



PI Interface for OPC DA

Version 2.4.4.x

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PI Interface for OPC DA

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Chapter 1. Introduction

The PI Interface for OPC DA is an OPC Data Access (DA) client application that communicates with an OPC server and sends data to the PI Server (and, optionally, receives data from the PI Server). The PI Interface for OPC DA supports versions 1.0a and 2.05 of the OPC Data Access standard. Because OPC depends on the Microsoft COM and DCOM technologies, the PI Interface for OPC DA is supported only on Windows platforms.

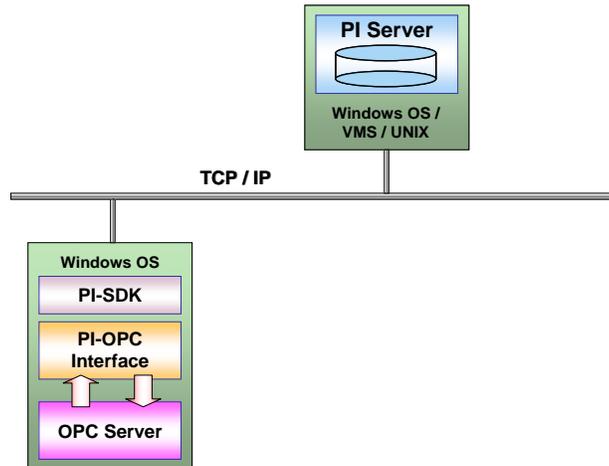
The PI Interface for OPC DA (OPC interface) is based on UniInt, an OSIssoft-developed framework used by OSI interface developers to keep features and behavior consistent with other OSIssoft interfaces. The OPC interface uses some of the UniInt configuration parameters and some OPC interface-specific parameters. For details, see the *UniInt Interface User Manual*.

Note: The OPC DA standard is designed for real-time data. The OPC HDA standard is designed for the retrieval of historical process data. If your goal is to retrieve high-performance, real-time data for process monitoring, use OPC DA with buffering. If you need to synchronize historical data between two different platforms, use the OPC HDA interface.

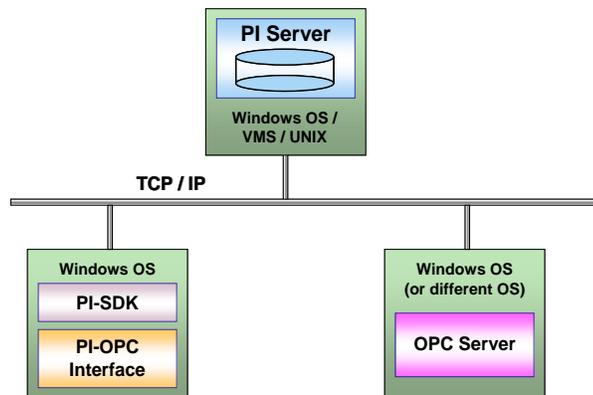
The OPC interface can be configured to run on the same system as the OPC server, the PI server, or on another system altogether. This section illustrates a few basic configurations. The configuration that you choose determines the specific system settings that are needed for the OPC interface to perform correctly.

To ensure that the OPC interface does not compete with the PI Server for system resources, install the OPC interface on a dedicated computer, not on the computer where the PI Server is running. To ensure that the OPC interface restarts when the computer is rebooted, install it as an automatic service. After the OPC interface has been installed and tested, enable buffering.

The following example configuration is simple and permits data buffering on the interface node.



The following configuration places the OPC server on its own computer.



For details about related products and technologies, refer to the following OSIsoft manuals:

- *PI Server manuals*
- *PI API Installation Manual*
- *PI OPCClient User's Guide*
- *PI Interface Configuration Utility User Manual*
- *UniInt Interface User's Guide*
- *DCOM Configuration Guide*

Chapter 2. How the OPC Interface Works

At startup, the OPC interface performs the following steps:

1. Connect to PI server (unless disconnected startup is configured)
2. Get tags from PI server
3. Connect to OPC server
4. Create OPC groups
5. Add items to groups
6. Activate groups (unless groups are created as active)
7. Begin data collection

After startup is complete, the OPC interface enters the processing loop, which includes the following tasks:

- Service scheduled input points and process each scan class in turn.
- Service output points as events arrive.
- Service triggered input points as events arrive.
- Check the PI point database for points that are added, edited, and deleted.

If the OPC interface detects new points or changes to existing points, it reloads those points from the PI Server. The interface processes 25 point updates at a time. If more than 25 points are added, edited, or deleted at one time, the interface processes the first 25 points, waits 30 seconds or the time specified by `UniInt /updateinterval` parameter, whichever is lower, processes the next 25 points, and so on. After all points have been processed, the OPC interface resumes checking for updates.

During startup, the OPC interface loads all the points that it maintains. After startup, the OPC interface processes subsequently-updated points periodically, in batches of 25. For efficiency, if you've changed a large number of PI points, stop and restart the interface.

Interface Startup

The OPC interface is started using a Windows batch file that invokes the OPC interface executable and specifies settings using command line parameters. To ensure a correctly-formatted batch file, do not edit the batch file manually: use PI ICU. For a complete list of UniInt startup parameters, refer to the *UniInt Interface User Manual*.

Reading Data from the OPC Server

Data is read from OPC servers in groups, not as individual items. The OPC interface creates OPC groups for PI scan classes. (For advise tags in scan class 1, multiple groups might be created.) The OPC server caches the most recent data. By default, the OPC interface reads from the cache of an OPC server. When the OPC interface creates a group, it specifies how often the cache values for the points in that group are to be updated. The requested update rate is usually the same as the scan rate for the points. The OPC server might decline the requested rate and return the update rate that it supports for that group. The update rate to which the OPC server agrees is recorded in the local PI message log file.

Timestamps

The OPC interface can use the timestamps provided by the OPC server or create its own timestamps at the time that the data is received. Timestamps coming from the OPC server are in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), and are sent to the PI system in UTC as well.

If the OPC server provides timestamps, you can use PI ICU to configure the behavior of the OPC interface as follows:

Option	Description
Interface Provides Timestamp	(Default) The OPC interface timestamps each value as it receives. Choose this option if the OPC server cannot provide timestamps or you do not want to use the timestamps returned by the OPC server. (/TS=N)
OPC Server Provides Timestamp	The OPC interface uses the UTC timestamp provided by the OPC server. (/TS=Y)
Timestamp for Advise Tags Only	For polled reads, some OPC servers return the time that the value last changed rather than the time of the read. This option configures the OPC interface to use the advise timestamps but provide timestamps for the polled values. For more details about advise and polled tags, see Polling, Advising and Event Tags . (/TS=A).

For details about reading and writing timestamps from a PI tag when the timestamp is the value of the tag, see [Data Types](#).

