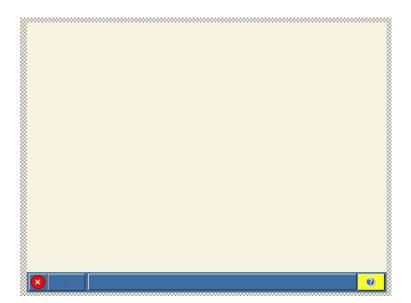


#### 4.1.4 GLOBAL PERIODIC PROCEDURE



Global on timer allows you to specify the name of a global procedure to be periodically and independently executed on the active page. Such a procedure may be effectively used to constantly test one or more PLC variables and to emit alarm messages, for example through asynchronous messages (see 4.3.4).

## 4.2 FRAME SET



PageLab allows to define areas which are called frames and are placed on the sides of the screen and are always active.

The user may set these frames' dimensions and insert some controls which are active whatever the currently loaded page. Consequently frames are useful to host the objects which have to appear in the whole project. In this way the user does not need to duplicate them in each page.

As regards to the above, there are two exceptions: the pop-up pages (see 4.3.3) when the *Moda1* property is set to *Yes* and all the asynchronous messages. When these pages are active, the controls of the frame set are automatically disabled.





## 4.3 PAGES

## 4.3.1 NAVIGATING BETWEEN PAGES

PageLab manages pages development for a specific application as projects.

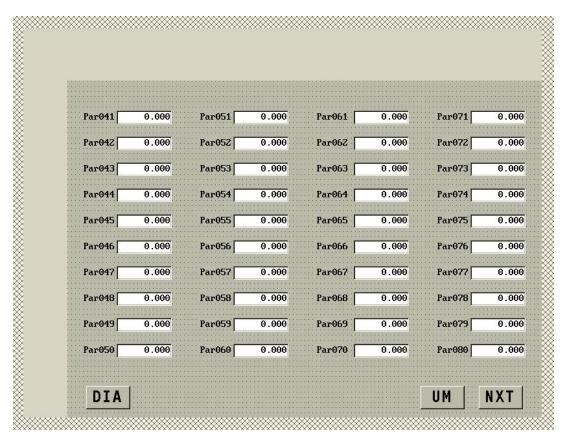
PageLab project is composed of pages where the user can arbitrarily arrange controls.

In each PageLab project it is necessary to define a start page which will be viewed at system startup. Other pages must have at least a parent page from which they are invoked and may have child page to invoke. The invoking-invoked relations of the pages give the whole project, even though in an implicit way, a multi-node tree structure.

A child page may be invoked in two ways:

- Through an action associated to a key: associate an <code>OpenPage</code> action with a physical key (if there is a keyboard) or with a virtual key (whose pressure is an event raised by software);
- Through an action associated with a button: insert in the parent page a *Button* control (see 4.4.7) and specify in the *Action* property that by pressing it the child page opens.

## 4.3.2 CHILD PAGES



Let us assume that you want to add a page to a project.

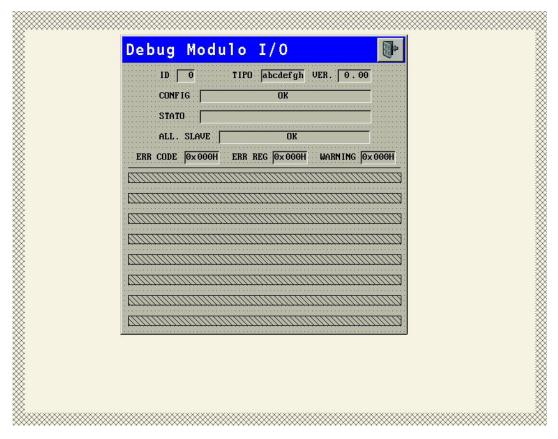
PageLab displays a dialog window which requests to insert the name you intend to assign to the new page. This dialog window contains a checkbox with the label: *Pop-up*. If you do not select it, the new page will be a child one.





A child page fits the whole screen or, alternatively if there are defined frames (see 4.2), it fits the free remaining area. Consequently, the user cannot define position and dimensions of a child page as they are automatically set according to the screen and the frame set.

#### 4.3.3 POP-UP PAGES



When creating a new page, if the user selects the aforesaid checkbox with the Pop-up label, the new page will be a pop-up one.

There are no restrictions about position and dimension. In fact the user may superimpose a pop-up page on the frames: when activating this page, if it is not modal (property: <code>Modal</code>), the controls superimposed on the open page will be disabled; otherwise, all the controls will be inactive.

#### 4.3.4 ASYNCHRONOUS MESSAGES

Asynchronous messages are similar to standard pages, except the following features:

- They have an additional property, that is the identifier of the associated message (Msg ID).
- They cannot contain invocations to child pages.
- They have no defined parent page nor a tree structure (see Introduction 4.), but they can be invoked from any other standard page.

An asynchronous message cannot be explicitly invoked; the system displays it whatever the active page when it intercepts a message containing the corresponding  $Msg\ ID$ . This message may be launched either by the firmware or by a procedure through the  $Video\_SendMessage$  function (see 8.1.8) by using the following syntax:

```
Video SendEvent ( kWM MSG, Msg ID );
```





## 4.4 CONTROLS

A control is a display element which is contained in a page. The following paragraphs shows you the controls which PageLab supports.

## **4.4.1 STATIC**

It displays a fixed string, whose contents cannot be edited when executing. In fact, you should specify the text of the string directly or by the association of the ID of a string defined as resource to support multi language management. For project resources and multi language support see paragraph 4.9.

In order to insert a *Static* control, press the corresponding button in the *Page tool-bar*.



Then click the point where you want to insert the control.

You can get information on properties and events of the *Static* control in paragraph 5.4.

## 4.4.2 GRAPHIC ELEMENT

It displays a static line or rectangle. This means that their properties cannot be edited when executing.

In order to insert a *Line* control, press the corresponding button in the *Page toolbar*.



Then click the point where you want to insert the control.

In order to insert a Rectangle, press the corresponding button in the Page toolbar.



Then click the point where you want to insert the control.

You can get information on properties and events of the *Line* and *Rectangle* controls in paragraphs 5.5-5.6.

## **4.4.3 EDIT BOX**

It displays the contents of an associated variable.

In order to insert an Edit box, click the corresponding button in the Page toolbar.



Then either click the point where you want to insert the control or drag a variable from the project tree or from the library window.

You can get information on properties and events of the *Edit box* control in paragraph 5.7.





#### **4.4.4 TEXT BOX**

It displays the contents of an associated string variable. It supports the formatting on several lines of the text which is contained in the string.

To insert a *Text box* control in the page, press the corresponding button in the *Page toolbar*.



Then either click the point where you want to insert the control or drag a variable from the project tree or the library window.

You can get information on properties and events of the *Text box* control in paragraph 5.8.

#### 4.4.5 **IMAGE**

It displays a bitmap image.

In order to insert an *Image* press the corresponding button in the *Page toolbar* 



Then click the point where you want to insert the control.

You can get information on properties and events of the *Image* control in paragraph 5.9.

## 4.4.6 ANIMATION

It displays a bitmap image which you select from a list of images depending on the value of an associated selection variable.

In order to insert an Animation press the corresponding button in the Page toolbar.



Then click the point where you want to insert the control.

You can get information on properties and events of the *Animation* control in paragraph 5.10.

#### **4.4.7 BUTTON**

You may use the Button control either to check a boolean variable's state or (press=TRUE, release = FALSE) or to send a command to the system.

In order to insert a Button press the corresponding button in the Page toolbar.



Then either click the point where you want to insert the control or drag a boolean variable from the project tree or the library window.

You can get information on properties and events of the *Button* control in paragraph 5.11.





#### 4.4.8 CHART

Chart control draws the static diagram of one or more arrays of values associated.

In order to insert a Chart control, click the corresponding button in the Page toolbar.



Then click the point where you want to place the control.

You can get information on properties and events of the *Chart* control in paragraph 5.14.

## **4.4.9 TREND**

After assigning up to 8 numerical variables, the object will automatically and periodically (once every a defined time) acquire their values and will draw the corresponding graphic in a dynamic and automatic way.

In order to insert a *Trend* control press the corresponding button *Page toolbar*.



Then click the point where you want to insert the control.

You can get information on properties and events of the *Trend* control in paragraph 5.15.

#### 4.4.10 PROGRESS BAR

It represents the progress of an operation by showing a stained bar in a horizontal or vertical rectangle. The length of the bar, related to the bar's length, shows the percentage of the completed operation.

In order to insert a *Progress bar* control press the corresponding button in the *Page toolbar*.



Then click the point where you want to place the control.

You can get information on properties and events of the *Progress bar* control in paragraph 5.12.

#### 4.4.11 CUSTOM CONTROL

This control is implemented in the firmware. You can have several types of custom controls which are marked by the <code>Control ID</code> property and each type of control may have several instances.

In order to insert a *Custom control*, press the corresponding button in the *Page tool-bar*.



Then click the point where you want to insert the control.

You can get information on properties and events of the *Custom control* in paragraph 5.13.





## 4.5 VARIABLES

In a PageLab project there are different classes of variables. The following paragraphs show you their features.

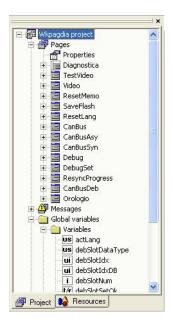
## 4.5.1 LOCAL VARIABLES



Local variables are variables of the PageLab project. You can access them only through the page they were declared from.

They are listed in the project tree, under the *Local variables* folder. Local variables can be used to carry out operations on PLC (for example to apply a different scale or to add an offset) or system variables or to implement local procedures.

## 4.5.2 GLOBAL VARIABLES





Global variables are declared in PageLab and they are accessible from every page of the project. Global variables are listed in the *Global variables* folder in the project tree. The function of the global variables is similar to the local variable's one but the different visibility scope makes them unusable for the implementation of global procedures or for the parameters passing between distinct pages.

## 4.5.3 VARIABLES IMPORTED FROM PLC



A compiled PageLab project consists in a PLC that, once downloaded on the target board, is executed by the actual PLC., which is implemented with LogicLab. Variables exported from the LogicLab PLC contained in the .exp file enable the interaction between these two distinct components. PLC variables which are not automatic, thus associated to a datablock are exported in the .exp file.

In order to include a <code>.exp</code> file in the PageLab project, press the <code>Link PLC variables file</code> option from the <code>Project</code> menu, then search for the file in the PC resources. After linking a <code>.exp</code> file to the PageLab project, you can get a list update of the exported variables by selecting the <code>Refresh PLC variables</code> option from the same menu.

## 4.5.4 SYSTEM VARIABLES



The interaction between PageLab and target is enabled by system variables which the software publishes outside in a .tgt file.

You may access system variables in read/write or in read-only mode; if you try to access a read-only variable in write mode, an error will occur when compiling.

## 4.6 MULTIPLE PAGES MANAGEMENT

These functions allow to construct pages with data of different kind that must be represented on distinct pages for space reasons.

Sets (see 4.9.6) can be used with edit boxes or progress bars. Sets are ensemble of variables even of different type. Set definition can be done from the resource tree, they are implemented using a table with a series of variables that are dynamically associated to the control basing on the current index assigned to the page.

Let us see how to use a set.

#### 4.6.1 ASSOCIATION OF ELEMENTS OF A SET

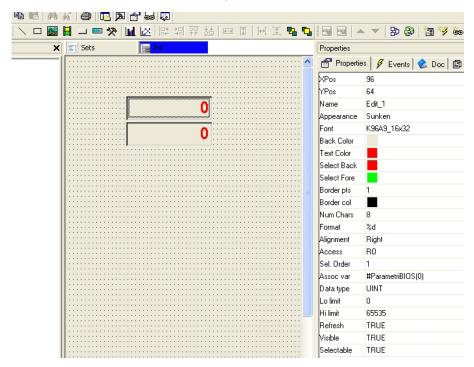
Elements of a set can be associated to a control using the following syntax: character # first of all, then the name of the set followed by the index of the position of the element in the page, between round brackets.





Position index is used to indicate the order in which elements are shown in case of more than one element in the same page.

A page contains one or more controls based on one (or more) set. At runtime, the page is replied in order to show all the elements contained in the set. In the last page, if any control cannot be filled with element value, that control is hide.



We created before a set of five elements named BIOSParameters, now we can associate #BIOSParemeters(0) to the first edit box and #BIOSParemeters(1) to the second. So there are three pages: first page with the first two elements of the set, second page with elements 2 and 3 and third page showing the last element of the set. In the last page the second edit box is not visible.

#### 4.6.2 NAVIGATION OF THE ELEMENTS OF A SET

Navigation of pages that represent a set of elements is automatically done using the Nex-tEdit event of the last selectable control of the page and using PrevEdit event of the first selectable control of the page.

It is also possible to send special events to force the change of the page in this way:

```
Video_SendEvent( kEV_WM_CHANGESETPAGE, numpage );
```

Where numpage is the number of the page of the set.

#### 4.6.3 PAGES NUMBERING

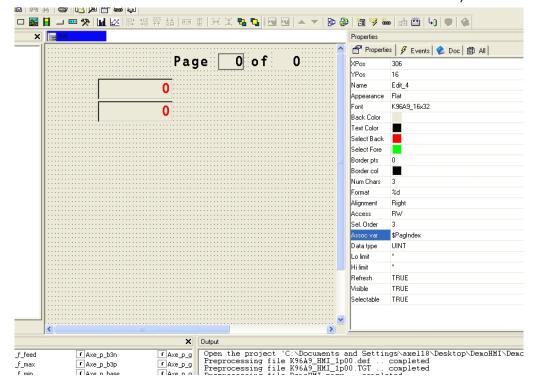
PageLab defines two variables related to pages numbering:

- \$PagIndex = current index of the page containing controls based on a set;
- \$PagNumber = number of pages that complete the visualization of the whole elements of the set.





These variables can be used in the page to show the numeration of the pages. In fact they can be used as variables associated to edit box controls in this way:



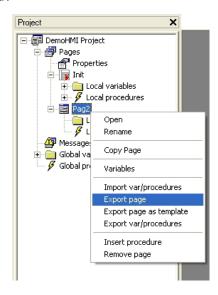
## 4.7 ADVANCED OPERATIONS ON PAGES

Advanced operations such as export/import, copy/paste and page based template management can be done with PageLab. Next paragraphs show these arguments in details.

## 4.7.1 EXPORT/IMPORT OF PAGES TO/FROM FILES

Each page, even if of a certain complexity, can be saved to be used later in other projects.

To do so click with the right button on the page node in the project window then select <code>Export page</code> from the menu:



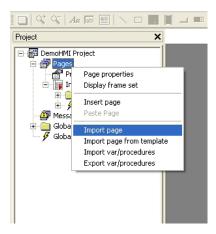
Next, application asks user to insert the name of the file in which the page will be saved.





This file assumes a .pex extension. Export file contains page info and local procedures.

Import operation is quite similar to the export operation. Select *Pages* node, click with right button and select *Import* page from the popup menu. User can then select the file of the page to import. Imported page takes the same name that it had when it was exported.

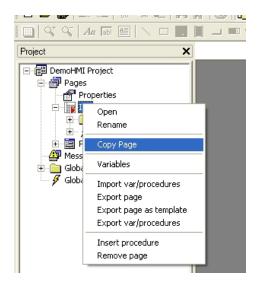


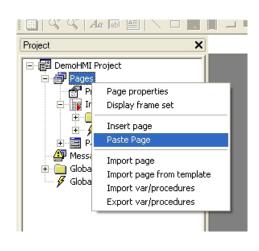
## 4.7.2 EXPORT/IMPORT PROCEDURES AND VARIABLES

It is also possible to export/import local or global variables and procedures using the menu commands <code>Export var/procedures</code> or <code>Import var/procedures</code>.

# 4.7.3 COPY/PASTE OF PAGES IN THE PROJECT

It is possible to copy and to paste a page inside the project. Select desired page, click with right button of the mouse and select *Copy Page* from the menu. Then, to paste page copied, select *Pages* node and select *Page* from the menu.



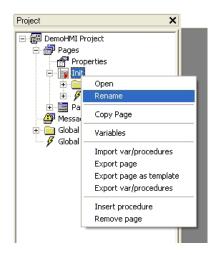


#### 4.7.4 RENAME PAGES

Select desired page from the project tree then click with the right mouse button and select *Rename* from the menu. This allows the user to change the name of the page.







N.B.: this operation changes only the name of the page, project references to the renamed page are not automatically updated.

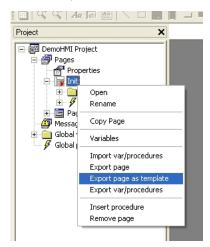
Templates of page management

#### 4.7.5 TEMPLATES OF PAGE MANAGEMENT

Templates allow the user to save only the skeleton of the page and not the whole page. Templates can be described as pages without references to external variables. Templates can be grouped in libraries files (.petx) and can be linked into the project.

