

On Adding to 4DIAC Better Support for the IEC61131-3 Languages



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What is the problem?

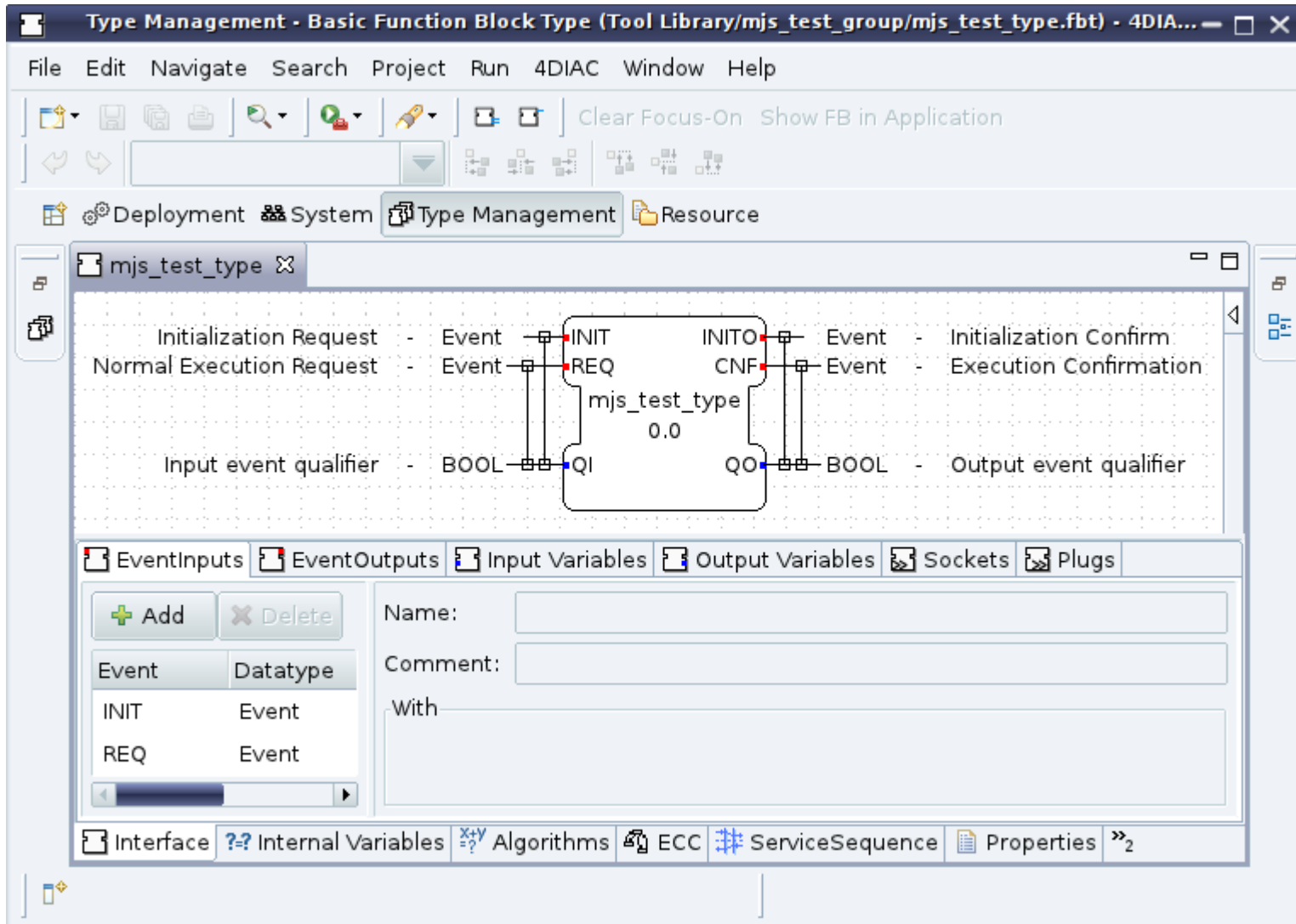
(a.k.a. motivation)

4DIAC supports IEC 61131-3 **ST** programming language, but:

- Does not do semantic verification
- Does not allow calling standard Functions nor FBs

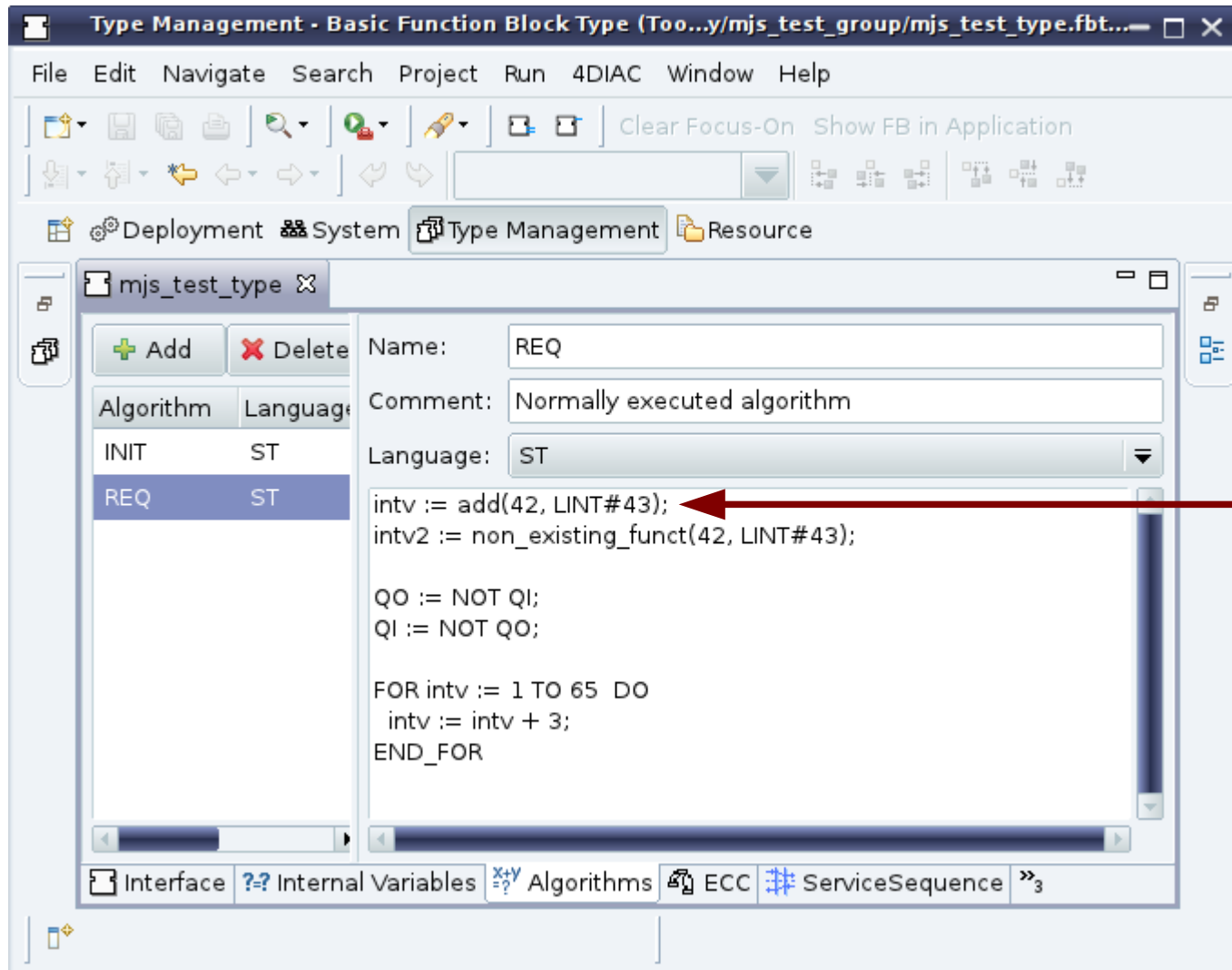
4DIAC does not support IEC 61131-3 **IL** language!

