Ada for Automation Demo Application

010 a4a_k0b_piano

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Table of Contents

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.

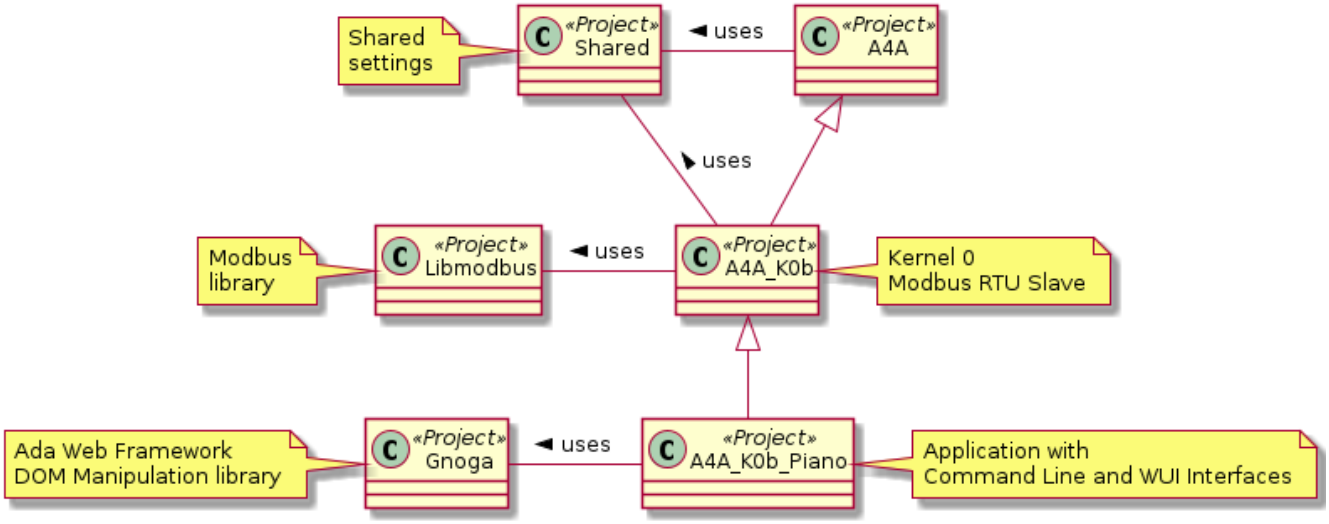
1.2. This demo application

This is a demo application featuring:

- a basic command line interface,
- a basic web user interface making use of Gnoga,
- a kernel with a Modbus RTU Slave (K0b),
- a trivial application that mimics 16 push buttons and 16 LEDs with a web interface.

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) 2012-2023, 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 RTU Master 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 :

- 080 app3-cli,
- 081 app3-gui,
- 082 app3-wui,
- your own.

In a console:

Build the application:

```
make
```

Optionally create the documentation:

```
make app_doc
```

Run the application:

```
make run
```

Use Ctrl+C 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.