Logging

The OPC interface logs messages about its operation in the local PI message log file. The following information is logged:

- Startup and shutdown status messages
- The scan rate configured for each scan class and the actual update rate provided by the OPC server
- The number of points in each scan class, output points, and advise and event tags
- Misconfigured points
- Points rejected by the OPC server (and other error messages from the OPC server)
- OPC server connections attempts and results, including loss of connectivity

Buffering

Buffering is temporary storage of the data that the OPC interface collects and forwards to the PI Server. To ensure that you do not lose any data if the OPC interface cannot communicate with the PI Server, enable buffering. The PI SDK installation kit installs two buffering applications: the PI Buffer Subsystem (PIBufss) and the PI API Buffer Server (BufServ). PIBufss and BufServ are mutually exclusive; that is, on a particular computer, you can run only one at a time. For details about configuring buffering, refer to the *PI Buffering User Guide*.

To ensure data integrity, enable buffering even if the OPC interface runs on the PI server node, because the OPC server sometimes sends data in bursts, with all values arriving within the same millisecond. To ensure that the interface and buffering restart when the interface node is rebooted, configure both as Windows services.

Server Connection Management

Each instance of the OPC interface connects to a single OPC server. To handle multiple OPC servers, run multiple instances of the OPC interface. Multiple instances of the OPC interface can be configured to connect to the same OPC server. To enable the OPC interface to collect data without a connection to the PI server, you can start the OPC interface in disconnected mode. Refer to the *UniInt Interface User Manual* for more details.

If the OPC interface cannot connect to the OPC server during startup, it logs the problem and retries the connection every five seconds until it reconnects. When the OPC server reports that it is running, the OPC interface connects to it and starts creating groups and adding items. If the OPC interface loses the connection to the OPC server after the initial connection, it tries to re-establish the connection. To ensure that no data from the OPC server is lost if the PI server is inaccessible, configure buffering on the OPC interface node.

Polled, Advise and Event Tags

The OPC interface has three methods of getting data from data sources into tags: polled tags, advise tags, and event tags, described in detail in the following sections. All three types of points are received asynchronously by the OPC interface. To assign tag type, set `Location3` as follows:

Tag Type	Location3
Polled	0
Advise	1
Event	2

To assign the scan class for a tag, set `Location4`. Do not assign the same scan class to both advise and polled tags; use separate scan classes.

Polled Tags

Polled tags are grouped by scan class, and, if possible, groups are read at the rate configured for the tag's scan class. However, the OPC server determines its own update rate for scanning its data sources, and you can configure the update rate manually (using PI ICU). The OPC

interface requests the OPC server to use an update rate identical to the scan class, but the OPC server does not guarantee that the rates match. The PI scan class offset has no effect on the OPC server, unless the interface is configured for staggered group activation and the OPC server uses the activation of the group to initiate the scanning cycle.

For details about polled tags, see the *Data Access Custom Interface Standard v2.05a* from the OPC Foundation.

Advise Tags

Advise tags are sent to the OPC interface by the OPC server only when a new value is read into the server's cache. Scan class 1 is reserved for advise tags, and you can create additional scan classes for advise tags as required. Be sure that the scan rate is fast enough to capture all the changes from the data source.

The default maximum number of tags in scan class 1 is 800. Up to 800 tags with the same deadband can reside in the same group. If there are more than 800 tags with the same deadband in scan class 1, the OPC interface creates as many groups as needed. (To ensure best performance, ensure that groups size does not exceed 800 items). To change the default limit, use PI ICU to set the **Number of Tags in advise group** field on the **OPCInt >Data Handling** page. Your server might perform better with smaller group sizes; a limit of 200 tags per group has proven effective with a number of OPC servers.

Event Tags

Event tags are read by the OPC interface when it receives notification that a trigger tag has a new event. The PI tag that triggers the read is specified in the event tag's `ExDesc` attribute. When a new event for a trigger tag is sent to the PI snapshot, the PI system notifies the OPC interface, which reads the values for all the associated event tags from the OPC server. For v1.0a servers, an asynchronous read is sent to the server's cache. For v2.0 servers, the OPC interface performs an asynchronous read from the device.

To configure event tags, specify 0 for scan class. To assign event tags to the same OPC event group (so they are read together), specify the same integer in the tags' `UserInt2` attribute. Set the event tag's `ExDesc` attribute to the name of the triggering tag. For details about configuring event tags, refer to the *UniInt Interface User Manual*.

Frequent device reads can impair the performance of the OPC server. For any asynchronous read, the OPC server is required to return all of the values together, which can delay the return of new values to the PI Server if the OPC server encounters a delay in reading the values. To improve performance in this case, group tags according to the device where the data originates.

Output Tags and Scan Classes

When a value is written to the OPC server, the OPC interface waits for an acknowledgement (ACK) from the server. To speed processing of outputs, you can configure multiple output groups, specifying the number of outstanding writes a group is permitted and the amount of data to be sent in each write. The OPC server is not required to accept more than one write at a time from any group, but many servers permit multiple writes to be sent without waiting for the first one to be ACKed. Even if the server accepts only one write at a time, defining multiple output groups can improve throughput. If you specify more outstanding writes than

the OPC server can accept, the OPC interface reduces its setting to the OPC server's maximum.

The interface monitors acknowledgements of writes, and you can specify how long to wait for the OPC server to acknowledge a write. If no acknowledgement is received in the specified period, the interface cancels the write and reissues it.

If your OPC server does not acknowledge writes, you can create an alert using the Device Status health tag. Configure the alert to detect a desired number of queued writes. When the specified level is reached, the alert sets an alarm state and drops a specified number of values, oldest or newest.

To assign an output tag to an output group, set its `Location4` attribute to the group number. For load balancing, output tags with `Location4` set to 0 are distributed across output groups (including groups to which output tags are explicitly assigned).

Data Type Compatibility

The data type of a PI tag must be compatible with data type of the corresponding OPC item. For example, if a string value from the OPC server is to be put into an `Int32` PI tag, the string must contain a number. If a 64-bit floating-point value is to be put into an `Int16` tag, its value must not overflow the target data type.

The OPC interface specifies the desired data type when requesting information from the OPC server, and the OPC server is responsible for delivering the requested data type if it can. The OPC interface normally requests values using the following default data types:

PI PointType	OPC Data Type
Digital	Two-byte Integer (VT_I2)
Int16	Two-byte Integer (VT_I2)
Int32	Four-byte Integer (VT_I4)
Float32	Four-byte Float (VT_R4)
Float64	Eight-byte Float (VT_R8)
String	String (VT_BSTR)

Reading Numeric Tags as Strings

Some OPC servers return certain numeric data types only as strings. To interpret string-formatted `Int16`, `Int32`, `Float32`, and `Float64` values, set `Location2` to 1. The OPC interface requests the data as a string (BSTR) and interprets the data as a number.

PI digital tags contain integer values that correspond to specific strings in the digital state table in the tag's digital set property. Some devices read and write the string value rather than the integer value. To read and write digital tags as string tags, set `Location2` to 1. Make sure that the strings used by the OPC server are identical to the strings in the digital set, including punctuation and spaces. For optimal performance, read digital tags as numbers whenever possible.

Booleans

Some OPC servers send Boolean values as 0 and -1 when read as integers. This approach creates a problem when reading that data into a PI digital tag, because "-1" is not the value that must be stored. To handle the data from such servers, the OPC interface uses the absolute value of any integer or real values read for digital tags. Because digital tag values are actually offsets into the digital set for the tag, and a negative offset has no functional meaning, this issue does not cause problems for properly-written servers.