Examples...



Just a simple
61499 Basic FB,
With an additional
intv: INT
Internal variable.

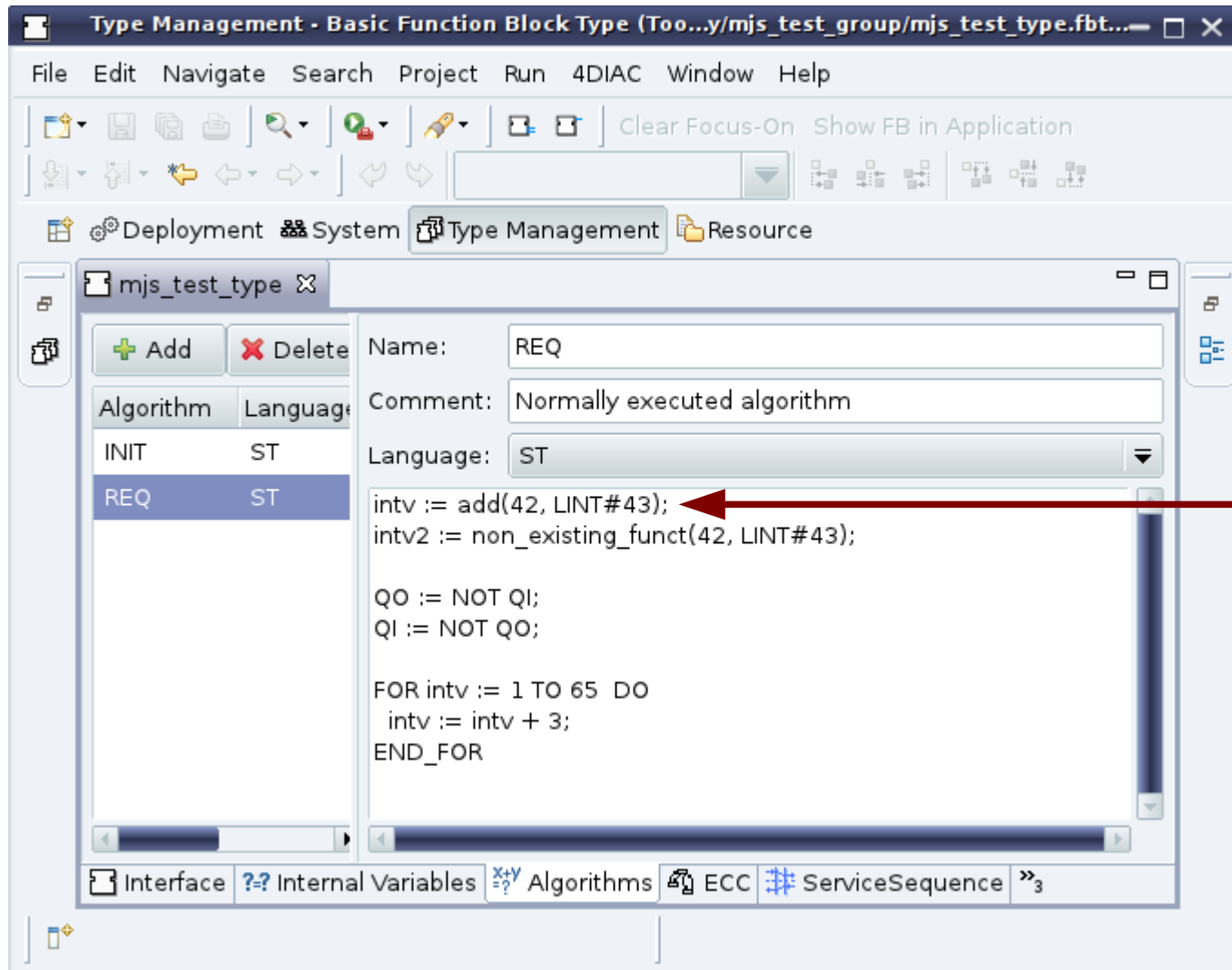
Examples...



Use of literal with
explicit data type
LINT#43

Legal in ST code,
but not supported in
4DIAC.

