

# Take Off!



## **Ada** for Automation

Freedom and Power for Control Engineers

### Ada for Automation Demo Application

*001 a4a-k0-gui*

Stéphane LOS

Version 2022.05, 2022-05-31

# Table of Contents

1. Description .....	1
1.1. Ada for Automation .....	1
1.2. This demo application .....	1
2. Projects diagram .....	2
3. License .....	3
4. Building .....	4
5. Running .....	5
6. Directories .....	6
7. Application .....	7
7.1. Deployment diagram .....	7
7.2. Activity diagram .....	8
7.3. Modbus TCP Server Configuration .....	11
7.4. User objects Definition .....	12
7.5. User Functions .....	13
7.6. User Application .....	14

# Chapter 1. Description

## 1.1. Ada for Automation

[Ada for Automation](#) (A4A in short) is a framework for designing industrial automation applications using the Ada language.

It makes use of the [libmodbus](#) library to allow building a ModbusTCP client or server, or a Modbus RTU master or slave.

It can also use [Hilscher](#) communication boards allowing to communicate on field buses like AS-Interface, CANopen, CC-Link, DeviceNet, PROFIBUS, EtherCAT, Ethernet/IP, Modbus TCP, PROFINET, Sercos III, POWERLINK, or VARAN.

With the help of [GtkAda](#), the binding to the [Graphic Tool Kit](#), one can design Graphical User Interfaces.

Thanks to [Gnoga](#), built on top of [Simple Components](#), it is also possible to provide a Web User Interface.

Nice addition is the binding to the [Snap7](#) library which allows to communicate with SIEMENS S7 PLCs using S7 Communication protocol ISO on TCP (RFC1006).

Of course, all the Ada ecosystem is available.

Using Ada bindings, C, C++, Fortran libraries can also be used.

And, since it is Ada, it can be compiled using the same code base to target all major platforms.

## 1.2. This demo application

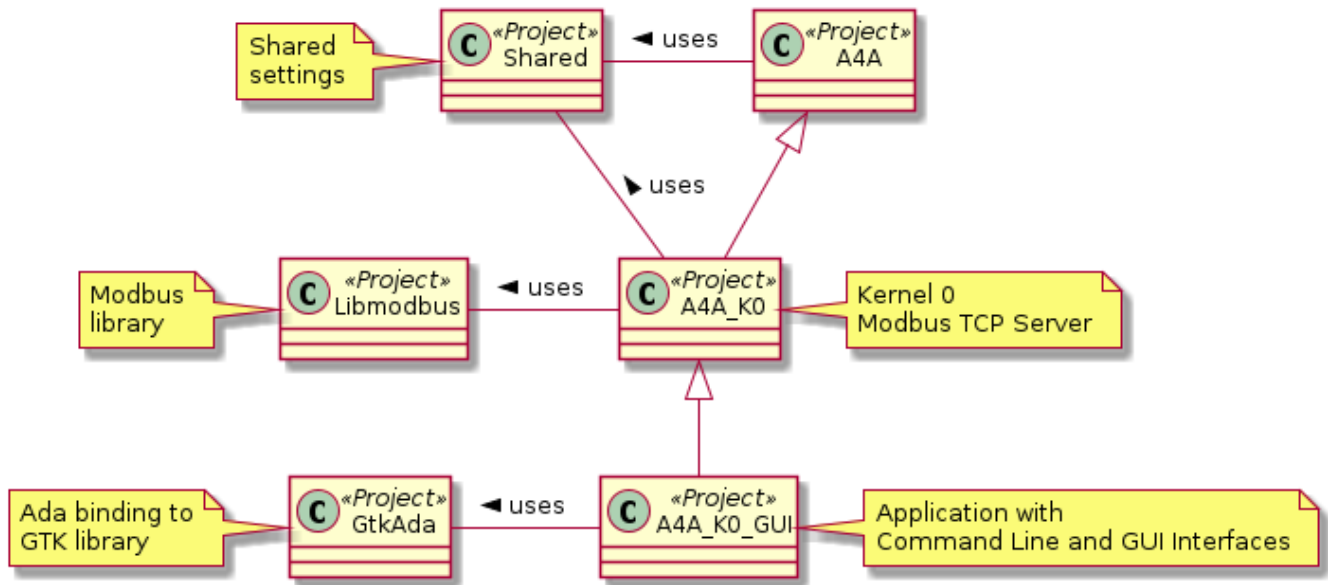
This is a demo application featuring:

- a basic command line interface,
- a basic graphic user interface making use of GtkAda,
- a kernel with a Modbus TCP Server (K0),
- a trivial application mirroring inputs in outputs.