The OPC interface can also request the item as a Boolean (`VT_BOOL`). This approach works only for items that have two possible states, because any non-zero value is interpreted as 1. To have tags read and written as though they were Booleans, set `Location2` to 2.

Four-Byte Integers

If your OPC server does not support the two-byte integer (`VT_I2`) data type, you can configure the OPC interface to request the data as a four-byte integer (`VT_I4`) by setting `Location2` to 3.

Float64 Values

To handle eight-byte floating-point numbers (`VT_R8`), set the `Location2` of the target tag to 5. PI stores the value as a four-byte floating-point number, with possible loss of precision. If the number is too large to fit in the tag, a status of BAD INPUT is stored.

Timestamps

The OPC interface does not adjust the timestamps it receives, regardless of the time zone settings or `/TS` parameter specified on the command line. Any scaling or transformation is performed after the string has been translated into seconds, which enables a wide range of values to be handled.

Converting Timestamps into Seconds

To store a timestamp string (`VT_BSTR`) as seconds, set `Location2` to 6. If the PI tag is an integer, the OPC interface attempts to translate the timestamp into whole seconds. (Because `Int16` tags can only hold numbers up to 32767, use `Int32` tags for time spans longer than nine hours.) If the PI tag is a floating-point tag, the timestamp is translated into seconds and stored as a floating-point number.

Reading Timestamps as `VT_DATE` Data Types

The OPC standard allows the `VT_DATE` data type, which is an internal representation of a timestamp. To configure the OPC interface to use the `VT_DATE` data type for reading the value from the OPC server or for writing the value to output tags, set `Location2` to 7. The OPC interface translates between `VT_DATE` and integer, float, or string tags. The OPC interface does not adjust the timestamps received, regardless of the time zone settings. For string tags, the format of the string must be specified as above.

Timestamp Strings

To configure the format of the timestamp sent by the OPC server using PI ICU, go to the **OPCInt > Data Handling** page and specify the format in the **Format of Timestamp Strings** field using the following tokens:

Token	Description
cc	Two-digit century
yy	Two-digit year
mn	Two-digit month
mon	Three-character month (Jan Feb Mar, etc.)
dd	Two-digit day
hh	Two-digit hour from 0 to 23
hr	Two-digit hour from 0 to 12
mm	Two-digit minute
ss	Two-digit second
24	Three-digit milliseconds
XM	AM or PM

The position of the tokens and delimiters must specify the format of the timestamp string precisely. Examples:

Format String	Result
ccyy/mn/dd hh:mm:ss.000	1998/11/29 15:32:19.391
dd mon, ccyy hr:mm:ss XM	29 Nov, 1998 03:32:19 PM
mn-dd-ccyy hh:mm:ss	11-29-1998 15:32:19
hh:mm:ss.000	15:32:19.482

Only one format string can be specified for each instance of the OPC interface. If more than one format of timestamp needs to be processed, configure additional instances of the OPC interface with the required format string.

Omitting the Data Type

If your OPC server does not permit clients to specify a data type, set `Location2` to 8 for all your OPC PI tags. **Use with caution:** The OPC interface might receive data for which no reasonable conversion is possible. Where possible, always specify the OPC data type that matches the PI tag.

Transformations and Scaling

You can configure PI points so that the OPC interface performs transformations and scaling. Transformation and scaling are applied before the value is compared to the exception parameters for the tag, to ensure that the exception parameters are applied to the value that is to be sent to PI rather than the raw value.

Scaling

To configure scaling for a PI OPC tag, set the `TotalCode` and `SquareRoot` attributes of the tag. The `Convers` attribute specifies the span of the device, and the `ExDesc` specifies the device zero (`Dzero`). Using these values, the OPC interface can translate a value from the scale of the device to the scale of the tag. Scaling is only supported for numeric tags.

For simple square/square root scaling, set `TotalCode` and `Convers` to zero. To configure how the value is stored, set `SquareRoot` as follows:

- To square a value before sending it to PI, set `SquareRoot` to 1. For output values, the square root is calculated before it is written to the device.
- To send the square root to PI and the square to the device, set `SquareRoot` to 2.

Transformation

To transform the value to another scale of measurement or to apply an offset or conversion factor, or to perform bit masking, configure the settings as shown in the following table. If `SquareRoot` is set to 1 or 2, the square root or square of the value is calculated first, then the formula is applied.

Convers	Total Code	Square Root	Dzero	Operation	
				Input Tags	Output Tags
0	0	1	No effect	$(\text{Value})^2$	$(\text{Value})^{0.5}$
		2	No effect	$(\text{Value})^{0.5}$	$(\text{Value})^2$
Non-zero	1	0	Defined	$[(\text{Value} - \text{Dzero}) / \text{Convers}] * \text{Span} + \text{Zero}$	$[(\text{Value} - \text{Zero}) / \text{Span}] * \text{Convers} + \text{Dzero}$
		1	Defined	$[((\text{Value})^2 - \text{Dzero}) / \text{Convers}] * \text{Span} + \text{Zero}$	$[((\text{Value})^{0.5} - \text{Zero}) / \text{Span}] * \text{Convers} + \text{Dzero}$
		2	Defined	$[((\text{Value})^{0.5} - \text{Dzero}) / \text{Convers}] * \text{Span} + \text{Zero}$	$[((\text{Value})^2 - \text{Zero}) / \text{Span}] * \text{Convers} + \text{Dzero}$
	2	0	No effect	$\text{Value} * \text{Convers}$	$\text{Value} / \text{Convers}$
		1	No effect	$(\text{Value})^2 * \text{Convers}$	$(\text{Value})^{0.5} / \text{Convers}$
		2	No effect	$(\text{Value})^{0.5} * \text{Convers}$	$(\text{Value})^2 / \text{Convers}$
	3	0	Defined	$(\text{Value} / \text{Convers}) - \text{Dzero}$	$(\text{Value} + \text{Dzero}) * \text{Convers}$
		1	Defined	$((\text{Value})^2 / \text{Convers}) - \text{Dzero}$	$((\text{Value})^{0.5} + \text{Dzero}) * \text{Convers}$
		2	Defined	$((\text{Value})^{0.5} / \text{Convers}) - \text{Dzero}$	$((\text{Value})^2 + \text{Dzero}) * \text{Convers}$
	4	0	Defined	$(\text{Value} - \text{Dzero}) / \text{Convers}$	$(\text{Value} * \text{Convers}) + \text{Dzero}$
		1	Defined	$((\text{Value})^2 - \text{Dzero}) / \text{Convers}$	$((\text{Value})^{0.5} * \text{Convers}) + \text{Dzero}$
		2	Defined	$((\text{Value})^{0.5} - \text{Dzero}) / \text{Convers}$	$((\text{Value})^2 * \text{Convers}) + \text{Dzero}$
	5	0	No effect	$\text{Value} + \text{Convers}$	$\text{Value} - \text{Convers}$
		1	No effect	$(\text{Value})^2 + \text{Convers}$	$(\text{Value})^{0.5} - \text{Convers}$