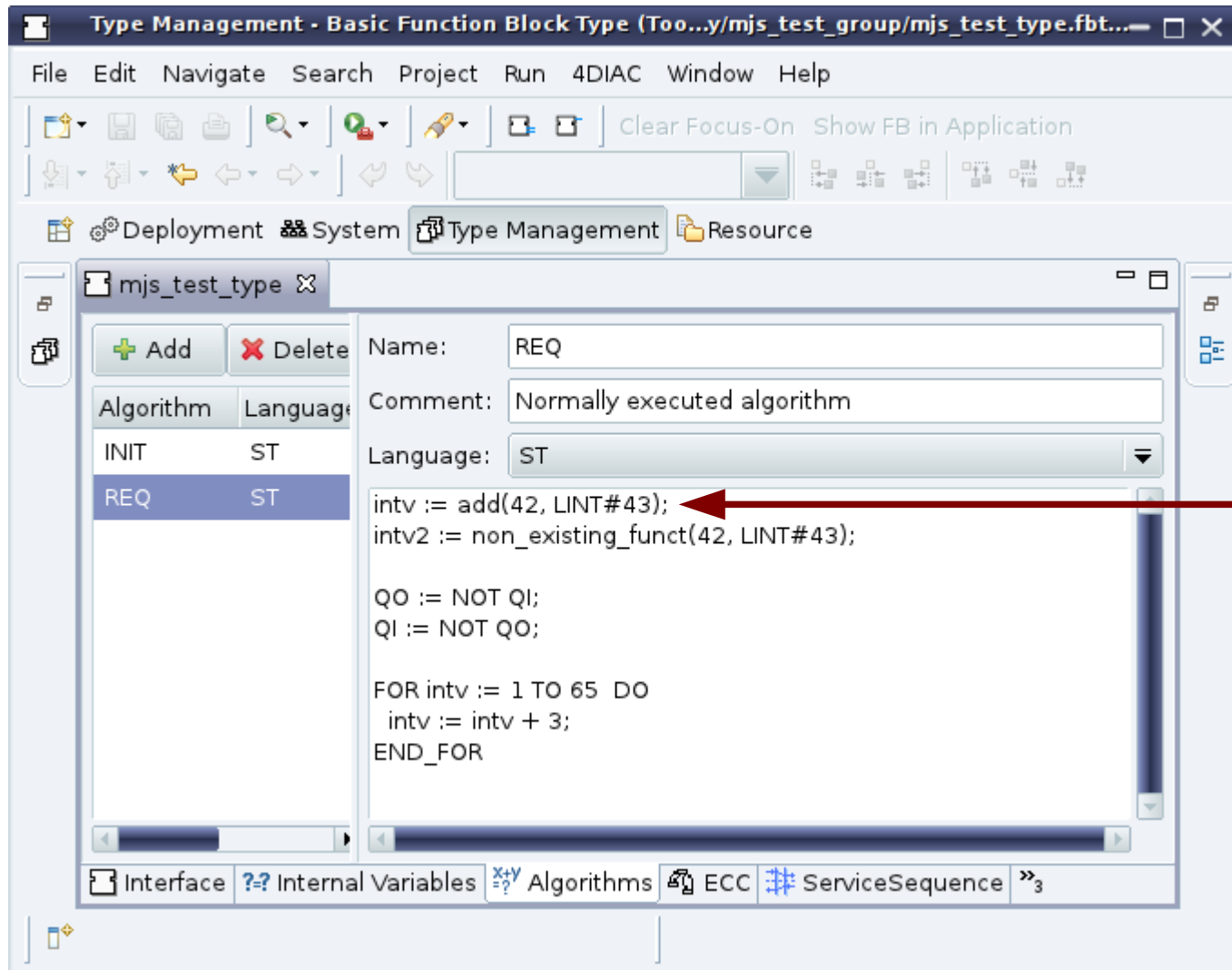
Examples...



Calling the standard
function `add()`

Legal in ST code,
but not supported in
4DIAC.

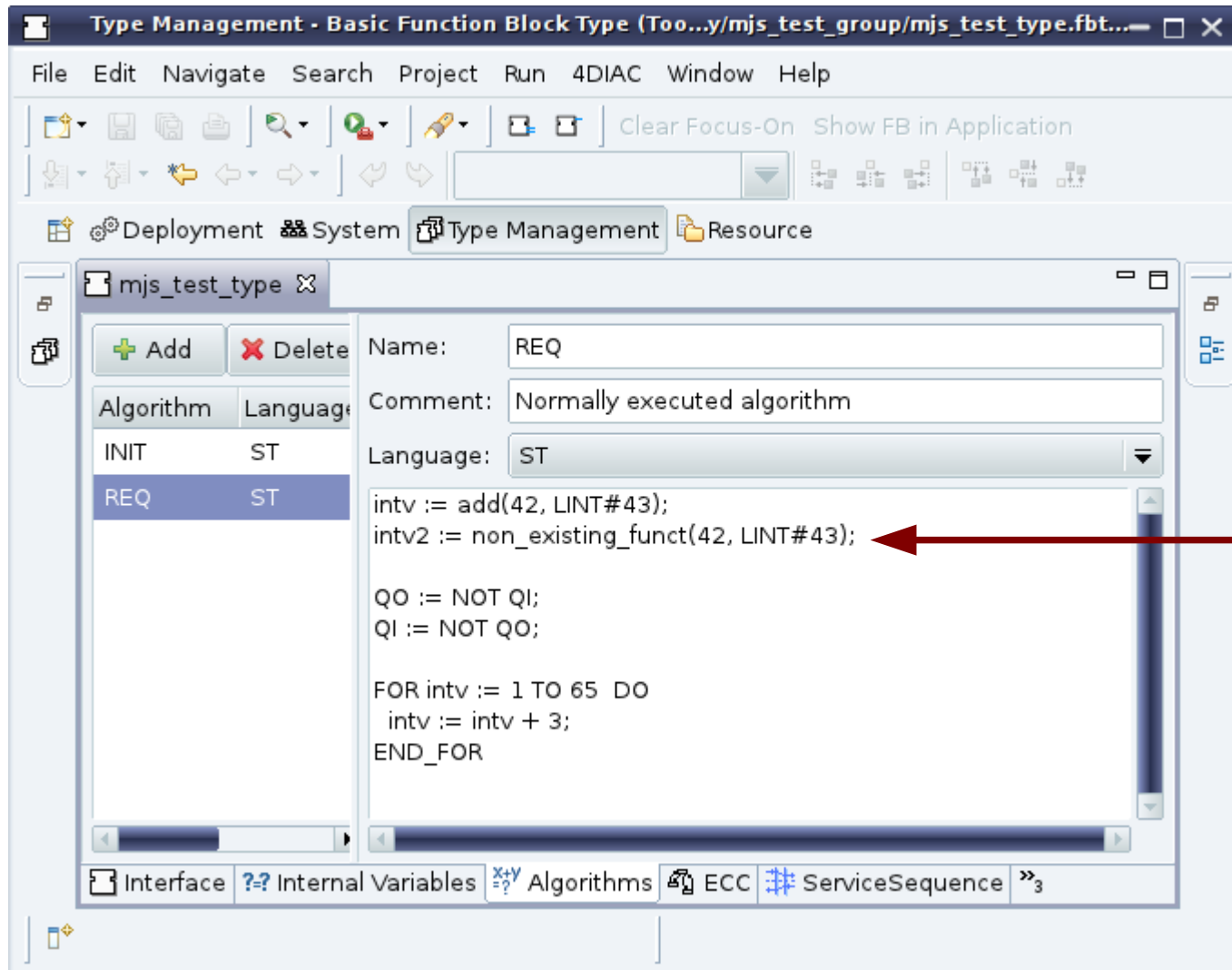
Examples...