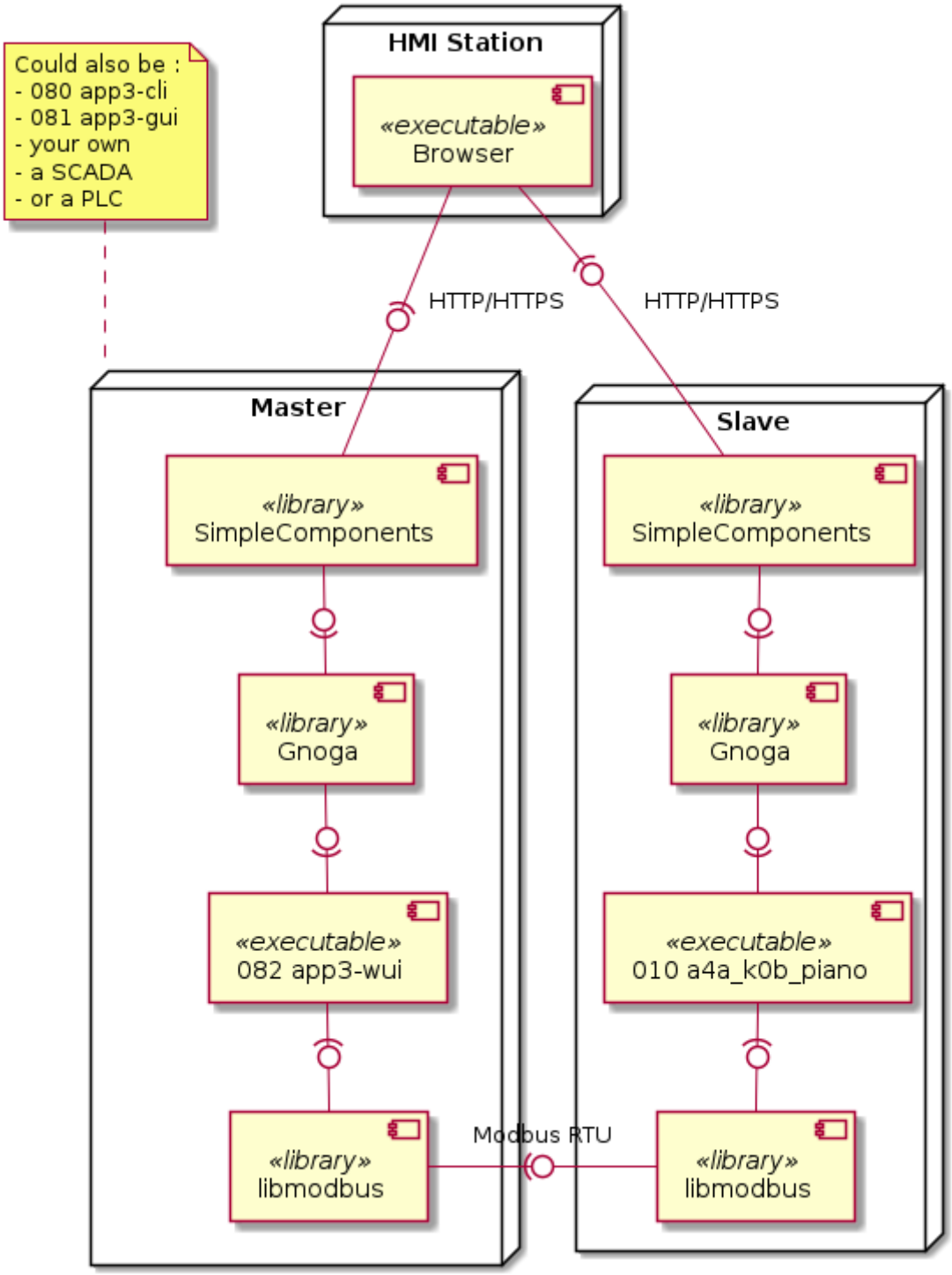
src
Application source files.

Chapter 7. Application

This is a basic **Ada for Automation** application which implements a Modbus RTU Slave that mimics 16 push buttons and 16 LEDs with a web interface.

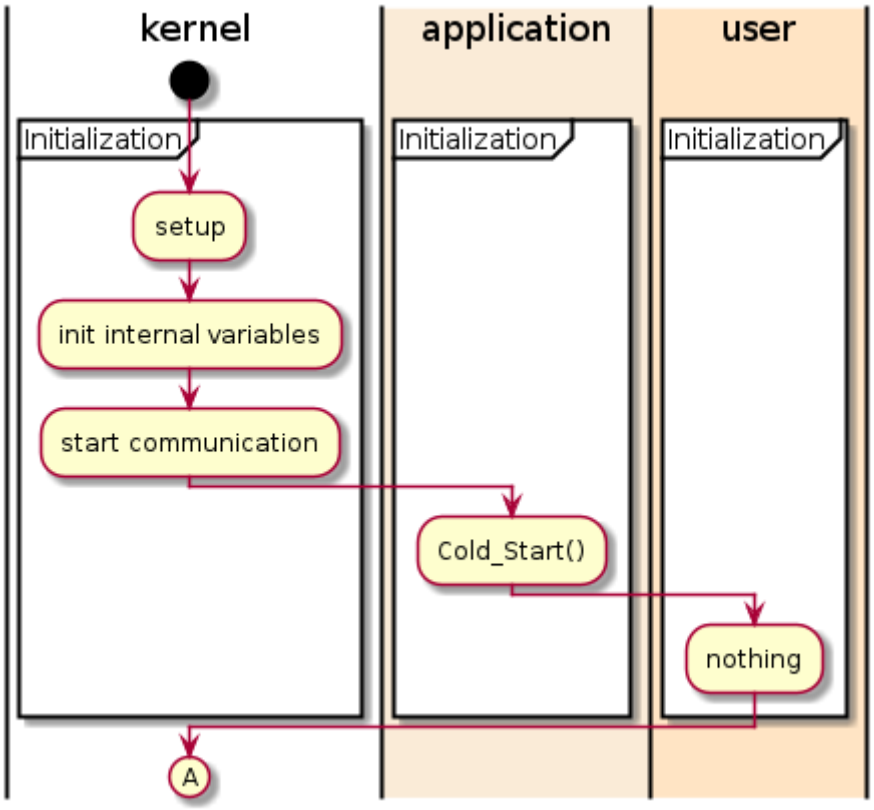
It has a Command Line and Web User Interfaces and listen to Modbus RTU requests.