Convers	Total Code	Square Root	Dzero	Operation	
				Input Tags	Output Tags
		2	No effect	$(\text{Value})^{0.5} + \text{Convers}$	$(\text{Value})^2 - \text{Convers}$
	6	No effect	No effect	Value AND Convers	Value AND Convers
	7	No effect	No effect	Value OR Convers	Value OR Convers
	8	No effect	No effect	Value = Value XOR Convers	Value = Value XOR Convers

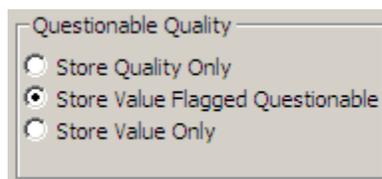
Data Quality Information

The OPC Data Access standard specifies a set of quality flags. The OPC interface translates the quality flags to the closest approximation in the PI system state table. The low eight bits of the quality flags are arranged into three fields, *quality*, *sub-status* and *limit status*, arranged as follows: QQSSSSL

Handling Data of Questionable Quality

The PI archive stores either the quality or the value in a tag, whereas the OPC server returns value and quality in separate fields. If a value is good, it is stored in the tag. If a value is bad, a digital state that describes the quality is stored. For questionable-quality data, you can configure the OPC interface to treat the values as good and store them, or treat them as bad and store a digital state. You cannot configure the interface to store a bad-quality value.

To configure handling of questionable-quality data using PI ICU, go to the **OPCInt > OPC Server** page and enable the desired option, as shown in the following figure.



Storing Both Values and Quality Information

To record both the values reported and the quality information returned with the values, store the quality in a separate PI tag. To configure a tag to store the quality for the associated ItemID, set *Location2* to 4. Because OPC qualities are unsigned 16-bit integers, the OPC interface requires an *Int32* tag to store them. The values are stored in PI without any change, and their status is always GOOD. For details about OPC quality values, download the OPC Data Access specification from <http://www.opcfoundation.org> or consult the *OPCClient User's Guide*.

Quality States

Quality data is returned using a bit mask. The first number corresponds to a hexadecimal value between 0xC0 (11000000) and 0xFF (11111111). The following tables list the values that are returned.

Good Quality

Quality	OPC Definition	PI Status
11SSSSL	Non-specific	Good
Except		
110110LL	Local Override	_SUBStituted

Not Used by OPC

Quality	OPC Definition	PI Status
10SSSSL	Invalid	Bad Input

Questionable Quality

Quality	OPC Definition	PI Status
010110LL	Sub-Normal	Bad_Quality
010101LL	Engineering Units Exceeded	
LL=01	Low Limited	Under LCL
LL=10	High Limited	Over UCL
Otherwise		Inp OutRange
010100LL	Sensor Not Accurate	
LL=01	Low Limited	Under Range
LL=10	High Limited	Over Range
Otherwise	Out of calibration (if not under or over range)	Invalid Data
010011LL	Invalid	Bad Input
010010LL	Invalid	Bad Input
010001LL	Last Usable Value	No_Sample
010000LL	Non-specific	Doubtful

Bad Quality (PI version 3.3 and higher)

Quality	OPC Definition	PI Status
000111LL	Out of Service	Out of Service
000110LL	Comm Failure	Comm Fail
000101LL	Last Known Value	Scan Timeout
000100LL	Sensor Failure	Equip Fail
000011LL	Device Failure	Unit Down
000010LL	Not Connected	Not Connected
000001LL	Configuration Error	Configure
000000LL	Non-specific	Bad

To replace the default PI digital states with custom states using PI ICU, go to the **OPCInt > Data Handling** page and set the **Alternate Digital State for Questionable/Bad Qualities** field. To override the default states, you must specify the full set of replacements, and the numeric values must be contiguous. The following table lists the digital states and PI statuses that you can override.

Order After Marker State	Default PI status	Order After Marker State	Default PI status
1	Bad_Quality	10	Doubtful
2	Under LCL	11	Out of Service
3	Over UCL	12	Comm Fail
4	Inp OutRange	13	Scan Timeout
5	Under Range	14	Equip Fail
6	Over Range	15	Unit Down
7	Invalid Data	16	Not Connected
8	Bad Input	17	Configure
9	No_Sample	18	Bad

Failover

The OPC interface is designed to provide redundancy for both the OPC server (server-level failover) and the OPC interface (UniInt or OPC interface-level failover).

- **Server-Level Failover**

The OPC interface can be configured to change to another OPC server when a problem is detected.

- **Interface-Level Failover**

To ensure against data loss, you can run two instances of the OPC interface on different machines. If the primary instance fails, the backup instance can take over.

For details about configuring failover, see *Configuring Failover* on page 35

Plug-ins (Post-Processing DLLs)

The OPC interface can be configured to use plug-ins, which are DLLs that contain libraries of routines that perform application-specific data processing before the data is sent to the PI Server or OPC server. The DLLs and their accompanying files and documentation are included in the OPC interface installer and are installed into the `Plug-ins` sub-directory under the OPC interface directory. Each plug-in package contains user documentation, and you can download plug-in user guides from the OSIsoft Download Center.

Chapter 3. Installing and Configuring the OPC Interface

This chapter provides detailed instructions for installing and configuring the OPC interface. A minimum functional configuration is described, which you can adjust according to your requirements. For details about features that are common to all UniInt interfaces, refer to the *UniInt Interface User Manual*.

To enable you to quickly configure a sample instance of the interface, the OISsoft Knowledge Base provides a quickstart topic:

<http://techsupport.osisoft.com/Support+Solution/11/KB00772.htm>

Before installing and configuring, ensure that the following prerequisites are met:

- ✓ Verify that the PI Server is up and running.
- ✓ Using OPCClient, verify that the OPC server is up and running and populated with tags.
- ✓ Verify that the OPC interface node time zone is set correctly.
- ✓ On the OPC interface node, install the following:
 - PI Prerequisites
 - PI Interface Configuration Tool (ICU)

Installing the OPC Interface

To install the OPC interface, download and run its setup kit. By default, the OPC interface is installed in the following location:

```
\Interfaces\OPCInt\
```

The %PIHOME% directory, which is the root directory under which OSIssoft products are installed, is defined by the PIHOME entry in the `pipc.ini` configuration file in the %windir% directory. To override the default locations, edit the `pipc.ini` configuration file.

Recommendation: Reserve the C: drive for the operating system and install the interface on another drive.

The OPC interface installation directory contains all the files required to configure and run the OPC interface. The OPCEnum tool, which discovers OPC servers, is installed in the ...%windir%\system32 directory, except on 64-bit systems, where it is installed in

%windir%\sysWOW64. The OPC libraries, provided by the OPC Foundation and installed with the OPC interface, are installed in the same directory as OPCEnum.

Configuring the OPC Interface

To configure the OPC interface, you must:

- Create any required trusts
- Create and configure an interface instance
- Configure the Windows service
- Configure buffering
- Create tags

The following sections describe these tasks in detail.