#### 4.7.5.1 EXPORT PAGES INTO A TEMPLATE FILE

To export a page into a library of templates follow the procedure paragraph 4.7.1 initial steps then select *Export page as template* from the menu.



A library file with .petx extension (new or already existing) should be indicated. Template is appended to the existing templates and a name for the library is requested. If the template is already available in the library a message asks the user if he desires to rewrite the existing template or not.

Page is exported as template into the specified library with all its element but without any referenced variable.

Scripts and local variables are exported without changes. References to variables contained in the scripts are not modified.

Child pages, popup and asynchronous messages can be treated as templates.





#### 4.7.5.2 USAGE OF THE TEMPLATE LIBRARY IN A PROJECT

It is possible to include a template library in a project in order to use templates when desired.

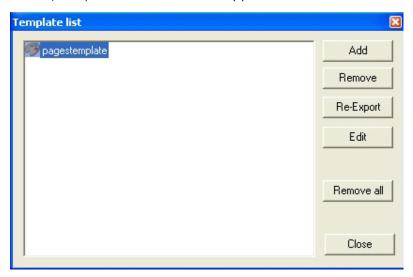
Select *Template Management* menu voice from *Project* menu. Following window will be shown:



Available operations are listed here:

- Add: add a template library to the project. Including a library means that a reference to the library's .petx file is added to the current project, and that a local copy of the library is made.
- Remove: Remove template library from current project.
- Edit: To modify local copy of the template library removing no more used templates.
- Re-export: Export local copy of the template library into a new .petx library file.
- Remove All: Remove all template libraries from current project.

Now press the *Add* button to add a template library to the project. Once chosen one of the available libraries, *Template list* window appears as shown here.



Template library has been included to the project. Press Close button, Templates window is shown: there is a tab for each library imported in current project.



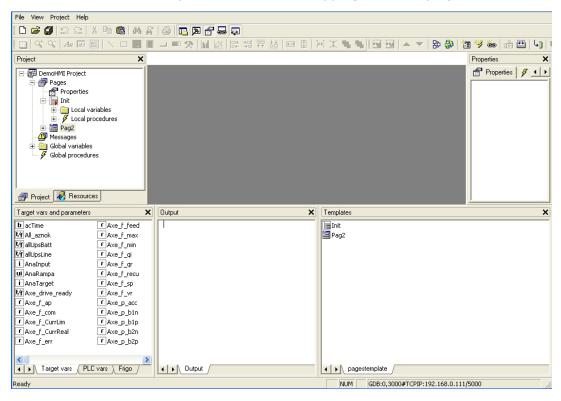




Each tab shows the list of templates of the corresponding library.

#### 4.7.5.3 USING A TEMPLATE

Once a template library has been added it is possible to use its elements simply dragging the chosen one from the template window and dropping it on the project tree.



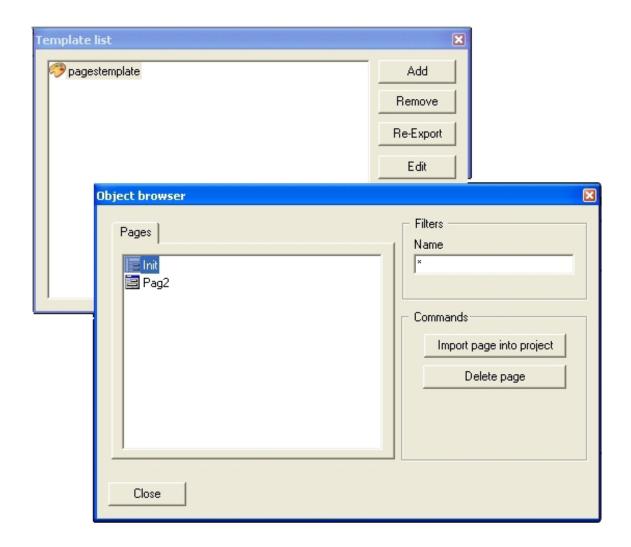
Once the item has been dropped application asks the user for the name of the new page created (based on the template).

#### 4.7.5.4 PROJECT TEMPLATE UPDATE

It is possible to delete templates from the (local) template library using Edit command in the  $Template\ management$  window.







## 4.8 EVENTS

There are different classes of events.

## 4.8.1 PAGE OR CONTROL EVENTS



Each characteristic behaviour of a specific object can raise a specific event.

Each event can be associated to a procedure (see 4.8.4) that is executed each time the event takes place. The list of all available events for each PageLab object (page or control) is reported in Chapter 5.

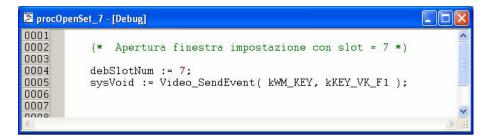




## 4.8.2 KEY PRESSURE EVENTS

These events take place when a key is pressed, the raising of the event starts the execution of the associated action (see 4.8.5) if it is. The pressure of a key can be also simulated by software, see next paragraph.

#### 4.8.3 EVENTS RAISED BY SOFTWARE



Programmer can raise events by software using the function *Video\_SendEvent* inside the target software or in the body of the procedure, using following syntax:

```
Video SendEvent( event id, param );
```

Where <code>event\_id</code> is the identifier of the type of the event and param is an integer 16 bit parameter.

PageLabsupports software events defined in this table:

Event	Parameter	Description
kWM_NULL	Do not care	No event.
kWM_KEY	Key code	Simulates the pressure of the key specified as parameter then cause the associated action if it is.
kwm_msg	Window ID	Causes a system message that, once got by the system, causes the instant opening of the alarm page that has Window ID as identifier.
kWM_SELECT	Edit box handle	In touchscreen systems simulates the pressure on the edit box whose handle is passed as parameter, causing its selection or its transition to edit mode.
kWM_PUSH	Button handle	In touchscreen systems simulates the pressure on the button whose handle is passed as parameter, causing the execution of the associated action if it is.
kEV_WM_ CHANGESETPAGE Page number		Shows the page specified by the parameter (if the context is a page in which sets are used).





#### 4.8.4 PROCEDURES THAT CAN BE ASSOCIATED TO EVENTS

A procedure is a program that is executed when the event that has been associated to it, takes place. Events have been deeply described in previous paragraphs (see 4.8).

There are two classes of procedures:

#### Local procedures

This kind of procedures can be called only within the scope of the page in which are declared. In particular, they can be associated to the events of the page itself and of all their controls. The same can be said for software events raised when the page they refer to is active. Procedure code can contains references to all the types of variables, with local variables of the page too.

#### **Global procedures**

This kind of procedures can be called from every page and can be also used as periodic asynchronous routine of alarm management. They cannot contain variables references.

Here follow the description of the syntax to get the properties of a control from a procedure; similarly to C language printf it is:

```
"fb%s%s.%s", page name, ctrl name, prop name
```

#### Where:

- page name is the name of the page that has the control;
- ctrl name is the name of the control;
- prop name is the name of the property of the control.

So if we want to get the property *Foreground color* of the *Static* named *String\_26* in *Main* page, we have to write:

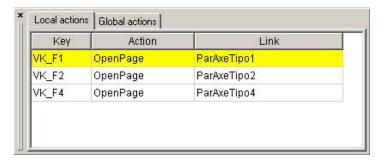
```
fbMainString 26.foreCol
```

N.B.: the name of the property to use in the scripts of the procedures is the name of the functional block exported by the software of the target (see 8.2), not the name in the properties window (see 3.3).

#### 4.8.5 ACTIONS THAT CAN BE ASSOCIATED TO KEY PRESSURE

In common keyboard, not touchscreen systems, interaction between the user and the system is normally based on keys pressure.

PageLabshows the following table to the user.



This table permits to associate a code of a key, defined in the file .def, to one of the actions listed in the following table. In this way the pressure of that key causes the specified action.

Also the names of the actions can be personalized by editing .def file.





Action	Link	Description
Call	Procedure name	Causes the invocation of the local or global procedure whose name is indicated in the <i>Link</i> field.
0penPage	Page name	Causes the opening of the page whose name is indicated in the <i>Link</i> field.
Close	Do not care	Causes the closure of the current page
NextField	Do not care	Move the selection to the next edit box. If the system is not touchscreen moves selection to the buttons to allow their pressure.
PrevField	Do not care	Move the selection to the previous edit box.
Edit	Do not care	Access edit mode for the selected edit box. If the system is not touchscreen allows the user to simulate the pressure of the button.

There are two types of associations key-action:

- Local actions: local associations, valid only for the page currently open in the editor of the pages.
- Global actions: global associations, valid in any point of the project.

If the system has the touchscreen feature, normal interaction with user is made by the pressure of sensible area on the screen. However this table does not loss its meaning because allows the user to define virtual keys and to control their pressure by software causing in this way the dynamic execution of specific actions.

N.B.: if the same action is defined both at local and at global level, system does not give errors nor warnings because local declaration precedes global one.

#### 4.9 RESOURCES

A resource is an interface element. User can get informations from resources or can use them to do actions.

PageLab supports different categories of resources that are managed by *Tab Resources project* window. (see 3.1). Categories are explained in details in the following paragraphs.

#### 4.9.1 FONTS

Fonts are the different types of characters supported for the output of text strings on the screen. In PageLab there are two types of fonts:

- fonts imported: fonts declared in a .p1b file included in the project and downloaded into the target board together with the pages code;
- fonts embedded: fonts already available on target board that have not to be downloaded with the project; this kind of fonts should be published to PageLab in form of .p1f file to let the application correctly draw the preview of the text strings in the page editor.

File with .plf extension defines one font; it has to be included in .paj project file with this synax:

FONT = "font name"





At project opening time, if PageLab finds this declaration, it searches in project folder for a file named font name.plf and loads it in memory.

#### 4.9.2 BITMAPS

Bitmaps are pictures to associate to image controls (see 4.4.5). Bitmaps had been managed by PageLab old versions as text files with .p1b extension and structured with the same syntax of the initialization definition of an array variable in IEC. Now, images are saved and loaded in binary format to optimize loading time on images of big size.

Bitmap definition files have to be included in project .paj file using this syntax:

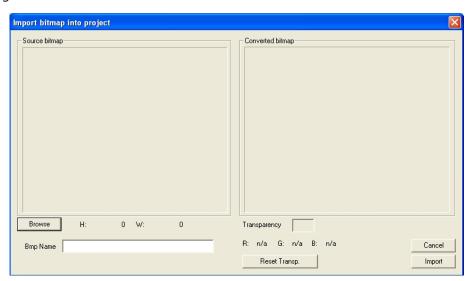
```
BITMAP = "bitmap name.plk"
```

At project opening time, if PageLab finds this declaration, it searches in project folder for a file named bitmap\_name.plk and loads it in memory.

PageLab provides a tool to convert bitmaps from Windows format to PageLab format.

To start this tool click on  $Import\ resource > Bitmap\ from\ Project\ menu$ , it is also possible to click on  $Import\ bitmap\ from\ context\ menu$  that can be shown by right click on Bitmaps node of resources tree.

This dialogue box will be shown as follows.



Click on Browse button to navigate computer resources to select desired source file.

In *Bmp Name* field user can personalize bitmap name that will be shown on resource tree; bitmap name is constituted by file name without extension and with *Bmp* prefix by default.

Transparency color field allows the user to specify transparency color, so a color that is not really drawn on the screen but a transparent color zone that does not cover elements previously drawn.

Transparency color can be personalized by choosing it by mouse from *Converted bitmap* window.

RGB indicates transparency color Red, Green, Blue components. n/a value indicates that no transparency color has been selected.

Reset Transp. button allows the user to undo last selected transparency color.

Once finished these operations it is possible to confirm bitmap importation by clicking on Import button.





### 4.9.3 STRINGS TABLE

In a PageLab project it is always possible to explicitly write the text to show on a text string or on a title of the page. It is also possible to refer to one of the strings of the resources specifying its ID.

In first case text will be always the same, in second case the text that correspond to the active language will be shown.

So, English language string table contains the following record.

ID\_GDB\_RXNAK Bad RX packets

And Italian language string table contains the following record.

DB\_RXNAK Pacchetti RX errati

If we refer to the identifier  $ID\_GDB\_RXNAK$  from a page control or from a page, if current active language is English Bad RX packets will be shown, if current active language is Italian Pacchetti RX errati will be shown instead.

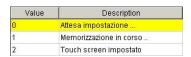
#### 4.9.4 ENUMERATIVES

An enumerative is a data type defined by user, it is a set of constants named by user. Each element of an enumerative is treated as a constant and can be translated in all available languages of the project.

e.g.: we defined *ImpostazTouch* enumerative that is shown on resource tree as follows.



Enumerative records are shown by double clicking on *ImpostazTouch* node.



Now we introduce an *Edit box* control (see 4.4.3) and insert the name of the enumerative *ImpostazTouch* in its *Format property* field. Control will show the string associated to the value as it is in the table above, not the numeric value of the variable associated to the control.

If the numeric value of the variable does not match with any record of the enumerative table, an error string ####### is shown instead.

Even enumerative are supported by multi-language feature. In fact it is possible to personalize the name of the enumerative.



And its record values.

Value	Description	
0	Awaiting settings	
1	Saving settings	
2	Touch screen set up	





#### 4.9.5 IMAGES LISTS

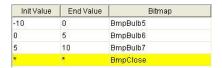
An images list is very similar to an enumerative but with the following differences:

- intervals of constants are supported, not only simple values;
- each value has an image associated;
- a list of images determines the content shown by an *Animation* control, while an enumerative can be associated to an Edit box.

e.g.: now we have an images list *ListBulbs* that is shown on the resource tree.



It is possible to see all the records of the list by double-clicking the node.



If we introduce an *Animation* control (see 4.4.6) in the page, and we set its property *Image* list with the name of the enumerative *ListBulbs*, the control will show the image whose specified interval includes the value of a variable associated to the control.

If the numeric value of the associated variable does not match any record in the list a default image (with init and end value set to \*) will be shown if it is. If no default image is specified no image will be drawn.

### 4.9.6 SETS

As it is described above (see 4.6) sets are ensemble of global variable even of distinct type.

In particular there are two types of set:

- Variable/parameter sets even of not equal type (VARIANT);
- Strings sets (STRINGS).

The sets of the first type are defined indicating VARIANT as type. This kind of set has the following attributes:

- Dynamic: indicates that every n execution cycles target automatically reloads the elements of the set and hide those elements that have no visibility (boolean constant FALSE or associated visibility variable set to false at that moment).
- Array: indicates that the unique element of this set is a variable of type array.

N.B.: this kind of set can be assigned only to an edit-box control.



In this example four sets with different characteristics have been defined.

Once defined a set, each element of the set can be added via drag & drop from *Target vars and parameters* or can be manually inserted by user.





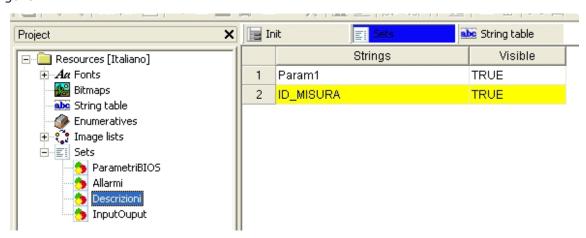
Lets see how to manage ParametriBIOS set.



Following attributes can be defined:

- Variable/Parameter = variable/parameter name.
- Format = indicates how to show associated variable value specifying a syntax analogous to C language printf (see paragraph 5.7.2).
- Text Align = the alignment of the text to show.
- Min/Max = minimum and maximum value for the element of the set.
- Visible = boolean variable or constant that defines the visibility of the element. If dynamic feature of the set is active the variable is periodically checked to hide or show the element.
- Selectable = indicates that the element can be selected. In this case a boolean variable or constant can be assigned too.

For a set of type STRING each element of the set is quite simple as it is shown in the next figure:



We have to define only two attributes, the string or the ID of a string resource (see 4.9.3) and the variable/constant of visibility. As we said an element not visible will not be shown on the screen.

N.B.: this kind of set can be used with Static control only.

### 4.10 AUTOMATIC DOCUMENTATION

During project development it is usually necessary to write comments for each page in order to explain how the page works.

PageLab integrates into its development environment the automatic documentation feature that consists in the generation of a graphical report with all the previously inserted comments followed by the pages they refer to.





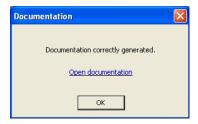
Comments related to controls and pages should be inserted in the  ${\it Doc}$  tab of the properties window.



Documentation is generated when the apposite button is pressed.



At the end of the process the following dialogue is shown. By clicking on the *Open docu-mentation* link it is possible to view the generated report using the browser.



It is also possible to manually open the .html file generated. This file is created in the project folder and is named project name.html.

N.B.: documentation generation process requires the file *Documentation.xs1* to be in the project folder. This file can be personalized by user to redefine report style.