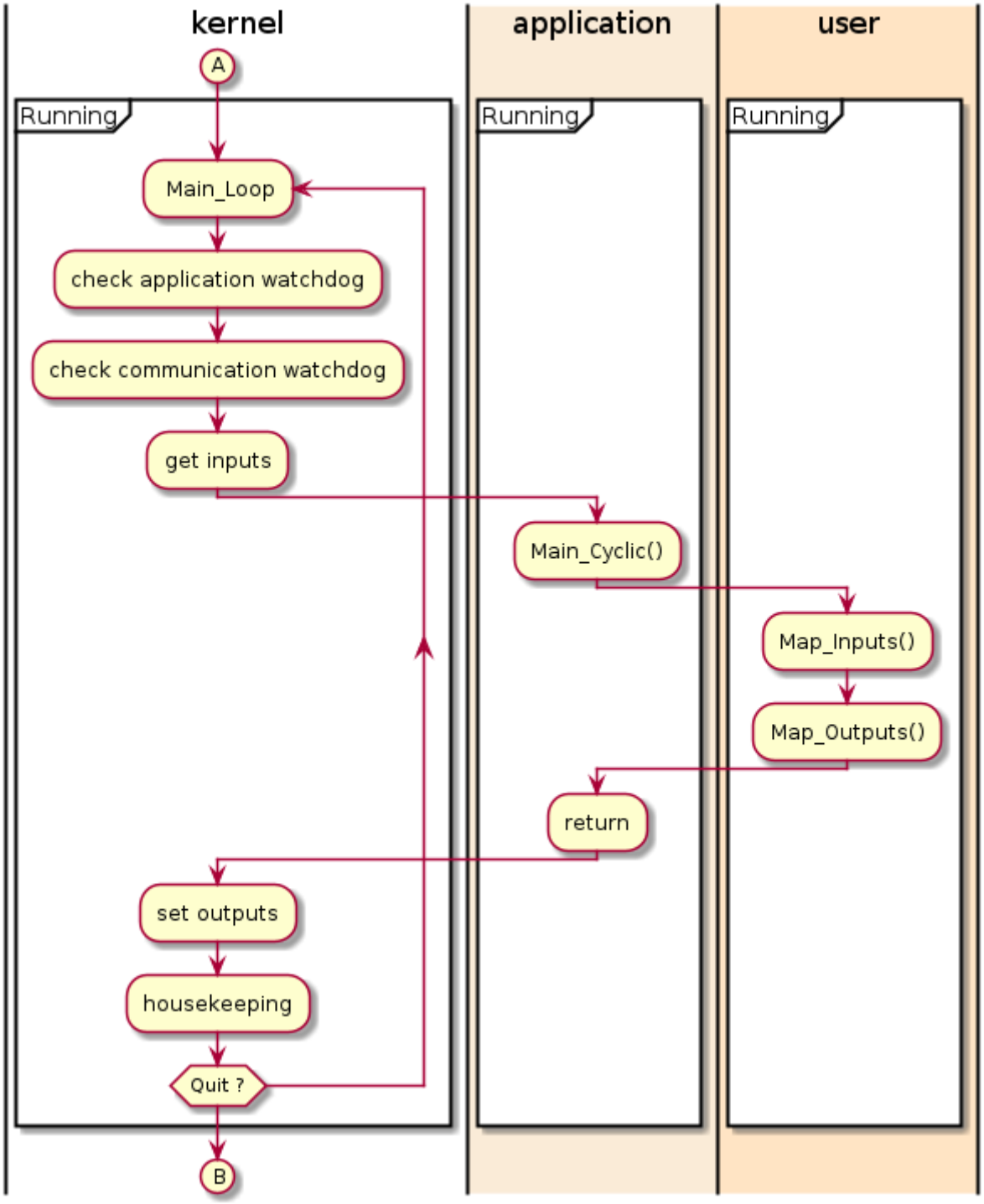
7.1. Deployment diagram

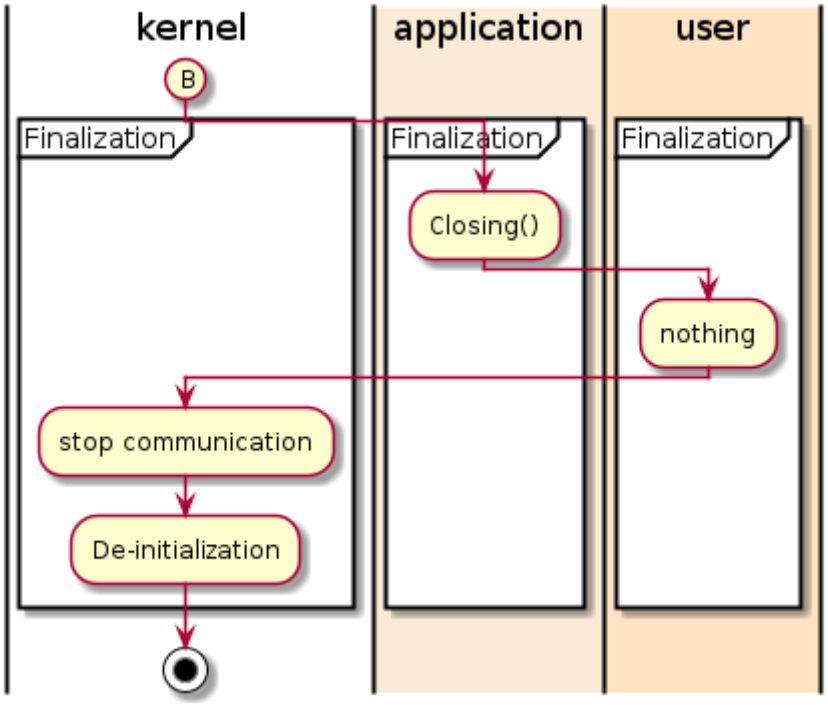


7.2. Activity diagram

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




kernel
application
user
A
Running
Running
Running
Main_Loop
check application watchdog
check communication watchdog
get inputs
Main_Cyclic()
Map_Inputs()
Map_Outputs()
return
set outputs
housekeeping
Quit ?
B


kernel
application
user
B
Finalization
Finalization
Finalization
Closing()
nothing
stop communication
De-initialization

7.3. Modbus RTU Slave Configuration

"./src/a4a-application-mbrtu_slave_config.ads"

```
package A4A.Application.MBRTU_Slave_Config is

   ------------------------------------------------------------------------
   --  Modbus RTU Slave configuration
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------

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

   Config1 : aliased Slave.Slave_Configuration :=
     (Slave_Enabled          => True,
      Debug_On               => False,
      Retries                => 3,

      Device            => To_Bounded_String ("/dev/ttyUSB1"), --  ①
      --  "COM1" on Windows
      --  "/dev/ttyS0" or "/dev/ttyUSB0" on Linux

      Slave             => 2,   --  ②

      Baud_Rate         => BR_115200,
      Parity            => Even,
      Data_Bits         => 8,
      Stop_Bits         => 1);

end A4A.Application.MBRTU_Slave_Config;
```

① Modbus RTU Device : /dev/ttyUSB1

② Modbus RTU Slave Address : 2

7.4. User objects Definition

"./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 RTU Master can read is defined.

② As well, an array of 16 Coils can be written by the master.

7.5. User Functions

"./src/a4a-user_functions.adb"

```
package body A4A.User_Functions is

   ------------------------------------------------------------------
   --  User functions
   ------------------------------------------------------------------

   procedure Map_Inputs is  --  ①
   begin

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

   end Map_Inputs;

   procedure Map_Outputs is --  ②
   begin

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

   end Map_Outputs;

   procedure Map_HMI_Inputs is
   begin

      null;

   end Map_HMI_Inputs;

   procedure Map_HMI_Outputs is
   begin

      null;

   end Map_HMI_Outputs;

end A4A.User_Functions;
```

User functions are defined to :

① get the inputs from the slave,

② set slave ouputs.