Note: Even if you are using the same node for both the OPC server and the OPC client, you must configure DCOM security settings. In this case, make sure that DCOM permissions have been granted to the accounts under which the OPC server and the OPC interface run. For details, see the OSIsoft *DCOM Configuration Guide*.

Creating and Configuring the Interface Instance

For each OPC server intended to exchange data with the PI System, you must create at least one instance of the OPC interface. For each instance you create, settings are stored in a separate Windows command file (a .bat file) in the OPC interface installation directory.

Recommendation: If you require multiple instances of the OPC interface, configure them with unique IDs and point sources, to ensure that you know where the data written to the PI server originated, and to more easily trace any problems that arise.

To create an instance of the OPC interface, perform the following steps:

1. Launch PI ICU.
2. Choose **Interface > New from BAT file...**
3. Browse to the directory where the OPC interface is installed (default is PIPC\Interfaces\OPCInt), select OPCInt.bat_new and click **Open**. The **Select PI Host Server dialog** is displayed.
4. Specify the PI Server and click **OK**. ICU displays the settings of the new instance of the OPC interface.
5. Edit the basic settings as follows.

General tab

- **Point source:** “OPC” or a point source not already in use
- **Interface ID:** 1 or a numeric ID not already in use

- **Scan class:** Set to desired scan frequency. (Scan class 1 is reserved for advise tags.) Note that, when defining scan classes, you can spread the server workload using offsets.

OPCInt tab: On the **OPC Server tab**, click the **List Available Servers** button, then select your server from the drop-down list of servers. If the server resides on another machine, specify the node name or IP address in the **Server Node** field before listing the available servers.

Security Parameters tab: If your OPC server requires clients to use OPC security, enable OPC security (using PI ICU) and select **NT security** or **Private OPC security**, then enter the user ID and password. Before enabling OPC security, verify that your OPC server supports it - most do not. Be advised that, when you enable OPC Private security, user ID and password are stored and transmitted in clear text. NT security encrypts this data and is therefore the recommended option if your server requires the use of OPC security.

Creating Trusts

When creating trusts, you have many options. Following is a simple and secure approach, creating a trust for the following applications:

- **OPC interface**
- **PI Interface Configuration Utility (ICU)**
- **Buffering**

To create each of these trusts using PI System Management Tools, connect to the PI Server and perform the following steps:

1. Click **Security** and choose **Mappings & Trusts**.
2. On the **Trusts** tab, right-click and choose **New Trust...** The **Add Trust** wizard is launched.
3. Specify a meaningful name and description.
4. Configure settings as follows:

Trust	Type	Application Name	Network path	PI User
OPC interface	PI-API application	OPCpE	Name of the interface node or IP address plus netmask 255.255.255.255	OPC tag data owner
PI ICU	PI-API application	PI-ICU.exe	Name of the interface node or IP address plus netmask 255.255.255.255	Dedicated PI identity with the precise permissions required (database read access, read ptsecurity and read-write permission for OPC points)
Buffering	PI-API application	BufServ: "APIBE" PIBufss: Pibufss.exe	Name of the interface node or IP address, plus netmask 255.255.255.255	OPC tags' data owner

Verifying Successful Startup

To display the message log, launch PI SMT and choose the **Operation > Message Logs** option. Using PI ICU, start the interface in Windows Explorer by double-clicking the .bat file. Watch log for messages indicating success or errors.

Configuring the Windows Service

To ensure that the OPC interface instance starts whenever the interface node is rebooted, configure the instance as a Windows service, as follows:

1. In PI ICU, click **Service**.
2. To ensure that buffering is running when the interface starts, click **bufsrv** (pre 3.4 PI Servers) or **pibufss** (3.4 and higher) in the **Installed services** list, then click the left-arrow button to add it to the **Dependencies** list. (If prompted, update service dependencies.)
3. Set **Startup Type** to **Auto**.
4. Click the **Create** button.
5. To start the service, click .

To verify that the service is created and is running, use the Windows **Services** control panel.

Enabling Buffering

To start buffering:

1. In ICU, choose **Tools > Buffering**. The **Buffering** dialog is displayed.
2. Click **Enable buffering with PI Buffer Subsystem**.
3. To start the buffering service, click **PI Buffer Subsystem Service**, then click .

To verify that buffering starts successfully, check the message log for messages indicating that the buffering application connected to the PI Server. To verify that the configuration is working as intended, reboot the interface node and confirm that the OPC interface service and the buffering application restart.

Creating Tags

To build individual tags manually, use PI System Manager (choose **Points > Point Builder**). Basic tag settings are as follows:

Field	Description
PointSource	Identifies all tags that belong to this instance of the OPC interface. Specify "OPC" or the point source that you defined when configuring the interface instance.
Location1	Specifies the OPC interface instance ID, which is displayed on the PI ICU General tab.
Location2	To use a data type other than the default for the PI tag data type, set Location2 to the appropriate value. For details, see Data Type Compatibility
Location3	Tag type (0=polled, 1=advise, 2=output).
Location4	Specifies the scan class. For tags that are read when a specified trigger tag gets a value (event tags), set to 0 or the required number. For details, see Event Tags .
Location5	Optional deadband value for advise tags.
ExDesc	Specifies event trigger tags, Long ItemID, Dzero for scaled tags, and/or ItemID to get the timestamp for an output value.
InstrumentTag	OPC ItemID that corresponds to the PI tag you are defining. Case-sensitive. To display OPC server tags, use PI OPCClient.
UserInt1	Maps a tag value to an element in an OPC array item. For tags that are not mapped to an OPC array, set UserInt1 to 0 (zero).

To populate the PI Server with the tags that are defined in your OPC server, use PI OPCClient or OPCToCSV (installed in `PIPC\PI OPC Tools\PI_OPCToCSV`) to export OPC items to an Excel file (.csv), then use PI System Management Tool's Tag Configurator feature to load the tags into the PI Server

Note: To permit PI Tag Configurator to create tags, you must define a trust or configure permissions that enable Microsoft Excel to write to the PI Server.

To export OPC tags and create the corresponding PI tags, perform the following steps:

1. Launch PI OPCClient and connect to your OPC server.
2. To select the OPC tags you want to export, create a group (click ) and add the desired tags to it.
3. Choose **File > Save As...** and specify the name and location of the export file.
4. Click **Save**. PI OPCClient creates a .csv file containing the OPC tags you selected.
5. In PI SMT, launch Microsoft Excel by choosing **Tools > Tag Configurator...**
6. In Microsoft Excel, open the .csv file containing the exported OPC tags.
7. Examine the generated entries to ensure that the desired points are listed. If any entries have "Unknown" in the **pointtype** column, specify the desired data type for the point.
8. To generate the PI Points, choose **PI SMT > Export Tags...** The **Export PI Tags** dialog is displayed.
9. Choose the target PI Server and click **OK**. Examine the list of results to verify that the tags are created.

Optional Tasks

Following tasks are useful but not required.