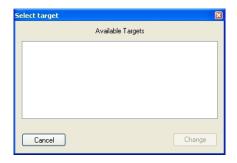
### 4.11 MANAGING PROJECTS

### 4.11.1 SELECTING THE TARGET DEVICE

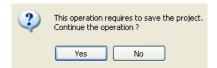
You may need to port a PLC application on a target device which differs from that you originally wrote the code for. Follow the instructions below to adapt your PageLab project to a new target device.

1) Click *Select target* in the *Project* menu of the PageLab main window. This causes the following dialog box to appear.





- 2) Select one of the target devices listed in the combo box.
- 3) Click Change to confirm your choice, Cancel to abort.
- 4) If you confirm, PageLab displays the following dialog box.



Press Yes to complete the conversion, No to quit.

If you press Yes, PageLab updates the project to work with the new target.

It also makes a backup copy of the project file(s) in a sub-directory inside the project directory, so that you can roll-back the operation by manually (i.e., using Windows Explorer) replacing the project file(s) with the backup copy.









# 5. APPENDIX I: PAGE PROPERTIES AND OBJECT PROPERTIES

# **5.1 FRAME SET**

# **5.1.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
TopDim	>= 0	Top-height of the frame (#pixel).
BottomDim	>= 0	Bottom-height of the frame (#pixel).
LeftDim	>= 0	Left-width of the frame (#pixel).
RightDim	>= 0	Right-width of the frame (#pixel).
CharDimX	> 0	Horizontal space among grid points (#pixel).
CharDimY	> 0	Vertical space among grid points (#pixel).
Font	Name found in Resources	Default font used when inserting new objects in page.
Background Color		Background color selectable from palette. In addition this color is also set when inserting new objects in the frame.
Text Color		Foreground color selectable from palette. This color is set when inserting new objects in the frame.
Title bar	Yes, No	Title bar, settings can be found in System options dialog: - Yes: page has title; - No: page has not title.
Page Border	Yes, No	<ul><li>Yes: page with outer border;</li><li>No: page without outer border.</li></ul>
Caption	Text otherwise <i>Resource ID</i>	Text on title bar or <i>Resource ID</i> . This property is not sensible if <i>Title Bar</i> field is set to <i>No</i> .
System menu	Yes, No	If Yes denotes that there is a button with 'X' image on it and the behaviour is similar to Windows Dialog: - Yes: page has close button; - No: page has not close button.
Appearance	Flat, Raised, Sunken	- Flat - Raised - Sunken





# **5.2 CHILD PAGE**

# **5.2.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
CharDimX	> 0	Horizontal space among grid points (#pixel).
CharDimY	> 0	Vertical space among grid points (#pixel).
Font	Name found in Resources	Default font used when inserting new objects in page.
Background Color		Background color selectable from palette. In addition this color is also set when inserting new objects in the frame.
Text Color		Foreground color selectable from palette. This color is set when inserting new objects in the frame.
		Title bar, settings can be found in <i>System options</i> dialog:
Title bar	Yes, No	- Yes: page has title;
		- <i>No</i> : page has not title.
		- Yes: page with outer border;
Page Border	Yes, No	- No: page without outer border.
Caption	Text otherwise Resource ID	Text on title bar or <i>Resource ID</i> . This property is not sensible if <i>Title Bar</i> field is set to <i>No</i> .
System menu	Yes, No	If Yes denotes that there is a button with 'X' image on it and the behaviour is similar to Windows Dialog:
·	,	- Yes: page has close button;
		- No: page has not close button.
		- Flat
Appearance	Flat, Raised, Sunken	- Raised
		- Sunken

# **5.2.2 EVENTS**

Event	Description
OnLoad	On loading this page, i.e. when calling from parent page.
OnUnload	On closing this page, when the page returns and the parent page will be restored.





Event	Description	
OnDeactivate	On calling a child page and the current page is no more active. This event does not exist in main page.	
OnActivate	When the previous opened child page will be closed. This event does not appear in leaf page, i.e in the pages which do not call child pages.	
OnDraw	When the page starts drawing all the objects. The page has just drawn border, background, and title.	
0nTimer	Asynchronous event. The user can link a procedure and it will be executed cyclically.	

# **5.3 POP-UP PAGE**

# **5.3.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
XPos	>= 0	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge of full page.
YPos	>= 0	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge of full page.
XDim	> 0	Width of the page (#pixel).
YDim	> 0	Height of the page (#pixel).
CharDimX	> 0	Horizontal space among grid points (#pixel).
CharDimY	> 0	Vertical space among grid points (#pixel).
Modal	Yes, No	- Yes: all the parent page objects will be disabled;
		- No: all the parent page objects will be enabled if they are completely visible.
Font	Name found in Resources	Default font used when inserting new objects in page.
Background Color		Background color selectable from palette. In addition this color is also set when inserting new objects in the frame.
Text Color		Foreground color selectable from palette. This color is set when inserting new objects in the frame.
T:+1- b	Yes, No	Title bar, the settings can be found in <i>System options</i> dialog:
Title bar		- Yes: page has title;
		- No: page has not title.
Page Border	Yes, No	- Yes: page with outer border;
rage border	763, NO	- No: page without outer border.
	Text otherwise Resource ID	Text on title bar or Resource ID.
Caption		This property is not sensible if the <i>Title Bar</i> field is set to <i>No</i> .





Properties	Available values	Description
System menu	Yes, No	If Yes denotes that there is a button with X image on it and the behaviour is similar to Windows Dialog:
		- Yes: page has close button;
		- No: page has not close button.
		Flat
Appearance	Flat, Raised, Sunken	Raised
		Sunken

# **5.3.2 EVENTS**

Event	Description	
OnLoad	On loading this page, i.e. when calling from parent page.	
OnUnload	On closing this page, when the page returns and the parent page will be restored.	
OnDeactivate	On calling a child page and the current page is no more active. This event does not exist in main page.	
OnActivate	When the previous opened child page will be closed. This event does not appear in leaf page, i.e in the pages which do not call child pages.	
OnDraw	When the page starts drawing all the objects. The page has just drawn border, background and title.	
OnTimer	Asynchronous event. The user can link a procedure and it will be executed cyclically.	

# **5.4 STATIC**

# **5.4.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
XPos	>= 0	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to page.
YPos	>= 0	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to page.
Name	Not empty	Name of object.
Text	Text otherwise Resource ID	Text or Resource ID shown in the object.
Font	Name found in Resources	Font used for drawing the text in object.
Background Color		Background color selectable from palette.
Text Color		Text color selectable from palette.
Sel. Background		Background color selectable from palette when the object is chosen. This property is not sensible if the <i>Select</i> field is constant <i>FALSE</i> .





Properties	Available values	Description
Sel. Foreground		Text color selectable from palette when the object is chosen. This property is not sensible if the Select field is constant FALSE.
	57 / D : /	- Flat
Appearance	Flat, Raised, Sunken	- Raised
	- Cumen	- Sunken
Border points	>= 0	Border thickness (#pixel). This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Border color		Border color selectable from palette. This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Number of Chars	> 0	Number of chars that this object can show. If the value is $\theta$ the object will show the complete text. Otherwise with another value it can be truncated or extended.
Alignment	Right, Center, Left	Text alignment in the object.
Refresh	TRUE, FALSE	Continuous redraw of the object:  - FALSE: the Text value is read from memory and updated only when opening the page or when a child page is closed;  - TRUE: the Text value is read from memory and always updated.
Select	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Selected status of the object. It can be constant (TRUE or FALSE) or linked with a boolean variable var_name: if var_name is TRUE the object is selected and so it will show the colors Select Back, Select Fore.
Visible	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Visible status of the object. It can be constant (TRUE or FALSE) or linked with a boolean variable var_name: if var_name is TRUE the object is visible, otherwise it is hidden.

# **5.4.2 EVENTS**

Event	Description	
BeforeUpdate	Before the object is redrawn.	
AfterUpdate	AfterUpdate Immediately after the object is redraw	

# **5.5 LINE**

# **5.5.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
XPos	>= 0	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to page.
YPos	>= 0	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to page.





Properties	Available values	Description
X2Pos	> 0	Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to page.
Y2Pos	> 0	Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to page.
Name	Not empty	Name of object.
Thickness pts	> 0	Line thickness (#pixel).
Border col		Line color selectable from palette.

# **5.6 RECTANGLE**

# **5.6.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
XPos	>= 0	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to page.
YPos	>= 0	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to page.
XDim	> 0	Width (#pixel).
YDim	> 0	Height (#pixel).
Name	Not empty	Name of object.
Border points	> 0	Border thickness (#pixel).
Border color		Border color selectable from palette.
Background Color		Background color selectable from palette. This property is sensible only if <i>Transparent</i> is set to <i>TRUE</i> .
Transparent	TRUE, FALSE	Transparency:
		- TRUE: transparent background;
		- FALSE: solid background where color is Back Color.

# 5.7 EDIT BOX

### **5.7.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
XPos	>= 0	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to page.
YPos	>= 0	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to page.
Name	Not empty	Name of object.
Appearance	Flat, Raised, Sunken	<ul><li>Flat: plain with use of Border pts and Border col;</li><li>Raised;</li><li>Sunken.</li></ul>
Font	Name found in Resources	Font used for drawing the text in object.





Properties	Available values	Description
Background Color		Background color selectable from palette.
Text Color		Text color selectable from palette.
Sel. Background		Background color selectable from palette when the object is chosen. This property is not sensible if the <i>Selectable</i> field is constant <i>FALSE</i> .
Sel. Foreground		Text color selectable from palette when the object is chosen. This property is not sensible if the <i>Selectable</i> field is constant <i>FALSE</i> .
Border points	>= 0	Border thickness (#pixel). This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Border color		Border color selectable from palette. This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Number of Chars	> 0	Chars visible in the object. Width of entire object is calculated among this value and the size of <i>Font</i> . If <i>NumChar</i> are less than the value, the object shows this error string: ######.
Format	String as printf or .enum_name	The format can be numeric, to define as printf of C language (see 5.7.2), enumerative, if in this field there is enum_name defined in <i>Resources</i> (see 4.9).
Alignment	Right, Center, Left	Text alignment in the object.
Access	RO, RW	Accesses variable Assoc var used in object: - RO = read only; - RW = read/write.
Selection Order	>= 0	Selection order of the object. It can be selected by pressing a key or by means of a procedure. In this case the selection moves from the current object to the previous or next Sel. Order object.
Variable	Not empty	Name of the variable that can be shown and edited with this object. It can be any variable of the project, (local, global, imported from PLC or target - see 2.9.2), a parameter (see 2.9.2) or an element of a set (see 4.6).
Data type	UNDEF, BOOL, SINT, USINT, BYTE, INT, UINT, WORD, DINT, UDINT, DWORD, REAL, STRING	Type of <i>Assoc var</i> . If it is a variable, the type is defined automatically. This property is sensible if <i>Assoc var</i> is an explicit parameter.



Properties	Available values	Description
Low limit	CONSTANT, var_name	Name of variable or numeric constant. This is the least number that the object can show. It can be any variable of the project, (local, global, imported from PLC or target - see 2.9.2). This object shows an error string (!!!!!!!) if condition does not holds.
		The * symbol means that there is no low limit.
High limit	CONSTANT, var_name	Name of the variable or numeric constant. This is the maximum number that the object can show. It can be any variable of the project, (local, global, imported from PLC or target - see 2.9.2). This object views an error string (!!!!!!) if condition does not hold. The * symbol means that there is no high limit.
		Enables continuous update of the value:
Refresh	TRUE, FALSE	- FALSE: the Assoc var value is read from memory and updated only when open page or when a child page is closed;
		- TRUE: the Assoc var value is read from memory and always updated.
Visible	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Visible status of the object. It can be constant (TRUE or FALSE) or linked with a boolean variable var_name: if var_name is TRUE the object is visible, otherwise hidden.
Selectable	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Selected status of the object. It can be constant ( <i>TRUE</i> or <i>FALSE</i> ) or linked with a boolean variable <i>var_name</i> : if <i>var_name</i> is <i>TRUE</i> the object is selected and so it will show the colors <i>Select Back</i> , <i>Select Fore</i> . If this field is <i>FALSE</i> the <i>Access</i> property is not sensible.

### **5.7.2 FORMAT SPECIFICATION - PRINTF**

If the object has not any enumerative format, the format string is composed as follows:

%[flags][width][.precision]type

The field has one or more characters, that describe the specification. The simplest format contains only percentage symbol and one char as type (for example: %s).

Next table explains in details functions and values.

Field	Available values	Description
flags	<ul> <li>+ prints always the sign, even if the number is positive.</li> <li>O prints zeros in head until width (if specified) or NumChar.</li> </ul>	This char is an option for chars order, print sign, number of decimal digit. This field may have more than one flag.





Field	Available values	Description
width	> O, <= NumChar	Maximum chars can be printed. Allows to view values that do not fill NumChar fully.
precision	>= 0	Decimal digits after the point. If the field is an integer and there is a precision the object shows a decimal point. E.g. the value is 102 integer, and precision is 2, with %.2d, the number is shown as 1.02.
type	<ul> <li>- %d: Integer with sign.</li> <li>- %f: Real.</li> <li>- %x: Hexadecimal with lowercase chars.</li> <li>- %x: Hexadecimal with uppercase chars.</li> <li>- %s: String.</li> <li>- %@sdf: Password.</li> <li>- [%d,u,f,x]: Custom measure unit format.</li> </ul>	Mandatory field.

# **5.7.3 EVENTS**

Event	Description	
BeforeUpdate	Before the object is redrawn.	
AfterUpdate	Immediately after the object is redrawn.	
OnGotFocus	Whenever object is selected.	
OnLostFocus	Whenever object loses the selection.	
OnEnter	Whenever the object is selected and receives the command for entering in edit-mode.	
0nClick	Whenever HMI receives a pressure on the object, valid only for touchscreen systems.	
OnChange	Whenever the user confirms the modifications and the value is different from start.	

# **5.8 TEXT BOX**

# **5.8.1 PROPERTIES**

<b>Properties</b>	Available values	Description
XPos	>= 0	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to page.
YPos	>= 0	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to page.
Name	Not empty	Name of object.
Appearance	Flat, Raised, Sunken	- Flat: plain with use of Border pts and Border col;
		- Raised;
		- Sunken.





Properties	Available values	Description
Font	Name found in Resources	Font used for drawing the text in the object.
Background Color		Background color selectable from palette.
Text Color		Text color selectable from palette.
Border points	>= 0	Border thickness (#pixel). This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Border color		Border color selectable from palette. This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Number of Chars	> 0	Chars visible in the object. Width of entire object is calculated among this value and the size of <i>Font</i> .
Number of Rows	> 0	Rows visible in the object. Height of entire object is calculated among this value and the size of <i>Font</i> .
Show line number	TRUE, FALSE	Flag for viewing number of lines.
Access	RO, RW	Access on variable Assoc string used in object: - RO: read only; - RW: read/write.
Selection order	>= 0	Selection order on which the object can be selected with the pressure of a key or with a procedure. In this case the selection moves from the current object to the previous or next Sel.Order object.
String variable	Not empty	Name of variable that can be shown and edited with this object. It can be any string variable of the project, (local, global, imported from PLC or target - see 2.9.2).
Refresh trg	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	<ul> <li>Enables update of the value:</li> <li>- FALSE: the Assoc string value is read from memory and updated only when opening page or when a child page is closed.</li> <li>- TRUE: the Assoc string value is read from memory and always updated.</li> <li>The runtime sets automatically the value to FALSE.</li> </ul>
Visible	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Visible status of the object. It can be constant (TRUE or FALSE) or linked with a boolean variable var_name: if var_name is TRUE the object is visible, otherwise hidden.





# **5.8.2 EVENTS**

Event	Description	
BeforeUpdate	Before the object is redrawn.	
AfterUpdate	Immediately after the object is redrawn.	
OnClick	Whenever HMI receives a pressure on the object, valid only for touchscreen systems.	
OnChange	Whenever the user confirms the modifications and the value is different from start.	