Attribution of LINT
data to an INT
variable.

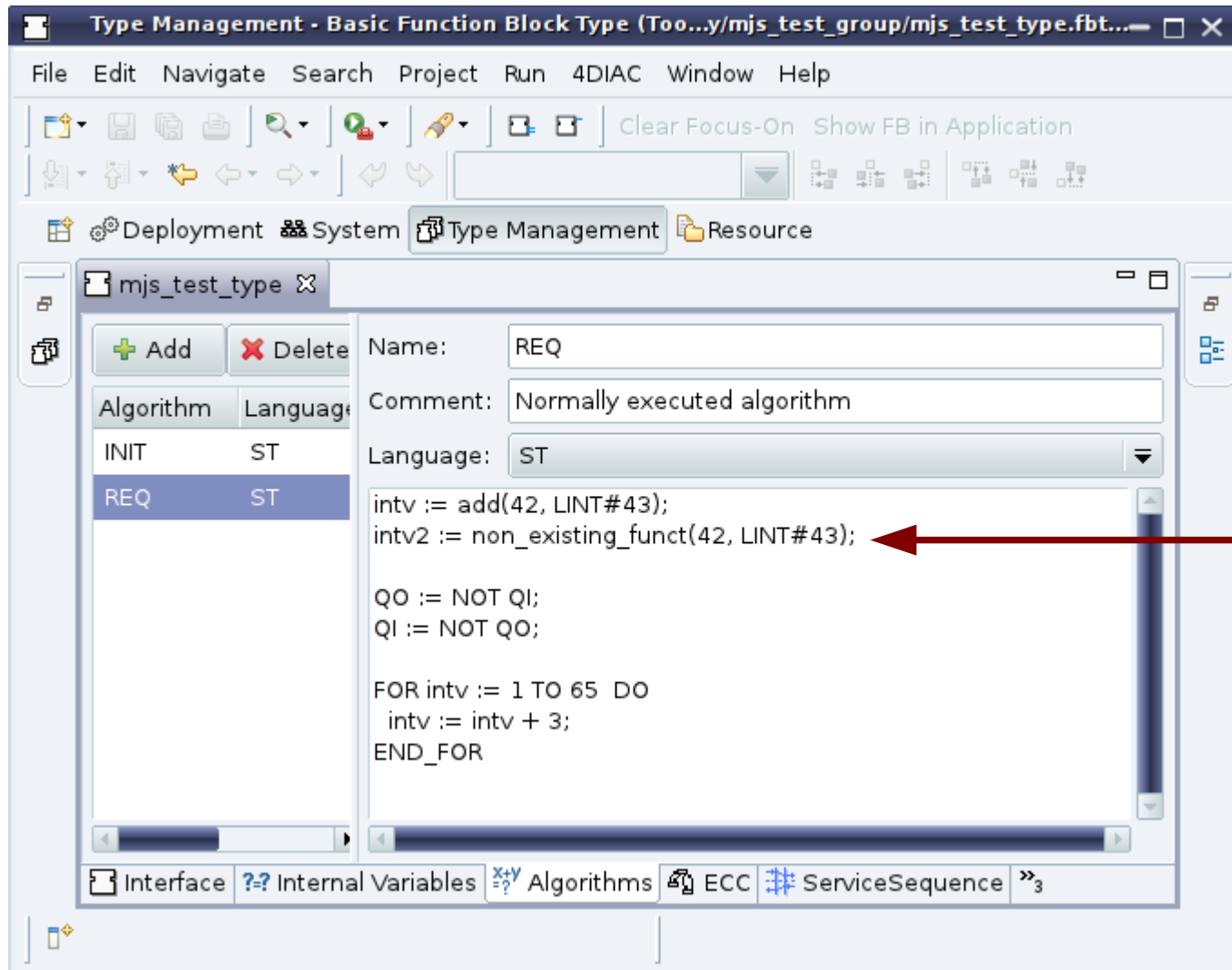
Illegal in ST code.

Examples...



Calling a non
existing function
Illegal in ST code.