It shares most of the source code of "000 a4a-k0-cli".

# Chapter 2. Projects diagram

The following picture shows the diagram of projects :



# Chapter 3. License

Those files are included in the **Ada for Automation** root folder :

## **COPYING3**

The GPL License you should read carefully. GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 3, 29 June 2007

## **COPYING.RUNTIME**

GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

Hence, each source file contains the following header :

```
-----  
--                               Ada for Automation                               --  
--                               --  
--                               Copyright (C) 2012-2022, Stephane LOS          --  
--                               --  
-- This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it --  
-- under terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free --  
-- Software Foundation; either version 3, or (at your option) any later --  
-- version. This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, --  
-- but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHAN- --  
-- TABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.                               --  
--                               --  
-- As a special exception under Section 7 of GPL version 3, you are granted --  
-- additional permissions described in the GCC Runtime Library Exception, --  
-- version 3.1, as published by the Free Software Foundation.                 --  
--                               --  
-- You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License and --  
-- a copy of the GCC Runtime Library Exception along with this program; --  
-- see the files COPYING3 and COPYING.RUNTIME respectively. If not, see --  
-- <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>. --  
--                               --  
-----
```

# Chapter 4. Building

The provided makefile uses [GPRbuild](#) and provides six targets:

- all : builds the executable,
- app\_doc : creates the documentation of the source code,
- clean : cleans the space.

Additionally one can generate some documentation using [Asciidoctor](#) with :

- read\_me\_html : generates the README in HTML format,
- read\_me\_pdf : generates the README in PDF format,
- read\_me : generates the README in both formats.

# Chapter 5. Running

Of course, this application is of interest only if a Modbus TCP Client application is talking to it.

Good candidates are a SCADA or a PLC but, if none is at your disposal, you could use one of :

- 020 a4a-k1-cli,
- 021 a4a-k1-gui,
- 022 a4a-k1-wui,
- your own.

In a console:

Build the application:

```
make
```

Optionally create the documentation:

```
make app_doc
```

Run the application:

```
make run
```

Use "Quit" button to exit.

Optionally clean all:

```
make clean
```

# Chapter 6. Directories

## **bin**

Where you will find the executable.

## **doc**

The place where [GNATdoc](#) would create the documentation.

## **obj**

Build artifacts go here.

## **src**

Application source files.



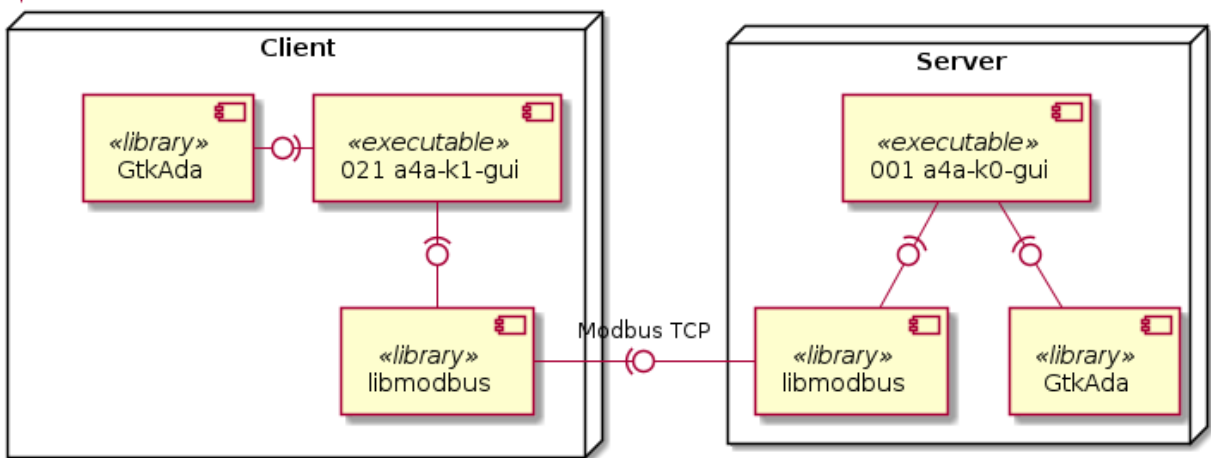
# Chapter 7. Application

This is a basic **Ada for Automation** application which implements a Modbus TCP server.