# **5.9 IMAGE**

# **5.9.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
XPos	const >= 0, variable	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to page. It is possible to assign a variable only if <i>Style</i> is set to <i>Floating</i> .
YPos	const >= 0, variable	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to page. It is possible to assign a variable only if <i>Style</i> is set to <i>Floating</i> .
XDim	> 0	Width (#pixel).
YDim	> 0	Height (#pixel).
Name	Not empty	Name of object.
<b>A</b>	Flat, Raised,	<pre>- Flat = plain with use of Border pts and Border col;</pre>
Appearence	Sunken	- Raised;
		- Sunken.
Border points	>= 0	Border thickness (#pixel). This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Border color		Border color selectable from palette. This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Bitmap	Name found in Resources	Bitmap used for drawing the image in object.
Background image	Image object in the page	Name of another object that is redrawn when <i>Style</i> is set to <i>Floating</i> . It is sensible only if it is overlapped with this image.
Visible	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Visible status of the object. It can be constant (TRUE or FALSE) or linked with a boolean variable var_name: if var_name is TRUE the object is visible, otherwise it is hidden.
Style	Docking, Floating	<ul> <li>Docking: fixed position;</li> <li>Floating: variable position, according to XPos variable and Ypos variable.</li> </ul>





# **5.10 ANIMATION**

# **5.10.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
XPos	>= 0	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to page.
YPos	>= 0	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to page.
XDim	> 0	Width (#pixel).
YDim	> 0	Height (#pixel).
Name	Not empty	Name of object.
	Flat, Raised,	- Flat = plain with use of Border pts and Border col;
Appearance	Sunken	- Raised;
		- Sunken.
Border points	>= 0	Border thickness (#pixel). This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Border color		Border color selectable from palette. This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Image list	Name found in Resources	It contains the images that the object can view and the value range.
Animation variable	var_name	Name of the variable that is compared with value range in <i>Image list</i> .
Data type	SINT, USINT, BYTE, INT, UINT, WORD, DINT, UDINT, DWORD	Type of <i>Animation var</i> . If it is a variable, the type is automatically defined.
Visible	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Visible status of the object. It can be constant (TRUE or FALSE) or linked with a boolean variable var_name: if var_name is TRUE the object is visible, otherwise hidden.

# **5.10.2 EVENTS**

Event	Description
BeforeUpdate	Before the object is redrawn.
AfterUpdate	Immediately after the object is redrawn.





# **5.11 BUTTON**

# **5.11.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
XPos	>= 0	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to page.
YPos	>= 0	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to page.
XDim	> 0	Width (#pixel).
YDim	> 0	Height (#pixel).
Name	Not empty	Name of object.
Text/Img	Empty or explicit text or Resource ID or Bitmap	Text or image to view in the button: - string; - Resource ID; - bitmap.
Selection Text/Img	Empty or explicit text or Resource ID or Bitmap	Text or image to view in the button when it is selected: - string; - Resource ID; - bitmap.
Font	Name found in Resources	Font used for drawing the text in object. This field is not sensible if it shows a bitmap.
Appearance	Flat, Raised, Sunken	<ul><li>Flat: plain with use of Border pts and Border col;</li><li>Raised;</li><li>Sunken.</li></ul>
Border points	>= 0	Border thickness (#pixel). This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Border color		Border color selectable from palette. This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> or <i>Text</i> is not empty.
Background color		Background color selectable from palette. This property is sensible only if <i>Transparent</i> is set to <i>TRUE</i> .
Selection border		Border color when the object is selected. This property is not sensible if <i>Selection var</i> is <i>FALSE</i> fixed.
Sel. background		Background color when the object is selected. This property is not sensible if Selection var is FALSE fixed.



Properties	Available values	Description
Selection order	>= 0	Selection order on which the object can be selected with the pressure of a key or with a procedure. In this case the selection moves from the current object to the previous or next Sel. Order object.
Visible	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Visible status of the object. It can be constant (TRUE or FALSE) or linked with a boolean variable var_name: if var_name is TRUE the object is visible, otherwise it is hidden.
Transparent	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Transparency. It can be constant ( <i>TRUE</i> or <i>FALSE</i> ) or linked with a boolean variable <i>var_name</i> : if <i>var_name</i> is <i>TRUE</i> the object is transparent.
Press variable	Empty or var_name	When the button is pressed <i>var_name</i> is set to <i>TRUE</i> . When the button is not pressed, <i>var_name</i> is set to <i>FALSE</i> .
Selection variable	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Selected status of the object. It can be constant ( <i>TRUE</i> or <i>FALSE</i> ) or linked with a boolean variable <i>var_name</i> : if <i>var_name</i> is <i>TRUE</i> the object is selected and so it will show the colors <i>Select Back</i> , <i>SelectBord</i> . If this field is <i>FALSE SelectBord</i> and <i>Select Back</i> properties are not sensible.
Action	Call, OpenPage, Close, NextField, PrevField, Edit	Action executed on button pressure.
Action par	page_name proc_name	Parameter associated with the action executed on button pressure. It is sensible only if Action is OpenPage (Action par = name of the page to open) or Call (Action par = name of the procedure to execute).
Alignment	Right, Center, Left	Text alignment in the object.

# **5.11.2 EVENTS**

Event	Description	
OnClick	Whenever HMI receives a pressure on the object, valid only for touchscreen systems.	
OnRelease	Whenever HMI releases the pressure on the object, valid only for touchscreen systems.	





# **5.12 PROGRESS BAR**

# **5.12.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
XPos	>= 0	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to page.
YPos	>= 0	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to page.
XDim	> 0	Width (#pixel).
YDim	> 0	Height (#pixel).
Name	Not empty	Name of object.
Appearance	Flat, Raised, Sunken	- Flat: plain with use of Border pts and Border col; - Raised; - Sunken.
Border points	>= 0	Border thickness (#pixel). This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Border color		Border color selectable from palette. This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> or <i>Text</i> is not empty.
Bar color		Color of step bar, selectable from palette.
Background color		Background color selectable from palette.
Visible	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Visible status of the object. It can be constant (TRUE or FALSE) or linked with a boolean variable var_name: if var_name is TRUE the object is visible, otherwiseit is hidden.
Refresh trigger	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Object redraw:  - FALSE: the Progress var value is read from memory and updated only when opening page or when a child page is closed.  - TRUE: the Progress var value is read from memory and always updated.  - var_name: the Progress var value is read from memory and updated only when the variable becomes TRUE. After the update the runtime sets it to FALSE.
Progress variable	Not empty	Step variable. This is the filling percentage of bar in relation with the range assigned by Lo limit and Hi limit. It can be any string variable of the project (local, global, imported from PLC or target) or a parameter (see 2.9.2).
Data type	UNDEF, BOOL, SINT, USINT, BYTE, INT, UINT, WORD, DINT, UDINT, DWORD, LWORD, REAL, LREAL, STRING	Type of <i>Progress var</i> . If it is a variable, the type is automatically defined. This property is sensible if <i>Progress var</i> is an explicit parameter.





Properties	Available values	Description
Low limit	Constant or var_name	Name of the variable or numeric constant. This is the least value for step bar. It can be any variable of the project, (local, global, imported from PLC or target - See. § ) with type specified by <i>Data type</i> .
High limit	Constant or var_name	Name of the variable or numeric constant. This is the maximum value for step bar. It can be any variable of the project, (local, global, imported from PLC or target - See. § ) with type specified by <i>Data type</i> .
Orientation	Horizontal, vertical	Direction of step bar.

# **5.12.2 EVENTS**

Event	Description
BeforeUpdate	Before the object is redrawn.
AfterUpdate	Immediately after the object is redrawn.

# **5.13 CUSTOM CONTROL**

# **5.13.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
XPos	>= 0	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to page.
YPos	>= 0	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to page.
XDim	> 0	Width (#pixel).
YDim	> 0	Height (#pixel).
Name	Not empty	Name of object.
Control ID	> 0	Identifier of custom control type.
Visible	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Visible status of the object. It can be constant (TRUE or FALSE) or linked with a boolean variable var_name: if var_name is TRUE the object is visible, otherwise it is hidden.
		Continuous redraw of the object:
Refresh	TRUE, FALSE	- FALSE: the body of the runtime object is updated only when opening page or when a child page is closed.
		- TRUE: the body of the runtime object is always updated.





# **5.13.2 EVENTS**

Event	Description
BeforeUpdate	Before the object is redrawn.
AfterUpdate	Immediately after the object is redrawn.

# **5.14 CHART**

# **5.14.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
XPos	>= 0	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to page.
YPos	>= 0	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to page.
XDim	> 0	Width (#pixel).
YDim	> 0	Height (#pixel).
Name	Not empty	Name of object.
		Opens a dialog with the following options:
		- the array with data of track (Data Source);
		- the visibility condition of the track ( <i>TRUE</i> or boolean variable);
		- Color of the track;
Track 1	var_name	- the scale factor (range among two horizontal divisions);
		- the offset (displacement of the track 0-Y);
		- step of print label for Y axis;
		- three horizontal bars with name, value and colors.
		If <i>var_name</i> is empty the track is not defined and not drawn.
Track 2	var_name	As Track 1, but for track 2.
Track 3	var_name	As Track 1, but for track 3.
Track 4	var_name	As Track 1, but for track 4.
Track 5	var_name	As <i>Track 1</i> , but for track 5.
Track 6	var_name	As <i>Track 1</i> , but for track 6.
Track 7	var_name	As Track 1, but for track 7.
Track 8	var_name	As <i>Track 1</i> , but for track 8.
Track Left	>=0, var_name	Integer value that is the track for Y axis left. It is admitted a constant value (ex 1). If empty means that the chart must not draw the label for Y axis left.
Track Right	>=0, var_name	As <i>Track Left</i> for the right side.
Format Left	String as printf	Format of Y axis left as c printf function.
Format Right	String as printf	As Format Left for the right side.
XLabe1	>=0, var_name	Step for X-axis labels. How many divisions of horizontal bar must have labels.



Properties	Available values	Description
rioperties	Available values	·
X Scale	var_name	Scale factor of x-Axis. Value range among two divisions of horizontal bars. An empty value indicates that the chart is in autoscale mode.
Len Data	var_name	Name of the variable that contains the array index samples. The chart adds the sample values when the <i>Refresh</i> is <i>TRUE</i> . If the value remains unchanged the chart does not add new values. The runtime maintains the last value of this field. Constant values are not allowed.
X Offset	var_name	Variable name for the deviation of 0 for x-Axis, left or right. A positive value moves the chart values to left.
Grid	Yes, No	Visibility of the grid.
X Div. Grid	value	Number of division on horizontal bar, used with scale factor and offset for drawing the chart tracks.
Y Div. Grid	value	Number of division on vertical bar, used with scale factor and offset for drawing the chart tracks.
Background color		Background color selectable from palette.
Appearance	Flat, Raised, Sunken	- Flat: plain with use of Border pts and Border col; - Raised; - Sunken.
Border points	>= 0	Border thickness (#pixel). This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Border color		Border color selectable from palette. This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> or <i>Text</i> is not empty.
Font	Name found in Resources	Font used for drawing the label in object.
		Continuous redraw of the object:
	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	- FALSE: the chart is updated only when opening page or when a child page is closed;
Refresh		- TRUE: the chart object is always updated, synchronized with others objects;
		- var_name: the chart is drawn on rising edge of boolean variable. This value TRUE of this variable is the moment when the char adds the samples.
		(Len Data <> internal HMI index of data).
Visible	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Visible status of the object. It can be constant (TRUE or FALSE) or linked with a boolean variable var_name: if var_name is TRUE the object is visible, otherwise it is hidden.
Format X	String as printf	Format of X axis as c <i>printf</i> function.





Properties	Available values	Description
X Data >=0, var_name		X-Axis array values. If there is a constant value in this property each Y sample has a X value equal to the product among X Data and the index in array.
		Ex. $Y = track[3] = 20 X = 3* X Data$
X Color		Color of X-Axis label.
Grid Step	Value	Space among two points of grid in pixel. The property is sensible if the grid is visible.
Sample Buffer	Value	Number of samples that the runtime can store. The older are deleted if the size has exceeded.
Grid Color		Color of grid if it is visible.
Bord. Color		Color of border grid.
Vertical Bar 1	>=0, var_name	Name of variable for drawing a vertical fixed bar on chart. It is allowed also a constant value. The * symbol means that there is not this vertical bar.
Color bar 1		Color of vertical bar 1 if different from *.
Vertical Bar 2		As Vert. Bar 1, but relative to bar 2.
Color bar 2		As Color bar 1, but relative to bar 2.
Vertical Bar 3		As Vert. Bar 1, but relative to bar 3.
Color bar 3		As Color bar 1, but relative to bar 3.
Clear Data	var_name	Boolean variable. If it is <i>TRUE</i> and <i>Refresh</i> is <i>TRUE</i> the chart deletes all the previous data.

# **5.14.2 EVENTS**

Event	Description
BeforeUpdate	Before the object is redrawn.
AfterUpdate	Immediately after the object is redrawn.

# **5.15 TREND**

# **5.15.1 PROPERTIES**

Properties	Available values	Description
XPos	>= 0	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to page.
YPos	>= 0	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to page.
XDim	> 0	Width (#pixel).
YDim	> 0	Height (#pixel).
Name	Not empty	Name of object.





Properties	Available values	Description
Troperties	Available values	Open a dialog with the following options:
		- the variable will be sampled each Sampling Time seconds;
		- the visibility condition of the track ( <i>TRUE</i> or boolean variable);
		- color of the track;
Track 1	var_name	- the scale factor (range among two horizontal divisions);
		- the offset (displacement of the track 0-Y);
		- step of print label for Y axis;
		- three horizontal bars with name, value and colors.
		If <i>var_name</i> is empty the track is not defined and not drawn.
Track 2	var_name	As <i>Track 1</i> , but for track 2.
Track 3	var_name	As <i>Track 1</i> , but for track 3.
Track 4	var_name	As Track 1, but for track 4.
Track 5	var_name	As Track 1, but for track 5.
Track 6	var_name	As Track 1, but for track 6.
Track 7	var_name	As Track 1, but for track 7.
Track 8	var_name	As Track 1, but for track 8.
Track Left	>=0, var_name	Integer value that is the track for Y axis left. It is admitted a constant value (ex. 1). If empty means that the chart must not draw the label for Y axis left.
Track Right	>=0, var_name	As <i>Track Left</i> for the right side.
Format Left	String as printf	Format of Y axis left as c printf function.
Format Right	String as printf	As Format Left for the right side.
XLabe1	>=0, var_name	Step for X-axis labels. How many divisions of horizontal bar must have labels.
X Scale	var_name	Scale factor of x-Axis. Value range among two divisions of horizontal bars. An empty value indicates that the chart is in autoscale mode.
Sampling Time	>0	Sampling time measured in seconds. Every Sampling Time seconds the trend sample the value even if the chart is not shown.
X Offset	var_name	Variable name for the deviation of 0 for x-Axis, left or right. A positive value moves the chart values to left.
Grid	Yes, No	Visibility of the grid.
X Div. Grid	Value	Number of division on horizontal bar, used with scale factor and offset for drawing the chart tracks.
Y Div. Grid	Value	Number of division on vertical bar, used with scale factor and offset for drawing the chart tracks.
Background color		Background color selectable from palette.





Properties	Available values	Description
		- Flat: plain with use of Border pts and
Appearance	Flat, Raised,	Border col;
Appearance	Sunken	- Raised;
		- Sunken.
Border points	>= 0	Border thickness (#pixel). This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> .
Border color		Border color selectable from palette. This property is sensible only if <i>Appearance</i> is set to <i>Flat</i> or <i>Text</i> is not empty.
Font	Name found in Resources	Font used for drawing the label in object.
		Continuous redraw of the object:
		- FALSE: the chart is updated only when opening page or when a child page is closed;
Refresh	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	- TRUE: the chart object is always updated, synchronized with others objects;
	74	- var_name: the chart is drawn on rising edge of boolean variable. This value TRUE of this variable is the moment when the char adds the samples.
		(Len Data <> internal HMI index of data)
Visible	TRUE, FALSE, var_name	Visible status of the object. It can be constant ( <i>TRUE</i> or <i>FALSE</i> ) or linked with a boolean variable <i>var_name</i> : if <i>var_name</i> is <i>TRUE</i> the object is visible, otherwise it is hidden.
		Format for X-axis label. The choices are:
		- ss: seconds;
Format Time	Default list	- mm.ss: minutes, seconds;
		- hh.mm: hours, minutes;
		- hh.mm.ss: hours, minutes, seconds.
X Color	•••	Color of X-Axis label.
Grid Step	Value	Space among two points of grid in pixel. The property is sensible if the grid is visible.
Sample buffer	Value	Number of samples that the runtime can store. The older are deleted if the size has exceeded.
Grid Color		Color of grid if it is visible.
Bord. Color		Color of border grid.
Vertical Bar 1	>=0, var_name	Name of variable for drawing a vertical fixed bar on chart. It is allowed also a constant value. The * symbol means that there is not this vertical bar.
Color bar 1		Color of vertical bar 1 if different from *.
Vertical Bar 2		As <i>Vert</i> . <i>Bar</i> 1, but relative to bar 2.
Color bar 2		As Color bar 1, but relative to bar 2.





Properties	Available values	Description
Vertical Bar 3		As <i>Vert. Bar 1</i> , but relative to bar 3.
Color bar 3		As Color bar 1, but relative to bar 3.
Clear Data	var_name	Boolean variable. If it is <i>TRUE</i> and <i>Refresh</i> is <i>TRUE</i> the chart deletes all the previous data.

# **5.15.2 EVENTS**

Event	Description
BeforeUpdate	Before the object is redrawn.
AfterUpdate	Immediately after the object is redrawn.



# 6. APPENDIX II: FILE FOR TARGET DESCRIPTION

The .def files contain some definitions of target environment. PageLab uses this information for generating custom code.