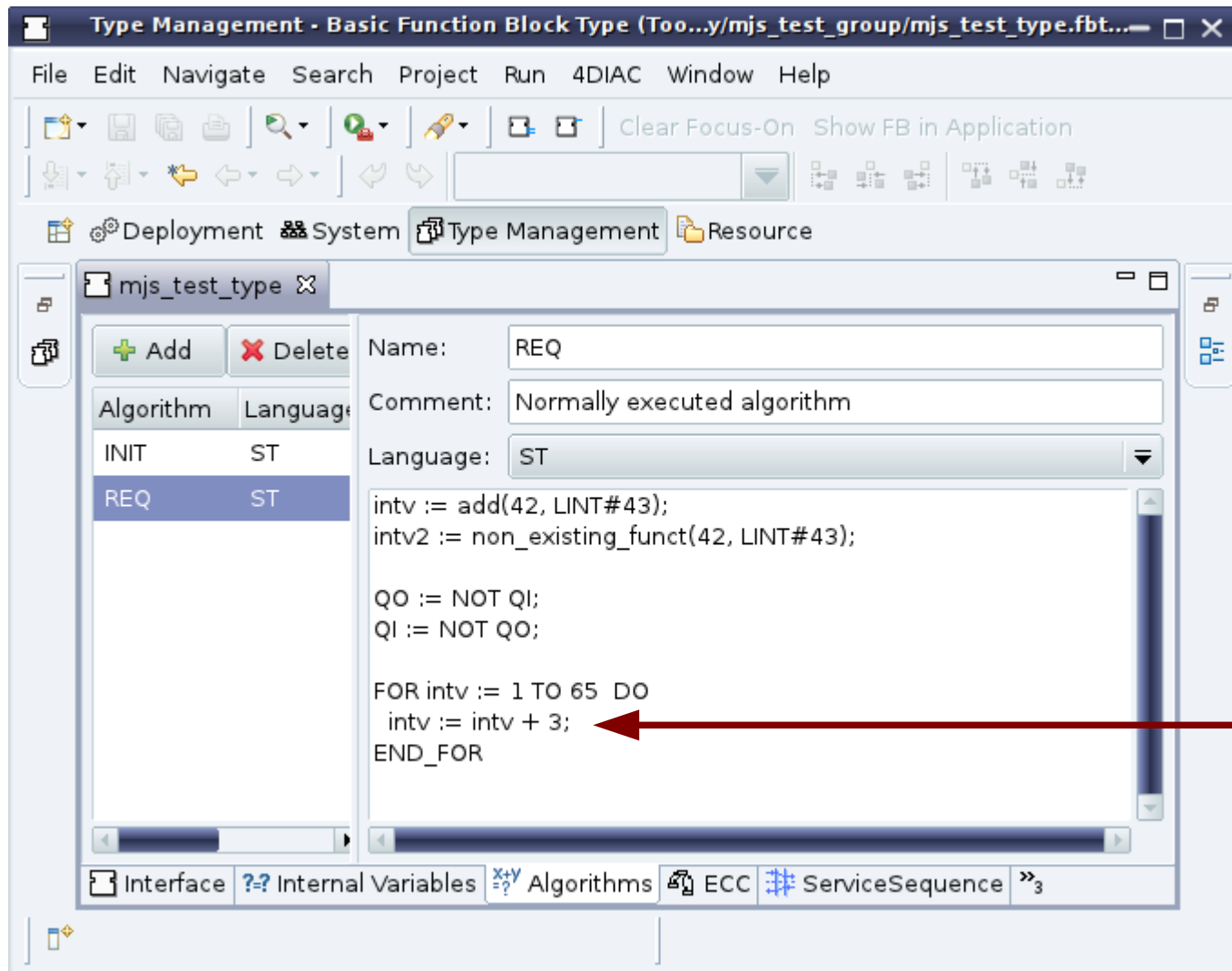
Examples...



Writing to non existing
variable intv2.

Illegal in ST code.

Examples...



Type Management - Basic Function Block Type (Too...y/mjs_test_group/mjs_test_type.fbt...)

File Edit Navigate Search Project Run 4DIAC Window Help

Clear Focus-On Show FB in Application

Deployment System Type Management Resource

mjs_test_type

+ Add - Delete

Algorithm	Language
INIT	ST
REQ	ST

Name: REQ

Comment: Normally executed algorithm

Language: ST

```
intv := add(42, LINT#43);
intv2 := non_existing_funct(42, LINT#43);

QO := NOT QI;
QI := NOT QO;

FOR intv := 1 TO 65 DO
  intv := intv + 3;
END_FOR
```

Interface Internal Variables Algorithms ECC ServiceSequence »

Writing to a loop
control variable.

Illegal in ST code.

Examples...

The image shows a software interface with a '4DIAC Export Wizard' dialog box overlaid on a 'Type Management' window. The wizard is titled '4DIAC Export Wizard' and '4DIAC Export Wizard Description'. It has sections for 'Infos', 'Warnings', and 'Errors'. The 'Infos' section contains the text: '- Creating header and source files for Basic Function Block mjs_test_type'. The 'Warnings' and 'Errors' sections are empty. A red arrow points from the text 'Exporting to C++ produces no errors!' to the empty 'Errors' section. The background window shows a table of function block types for 'mjs_test_type'.