It has a Command Line and Graphical User Interfaces and listen to Modbus TCP requests.

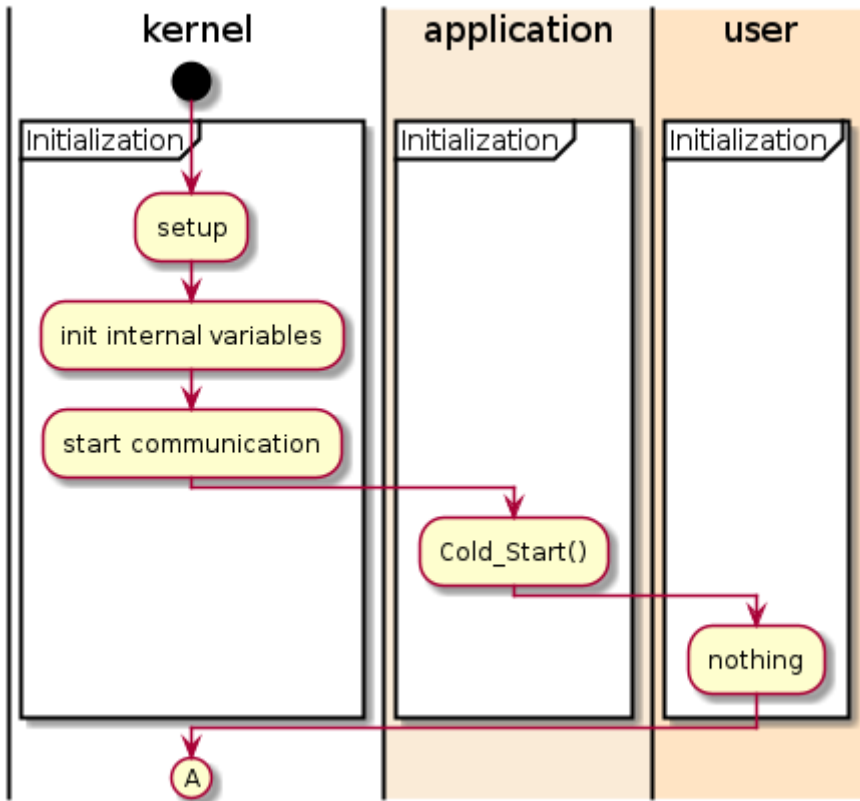
## 7.1. Deployment diagram

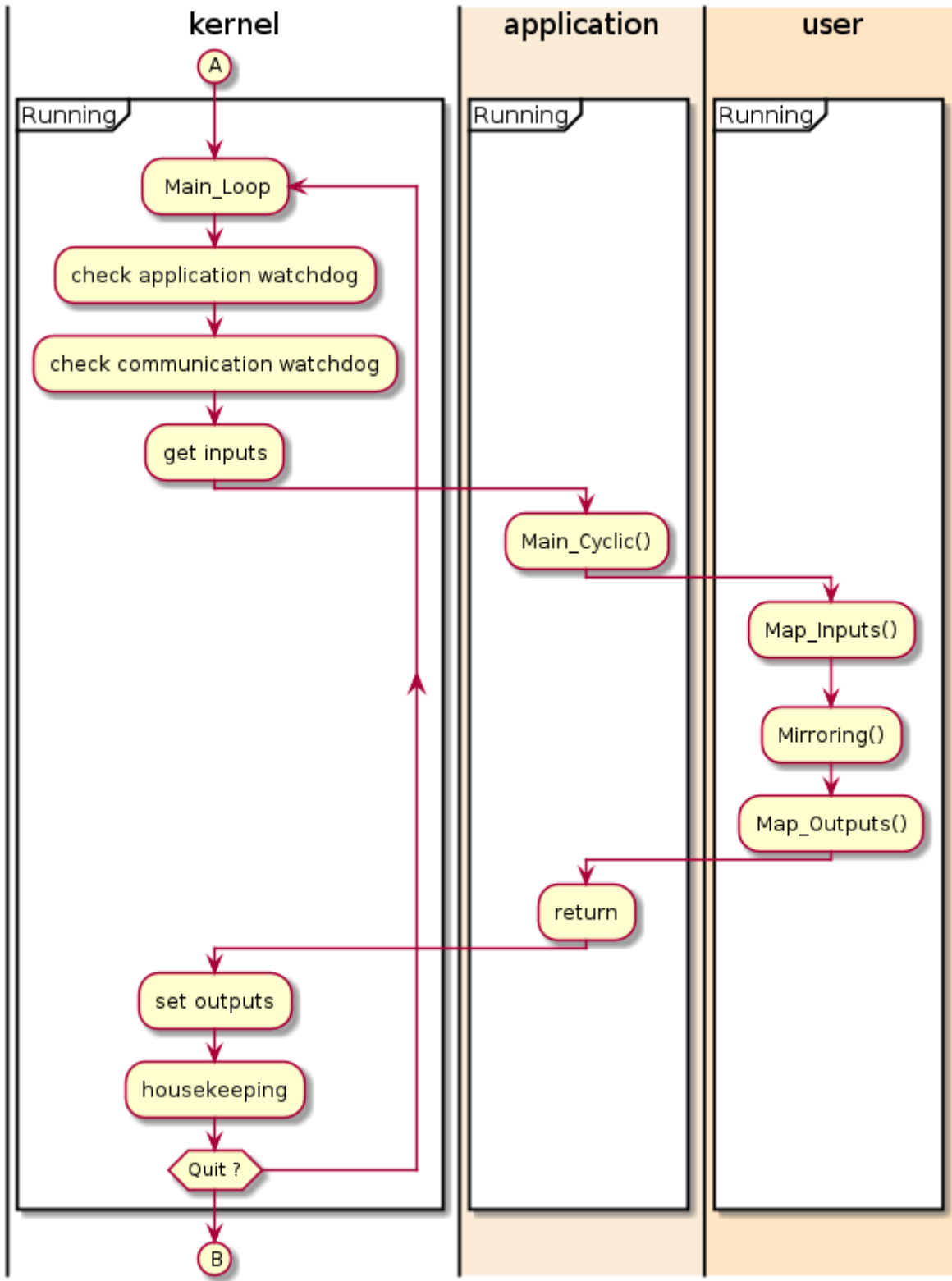
Could also be :  
- 020 a4a-k1-cli  
- 022 a4a-k1-wui  