7.6. User Application

"./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 ! **********************",
         Log_Level => Level_Verbose);

      Map_Inputs;  --  ①

      Map_HMI_Inputs;

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

      Map_Outputs;  --  ②

      Map_HMI_Outputs;

   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 !",
                          Log_Level => Level_Verbose);

      --  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 slave,

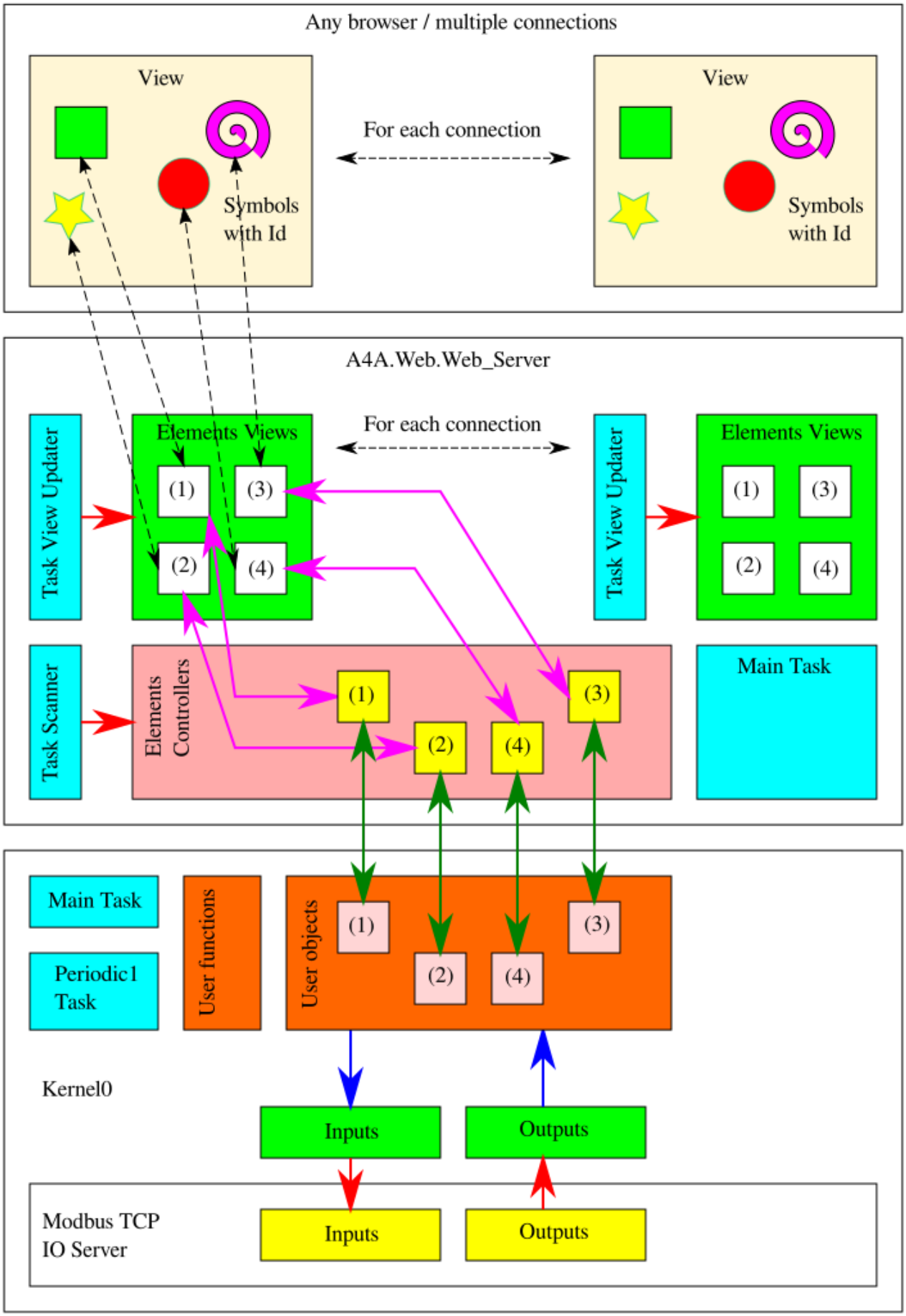
② sets slave ouputs.

7.7. Web server and User Interface

Hereafter is a diagram showing architecture and information flow for the Web UI.

It is describing the A4A_Piano application but the idea is of course the same.

An article is available, in French though :
https://slo-ist.fr/ada4automation/a4a-modbus-tcp-server-web-hmi-a4a_piano


Any browser / multiple connections
View
Symbols with Id
For each connection
View
Symbols with Id
A4A.Web.Web_Server
Task View Updater
Elements Views
(1)
(3)
(2)
(4)
For each connection
Task View Updater
Elements Views
(1)
(3)
(2)
(4)
Task Scanner
Elements Controllers
(1)
(3)
(2)
(4)
Main Task
Main Task
Periodic1 Task
User functions
User objects
(1)
(3)
(2)
(4)
Kernel0
Inputs
Outputs
Modbus TCP IO Server
Inputs
Outputs