The .def file consists of two sections. It is allowed comment, that starts with a semicolon.(;).

This file is included in pajx file.

### **6.1 TARGET PROPERTIES**

### 6.1.1 DESCRIPTION

This section consist of five records, which support one or more parameters. Each record is on new line and the elements must be separated with spaces or tabs.

Record Structure			
Header	Param. 1	Param. 2	Description
SCREEN	dimX	dimY	Screen dimension of target measured in pixel:
			- DimX: width;
SAVESCREEN	0/1	0/1	- DimY: height.  Target board can save and restore video memory:
SAVESCREEN	0,1		- 0: no save;
			- 1: save and restore.
TOUCHSOREEN	0/1		Target board has touchscreen, i.e. can use the pressure events:
TOUCHSCREEN			- 0: no touchscreen;
			- 1: exists touchscreen.
REFRESH	msec		Refresh time of all objects in page, measured in milliseconds.
FONT_FORMAT	"HH"/"VH"		Font encoding.
ColorSET	"RGB"		
BMP_FORMAT	"SIMULAB"		Image encoding.
UNICODE	0/1		Target board has support for unicode fonts.
JOYPAD	0/1		Target board has a joypad that can be used for moving among elements of page and can be connected to actions.
INIT	0/1		If set to 1 says that HMI run-time has <i>Video_InitHMI()</i> , invoked on target start-up. Typically it is used for custom commands on start-up.
BMPFULL	0/1		If set to 1 generates PLC code extended for bitmap instead binary bitmap.



### 6.2 OBJECT VERSION

The graphical objects (editbox, textbox, static, bitmap, etc.) can have a version, or cannot exist. The syntax is:

```
CTRL "Name" "Version"
```

#### where:

- Name: name of graphical object. Ex. Editbox;
- Version: version of HMI run-time objects.

If this value is set to -1, PageLab does not make available this object.

### **6.3 SYSTEM ENUMERATIVES**

Enumeratives of .def file are maps for binding among numeric values and strings, or other numeric values.

Each enumerative has an identifier, that specifies a function in the map with this syntax:

#### where:

- id: enumerative identifier;
- en key: value-key of record, must be a number;
- en val: value of value-key, can be a number or string.

### 6.3.1 DESCRIPTIONS

This paragraph describes the values for system enumeratives.

- Enumerative 100

With this key you can define new buttons (the names will be shown in the *Key* field of actions table (see 4.8.5).

The number of lines is not limited. But the user must define at least all the elements of 102 enumerative.

- · id: 100;
- en\_key: key encoding, one byte;
- en val: string with key name.
- Enumerative 101

With this key you can define new actions (the names will be shown in *Action* field of actions table).

- · id: 101;
- en key: action identifier;
- en\_val: string with action name.

This enumerative has a well defined number of lines. The following table shows you the corresponding actions.

en_key	Action	
0	Calls local or global procedures.	
1	Opens child page.	
2	Closes current page.	
3	Selects next object <i>Edit Box</i> , <i>Button</i> , etc	





en_key	Action	
4	Selects previous object Edit Box, Button, etc	
9	Enters editing-mode (Edit Box, Button).	
10	Leaving (not implemented).	

The string en val is arbitrary.

- Enumerative 102

Selection and edit functions:

- · id: 102;
- en key: identifier of edit function;
- en val: string with the name of associated string.

The name of this field <code>en\_val</code> must be the same of <code>en\_val</code> of 100 enumerative, so that PageLab associates an edit function with a key.

This enumerative has a well defined number of lines. See the actions in the table below:

en_key	Edit function
0	Confirms modifications and leaves editing-mode.
1	Loses modification and leaves editing-mode.
2	Deletes selected character.
3	Moves cursor left.
4	Moves cursor right.
5	Selects the previous element of an enumerative associated with an Editbox.
6	Selects the next element of an enumerative associated with an Editbox.
7	Deletes the first character on the left.
8	Inserts tab character.
9	Switching to uppercase alphanumeric characters for a single character.
10	Transition to permanent uppercase alphanumeric characters.

### - Enumerative 103

Define a color palette, the encoding is RGB:

- · id: 103;
- · en key: index of the color inside palette;
- en val: RGB color encoding.

RGB encoding represents 24 bit of colors:  $0 \times 00 \text{bbggrr}$  where bb (1 byte) intensity of blue, gg (1 byte) the green and rr (1 byte) the red. The intensity is at least 0 and at most  $0 \times \text{ff}$ .

The number of lines is not limited. The user can define which colors he wants.

- Enumerative 104

Names of object styles (shown on *Appearance* property):

- · id: 104;
- en\_key: style;
- en\_val: string with the name of style.

This enumerative contains at most 3 records, supported by PageLab.





en_key	Style
0	Flat, plane.
1	Raised.
2	Sunken.

### **6.3.2 EXAMPLE**

```
; Target properties
SCREEN 128 64
SAVESCREEN 1
REFRESH 50
FONT FORMAT
             "VH"
JOYPAD 1
INIT 1
BMPFULL 1
UNICODE 1
; Versions of controls
CTRL"Static"
                    1
CTRL "EditBox"
CTRL "TextBox"
                   -1
CTRL "Button"
                   2
CTRL "Progress"
CTRL "Animation"
                   0
CTRL"Image"
CTRL "CustomCtrl"-1
CTRL"Chart"
                    -1
CTRL"Trend"
                   -1
; Enumeratives
; ENUM 100: key codes
        13 "Enter"
ENUM100
             "Left"
       8
ENUM100
ENUM100 12 "Right"
ENUM100 11
             "Up"
        10 "Down"
ENUM100
```





```
19
ENUM100
                 "LongEnter"
ENUM100
          15
                "LongLeft"
ENUM100
          16
                 "LongRight"
          17
                "LongUp"
ENUM100
ENUM100
          18
                "LongDown"
          30
                 "VK_F1"
ENUM100
ENUM100
                 "VK F2"
          31
          32
                 "VK_F3"
ENUM100
ENUM100
          33
                 "VK_F4"
ENUM100
          34
                 "VK F5"
ENUM100
          35
                 "VK_F6"
ENUM100
          36
                 "VK_F7"
          37
ENUM100
                 "VK F8"
ENUM100
          38
                 "VK_F9"
ENUM100
          39
                 "VK_F10"
; ENUM 101: key-related actions
ENUM101
                "Call"
ENUM101
          1
                "OpenPage"
ENUM101
          2
                 "Close"
ENUM101
          3
                "NextField"
ENUM101
                "PrevField"
          4
ENUM101
          9
                 "Edit"
; ENUM 102: editing-mode keys
ENUM102
          0
                "Enter"
ENUM102
          1
                 "LongLeft"
                "Left"
ENUM102
          3
ENUM102
                 "Right"
          4
ENUM102
          5
                 "Up"
ENUM102
          6
                "Down"
; ENUM 103: color codes
                     BBGGRR
ENUM103
          0
                "0x00000000" ; Bianco
ENUM103
          1
                "0x00FFFFFF" ; Nero
;
; ENUM 104: controls appearance
ENUM104
                 "Flat"
          1
                 "Raised"
ENUM104
          2
ENUM104
                 "Sunken"
```









### 7. APPENDIX III: DESCRIPTION OF PARAMETER FILE

As described in section 2.8.4 it is possible to link in PageLab some variables from external device.

In some objects you can define an explicit or implicit syntax in order to use the parameter mode.

To use the implicit syntax, @Device.Parametro, PageLab requires a .PARX file in xml format.

#### For example:

```
<parameters>
<par ipa="10100" name="Par TAB" descr="Tab (map code)" defval="0" min="0"</pre>
max="65535" um="num" typetarg="unsignedShort">
commaddr="15716" commsubindex="0"/>
</par>
<par ipa="10001" name="Gain Ntc AI2" descr="NTC calibration gain AI2" de-
fval="32768" min="0" max="65535" um="num" typetarg="unsignedShort">
commaddr="15617" commsubindex="0"/>
contocol name="CanOpen" commaddr="15617" commsubindex="0"/>
</par>
<par ipa="11308" readonly="false" name="Modem InitStr1" defval="" descr="Init</pre>
                     typetarg="string" strsize="19">
String (1st part)"
orotocol name="Modbus" commaddr="15821" commsubindex="0"/>
cond name="CanOpen" commaddr="15821" commsubindex="0"/>
</par>
</parameters>
```

Where each parameter has these fields.

- *ipa:* parameter index used as input value of *Video\_SetParam()*, *Video\_GetParam()*. If there are nodes with protocol type, they have more priority than *ipa*, so PageLab uses them.
- Name: parameter name.
- descr: complete description of parameter.
- defval: default value of parameter.
- min: minimum value of parameter.
- max: maximum value of parameter.
- *um*: measure unit of parameter.
- typetarg: type of parameter.

The available values with the translation in PLC are:

- · char: SINT;
- unsignedChar: USINT;
- short: INT;
- unsignedShort: UINT;
- · int: DINT;
- unsignedInt: UDINT;
- boolean: BOOL;





digitalInput: BOOL;digitalOutput: BOOL;

float: REAL;double: REAL;string: STRING.

- strsize: number of character if it is a string type.





# 8. APPENDIX IV: ELEMENTS OF HMI RUNTIME

## **8.1 FUNCTIONS**

This chapter lists all the functions that HMI run-time exports to PageLab and so the user can use them into script and procedures.

These functions are divided into several categories which are shown in details in the following paragraphs.

#### 8.1.1 SYSTEM FUNCTIONS: HARDWARE AND OPERATING SYSTEM

unsigned char Video\_InitHMI (unsigned char dmy)
Function of initialization for HMI runtime

Parameter	Description
dmy	Reserved. Set 0.
<b>Return Value</b>	Description
Video_InitHMI	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.

unsigned char Video\_Switch (unsigned char on);
Turn on/off the display

Parameter	Description
on	TRUE: turns on the display. FALSE: turns of the display.
<b>Return Value</b>	Description
Video_Switch	Not sensible (always TRUE).

unsigned char Video\_LCDContrast( unsigned char more );
Display contrast

Parameter	Description
more	TRUE: increases display contrast. FALSE: decreases display contrast.
Return Value	Description
Video_LCDContrast	Not sensible (always <i>TRUE</i> ).

unsigned char Video\_SaveRect( unsigned short x1, unsigned short y1, unsigned short x2, unsigned short y2);

Save display area to memory

Parameter	Description
x1	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у1	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
x2	Bottom-down 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
y2	Bottom-down 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.





Return Value	Description
Video_SaveRect	Not sensible (always TRUE).

unsigned char Video\_WriteFromBuff( unsigned short x1,unsigned short y1, unsigned short x2,unsigned short y2);

Restore display area from memory (previously saved with Video SaveRect).

Parameter	Description
x1	Not sensible (saved area has the original coordinates).
у1	Not sensible (saved area has the original coordinates).
x2	Not sensible (saved area has the original coordinates).
y2	Not sensible (saved area has the original coordinates).
Return Value	Description
Video_WriteFromBuff	Not sensible (always <i>TRUE</i> ).

unsigned char Video\_Lock( unsigned char res );
Lock the display resources for exclusive access

Parameter	Description
res	Reserved. Set 0.
Return Value	Description
Video_Lock	Not sensible (return input parameter res).

unsigned char Video\_Unlock( unsigned char res );
Unlock the display resource after exclusive access

Parameter	Description
res	Reserved. Set 0.
Return Value	Description
Video Unlock	Not sensible (return input parameter res).

unsigned char Video\_Sleep( unsigned short msec );
Suspend the task where the function is used

Parameter	Description
msec	Suspends time measured in milliseconds.
Return Value	Description
Video_Unlock	Not sensible (always <i>TRUE</i> ).

# 8.1.2 FUNCTION FOR MANAGING PROJECT RESOURCES AND COMMON PROPERTIES

unsigned char Video\_SetWndSysProps( unsigned long pFont, unsigned long col-Fore, unsigned long colBack);

Set common properties for all pages in the project





Parameter	Description
pFont	Address of font for printing text in title bar (the font must be added with <code>Video_AddFont function</code> ).
colFore	Text color of <i>Title Bar</i> .
colBack	Background color of <i>Title Bar</i> .
Return Value	Description
Video_SetWndSysProps	Not sensible (always <i>TRUE</i> ).

unsigned char Video\_SetEditKey( unsigned char id, unsigned char code );
Set key-code for editing functions

Parameter	Description
id	Identifier of editing function (see. Enumerative table 102, 6.3.1).
code	Key code associated with editing function.
Return Value	Description
Video_SetEditKey	Not sensible (always TRUE).

unsigned char Video\_AddFont( unsigned long pFont, unsigned char charLen, unsigned char charHei, unsigned char offs);

#### Publish a new font in HMI run-time

Parameter	Description
pFont	Address of first byte of font.
charLen	Character width of font (#pixel).
charHei	Character height of font (#pixel).
offs	Byte offset of a font that starts with ASCII 0x00 (subset of characters).
Return Value	Description
Video_AddFont	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.

unsigned char Video\_AddFontUnicode( unsigned long pFont, unsigned char char-Len, unsigned char charHei );

#### Publish a new unicode font in HMI run-time

Parameter	Description
pFont	Address of first byte of font.
charLen	Character width of font (#pixel).
charHei	Character height of font (#pixel).
Return Value	Description
Video_AddFontUnicode	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.

unsigned char Video\_LoadLanguage( unsigned long pResStrings, unsigned long
pEnums );

Load strings and enumeratives of any language





Parameter	Description
pResStrings	Address of first resources string for current language.
pEnums	Address of first resources string for current language.
Return Value	Description
Video_LoadLanguage	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.

unsigned char Video\_DrawFrames(unsigned short left, unsigned short top, unsigned short right, unsigned short bottom,

unsigned long colBack, unsigned char fBar, unsigned long pTitle, unsigned char fResStr, unsigned char fSysBtn, unsigned char style );

#### Function for draw frame-set

Parameter	Description
left	Width of left frame (#pixel).
top	Height of top frame (#pixel).
right	Width of right frame (#pixel).
bottom	Height of bottom frame (#pixel).
colBack	Background color.
fBar	- TRUE: shows title bar;
IDai	- FALSE: hides title-bar.
pTitle	Text of title bar:
biicie	NULL: No string in title.
fResStr	- TRUE: pTitle is a resource string;
IRESSCI	- FALSE: pTitle is an address of constant string.
fCycD+n	- TRUE: shows system;
fSysBtn	- FALSE: hides system button.
	- 0: Flat;
style	- 1: Raised;
	- 2: Sunken.
Return Value	Description
Video_DrawFrames	Not sensible (always <i>TRUE</i> ).

## 8.1.3 FUNCTIONS FOR OPERATING WITH PAGES

unsigned char Video\_InitPage( unsigned short x1, unsigned short y1, unsigned short x2, unsigned short y2,

unsigned long pTitle, unsigned short wData );

#### Show a page on display

Parameter	Description
x1	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
y1	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
x2	Bottom-down 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.





Parameter	Description
у2	Bottom-down 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
ηΠ:+1ο	Address of <i>Text</i> of title bar:
pTitle	- NULL: no text in title bar.
	Feature declaration:
	b0b7:
	- 0: Flat;
	- 1: Raised;
	- 2: Sunken.
	b8:
	- 0: no title bar;
	- 1: shows title bar.
wData	b9:
wData	- 0: pTitle is an address of constant string;
	- 1= pTitle is a resource string.
	b10:
	- 0: no system button;
	- 1: shows system button.
	b11:
	- 0: window not modal;
	- 1: modal window (sensible only for pop-ups windows).
Return Value	Description
Video_InitPage	Not sensible (always <i>TRUE</i> ).

unsigned char Video\_SetPageColors( unsigned long colFore, unsigned long col-Back );

#### Assign all colors for current page

Parameter	Description
colFore	Color of the text of page.
colBack	Background color of page.
Return Value	Description
Video_SetPageColors	Not sensible (always <i>TRUE</i> ).

unsigned char Video\_ClrScreen();

Delete entire display area and fill with background color defined with <code>Video\_SetPage-Colors</code>

Return Value	Description
Video_ClrScreen	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.

unsigned char Video\_ClrRect( unsigned short x1, unsigned short y1, unsigned
short x2, unsigned short y2);

Delete only a portion of display and fill with background color defined with <code>Video\_Set-PageColors</code>



Parameter	Description
x1	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у1	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
x2	Bottom-down 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у2	Bottom-down 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
Return Value	Description
Video_ClrRect	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.

unsigned char Video SetFont( unsigned long fontPtr );

Load a font as current font for drawing objects. To correctly execute this function, the font must be declared with  $\mbox{Video}$  AddFont.