Algorithm	Language	Name	Comment	Language
INIT	ST	REQ	Normally executed algorithm	ST
REQ	ST			

```

intv := add(42, LINT#43);
intv2 := non_existing_funct(42, LINT#43);

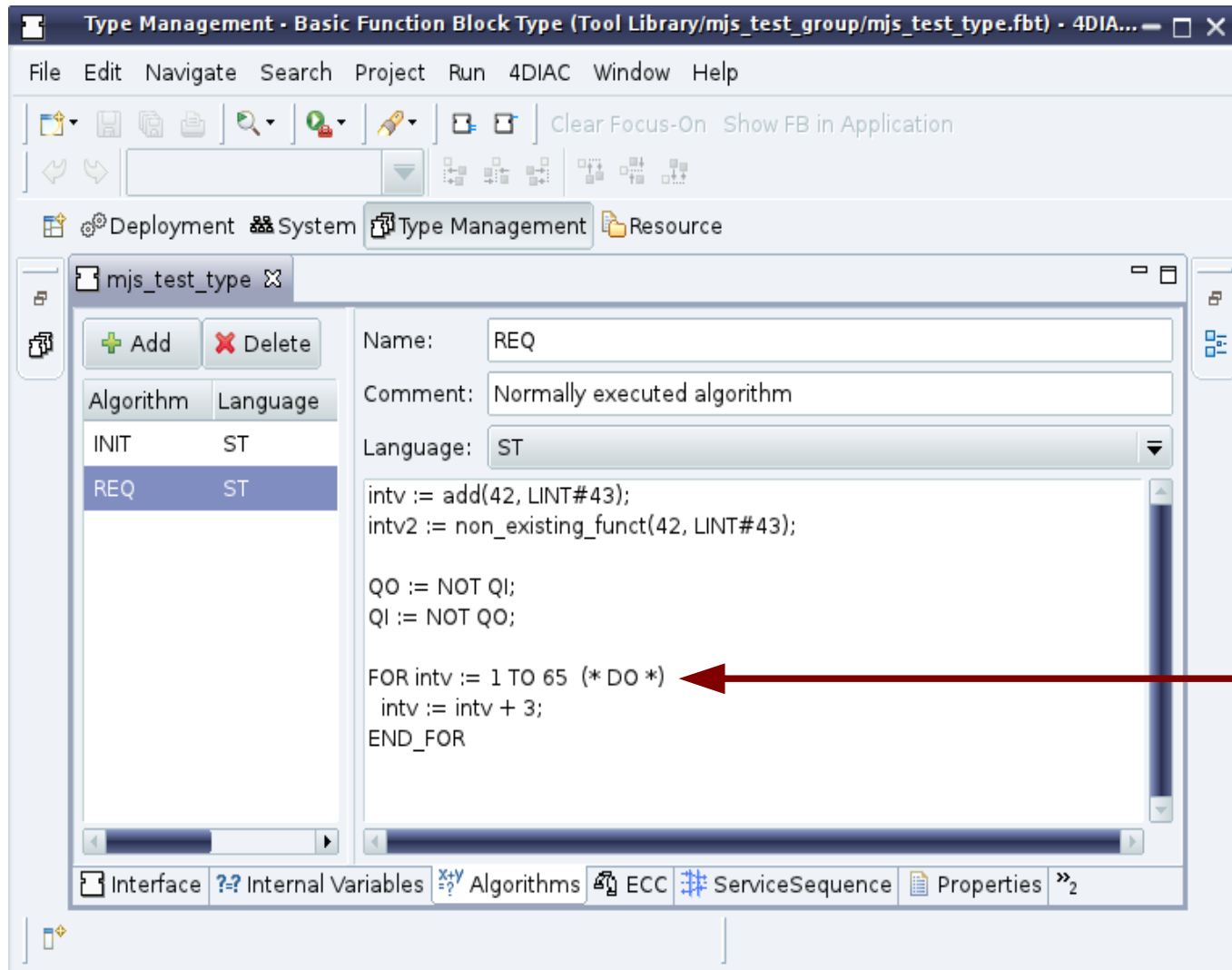
QO := NOT QI;
QI := NOT QO;

FOR intv := 1 TO 65 DO
  intv := intv + 3;
END_FOR
  
```

Exporting to C++
produces no errors!



Examples...



If we add a syntax error to ST code...

Exporting simply skips the 'confirmation' window, and no error is reported.



How can we fix this?

The easiest solution seems to be to use an existing IEC 61131-3 compiler ---> matiec

- Open source (GPL v3)
- May be executed as an external tool, or from the 'code export script' (eventual license incompatibility is no longer an issue)
- Supports IEC 61131-3 ST, IL and SFC (in textual format).
- Already supports most of the necessary semantic checks:
 - Data type checking
 - Constant folding
 - ...



Example - continued

- Let's place the ST code inside a 61131-3 function
- and run it through matiec...

```
1 FUNCTION FBtypename_algorithmname : BOOL
2   VAR_INPUT      QI : BOOL;  END_VAR
3   VAR_OUTPUT     QO : BOOL;  END_VAR
4   VAR            intv : INT;  END_VAR
5
6   (* body *)
7   intv := add(42, LINT#43);
8   intv2 := non_existing_func(42, LINT#43);
9   .....
10  QO := NOT QI;
11  QI := NOT QO;
12
13  FOR intv := 1 to 65 BY 6 DO
14    intv := intv + 3;
15  END_FOR
16
17 END_FUNCTION
```

test/iec61499.st:8: error:
invalid variable before ':=' in
ST assignment statement.

test/iec61499.st:8: error:
';' missing at the end of
statement in ST statement.

test/iec61499.st:8: error:
invalid statement in ST
statement.

Example - continued

- Let's place the ST code inside a 61131-3 function
- and run it through matiec...

```
1 FUNCTION FBtypename_algorithmname : BOOL
2   VAR_INPUT      QI : BOOL;  END_VAR
3   VAR_OUTPUT     QO : BOOL;  END_VAR
4   VAR            intv : INT;  END_VAR
5
6   (* body *)
7   intv := add(42, LINT#43);
8   intv := sub(42, LINT#43);
9
10  QO := NOT QI;
11  QI := NOT QO;
12
13  FOR intv := 1 to 65 BY 6 DO
14    intv := intv + 3;
15  END_FOR
16
17 END_FUNCTION
```

test/iec61499.st:7-16..7-17:
error: Data type
incompatibility for value
passed in position 1 when
invoking function 'add'

test/iec61499.st:7-20..7-26:
error: Data type
incompatibility for value
passed in position 2 when
invoking function 'add'

test/iec61499.st:7-11..7-27:
error: Incompatible data types
for ':' operation.

Example - continued

- Let's place the ST code inside a 61131-3 function
- and run it through matiec...

```

1 FUNCTION FBtypename_algorithmname : BOOL
2   VAR_INPUT      QI : BOOL;   END_VAR
3   VAR_OUTPUT     QO : BOOL;   END_VAR
4   VAR            intv : INT;   END_VAR
5
6   (* body *)
7   intv := add(42, LINT#43);
8   intv := sub(42, LINT#43);
9   .....
10  QO := NOT QI;
11  QI := NOT QO;
12
13  FOR intv := 1 to 65 BY 6 DO
14    intv := intv + 3;
15  END_FOR
16
17 END_FUNCTION

```

test/iec61499.st:8-16..8-17:
error: Data type
incompatibility for value
passed in position 1 when
invoking function 'sub'

test/iec61499.st:8-20..8-26:
error: Data type
incompatibility for value
passed in position 2 when
invoking function 'sub'

test/iec61499.st:8-5..8-27:
error: Incompatible data types
for ':=' operation.

test/iec61499.st:14-6..14-9:
error: Assignment to FOR
control variable is not
allowed.