- ✓ **Configure diagnostics:** Diagnostic tags enable you to track the activity and performance of the OPC interface. Note that the OPC interface does not support scan class performance points. For details about diagnostic and health points, refer to the *UniInt Interface User Manual*.
- ✓ **Configure disconnected startup:** Disconnected startup enables the OPC interface to start even if the PI server is not available. For details, refer to the *UniInt Interface User Manual*.
- ✓ **Configure failover:** Failover enables the PI System to switch to another instance of the OPC interface if the currently-running instance fails. For details, see [Configuring Failover](#).
- ✓ **Install the PI Interface Status Utility:** This utility enables you to monitor the state of the OPC interface. For details, see the *PI Interface Status Utility (ISU) User Manual*.
- ✓ If you intend to use digital tags, define the appropriate digital state sets.

Chapter 4. Configuring the Windows Service

To ensure that the OPC interface restarts when the OPC interface node is rebooted, configure it as a Windows service.

To install the OPC interface as a service using PI ICU, perform the following steps:

1. Launch PI ICU and click on the **Service** tab in the PI ICU window.
2. Set the fields as described in the following table.

Field	Description
Service name	Descriptive name of the OPC interface service.
ID	Numeric ID of the OPC interface instance. Must be unique for each instance.
Display name	The service name displayed in the Windows Services control panel. The default display name is the service name with a "PI-" prefix. You can override the default. To ensure that OSI-related services are sorted together in the Services control panel, retain the "PI" prefix.
Log on as	The Windows account associated with the service. The user must have DCOM permissions configured on the OPC. Set password expiration to "Never."
Password	Password, if any, for the preceding user.
Dependencies	Any services that the OPC interface depends on. The only dependency is the TCP/IP service, which is preconfigured. If buffering is enabled, you are prompted to create a dependency on the buffering service.
Startup Type	Specifies whether the OPC interface service starts automatically when the OPC interface node is rebooted. Generally, OPC interface services are set to start automatically.

3. To create the service, click **Create**.

4. To start the service click .

You manage the service as follows:

- To verify that the service is running, use the Windows Services control panel applet.
- To stop the service, click .
- To start the service interactively (usually done only for debugging), use Windows Explorer to browse to the batch file for the OPC interface instance, then double-click it.
- To remove the service, stop it and click **Remove**.

If the OPC interface can connect to the PI server when run interactively (from the command line or Windows Explorer) but not when run as a service, check the DCOM permissions and consult the local PI message log file and Windows Event Viewer.

Chapter 5. Configuring PI Tags

The PI tag (also called a “point”) is a time-stamped record of a single set of measurements (for example, tank temperature). If you misconfigure tags, the OPC interface cannot correctly transmit the data from the OPC server to the PI Server. The following sections tell you how to configure tags correctly.

Note: To populate the PI Server with the tags that are defined in your OPC server, use PI OPCClient or OPCtoCSV to export OPC items to an Excel file (.csv), then use PI System Management Tool’s Tag Configurator feature to load the tags into the PI Server. For details, see [Creating Tags](#).

Tag Attributes

To define PI OPC tags, you configure, at a minimum, the following attributes

- Tag name
- Point source
- Data type
- Interface instance
- Tag type
- Scan class
- Instrument tag

Depending on the type of tag you are creating, a few other setting might be required. The following sections describe basic tag settings in more detail.

Tag Name

When assigning names to PI tags, follow these rules:

- The tag name must be unique.
- The first character must be alphanumeric, underscore (_), or percent sign (%).
- Control characters such as linefeeds or tabs are illegal, as are the following characters:
* ' ? ; { } [] | \ ` ‘ “

The following table indicates the maximum length of the length attribute, which depends on the combination of PI API and PI server that you have installed.

PI API	PI Server	Maximum Length
1.6.0.2 or higher	3.4.370.x or higher	1023
1.6.0.2 or higher	Below 3.4.370.x	255
Below 1.6.0.2	3.4.370.x or higher	255
Below 1.6.0.2	Below 3.4.370.x	255

If your PI Server is earlier than version 3.4.370.x or the PI API version is earlier than 1.6.0.2 and you want to create tags with names that exceed 255 characters, you must enable the PI SDK. See [Appendix B PI SDK Options](#) for details.

Point Source

The point source is an identifier that associates a tag with an OPC interface instance, enabling the OPC interface to query the PI Server for the tags that it updates. This field is not case-sensitive. In the OPC interface batch startup file, point source is specified using the **/PS** command-line parameter.

Recommendation: To ensure that you can track the interface instance responsible for an archive entry, use a different point source for each instance of the OPC interface. This approach also speeds up interface startup.

The following point sources are reserved:

Point Source	Description
T	Totalizer Subsystem
G and @	Alarm subsystem
R	Random interface
9	RampSoak interface
C	Performance equations subsystem

Point Type (Data Type)

Point type specifies the data type of the point. Typically, OPC item data types do not need to match PI tag data types exactly, but the data types must be compatible. For example, integer values from a device can be sent to floating-point or digital PI tags. Similarly, a floating-point value from the device can be sent to integer or digital PI tags, although the values might be truncated.

The OPC interface supports all PI tag types except BLOB. However, some OPC servers lack support for the full range of PI tag types. To determine what tag types are supported by your OPC server, refer to the vendor-supplied documentation.

If the tag type defined in PI does not match the canonical data type defined in the OPC server, the OPC interface attempts to translate the data. To determine whether the tag can be read as the type needed, use the PI OPCClient to try to read the tag directly from the OPC server. For more information on data type compatibility, see [Data Type Compatibility](#).

Interface Instance (Location1)

Location1 specifies the instance of the OPC interface to which the tag belongs. The value of this attribute must match the ID configured for the OPC interface instance. This setting plus point source identify the interface instance that writes to a particular point. (/ID)

Data Type Handling (Location2)

Location2 configures handling of data types. Valid settings are as follows:

Value	Description
0	Normal processing; no special handling is used.
1	Read and write value as string. For digital tags, the strings read from the OPC server must match the strings in the digital state set used by the tag. For integer and real tags, the OPC interface requests a string value, and translates it to a number. .
2	Read value as a Boolean. Booleans having only two possible values, zero and nonzero. For numeric tags, any value but 0 (False) is set to -1 (True). Use this option to correctly convert an OPC server Boolean into the PI Digital State, to prevent the PI tag from receiving "Bad quality" values for a Boolean when it is True.
3	Read value as a four-byte integer. This setting is provided to accommodate servers which cannot send the value as a two-byte integer, which is how Digital tags are normally read.
4	Stores the quality of the item rather than the value.
5	Request real tags as VT_R8 items (eight-byte real). By default, the OPC interface requests real tags as VT_R4 items (four-byte real). For float32 tags (including all PI2 Real tags), values that cannot fit in a 32-bit floating-point number lose precision. This setting is included to support servers that do not translate VT_R8 data to VT_R4 data and to permit the use of Float32 tags where the benefit of greater precision is not worth the overhead of using Float64 tags.
6	Read timestamps from the OPC server as strings and transform them into seconds. The PI tag can be an int or a float. The format of the timestamp string is specified in the startup file with the /TF parameter.
7	Read timestamps from the OPC server as VT_DATE variables. These values can be translated into timestamp strings or passed to PI as a number of seconds, suitable for use in computations. If the value is translated into a string, the timestamp format is used (/TF).
8	Directs the OPC server to send the canonical data type. The OPC interface tries to transform the value into the proper data type for the PI tag. Use with caution, because the transformation can fail if the source data type is not compatible with the PI tag data type, or if the value cannot be represented using the PI tag data type.
>= 1024	When a post-processing DLL is used with the OPC interface, directs the data to be processed by the DLL. Adding any of the above settings (1-8) to 1024 enables the abovementioned functionalities to be used as well. For more information, see the TimeArray plug-in user manual.