Parameter	Description
fontPtr	Address of first byte of font.
Return Value	Description
	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.

unsigned char Video\_SetColors( unsigned long colForeTxt, unsigned long col-BackTxt, unsigned long colForeSel, unsigned long colBackSel );

Assign the current colors for drawing objects

Parameter	Description
colForeTxt	Text color.
colBackTxt	Background color.
colForeSel	Text color for selection.
colBackSel	Background color for selection.
Return Value	Description
Video_SetColors	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.

unsigned char Video ResetMaps( unsigned char res );

Delete the maps saved for every object. The maps are created adding an object at once, with access mode  ${\tt kACS}\ {\tt INIT}.$ 

Parameter	Description
res	Reserved. Set 0.
Return Value	Description
Video_ResetMaps	Not sensible (return input parameter res).





#### 8.1.4 FUNCTION FOR OBJECTS

unsigned char Video\_NextEdit( unsigned char fRWOnly );
Enable selection for next objects identified by Sel. Order attribute.

Parameter	Description
fRWOnly	Limit for selecting the next edit-box:
	- FALSE: next edit-box must be selectable;
	- TRUE: the next edit-box must be selectable and writable.
Return Value	Description
Video_NextEdit	Handle of selected objects; if -1 the function has an error.

unsigned char Video\_PrevEdit( unsigned char fRWOnly ); Enable selection for previous objects identified by Sel. Order attribute.

Parameter	Description
fRWOnly	Limit for selecting the next edit-box:
	- FALSE: the next edit-box must be selectable;
	- TRUE: the next edit-box must be selectable and writable.
Return Value	Description
Video_PrevEdit	Handle of selected objects; if -1 the function has an error.

unsigned char Video EnterEdit( unsigned short wHnd );

Enter edit-mode of an Edit Box otherwise execute the action for a button. The object holds the task until exits from edit-mode.

Parameter	Description
wHnd	Handle of object that must be edited or execute his action.
Return Value	Description
Video_EnterEdit	Return pressed key code for exiting edit-mode. If return -1 is an error only if the object is an edit-box.

unsigned char  $Video\_EnterEditSel$  ( unsigned short wHnd, unsigned char onlySelect )

Select object or enter edit-mode of an Edit box otherwise execute the action for a button. The object holds the task until exit from edit-mode.

Parameter	Description
wHnd	Handle of object that must be edited or execute his action.
	- FALSE: as VideoEnterEdit();
OnlySelect	- TRUE: enables only the selection without entering edit-mode.





Return Value	Description
Video_EnterEditSel	Return pressed key code for exiting edit-mode. If return -1 is an error only if the object is an edit-box.

unsigned char Video PushButton( unsigned short wHnd );

Enter press-mode for buttons. The object holds the task until exit from press-mode. This function is sensible only for touchscreen systems.

Parameter	Description
wHnd	Handle of button.
Return Value	Description
	- TRUE: last pressure event was in button area;
Video_PushButton	- FALSE: last pressure event was outside button area;
	1: error.

short Video\_FirstLastEdit( unsigned char rwReq, unsigned char last )
Return the handle of first or last selectable controls.

Parameter	Description
rwReq	Boolean parameter. It indicates if the function checks for the objects that have read-write access mode.
last	- TRUE: last selectable object;
	- FALSE: first selectable object.
Return Value	Description
Video_FirstLastEdit	Handle of the object; -1 if errors or do not exist selectable objects

## 8.1.5 DRAWING FUNCTIONS

unsigned char  $Video\_Line($  unsigned short x1, unsigned short y1, unsigned short x2, unsigned short y2, unsigned char pts, unsigned long color ); Draw a line

Parameter	Description
x1	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у1	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
x2	Bottom-down 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у2	Bottom-down 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
pts	Thickness.
color	Line color.
Return Value	Description
Video_Line	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.

unsigned char Video\_Rectangle( unsigned short x1, unsigned short y1, unsigned short x2, unsigned short y2, unsigned char pts, unsigned char transp, unsigned long bordCol, unsigned long fillCol);





## Draw a rectangle

Parameter	Description
x1	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у1	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
x2	Bottom-down 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у2	Bottom-down 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
pts	Border thickness.
+ ***	- TRUE: transparent square;
transp	- FALSE: solid square.
bordCol	Border color.
fillCol	Fill color. The value is not sensible if $transp$ is $TRUE$ .
Return Value	Description
Video_Rectangle	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.

unsigned char Video\_DrawBorder( unsigned char style, unsigned short x1, unsigned short y1, unsigned short x2, unsigned short y2, unsigned char pts, unsigned char color);

#### Draw a border outside the rectangle area

Parameter	Description
	- 0: flat;
style	- 1: raised;
	- 2: sunken.
x1	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у1	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
x2	Bottom-down 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у2	Bottom-down 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
pts	Border thickness. It is sensible only if $style = 0$ .
color	Border color. It is sensible only if $style = 0$ .
Return Value	Description
Video_DrawBorder	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.

unsigned char Video\_DelBorder( unsigned char style, unsigned short x1, unsigned short y1, unsigned short x2, unsigned short y2, unsigned char pts);

Delete a border outside the rectangle area. The color of fill is the page color assigned with  ${\tt Video\_SetPageColors}$ 

Parameter	Description
	- 0: flat;
style	- 1: raised;
	- 2: sunken.
x1	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у1	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
x2	Bottom-down 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.





Parameter	Description
у2	Bottom-down 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
pts	Border thickness It's sensible only if $style = 0$
Return Value	Description
Video_DelBorder	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.

unsigned char Video\_PrintBitmap( unsigned long ptrBmp, unsigned short x,
unsigned short y);

Print a bitmap coded with run-time HMI format

Parameter	Description
ptrBmp	Address of first byte of bitmap.
X	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
У	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
Return Value	Description
Video_PrintBitmap	Not sensible (always TRUE).

unsigned char  $Video\_DelBitmap($  unsigned long ptrBmp, unsigned short x, unsigned short y);

Delete a bitmap where it is not transparent, coded with run-time HMI format

Parameter	Description	
ptrBmp	Address of first byte of bitmap.	
X	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
У	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
Return Value	Description	
Video_DelBitmap	Not sensible (always <i>TRUE</i> ).	

unsigned long Video\_InitBmpTreeRefresh( unsigned short x1,
unsigned short y1, unsigned short x2, unsigned short y2);

Switch context of drawing area. With this call all the next drawing functions uses the invisible device context

Parameter	Description	
x1	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
y1	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
x2	Bottom-down 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
у2	Bottom-down 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
Return Value	Description	
Video_InitBmpTreeRefresh	Address of invisible device context.	

unsigned long Video\_EndBmpTreeRefresh( unsigned short pDC, unsigned short x1, unsigned short y1, unsigned short x2, unsigned short y2);





Restore original device context and copy the area from invisible context to display context

Parameter	Description	
pDC	Address of invisible device context.	
x1	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
y1	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
x2	Bottom-down 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
у2	Bottom-down 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
Return Value	Description	
Video_EndBmpTreeRefresh	Not sensible (always TRUE).	

#### **8.1.6 FUNCTIONS FOR TEXT**

unsigned char Video\_PrintStr( char \* str, unsigned short x, unsigned short
y );

Print a string using the current font set with SetFont and current colors set with Set-Colors()

Parameter	Description	
str	Text to print.	
x	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
У	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
Return Value	Description	
Video_PrintStr	Number of chars printed.	

unsigned char Video\_PrintResStr( unsigned short idRes, unsigned short x,
unsigned short y );

Print a resources string using the current font set with SetFont and current colors set with SetColors()

Parameter	Description	
idRes	Identifiers of resource.	
Х	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
У	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
Return Value	Description	
Video_PrintResStr	Number of chars printed.	

unsigned char Video\_PrintNChar( char \* str, unsigned char accMode, unsigned short x, unsigned short y, unsigned char nChar, unsigned long format );

Print at most nChar characters of a string, using the current font set with SetFont and current colors set with SetColors(). It uses also a format for drawing the text.

If nChar is less than string length, it truncates the string; otherwise apply the alignment.





Parameter	Description	
str	Text to print.	
accMode	- kACS_PRINT: print with colforeTxt and colBackTxt colors.	
ассмоче	- kACS_SELECT: print with colforeSel and colBackSel colors.	
X	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
У	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
nChar	Maximum number of chars to print.	
	Alignment of text. It is sensible only if $nChar > length$ of $str$ :	
format	- 0x08 = right alignment;	
	- 0x10 = center alignment;	
	- 0x20 = left alignment.	
Return Value	Description	
Video_PrintNChar	Number of chars of truncated string.	

#### 8.1.7 FUNCTIONS FOR PARAMETER ACCESS

unsigned short Video\_GetParam( unsigned char idxDevice, unsigned short idx-Param, unsigned char subIdxParam, unsigned long pVal, unsigned char type ) Read a parameter from a device

Parameter	Description		
idxDevice	Index of device connected.		
idxParam	Index of parameter.		
subIdxParam	Sub-index of parameter.		
pVal	Address of variable that contains the read value.		
	Parameter type. Available values:		
type	tyBool, tySInt, tyUSInt, tyByte, tyInt, tyUInt, tyUInt, tyDWord, tyReal,tyString.		
Return Value	Description		
	Integer values:		
Video_GetParam	- 0 = successful;		
	- 1 = index of parameter not found;		
	- 2,8,9 = system errors;		
	- 3 = type not valid.		

unsigned short Video\_SetParam( unsigned char idxDevice, unsigned short idx-Param, unsigned char subIdxParam, unsigned long pVal, unsigned char type )





Write a parameter to a device.

Parameter	Description		
idxDevice	Index of device connected.		
idxParam	Index of parameter.		
subIdxParam	Sub-index of parameter.		
pVal	Address of variable that contains the value to write.		
	Parameter type. Available values:		
type	<pre>tyBool, tySInt, tyUSInt, tyByte, tyInt, tyUInt, tyWord, tyDInt, tyUDInt, tyDWord, tyReal, tyString.</pre>		
Return Value	Description		
	Integer values:		
	- 0 = successful;		
	- 1 = index of parameter not found;		
	- 2,8,9 = system errors;		
Video_SetParam	- 3 = type not valid;		
	- 4 = read-only parameter;		
	- 5 = cannot write now;		
	- 6 = the value is less than the min value;		
	- 7 = the value is more than the max value.		

# 8.1.8 FUNCTIONS FOR EVENTS

unsigned char Video\_SendEvent( unsigned short msgID, unsigned short wParam
);

Send an event from code

Parameter	Description	
	Available values:	
	- kWM_NULL = no event;	
msqID	- kwm_key = key pressure;	
msgib	- kwm_msg = open message;	
	- kwm_select = select an edit-box, a button;	
	- kwm_push = pressure on button.	
	Event parameter. It has a different meaning according to msgID:	
	- if kWM_NULL= not sensible;	
	- if kWM_KEY= pressed key.	
	For the key a constant value exists. The syntax is:	
wParam	kKEY_ <key> Ex. LongLeft -&gt; kKEY_LongLeft</key>	
	- if kWM_MSG =ID of message page to open;	
	- if kwm_select= handle of selected edit-box, button;	
	- if kWM_PUSH= handle of pressed button.	





Return Value	Description	
Video_SendEvent	TRUE if successful, FALSE otherwise.	

unsigned long Video GetEvent( unsigned char dmy );

Pop an event from queue

Parameter	Description	
dmy	Reserved. Set 0.	
Return Value	Description	
	Double word with inside the encoding.	
	16 low bit = type of event:	
	- kwm_null = no event;	
	- kwm_key = key pressure;	
	- kwm_msg = open message;	
	- kwm_select = select an edit-box, a button;	
Video_GetEvent	- kwm_push = pressure on button.	
	16 high bit = event parameter:	
	- if kwm_null= not sensible;	
	- if kwm_key= pressed key;	
	- if kwm_msg= ID of message page to open;	
	- if kwm_select= handle of selected edit-box, button;	
	- if kwm PUSH= handle of pressed button.	

# **8.2 FUNCTION BLOCKS**

FUNCTION BLOCK: Video\_GetPageColors
Get the page colors of the page where called

Frame structure: FB_VIDEO_GETPAGEColorS		
Local variables	Туре	Description
Input variables	Туре	Description
Output variables	Туре	Description
color	word32	Text color in the page.
back	word32	Background of the page.

FUNCTION BLOCK: Static01
Text strings with variable visibility





	Frame str	ructure: FB STATIC01
Local variables	Туре	Description
memVis	byte	Visibility status of the previous execution.
Input variables	Туре	Description
wHnd	word16	Handle of the object. Must be unique among static objects.
х	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
У	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
accMode	byte	<ul><li>- kACS_IDLE = no effect;</li><li>- kACS_INIT = first draw on display;</li><li>- kACS_PRINT = update draw on display.</li></ul>
fResStr	byte	<ul> <li>Boolean value: <ul> <li>FALSE = pString is the address of string to draw;</li> <li>TRUE = pString is the identifier of resource string.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
pString	word32	Text to draw. It is different according to fResStr.
pFont	word32	Address of font for drawing text. The font must be initialized with Video_AddFont.
foreCol	word32	Text color.
bckCol	word32	Background color.
pVisVar	word32	<pre>Visibility. Available values:     - FALSE = text not visible;     - TRUE = text always visible;     - var addr = address of boolean variable.</pre>
format	word16	Format for numeric values, encoded in 32 bit: b3 1= right alignment b4 1= center alignment b5 1= left alignment
style	byte	- 0 = flat - 1 = raised - 2 = sunken
bordPts	byte	Border thickness. It is sensible only if $style = 0$
bordCol	word32	Border color. It is sensible when $style = 0$ bordPts > 0 and not pSelVar = 1 fixed.
selBackCol	word32	Background color when object is selected.It is not sensible if pSelVar = 0 fixed.





	Frame structure: FB_STATIC01		
selForeCol	word32	Text color when selected. It is not sensible if pselvar = 0 fixed.	
	word32 word32	Variable for update:	
pRefrVar		<ul> <li>FALSE = the object is redrawn only when the page is opening or when returning from child page;</li> </ul>	
		- TRUE = the object is always redrawn.	
		Selection flag for the object. Suggest if the object must uses { `selBackCol' } and { `selForeCol' }. Available values:	
pSelVar		- FALSE = object is never selected;	
		- TRUE = object is always selected;	
		- $var\_addr$ = address of boolean variable.	
numChars	word16	Number of max characters. 0 indicates that the string is drawn with the entire value of pstring.	
Output variables	Туре	Description	

FUNCTION BLOCK: Image

Image object

Frame structure: FB_IMAGE		
Local variables	Туре	Description
memVis	byte	Visibility status of the previous execution.
memSel	byte	Selection status of the previous execution.
Input variables	Туре	Description
wHnd	word16	Handle of the object. Must be unique among image objects.
x1	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у1	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
px1	word32	Address of variable for moving image on X-Axis. It is sensible only if floating = TRUE
py1	word32	Address of variable for moving image on Y-Axis. It is sensible only if floating = TRUE



Frame structure: FB_IMAGE		
type_x	byte	Type for px1. Available values:
		<pre>tySInt; tyUSInt; tyByte; tyInt; tyUInt; tyWord; tyDInt; tyUDInt; tyDWord.</pre>
		It is sensible only if $floating = TRUE$ and $px1 <> NULL$
		Type for <i>py1</i> . Available values:
type_y	byte	<pre>tySInt; tyUSInt; tyByte; tyInt; tyUInt; tyWord; tyDInt; tyUDInt; tyDWord.</pre>
		It is sensible only if $floating = TRUE$ and $py1 <> NULL$
dx	word16	Width (#pixel).
dy	word16	Height (#pixel).
		- 0 = flat
style	byte	- 1 = raised
		- 2 = sunken
		Position of object:
floating	byte	- FALSE = docking
		- TRUE = floating
bordPts	byte	Border thickness. It is sensible only if $style = 0$
bordCol	word32	Border color. It is sensible when $style = 0$ bordPts > 0 and not pSelVar = 1 fixed.
bordSelCol	word32	Border color for selected object. It is sensible when style = 0 and bordPts > 0 and not pSelVar = 0 fixed
		- kacs_idle = no effect
		- kacs_init = first draw on display
		- kacs_print = update draw on display
accMode	byte	<ul> <li>kacs_query = request for updating output variables</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>kacs_bckquery = request for updating output variables when the object is in background pages</li> </ul>
		- kacs_delete = delete object
pBmp	word32	Address of first byte of bitmap to view. It is not sensible if $pSelBmp = 1$ fixed.
pSelBmp	word32	Address of first byte of bitmap to view when selected. It is not sensible if pSelBmp = 0 fixed.



Frame structure: FB IMAGE		
pSelVar	word32	Selection flag for the object. Suggest if the object must uses { 'bordCol', 'pBmp' } or { 'bordSelCol', 'pSelBmp' }. Available values:  - FALSE = object is never selected
		- TRUE = object is always selected - var addr = address of boolean variable
		Flag of visibility. Available values:
T7 T7	120	- FALSE = image not visible
pVisVar	word32	- TRUE = image always visible
		- var_addr = address of boolean variable
Output variable	Туре	Description
reqRefr	byte	Request refresh, updated when the object is called with accMode = kACS_QUERY or accMode = kACS_BCKQUERY.
abs_x1	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page obtained with the sum among 'x1' and 'px1'. The value is updated when the object is called with accMode = kACS_INIT or accMode = kACS_QUERY.
abs_y1	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page obtained with the sum among 'y1' and 'py1'. The value is updated when the object is called with accMode = kACS_INIT or accMode = kACS_QUERY.
mem_x1	word16	Value read from abs_x1 when the object is called with accMode = kACS_INIT or accMode = kACS_PRINT.
mem_y1	word16	Value read from abs_y1 when the object is called with accMode = kACS_INIT or accMode = kACS_PRINT.