Example - continued

- Let's place the ST code inside a 61131-3 function...
...and compile it with matiec

```
1 FUNCTION FBtypename_algorithmname : BOOL
2   VAR_INPUT      QI : BOOL;   END_VAR
3   VAR_OUTPUT     QO : BOOL;   END_VAR
4   VAR            intv : INT;   END_VAR
5
6   (* body *)
7   intv := add(42, 43);
8   intv := sub(42, 43);
9
10  QO := NOT QI;
11  QI := NOT QO;
12
13  FOR intv := 1 to 65 BY 6 DO
14    QO := NOT QI;
15  END_FOR
16
17 END_FUNCTION
```




Example - continued

- Let's place the ST code inside a 61131-3 function...
...and compile it with matiec. The result is...

```
BOOL FBTYPENAME_ALGORITHMNAME (BOOL EN, BOOL * __ENO, BOOL QI, BOOL * __QO) {  
    BOOL ENO = __BOOL_LITERAL(TRUE);  
    BOOL QO = __BOOL_LITERAL(FALSE);  
    INT INTV = 0;  
    BOOL FBTYPENAME_ALGORITHMNAME = __BOOL_LITERAL(FALSE);  
  
    // Control execution  
    if (!EN) {  
        if (__ENO != NULL) {*__ENO = __BOOL_LITERAL(FALSE);}  
        return FBTYPENAME_ALGORITHMNAME;  
    }  
    // Body  
    ...  
  
__end:  
    if (__ENO != NULL) {*__ENO = ENO;}  
    if (__QO != NULL) {*__QO = QO;}  
    return FBTYPENAME_ALGORITHMNAME;  
}
```



Example - continued

- Let's place the ST code inside a 61131-3 function...
...and compile it with matiec. The result is...

```
// Body
INTV = ADD __INT__INT((BOOL) __BOOL_LITERAL(TRUE), NULL,
                    (UINT) 2, (INT) 42, (INT) 43);
INTV = SUB __INT__INT__INT((BOOL) __BOOL_LITERAL(TRUE), NULL,
                           (INT) 42, (INT) 43);

QO = !(QI);
QI = !(QO);

for(INTV = 1; ((6) > 0)? (INTV <= (65)) : (INTV >= (65)); INTV += (6)) {
    QO = !(QI);
};
```

Examples...

- Exported by 4DIAC results in...

```
void FORTE_mjs_test_type::alg_REQ(void) {
    intv() = add((42), (43));
    intv() = sub((42), (43));
```

```
QO() = !QI();
QI() = !QO();
```

```
{
    bool isintv_Up = ((6) > 0);
    intv() = 1;
    while(!(((isintv_Up) && (intv() > (65))) ||
        ((!isintv_Up) && (intv() < (65))))) {
        QO() = !QI();

        if(((isintv_Up) && ((6) > 0)) ||
            ((!isintv_Up) && ((6) < 0))) {
            intv() = intv() + (6);
        } else {
            intv() = intv() - (6);
        }
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows the 'Type Management' window in the 4DIAC IDE. The main window title is 'Type Management - Basic Functi...js_test_type.fbt) - 4...'. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Navigate, Search, Project, Run, 4DIAC, Window, Help) and a toolbar. Below the toolbar, there are tabs for 'Deployment', 'System', 'Type Management', and 'Resource'. The 'Type Management' tab is active, showing a list of algorithms on the left and a detailed view of the selected 'REQ' algorithm on the right. The 'REQ' algorithm is listed with 'INIT' and 'ST' columns. The detailed view shows the following configuration:

- Name: REQ
- Comment: Normally executed algorithm
- Language: ST
- Code:


```
intv := add(42, 43);
intv := sub(42, 43);

QO := NOT QI;
QI := NOT QO;

FOR intv := 1 TO 65 BY 6 DO
    QO := NOT QI;
END_FOR
```

At the bottom of the window, there are tabs for 'Interface', 'Internal Variables', 'Algorithms', and a search icon.



Examples...

How can we merge these two code snippets ??



Example - continued

- Matiec supports both extensible and overloaded functions.
(only for standard functions, e.g. `add(1.1, 2.2)`, `add(1,2)`, `add(1,2,3,4)`)
- Because of the way the calling the above functions are handled/called, it is best to let matiec generate the source code for the body.
- We need to change matiec so that:
 - Variable names are not printed in capitals
 - Variable names are printed followed by ' () '
 - Only the 'body' is generated.

```
// Body
intv()=ADD __INT __INT ((BOOL) __BOOL_LITERAL(TRUE), NULL, (UINT) 2, (INT) 42, (INT) 43);
intv()=SUB __INT __INT __INT ((BOOL) __BOOL_LITERAL(TRUE), NULL, (INT) 42, (INT) 43);
QO() = !(QI());
QI() = !(QO());
for(intv() = 1; ((6) > 0)? (intv() <= (65)) : (intv() >= (65)); intv() += (6)) {
    QO() = !(QI());
};
```

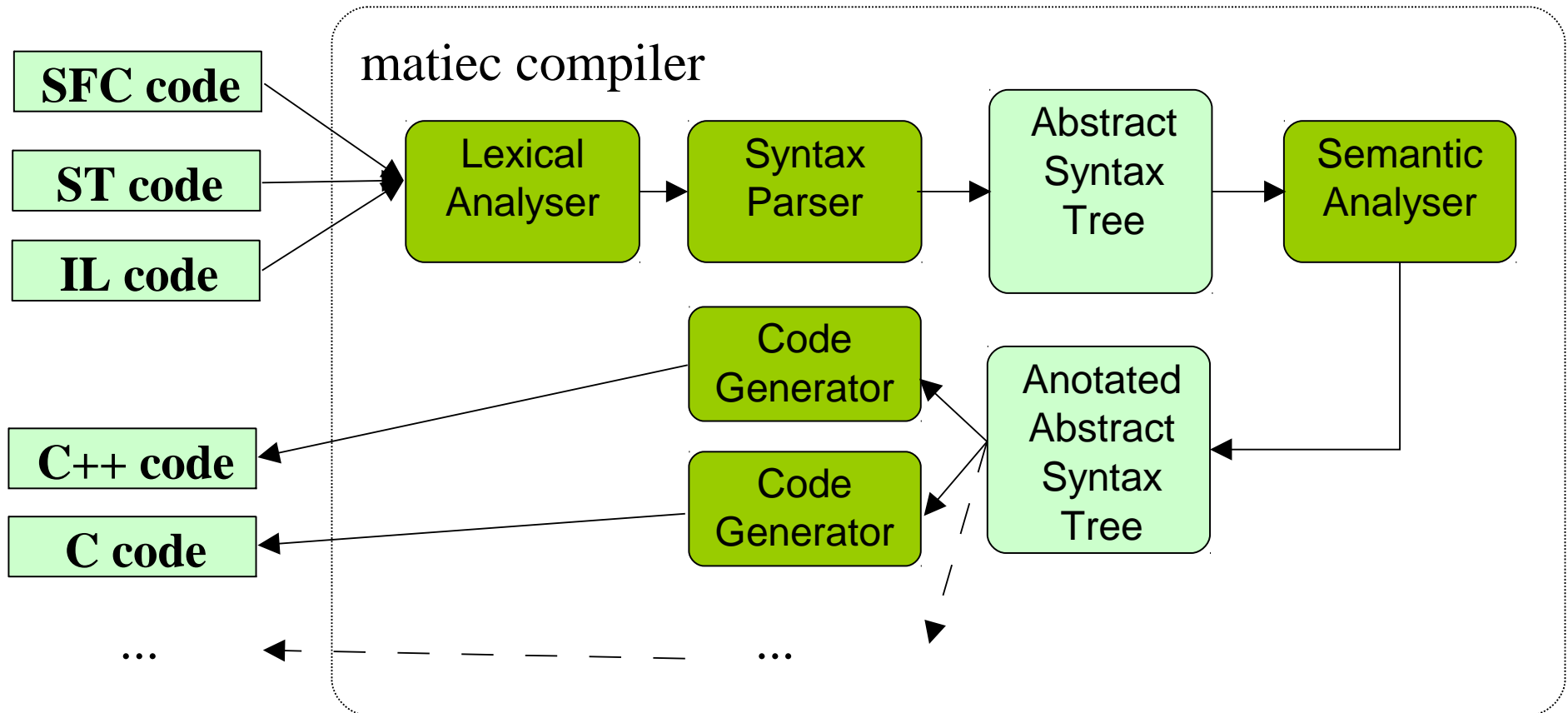


Example - continued

- We need to change 4DIAC so that:
 - It uses the 'body' code generated by matiec.
 - The elementary data types INT, SINT, etc.. are defined
 - The standard function library that comes with matiec is included and linked.