Tag Type (Location3)

Location3 specifies whether this tag is a polled, advise, event, or output tag.

Loc3	Description
0	Polled or event
1	Advise
2	Output
3	Polled watchdog used with server-level failover
4	Advise watchdog used with server-level failover

For an advise tag, the OPC interface registers for updates with the OPC server, and the OPC server sends new values to the OPC interface (at a rate not exceeding the update rate for the group.)

Scan Class (Location4)

Location4 configures the scan class for the PI tag. The scan class determines the frequency at which input tags are scanned for new values. Location4 must be a positive number. For trigger-based tags, set Location4 to zero. For output tags, Location4 configures the output class. When necessary for load balancing, the interface distributes tags in scan class 1 across multiple OPC groups. Scan classes other than scan class 1 are assigned to separate groups for load balancing.

You can configure scan classes for the OPC interface as follows:

Tag	Maximum Number of Groups
Polled	200
Advise	600
Event	199
Output	No maximum

Specify scan frequency and optional offset using the following format:

HH:MM:SS.###,HH:MM:SS.##

Examples:

/f=00:01:00,00:00:05 /f=00:00:07

or, equivalently:

/f=60,5 /f=7

If you omit *HH* and *MM*, the scan period is assumed to be in seconds. Subsecond scans are specified as hundredths of a second (.01 to .99).

To define a time of day at which a single scan is performed, append an “L” following the time: ***HH:MM:SS.##L***

The OPC standard does not guarantee that it can scan data at the rate that you specify for a scan class. If the OPC server does not support the requested scan frequency, the frequency assigned to the class is logged in the `pipc.log` file. If the interface workload is heavy,

scans can occur late or be skipped. For more information on skipped scans, see the *UniInt Interface User Manual*.

Scanning Offsets

To mitigate the interface and OPC server workload, you can use the offset to stagger scanning. If an offset is specified, scan time is calculated from midnight on the day that the interface was started, applying any offset specified. In the above example, if the interface was started at 05:06:06, the first scan occurs at 05:07:05, the second scan at 05:08:05, and so on. If offset is omitted, scanning is performed at the specified interval, regardless of clock time.

Offsets determine when the interface asks the OPC server for the current values for polled classes. They do not control the behavior of the OPC server, and have no effect on advise classes unless the /GA parameter is specified to stagger the activation of groups. In this case, the offsets are used to time the activation of all groups except for scan class 1 (which is reserved for advise tags).

Update Rates

The OPC server reads data from the device according to the update rate for the group in which the item resides. By default, the update rate is the same as the scan rate. To override the default using PI ICU, browse to the **OPCInt > OPC Server > Advanced Options** page and enter the desired update rates in the **Update Rates** section. (/UR)

For polled groups, configuring an update rate that is shorter than the scan period can ensure that the interface is receiving current data. For example, if the scan period is five seconds but the update rate is two seconds, the data is no more than two seconds old when it is read. However, note that a faster update rate increases the OPC server workload.

For advise groups, assign identical update and scan rates, with one exception: if you are using UniInt Failover Phase 1, then to ensure that the interface sees new values for failover heartbeat tags as soon as possible, set the update rate to half the scan period. This configuration reduces the risk of thrashing, where control switches back and forth needlessly. Dedicate a scan class with faster update rate to the failover heartbeat tags. OSIsoft recommends using Phase 2 failover instead.

OPC Deadband (Location5)

Note: Under the OPC standard, deadband processing is optional for servers. Before attempting to configure advise tags, be sure that your OPC server supports deadband processing. If the OPC server does not support deadband processing, the PI tag is updated for all value changes to the tag, depending on the exception parameters specified for the PI tag.

For advise tags, `Location5` specifies a deadband value for analog OPC items. The deadband is used to reduce the amount of network traffic from the OPC server to the OPC interface. If the change between the last value read and the new value is less than the deadband, the OPC server does not send the value to the OPC interface. Note that OPC deadband processing is not the same as PI deadband (exception) processing.

The `EuMin` and `EuMax` attributes in the OPC item definition specify the value range for the tag. These attributes correspond to the `Zero` and `Span` attributes in the PI tag definition. To configure the deadband, specify a percentage of the range multiplied by 100. For example, if

the OPC server tag is defined as analog with an `EuMin` of -10 and an `EuMax` of 10, and `Location5` contains 2500 (meaning 25%), data is sent to the OPC interface only when the difference between the new value and the old value is at least 5 (25% of 20 = 5). PI exception processing continues to be applied to the values received by the interface. The deadband only affects the values sent by the OPC server.

OPC ItemID (InstrumentTag)

The `InstrumentTag` attribute maps the tag to an OPC item. This field must exactly match the item name as defined on the OPC server, including any punctuation, spaces, and case. To verify an `ItemID`, use PI OPCClient. If the OPC server supports browsing, choose **List Server's Tags** to see a list of defined `ItemIDs`. To display the full `ItemID` required for `InstrumentTag` field, double-click the `ItemID` in the list

The maximum length of the `InstrumentTag` attribute depends on the versions of the PI Server and API in use. If PI API is version 1.6.0.2 or higher and PI Server is 3.4.370.x or higher, the maximum length is 1023. For all lower versions, the maximum is 32. If you are running lower versions and require more than 32 characters to specify the instrument tag, you must enable the PI SDK or use the extended descriptor to specify the OPC `ItemID`.

Extended Descriptor (ExDesc)

The extended descriptor attribute is a multi-purpose field that is used as follows:

- **Event-based data collection:** To define an event tag, set this attribute to `event=tagname`. When the specified tag has an exception event, the tags for which it is the trigger are read from the OPC server.
- **Dzero for scaled tags:** When the device returns values that must be scaled to fit the range of values stored by the tag, store the device zero in `ExDesc`. To specify the device span, use the `Converts` attribute. The format for specifying the device zero is `Dzero=nnnnn.nnn`

Note: If the `ItemID` for this point is longer than 32 characters and the PI SDK is disabled, the `ItemID` must specify the `ExDesc` as `instr=ItemID`. The `ItemID` must exactly match the `ItemID` defined on the OPC server. If the `ItemID` contains a comma or space, enclose it in double quotes.

OPC `ItemIDs` might have trailing spaces, which can be truncated if not using the PI SDK and specifying the `ItemID` in the `InstrumentTag` field. To include the trailing blanks, enclose the `ItemID` in double quotes.

- **Target OPC item for output tag timestamp:** To direct the timestamp of an output tag to an OPC item, specify the target `ItemID` in `ExDesc`. The format written depends on the data type of the `ItemID` that is to receive the timestamp, as follows:

```
Tim=ItemID
Dat=ItemID
```

- o **Tim:** The timestamp is written as a string (`VT_BSTR`), formatted as configured for the OPC interface instance (`/TF`)
- o **Dat:** The timestamp is written as a `VT_DATE`.