FUNCTION BLOCK: Animation

Animation object

Frame structure: FB_ANIMATION		
Local variables	Туре	Description
memBmp	word32	Address of bitmap of the previous execution
Input variables	Туре	Description
wHnd	word16	Handle of the object. Must be unique among animation objects.
x1	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у1	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
x2	word16	Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.





Frame structure: FB ANIMATION		
у2	word16	Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page
		- 0 = flat
style	byte	- 1 = raised
		- 2 = sunken
bordPts	byte	Border thickness. It is sensible only if style = 0
bordCol	word32	Border color. It is sensible when style = 0 bordPts > 0 and not pSelVar = 1 fixed
		- kacs_idle = no effect
accMode	byte	- kacs_init = first draw on display
		- kacs_print = update draw on display
pBmpArr	word32	Address of first image to view.
pCaseArr	word32	Address of first element of selection.
nArrEl	byte	Number of elements in image list.
pBmpDef	word32	Address of bitmap to view pSelVar not in pCaseArr.
pSelVar	word32	Address of variable for selection.
		Type of pSelVar. Available values:
type	byte	<pre>tyBool; tySInt; tyUSInt; tyByte; tyInt; tyUInt; tyWord; tyDInt; tyUDInt; tyDWord.</pre>
		Flag of visibility. Available values:
pVisVar	word32	- FALSE = image not visible
	word32	- TRUE = image always visible
		- var_addr = address of boolean variable
<b>Output variable</b>	Туре	Description

FUNCTION BLOCK: Button02

Button object

Frame structure: FB_BUTTON02		
Local variables	Туре	Description
memVis	byte	Visibility status of the previous execution.
memTransp	byte	Transparency status of the previous execution.
memSel	byte	Selection status of the previous execution.
Input variables	Туре	Description
wHnd	word16	Handle of the object. Must be unique among buttons objects.
x1	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у1	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.



Frame structure: FB BUTTON02		
	Traine sera	Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to
x2	word16	full page.
y2	word16	Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
		Boolean value:
fResStr	byte	- FALSE = pString is the address of string to draw
		- TRUE = pString is the identifier of resource string
pText	word32	Text to draw on the button. It has different meaning according to fResStr. If this field is NULL, no text is drawn.
pFont	word32	Address of font for drawing text. The font must be initialized with Video_AddFont.
		- 0 = flat
style	byte	- 1 = raised
		- 2 = sunken
bordPts	byte	Border thickness. It is sensible only if style = 0
bordCol	word32	Border color and text color. It is sensible only if style = 0 and bordPts > 0, or pString different as NULL, and not pSelVar = 1 fixed.
fillCol	word32	Color of button area. It is sensible only if pTransp different as 1 fixed, and not pSelVar = 1 fixed.
bordSelCol	word32	Border color and text color when selected. It is sensible only if style = 0 and bordPts > 0, or pString different as NULL, and not pSelVar = 0 fixed.
fillSelCol	word32	Color of button area when selected. It is sensible only if pTransp different as 1 fixed, and not pSelVar = 0 fixed.
		- kacs_idle = no effect
accMode	byte	- kacs_init = first draw on display
		- kacs_print = update draw on display
		Flag of visibility. Available values:
pVisVar	word32	- FALSE = image not visible
	Wolds	- TRUE = image always visible
		- var_addr = address of boolean variable
		Flag of transparency. Available values:
pTransp	word32	- FALSE = button always solid
piransp	WOIGS	- TRUE = button always transparent
		- var_addr = address of boolean variable



Frame structure: FB BUTTON02		
		Address of a boolean variable.
pPressVar	word32	<pre>Pressed button= *pPressVar = TRUE</pre>
priessvai		Released button= *pPressVar = FALSE.
	word32	If the field is $NULL$ there is no variable.
		Selection flag for the object. Suggest if the object must uses { 'bordCol', 'fillCol' } or { 'bordSelCol', 'fillSelCol' }. Available values:
pSelVar	WOLUSZ	- FALSE = object is never selected
		- TRUE = object is always selected
	word16	- var_addr = address of boolean variable
		Format of numeric values encoded with 16 bit:
		b4
format		1= right alignment
		1= center alignment
		h6
		1=left alignment
order	word16	Number for establishing a sequential selection
Output variable	Туре	Description

FUNCTION BLOCK: EditBox01

Edit object

Frame structure: FB_EDITBOX01		
Local variables	Туре	Description
memVis	byte	Visibility status of the previous execution.
Input variables	Туре	Description
wHnd	word16	Handle of the object. Must be unique among edit-box objects.
x1	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у1	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
x2	word16	Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у2	word16	Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
pFont	word32	Address of font for drawing text. The font must be initialized with Video_AddFont.
		- 0 = flat
style	byte	- 1 = raised
		- 2 = sunken
foreCol	word32	Text color.





Frame structure: FB EDITBOX01		
bckCol	word32	Background color.
foreSelCol	word32	Text color when selected. It is sensible only if pCanSel is not 0 fixed.
bckSelCol	word32	Background color when selected. It is sensible only if pCanSel is not 0 constant.
bordPts	byte	Border thickness. It is sensible only if style = 0
bordCol	word32	Border color. It is sensible when style = 0 bordPts> 0
rw	byte	<ul><li>- FALSE = read-only mode</li><li>- TRUE = read-write mode</li></ul>
		Request refresh:
refr	byte	- FALSE = the object is redrawn only when the page is opening or return from child page
		- TRUE = the object is always redrawn
	word32	Address of variable or parameter according to format. It cannot be NULL.
		If it is a parameter is encoded in this way:
pVar		b0b7 = Subindex parameter
		b8b23 = IPA parameter
		b24b32 = Device address
		Type of data. Available values:
type	byte	<pre>tyBool; tySInt; tyUSInt; tyByte; tyInt; tyUInt; tyWord; tyDInt; tyUDInt; tyDWord,tyReal</pre>
		Min value for edit-box variable.
pVarMin	word32	If bit b16-b17 (LSB) of field <i>format</i> contains 0 the limit is not set, if contains 1 is a constant limit, if contains 2 it is a variable limit.
		Max value for edit-box variable.
pVarMax	word32	If bit b14-b15 (LSB) of field <i>format</i> contains 0 the limit is not set, if contains 1 is a constant limit, if contains 2 it's a variable limit.
enumId	int16	Identifier of enumerative. If 0 no enumerative associated with this field exists.



	Frame structure: FB EDITBOX01		
		View format encoded in 32 bit:	
		b0	
		- 0 = draw sign only if number is negative	
		- 1 = draw sign also for positive numbers	
		b1	
		- 0 = does not print most significant null digits	
		- 1 = draw zeroes on most significant null digits	
		b2	
		- 0 = 'pVar' is a variable	
		- 1 = 'pVar' is a parameter	
		b3	
		1 = right alignment	
		b4	
		1 = center alignment	
		b5	
		1 = left alignment	
format	word32	b10	
		Exadecimal format, with af lowercase	
		b11	
		Exadecimal format, with AF uppercase	
		b14b15	
		- 0=no max limit	
		- 1=constant max limit	
		- 2=variable max limit	
		b16b17	
		- 0=no min limit	
		- 1=constant min limit	
		- 2=variable min limit	
		b24b26	
		Precision (real numbers)	
		b27b31	
		Width (cfr. § 1.7.2)	
		Flag of visibility. Available values:	
pVisVar	word32	- FALSE = object not visible	
PVISVAI	word32	- TRUE = object always visible	
		- var_addr = address of boolean variable	
		Available values:	
pCanSel	word32	- FALSE = object not selected	
Peanser		- TRUE = object always selected	
		- var_addr = address of boolean variable	
order	byte	Number for establish a sequential selection.	





	Frame structure: FB_EDITBOX01		
accMode	byte	<ul> <li>- kACS_IDLE = no effect</li> <li>- kACS_INIT = first draw on display</li> <li>- kACS_PRINT = update draw on display</li> <li>- kACS_SELECT = update draw on display when selected</li> <li>- kACS_MODIFY = enter in editing mode</li> </ul>	
Output variable	Туре	Description	
outKey	char	Key code for exiting editing-mode.	

FUNCTION BLOCK: TextBox

Text box object

Frame structure: FB TEXTBOX		
Local variables	Туре	Description
memVis	byte	Visibility status of the previous execution.
base	word16	Number of first line seen in object.
Input variables	Туре	Description
wHnd	word16	Handle of the object. Must be unique among textbox objects.
x1	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у1	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
x2	word16	Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у2	word16	Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
pFont	word32	Address of font for drawing text. The font must be initialized with <code>Video_AddFont</code> .
		- 0 = flat
style	byte	- 1 = raised
		- 2 = sunken
foreCol	byte	Text color.
bckCol	byte	Background color.
bordPts	byte	Border thickness It is sensible only if style = 0
bordCol	byte	Border color. It is sensible when style = 0 bordPts > 0
T i n a Nice	la + a	- FALSE = hide line number
LineNr	byte	- TRUE = show line number
×1.	h+ o	- FALSE= read-only mode
rw	byte	- TRUE= read-write mode
pVar	word32	Address of string variable. It cannot be NULL.
szpVar	word32	Size of pVar.





Frame structure: FB TEXTBOX			
	7.4	Flag of visibility. Available values:	
		- FALSE= object not visible	
pVisVar	word32	- TRUE= object always visible	
		- var addr= address of boolean variable	
order	byte	Number for establishing a sequential selection.	
	2,00	Access mode. Available values:	
		- kacs idle = no effect	
		- kacs init = first draw on display	
		- kacs Print = update draw on display	
accMode	byte	- kacs select = update draw on display	
	1	when selected	
		- kacs modify = enter editing mode	
		- kacs scrollup= scroll up one line	
		- kacs scrolldw= scroll down one line	
rqCursPos	word16	Char Index where move the cursor.	
rqCursRow	word16	Row to select.	
1' 0	, .	- TRUE= the cursor is always visible even if it is not enabled editing mode	
dispCurs	byte	- FALSE= the cursor is visible only if it is enabled editing mode.	
	, .	- TRUE= the row selection is always visible even if it is not enabled editing mode	
dispRow	byte	- FALSE= the row selection is visible only if it is enabled editing mode	
bckSelCol	word32	Future developments.	
wParam	word32	Future developments.	
IParam	word32	Future developments.	
Output variable	Туре	Description	
outKey	char	Key code for exiting editing-mode.	
outCursPos	word16	Char index where there is the cursor.	
outCursRow	word16	Index of selected row.	

FUNCTION BLOCK: Progress

Progress bar object

	Frame structure: FB_PROGRESS		
Local variables	Туре	Description	
memVis	byte	Visibility status of the previous execution	
memVal	word32	Progress status of the previous execution	
Input variables	Туре	Description	
wHnd	word16	Handle of the object. Must be unique among progress objects.	
x1	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
у1	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.	





Frame structure: FB PROGRESS			
0		Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full	
x2	word16	page.	
y2	word16	Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.	
		- 0 = flat	
style	byte	- 1 = raised	
		- 2 = sunken	
barCol	word32	Color of step bar.	
bckCol	word32	Background color.	
bordPts	byte	Border thickness. It is sensible only if style = 0	
bordCol	word32	Border color. It is sensible when style = 0 bordPts > 0	
pVar	word32	Step variable. This is the filling percentage of bar in relation with the range assigned by pMin and pMax.	
		Type of pvar. Assigned values:	
type	byte	tyBool; tySInt; tyUSInt; tyByte; tyInt; tyUInt; tyWord; tyDInt; tyUDInt; tyDWord	
		Min value for edit-box variable.	
pMin	word32	If bit b0 (LSB) of field <i>format</i> contain 0 is a constant limit, if contain 1 it is a variable limit.	
		Min value for edit-box variable.	
pMax	word32	If bit b1 (LSB) of field <i>format</i> contain 0 is a constant limit, if contain 1 it is a variable limit.	
		View format encoded in bit:	
		b0	
		- 0 = pMin contains a constant value of Type 'type'	
		- 1 = pMin contains the address of variable of Type 'type'	
format	word32	b1	
2020		- 0 = pMax contains a constant value of Type type	
		- 1 = pMax contains the address of variable of Type type	
		b2	
		- 0 = horizontal orientation	
		- 1 = vertical orientation	
		Flag of visibility. Available values:	
		- FALSE = object not visible	
pVisVar	word32	- TRUE = object always visible	
		- var addr = address of boolean variable	
		Access mode. Available values:	
		- kacs idle = no effect	
accMode	byte	- kacs init = first draw on display	
		- kacs_print = update draw on display	





Frame structure: FB_PROGRESS		
<b>Output variable</b>	tput variable Type Description	