- your own  
- a SCADA  
- or a PLC

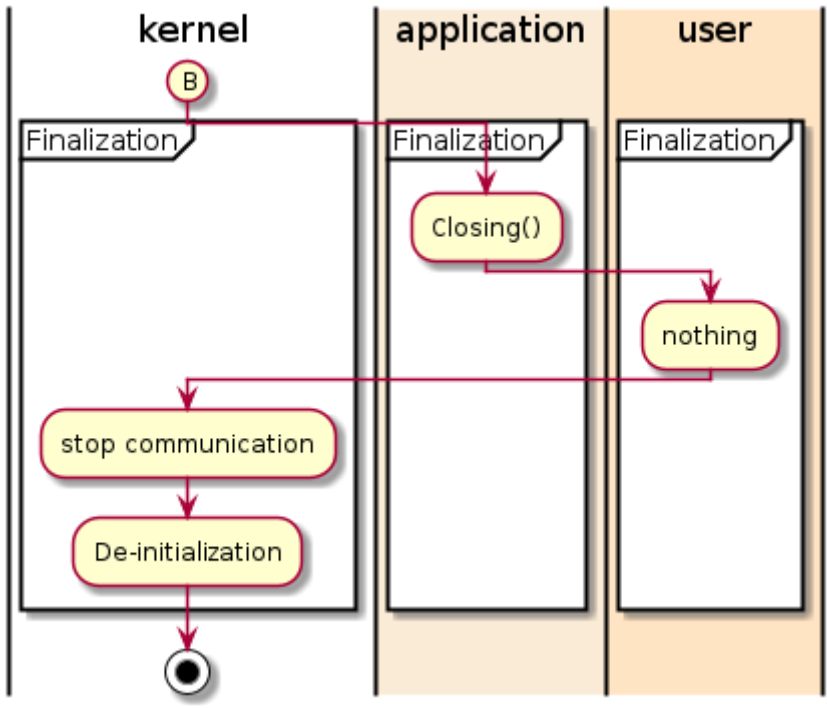


## 7.2. Activity diagram

The Kernel manages the communication channel and provides an interface to it, namely the package "A4A.Memory.MBTCP\_IOSlave".