```
void FORTE_mjs_test_type::alg_REQ(void) {  
// Body  
intv()=ADD__INT__INT((BOOL)__BOOL_LITERAL(TRUE),NULL,(UINT)2,(INT)42,(INT)43);  
intv()=SUB__INT__INT__INT((BOOL)__BOOL_LITERAL(TRUE),NULL,(INT)42,(INT)43);  
QO() = !(QI());  
QI() = !(QO());  
for(intv() = 1; ((6) > 0)? (intv() <= (65)) : (intv() >= (65)); intv() += (6)) {  
    QO() = !(QI());  
};
```

Matiec...





Matiec...

- Lexical Parser → flex
- Syntax Analyser → bison
- Semantic Analyser → C++ code (visitor pattern)
 - **flow_control_analysis**
 - **constant_folding (constant propagation still missing)**
 - **type_safety**
 - **lvalue_check**
 - **array_range_check**
- Code Generator → C++ code (visitor pattern)
 - **C code generator**
 - **IEC 61131-3 code generator (for debugging purposes only)**



Matiec...

- Constant Folding
 - Determine the result of every expression in which only constant values are used.
 - Every entry in the abstract syntax tree that represents a fixed (constant) value gets annotated with the result. (e.g.: `boolv := (314159 / 42) = 666;)`)
 - We do not yet support constant values of enumeration data types (maybe in the near future?).
 - We do not yet support constant propagation. (e.g.: `x := 42 + 1; y := x - 3; → value of y is constant`)



Matiec...

- Flow Control Analysis
 - **Analyse the possible control flow when the program executes**
 - **ST code is rather straight forward**
 - check boolean values of 'if', 'while', 'repeat', and possible constant values of 'for' and 'case', to find unreachable code.
 - **IL is more complex –**
 - analyse JMP, JMPC, and JMPCN instructions to determine all the entry points for each labeled instruction (take into account constant values when considering JMPC and JMPCN).
 - Find any labeled instruction with no entry points (i.e. unreachable code!)



Matiec...

- Type Safety
 - Determine the data type of each expression/instruction
 - Since IEC 61131-3 allows overloaded functions that only differ in the returned data type (e.g. **LEN(ANY_STRING): ANY_INT**), we use the algorithm:
 - Fill candidate data types
 - Narrow candidate data types
 - Print data type inconsistency error messages
 - **IL is more complex, since it may have JMP going forward and/or back.**
 - We need to run the above algorithm twice!



Matiec...

- Lvalue Check
 - **Check whether the 'values' (variables, really) on the 'left' hand side of expressions are valid**
 - Also consider variables passed to OUT & IN_OUT in Function/FB/Program invocations.
 - **'Left' hand values (variables) may not**
 - Have been declared CONSTANT
 - Be FOR loop control variables
 - Be OUTPUT variables, when directly accessing the variables of a FB using the syntax of a structured data type.
(e.g. `Timer1.Q := TRUE;`)
 - Be an expression (may occur in function invocations, when passing values to IN_OUT parameters!)
(e.g. `foo(add(42, 4))` - & foo has a single IN_OUT param)



Matiec...

- Array Range Check
 - Check whether the number of subscript values is correct
(e.g. `A: ARRAY [1..3] OF INT; ... A[x, y] := 0`)
 - Check whether array subscript values fall within the allowed range (check only done for constant values in the indexes)
(e.g. `A: ARRAY [1..3] OF INT; ... A[1+3] := 0`)



My Questions

- Are you interested in this approach? Would it be helpful?
 - **Main advantages I can see...**
 - Adds support for IL
 - Adds support for standard IEC 61131-3 functions
 - Adds semantic/syntax error verification and error messages.
- Would anybody like to help me implement this approach? I will focus on matiec. Help mainly needed on 4DIAC side.
- Any other suggestion?



Questions?

(preferably in English)

Kysymyksiä?

Questions?

Otázky?

Questions?

질문?

Spørgsmål?

Въпроси?

質問ですか？

Domande?

Vragen?

الأسئلة؟

Spørsmål?

Perguntas?

¿Preguntas?

Pitanja?

Fragen?

問題？

Frågor?

Pytania? Ερωτήσεις;

Întrebări?

Вопросы?