FUNCTION BLOCK: CustomCtrl

Embedded function block which implements custom control

1Param int32 32 bit data with sign, used for custom purpose  32 bit real data with sign, used for custom purpose  float purpose		Frame structure: FB CUSTOMCTRL			
Address of function that implements Type   wCtrlID.	Local variables	Туре	Description		
data0 word32 Local variable.  data1 word32 Local variable.  data2 word32 Local variable.  data3 word32 Local variable.  Input variables Type Description  Whnd word16 Handle of the object. Must be unique among custom control objects.  x1 word16 Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.  y1 word16 Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.  y2 word16 Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.  wctrlID word16 Identifier of custom control.  Flag of visibility. Available values:  - FALSE = object not visible  - var_addr = address of boolean variable  Request refresh:  - FALSE = the object is redrawn only when the page is opening or return from child page  - TRUE = the object is always redrawn  Access mode. Available values:  - kACS_IDLE = no effect  - kACS_INIT = first draw on display  - kACS_PRINT = update draw on display  The value greater than 200 can be used for custom purpose  wParam word16 Ideat with sign, used for custom purpose  1Param int32 32 bit data with sign, used for custom purpose	memVis	byte	Visibility status of the previous execution.		
data1 word32 Local variable.  data2 word32 Local variable.  Input variables  Wind word16 Word16 Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.  y1 word16 Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.  y2 word16 Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.  y2 word16 Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.  WCtrlID word16 Identifier of custom control.  Flag of visibility. Available values:  - FALSE = object always visible  - var_addr = address of boolean variable  Request refresh:  - FALSE = the object is redrawn only when the page is opening or return from child page  - TRUE = the object is always redrawn  Access mode. Available values:  - kACS_IDLE = no effect  - kACS_IDLE = no effect  - kACS_INIT = first draw on display  - kACS_PRINT = update draw on display  The value greater than 200 can be used for custom purpose  WParam word16 16 bit data without sign, used for custom purpose  1Param int32 32 bit data with sign, used for custom purpose	ptrFunct	word32			
data2         word32         Local variable.           Input variables         Type         Description           wHnd         word16         Handle of the object. Must be unique among custom control objects.           x1         word16         Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.           y1         word16         Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.           x2         word16         Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.           y2         word16         Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.           wCtrlID         word16         Identifier of custom control.           Flag of visibility. Available values:	data0	word32	Local variable.		
Description   Description	data1	word32	Local variable.		
Input variables         Type         Description           wHnd         word16         Handle of the object. Must be unique among custom control objects.           x1         word16         Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.           y1         word16         Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.           x2         word16         Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.           wCtrlID         word16         Identifier of custom control.           Flag of visibility. Available values:	data2	word32	Local variable.		
wHnd       word16       Handle of the object. Must be unique among custom control objects.         x1       word16       Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.         y1       word16       Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.         x2       word16       Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.         y2       word16       Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.         wCtrlID       word16       Identifier of custom control.         Flag of visibility. Available values: <ul> <li>FALSE = object not visible</li> <li>var_addr = address of boolean variable</li> </ul> Request refresh: <ul> <li>FALSE = the object is redrawn only when the page is opening or return from child page</li> <li>TRUE = the object is always redrawn</li> </ul> Access mode. Available values: <ul> <li>kACS_IDLE = no effect</li> <li>kACS_IDLE = no effect</li> <li>kACS_PRINT = update draw on display</li> <li>kACS_PRINT = update draw on display</li> <li>the value greater than 200 can be used for custom purpose</li> </ul> wParam       word16       16 bit data without sign, used for custom purpose         rParam       int32       32 bit real data with sign, used for custom purpose	data3	word32	Local variable.		
word16 x1 word16 x1 word16 x1 word16 x2 word16 x3 word16 x4 word16 x4 word16 x5 word16 x6 word16 x6 word16 x6 word16 x7 word16 x8 word16 x8 word16 x8 word16 x8 word16 x8 word16 x9 word20 x9 word16 x9 word20	Input variables	Туре	Description		
y1 word16 Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.  x2 word16 Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.  y2 word16 Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.  wCtrlID word16 Identifier of custom control.  Flag of visibility. Available values:  - FALSE = object not visible  - var_addr = address of boolean variable  Request refresh:  - FALSE = the object is redrawn only when the page is opening or return from child page  - TRUE = the object is always redrawn  Access mode. Available values:  - kACS_IDLE = no effect  - kACS_IDLE = no effect  - kACS_INIT = first draw on display  The value greater than 200 can be used for custom purpose.  wParam word16 16 bit data without sign, used for custom purpose  IParam int32 32 bit data with sign, used for custom purpose  TParam float	wHnd	word16			
word16   Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.	x1	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.		
y2 word16 page.  Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.  WCtrlID word16 Identifier of custom control.  Flag of visibility. Available values:  - FALSE = object not visible  - var_addr = address of boolean variable  Request refresh:  - FALSE = the object is redrawn only when the page is opening or return from child page  - TRUE = the object is always redrawn  Access mode. Available values:  - kACS_IDLE = no effect  - kACS_IDLE = no effect  - kACS_PRINT = update draw on display  The value greater than 200 can be used for custom purpose  WParam word16 16 bit data without sign, used for custom purpose  TParam float 32 bit real data with sign, used for custom purpose	у1	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.		
page.  wCtrlID word16 Identifier of custom control.  Flag of visibility. Available values:  - FALSE = object not visible  - TRUE = object always visible  - var_addr = address of boolean variable  Request refresh:  - FALSE = the object is redrawn only when the page is opening or return from child page  - TRUE = the object is always redrawn  Access mode. Available values:  - kACS_IDLE = no effect  - kACS_IDLE = no effect  - kACS_INIT = first draw on display  - kACS_PRINT = update draw on display  The value greater than 200 can be used for custom purpose.  WParam word16 16 bit data without sign, used for custom purpose  1Param int32 32 bit data with sign, used for custom purpose  32 bit real data with sign, used for custom purpose	х2	word16			
Flag of visibility. Available values:  - FALSE = object not visible - TRUE = object always visible - var_addr = address of boolean variable  Request refresh: - FALSE = the object is redrawn only when the page is opening or return from child page - TRUE = the object is always redrawn  Access mode. Available values: - kACS_IDLE = no effect - kACS_IDLE = no effect - kACS_INIT = first draw on display - kACS_PRINT = update draw on display The value greater than 200 can be used for custom purpose.  WParam word16 16 bit data without sign, used for custom purpose  1Param int32 32 bit data with sign, used for custom purpose  1Param float 32 bit real data with sign, used for custom purpose	у2	word16			
- FALSE = object not visible - TRUE = object always visible - var_addr = address of boolean variable  Request refresh: - FALSE = the object is redrawn only when the page is opening or return from child page - TRUE = the object is always redrawn  Access mode. Available values: - kACS_IDLE = no effect - kACS_IDLE = no effect - kACS_INIT = first draw on display - kACS_PRINT = update draw on display The value greater than 200 can be used for custom purpose.  WParam word16 16 bit data without sign, used for custom purpose  1Param int32 32 bit data with sign, used for custom purpose  1Param float 32 bit real data with sign, used for custom purpose	wCtrlID	word16	Identifier of custom control.		
Request refresh:  - FALSE = the object is redrawn only when the page is opening or return from child page - TRUE = the object is always redrawn  Access mode. Available values: - kACS_IDLE = no effect - kACS_INIT = first draw on display - kACS_PRINT = update draw on display The value greater than 200 can be used for custom purpose.  WParam word16 16 bit data without sign, used for custom purpose  1Param int32 32 bit data with sign, used for custom purpose  1Param float 32 bit real data with sign, used for custom purpose	pVisVar	word32	- FALSE = object not visible - TRUE = object always visible		
- kACS_IDLE = no effect - kACS_INIT = first draw on display - kACS_PRINT = update draw on display The value greater than 200 can be used for custom purpose.  WParam word16 16 bit data without sign, used for custom purpose  1Param int32 32 bit data with sign, used for custom purpose  32 bit real data with sign, used for custom purpose  1Param float purpose	refr	byte	- FALSE = the object is redrawn only when the page is opening or return from child page		
wParam word16 16 bit data without sign, used for custom purpose  1Param int32 32 bit data with sign, used for custom purpose  1Param float 32 bit real data with sign, used for custom purpose	accMode	byte	<ul> <li>- kACS_IDLE = no effect</li> <li>- kACS_INIT = first draw on display</li> <li>- kACS_PRINT = update draw on display</li> <li>The value greater than 200 can be used for</li> </ul>		
1Param int32 32 bit data with sign, used for custom purpose  32 bit real data with sign, used for custom purpose  purpose	wParam	word16	16 bit data without sign, used for custom purpose		
purpose	lParam	int32			
Output variable Type Description	rParam	float	32 bit real data with sign, used for custom		
	Output variable	Туре			



FUNCTION BLOCK: Chart

Chart object

	Frame s	tructure: FB CHART
Local variables	Туре	Description
memVis	byte	Visibility status of the previous execution
grx1	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
gry1	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
grx2	word16	Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
gry2	word16	Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
pChart	word32	Handle of the chart created after ACS_INIT.
lastIdxSamples	word32	Actual index of inserted track data.
Input variables	Туре	Description
wHnd	word16	Handle of the object. Must be unique among chart objects.
x1	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у1	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
x2	word16	Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.
у2	word16	Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.
pFont	word32	Address of font for drawing text. The font must be initialized with Video_AddFont.
		- 0 = flat
style	byte	- 1 = raised
		- 2 = sunken
bordPts	byte	Border thickness. It is sensible only if $style = 0$
bordCol	byte	Border color. It is sensible when $style = 0$ bordPts > 0
backCol	byte	Background color.
pNSamples	word32	Address of the number of available samples to add in the chart. This value is used only when refresh is <i>TRUE</i> .
tyNSamples	byte	Type of the number of samples.
tyXOffset	byte	Type of the offset of X-axis.
pXOffset	word32	Address of the offset of X-axis. (move rightleft the chart in order to 0 ).
tyTrackRight	word16	Type of default track for right Y-Axis
pTrackRight	word32	Address of the track of right Y-Axis. (if 0 the right label will not drawn).
tyTrackLeft	word16	Type of default track for left Y-Axis.





	Frame st	ructure: FB_CHART
pTrackLeft	word32	Address of the track of left Y-Axis. (if 0 the left label will not drawn).
formatLeft	word32	Label format of left Y-Axis.
formatRight	word32	Label format of right Y-Axis.
format	Word32	Label format of X-Axis.
iDivGridX	word16	Number of division on horizontal bar , used with scale factor and offset for drawing the chart tracks (Ex. scale X=1, iDivGridX = 5 value between 0 and 5 ). Sensible even if the grid is not visible.
iDivGridY	word16	Number of division on vertical bar, used with scale factor and offset for drawing the chart tracks (Ex. scale Y=1, iDivGridY = 5 value between 0 and 5).
		Sensible even if the grid is not visible.  Draw grid:
fGrid	h;;+0	
IGIIQ	byte	- FALSE = grid not visible
		- TRUE = grid visible  Stop for V axis labels. How many division of
iXLabelDiv	word16	Step for X-axis labels. How many division of horizontal bar must have labels.
tyXScaleType	byte	Type of X-Axis scale.
pXScale	word32	Address of Scale factor of x-Axis. Value range among two division of horizontal bars. 0 value indicate that the chart is in autoscale mode.
pClearVar	Word32	Address of boolean variable. If it is <i>TRUE</i> the chart delete all the previous data.
accMode	byte	Access mode. Available values: - kACS_IDLE = no effect - kACS_INIT = first draw on display - kACS_PRINT = update draw on display - kACS_CLOSE = close the chart and delete all the data
pXData	word32	Address or constant for X-Axis definition.  Available values:  - constant: number of samples * constant start with 0  - variable = array that contains pNSamples samples with X-axis value
tyXData	byte	Type of `pXData' array. If tyXData = tyUndefined is a constant.
XlabelCol	word32	Color of X-Axis label.
iDotStep	word16	Space among two points of grid in pixel. The property is sensible if the grid is visible.
iSampleBuffer	word16	Number of samples that the run-time can store. The older ones are deleted if the size is exceeded.





Frame structure: FB CHART			
arXBars	word32[3]	Array of addresses of vertical bars. If 0 the vertical bar is not defined, otherwise the address of variable or constant value.	
arXBarsType	word16[3]	<pre>Type of variable that indicates the value   of vertical bars. If arXBarsType[n] =   tyUndefined and arXBars[n] is not NULL,   the value of arXBars[n] is a numeric   costant.</pre>	
arXBarsCol	word32[3]	Colors of vertical bars.	
GridCol	word32	Color of grid.	
BorderGridColor	word32	Color of border of grid.	
pVisVar	word32	Flag of visibility. Available values:  - FALSE = object not visible  - TRUE = object always visible  - var_addr = address of boolean variable	
arTrkData	word32[8]	Array of addresses of data. The nth of arTrkData contains the address of first elements of array of nth track. If address is NULL the track is not define.	
arTrkType	byte[8]	Array of data. The nth of arTrkType contains the type of nth elements of arTrkData. This value is sensible only if the element of arTrkData is not NULL.	
arTrkCol	byte[8]	Array of track colors. This value is sensible only if the element of arTrkData is not NULL.	
arTrkVis	word32[8]	Array of visibility flags. The nth element of arTrkMinY determines the visibility of the track:  - FALSE = track not visible  - TRUE = track always visible  - var_addr = address of boolean variable  This value is sensible only if the element of arTrkData is not NULL.	
arTrkScaleY	word32[8]	Array of Y-axis scale. The range of samples for every horizontal division.	
arTrkScaleType	word16[8]	Type of variable of Y-Axis scale. If constant value arTrkScaleType[n] = tyUndefined.	
arTrkOffset	word32[8]	Array of offset of Y-Axis for every track. The displacement of the track from 0 high and low.	
arTrkOffsetType	word16[8]	<pre>Type array of offset of Y-Axis for every track. If constant value arTrkOffsetType[n] = tyUndefined.</pre>	
iYLabelDiv	word16[8]	Array that contains on every step draw the Y-Axis label.	
arTrkBarValue	word32[8*3]	Array of addresses of variables for horizontal bars.	
arTrkBarValueType	word16[8*3]	Array of types of variable for horizontal bars.	





Frame structure: FB_CHART				
arTrackBarName	word32[8*3]	Array of names for horizontal bars.		
arTrkBarCol	word32[8*3]	Array of colors for horizontal bars.		
Output variable	Туре	Description		

FUNCTION BLOCK: Trend

Trend object

Frame structure: FB_TREND				
Local variables	Туре	Description		
memVis	byte	Visibility status of the previous execution.		
grx1	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.		
gry1	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.		
grx2	word16	Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.		
gry2	word16	Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.		
pChart	word32	Handle of the chart created after ACS_ INIT.		
FirstSamplingTimeS	word32	Sampling time in seconds take on ACS_ INIT or when cleared.		
FirstSamplingTimeMS	word16	Sampling time in milli-seconds take on ACS_INIT or when cleared.		
LastSamplingTimeS	word32	Sampling time in seconds take every acquisition.		
LastSamplingTimeMS	word16	Sampling time in millisecond take every acquisition.		
InitDraw	Byte	If TRUE the trend is just drawn.		
Input variables	Туре	Description		
wHnd	word16	Handle of the object. Must be unique among chart objects.		
x1	word16	Top-left 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.		
у1	word16	Top-left 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.		
x2	word16	Bottom-right 'x coordinate' edge relative to full page.		
у2	word16	Bottom-right 'y coordinate' edge relative to full page.		
pFont	word32	Address of font for drawing text. The font must be initialized with <code>Video_AddFont</code> .		
		- 0 = flat		
style	byte	- 1 = raised		
		- 2 = sunken		





Frame structure: FB TREND				
bordPts	byte	Border thickness It is sensible only if $style = 0$		
bordCol	byte	Border color. It is sensible when $style = 0$ bordPts > 0		
backCol	byte	Background color.		
pNSamples	word32	Inherited from chart but contains acquisition time in seconds.		
tyNSamples	byte	Not used.		
tyXOffset	byte	Type of the offset of X-axis.		
pXOffset	word32	Address of the offset of X-axis (move right-left the chart in order to 0 )		
tyTrackRight	word16	Type of default track for right Y-Axis.		
pTrackRight	word32	Address of the track of right Y-Axis (if 0 the right label will not drawn).		
tyTrackLeft	word16	Type of default track for left Y-Axis.		
pTrackLeft	word32	Address of the track of left Y-Axis (if 0 the left label will not drawn).		
formatLeft	word32	Label format of left Y-Axis.		
formatRight	word32	Label format of right Y-Axis.		
		Label format of X-Axis. Available values:		
		- 0 = ss		
format	Word32	- 1 = mm.ss		
		- 2 = hh.mm		
		- 3 = hh.mm.ss		
iDivGridX	word16	Number of division on horizontal bar, used with scale factor and offset for drawing the chart tracks. (Ex. scale X=1, iDivGridX = 5 value between 0 and 5). Sensible even if the grid is not visible.		
iDivGridY	word16	Number of division on vertical bar, used with scale factor and offset for drawing the chart tracks (Ex. scale Y=1, iDivGridY = 5 value between 0 and 5). Sensible even if the grid is not visible.		
		Draw grid:		
fGrid	byte	- FALSE = grid not visible		
		- TRUE = grid visible		
iXLabelDiv	word16	Step for X-axis labels. How many division of horizontal bar must have labels.		
tyXScaleType	byte	Type of X-Axis scale.		
pXScale	word32	Address of Scale factor of x-Axis. Value range among two division of horizontal bars. 0 value indicate that the chart is in auto-scale mode.		
pClearVar	Word32	Address of boolean variable. If it is <i>TRUE</i> the chart delete all the previous data.		





Frame structure: FB TREND				
		Access mode. Available values:		
accMode	byte	- kACS IDLE = no effect		
		- kacs init = first draw on display		
		- kacs print = update draw on display		
		- kACS CLOSE = close the chart and		
		delete all the data		
XlabelCol	word32	Address or constant for X-Axis definition.		
		Available values:		
		- constant: number of samples * constant start with 0		
		- variable: array that contains pNSamples samples with X-axis value		
iDotStep	word16	Type of pXData array.  If tyXData = tyUndefined is a constant.		
iSampleBuffer	word16	Color of X-Axis label.		
arXBars	word32[3]	Space among two points of grid in pixel. The property is sensible if the grid is visible.		
arXBarsType	word16[3]	Number of samples that the run-time can store. The older ones are deleted if the size exceeds.		
arXBarsCol	word32[3]	Array of addresses of vertical bars. If 0 the vertical bar is not defined, otherwise the address of variable or constant value.		
GridCol	word32	<pre>Type of variable that indicates the value   of vertical bars. If arXBarsType[n] =   tyUndefined and arXBars[n] is not NULL,   the value of arXBars[n] is a numeric   costant.</pre>		
BorderGridColor	word32	Colors of vertical bars.		
pVisVar	word32	Color of grid.		
arTrkData	word32[8]	Color of broder of grid.		
	byte[8]	Flag of visibility. Available values:		
2 rTrkTtm0		- FALSE = object not visible		
arTrkType		- TRUE = object always visible		
		- var_addr = address of boolean variable		
arTrkCol	byte[8]	Array of addresses of data. The nth of arTrkData contains the address of first elements of array of nth track. If address is <i>NULL</i> the track is not define.		
arTrkVis	word32[8]	Array of data. The nth of arTrkType contains the type of nth elements of arTrkData. This value is sensible only if the element of arTrkData is not NULL.		
arTrkScaleY	word32[8]	Array of track colors. This value is sensible only if the element of arTrkData is not NULL.		





	Frame structure: FB_TREND				
arTrkScaleType	word16[8]	Array of visibility flags. The nth element of arTrkMinY determines the visibility of the track:  - FALSE = track not visible  - TRUE = track always visible  - var_addr = address of boolean variable This value is sensible only if the element of arTrkData is not NULL.			
arTrkOffset	word32[8]	Array of Y-axis scale. The range of samples for every horizontal division.			
arTrkOffsetType	word16[8]	<pre>Type of variable of Y-Axis scale. If constant value arTrkScaleType[n] = tyUndefined</pre>			
iYLabelDiv	word16[8]	Array of offset of Y-Axis for every track. The displacement of the track from 0 high and low.			
arTrkBarValue	word32[8*3]	Type array of offset of Y-Axis for every track. If constant value arTrkOffsetType[n] = tyUndefined			
arTrkBarValueType	word16[8*3]	Array that contains on every step draw the Y-Axis label.			
arTrackBarName	word32[8*3]	Array of addresses of variables for horizontal bars.			
arTrkBarCol	word32[8*3]	Array of types of variable for horizontal bars.			
Output variable	Туре	Description			