## 7.3. Modbus TCP Server Configuration

"../000 a4a-k0-cli/src/a4a-application-mbtcp\_server\_config.ads"

```
package A4A.Application.MBTCP_Server_Config is

-----
-- Modbus TCP Server configuration
-----

package Server is new A4A.MBTCP_Server
(Coils_Number           => 65536,
 Input_Bits_Number     => 65536,
 Input_Registers_Number => 65536,
 Registers_Number      => 65536);

Config1 : aliased Server.Server_Configuration :=
(Server_Enabled           => True,
 Debug_On                => False,
 Retries                 => 3,
 Server_IP_Address       => To_Bounded_String ("127.0.0.1"),
 Server_TCP_Port         => 1504); -- ①

end A4A.Application.MBTCP_Server_Config;
```

① Modbus TCP Server port : 1504

## 7.4. User objects Definition

"../000 a4a-k0-cli/src/a4a-user\_objects.ads"

```
package A4A.User_Objects is
-----
-- User Objects creation
-----

-----
-- Inputs
-----

Input_Bits : Bool_Array (0 .. 15) := (others => False); -- ①

-----
-- Outputs
-----

Coils      : Bool_Array (0 .. 15) := (others => False); -- ②

end A4A.User_Objects;
```

- ① An array of 16 Input bits that a Modbus TCP client can read is defined.
- ② As well, an array of 16 Coils can be written by the client.

## 7.5. User Functions

"../000 a4a-k0-cli/src/a4a-user\_functions.adb"

```
package body A4A.User_Functions is
-----
-- User functions
-----

procedure Map_Inputs is -- ①
begin

    Coils := MBTCP_IOServer.Bool_Coils (Coils'First .. Coils'Last);

end Map_Inputs;

procedure Map_Outputs is -- ②
begin

    MBTCP_IOServer.
        Bool_Inputs (Input_Bits'First .. Input_Bits'Last) := Input_Bits;

end Map_Outputs;

procedure Mirroring is -- ③
begin

    Input_Bits := Coils;

end Mirroring;

end A4A.User_Functions;
```

User functions are defined to :

- ① get the inputs from the server,
- ② set server outputs,
- ③ mirror the data.

## 7.6. User Application

"../000 a4a-k0-cli/src/a4a-application.adb"

```
package body A4A.Application is

  procedure Cold_Start is
  begin

    null;

  end Cold_Start;

  procedure Closing is
  begin

    null;

  end Closing;

  procedure Main_Cyclic is
    My_Ident : constant String := "A4A.Application.Main_Cyclic";
  begin
    --      A4A.Log.Logger.Put
    --      (Who => My_Ident,
    --      What => "Yop ! ***** "
    --      & Integer'Image(Integer(MBTCP_IOScan_Inputs(0))));

    Map_Inputs; -- ①

    -- Mirroring Inputs in Outputs
    Mirroring; -- ②

    -- Playing with tasks interface
    Main_Outputs.X := Main_Inputs.A;
    Main_Outputs.Y := Main_Inputs.B;
    Main_Outputs.Z := Main_Inputs.C;

    Map_Outputs; -- ③

  exception

    when Error : others =>
      A4A.Log.Logger.Put (Who => My_Ident,
                          What => Exception_Information (Error));

      Program_Fault_Flag := True;

  end Main_Cyclic;

  procedure Periodic1_Cyclic is
```



```

My_Ident : constant String := "A4A.Application.Periodic1_Cyclic";
begin
--      A4A.Log.Logger.Put (Who => My_Ident,
--                          What => "Hi !");

-- Do something useful here
-- Could be simulate

-- Playing with tasks interface
Periodic1_Outputs.A := not Periodic1_Inputs.X;
Periodic1_Outputs.B := Periodic1_Inputs.Y + 2;
Periodic1_Outputs.C := Periodic1_Inputs.Z + 1;

exception

  when Error : others =>
    A4A.Log.Logger.Put (Who => My_Ident,
                       What => Exception_Information (Error));

    Program_Fault_Flag := True;

end Periodic1_Cyclic;

function Program_Fault return Boolean is
begin
  return Program_Fault_Flag;
end Program_Fault;

end A4A.Application;

```

The application cyclically :

- ① gets the inputs from the server,
- ② copies the Coils to the Input bits,
- ③ sets server outputs.