VT_DATE is a universal (UTC) format that does not depend on the time zone or daylight savings time setting. For VT_BSTR, the timestamp comes from the PI Server and is not adjusted for differences in time zone or daylight savings time setting. In error messages related to this timestamp ItemID, the OPC interface reports a generated tagname of the form TS:xxxxxx, where xxxxxx is the name of the PI output tag.

If you use this attribute to specify more than one setting, put a comma between the definitions. By default, leading and trailing spaces are stripped from entries in this attribute. To preserve leading and trailing spaces, enclose your entry in double quotes.

SourceTag

For output points (points that write data to the OPC server), this attribute specifies the PI tag from which data is read. See [Output Points](#) for more information.

TotalCode

This attribute contains a code that specifies how the value is to be scaled. TotalCode is used in conjunction with the SquareRoot, Convers, and ExDesc attributes. See [Transformations and Scaling](#) for details.

SquareRoot

Specifies that the square or square root of the value is to be used. See [Transformations and Scaling](#) for details.

Convers

For scaled tags, this attribute contains the device span. The device item can have a zero and a span, which define the actual span of values that the device sends. The OPC interface can use these two values to translate the units used by the device to the units defined for the PI tag. The Convers attribute can also contain an offset or multiplier. See [Transformations and Scaling](#) for details.

OPC Array Index (UserInt1)

UserInt1 maps a tag value to an element in an OPC array item. For tags that are not mapped to an OPC array, set UserInt1 to 0 (zero). Ensure that all PI tags that are mapped to the same OPC array have identical settings for InstrumentTag, ExDesc, and all location attributes.

An OPC array contains multiple values plus a single timestamp and a quality field. These items can be identified by using the PI OPCClient tool to read the item and examining the data type returned by the OPC server. If it is an array item, the type of the value is VT_ARRAY | VT_other, where VT_other is a data type such as VT_R4 or VT_I2. The values in the array are sent as one data item and they all have the same data type.

PI does not support tags with an array type, so values must be assigned to a number of individual tags. The first value in the array maps to the PI tag that has UserInt1 set to 1,

the second to the tag with `UserInt1` set to 2, and so on. If these values need to be processed as different data types, use the `Location2` attribute for the PI tag with `UserInt1=1` and the settings for scaling and transformation for each individual tag to configure how the OPC interface handles the individual value. The OPC interface receives the data using the data type specified by the `Location2` value for the tag with `UserInt1=1`, then processes the value according to how the individual tag is configured. Note that some servers cannot provide array data using any data type other than the canonical data type (the one displayed in the PI OPCClient if you omit data type). For those servers, you must either use a PI tag with the correct data type, or set `Location2` to 8 to configure the interface to ask for the canonical data type. For maximum efficiency, always use the canonical data type.

Event Group (UserInt2)

This attribute assigns an event group to an event tag. For tags that are not event tags, set `UserInt2` to 0 (zero). See [Event Tags](#) for details.

Scan

This attribute enables or disables data collection for the tag. By default, data collection is enabled (`Scan` is set to 1). To disable data collection, set `Scan` to 0. If the `Scan` attribute is 0 when the OPC interface starts, the OPC interface does not load or update the tag. If you enable scanning while the OPC interface is running, the time required for data collection to start depends on how many tags you enable, because they are processed in batches. For efficiency, if you need to enable scanning for a large number of tags, stop and restart the interface. If a tag that is loaded by the OPC interface is subsequently edited so that the tag is no longer valid, the tag is removed from the OPC interface and `SCAN OFF` is written to the tag.

Shutdown

By default, the PI shutdown subsystem writes the `SHUTDOWN` digital state to all PI points when PI is started. The timestamp that is used for the `SHUTDOWN` events is retrieved from a file that is updated by the snapshot subsystem. The timestamp is usually updated every 15 minutes, which means that the timestamp for the `SHUTDOWN` events is accurate to within 15 minutes in the event of a power failure. For additional information on shutdown events, refer to PI Server manuals.

Note: The `SHUTDOWN` events that are written by the PI shutdown subsystem are independent of the `SHUTDOWN` events that are written by the OPC interface.

To prevent `SHUTDOWN` events from being written when PI Server is restarted, set the `Shutdown` attribute to 0. To configure the PI shutdown subsystem to write `SHUTDOWN` events only for PI points that have their `Shutdown` attribute set to 1, edit the `\\PI\dat\Shutdown.dat` file, as described in PI buffering documentation.

When the PI Server is shut down, the buffering program continues to collect data, making it undesirable to write `SHUTDOWN` events to the PI points for the OPC interface. Disabling shutdown is recommended when sending data to a Highly Available PI Server Collective.

Exception Processing

The `ExcMax`, `ExcMin`, and `ExcDev` parameters control exception reporting in the OPC interface. To turn off exception reporting, set `ExcMax`, `ExcMin`, and `ExcDev` to 0. See the *UniInt Interface User Manual* for more information about exception processing.

ExcMax

This attribute configures the maximum time period allowed between sending values to the PI Server. This setting applies to both advise and polled tags. For advise tags, if the OPC interface does not receive a value after the specified number of seconds and does not detect a dropped connection, it sends the last value received to the PI server with the timestamp set to the current time. For polled tags, the OPC interface sends a value to the PI server if it has not sent one in the last `ExcMax` seconds, even if the new value does not pass `ExcDev` tests.

ExcMin

This attribute configures the minimum time period between values sent to the PI Server.

ExcDev

This attribute configures the minimum change from the last value sent to the PI Server required for the OPC interface to send a new value.

Output Points

Output points send data from the PI server to the OPC server. Note that only good values can be sent. System digital states are not sent to OPC items. To configure an output point, edit the point using PI Point Builder and specify the following settings:

- Set `Location1` to the OPC interface ID of the OPC interface instance
- Set `Location3` to 2.
- Specify the `ItemID` (the OPC item to be written).
- (Optional) Specify the source point (the PI point that contains the value to be written to the OPC server). Not required if you intend to send the value directly to the output item without copying the values and timestamps to a PI tag.
- (Optional) Set `Location4` to the desired output group. Output tags with `Location4` set to 0 are distributed across output groups for load balancing.

There are two mechanisms for triggering an output: configuring a separate source point, and writing new values to a snapshot, as described in the following sections.

Use a Source Point

To configure the output point using a source point, set the **SourceTag** attribute to the name of another PI tag that will contain the values that you want written to the OPC item. When the source point is successfully updated, the new value is written to the target OPC item. If the OPC interface succeeds in updating the OPC item, it writes the value and timestamp to the output point. If the OPC interface does not succeed in updating the OPC item, it writes a

digital state that is descriptive of the error to the output point. For output tags, a "success" status indicates that the OPC server item has been updated, but there's no guarantee that the corresponding data source has been updated. To verify that the data source is updated, create a corresponding input tag and add logic to ensure that the values of the input and output tags match.

The point source of the output point must match the point source of the interface instance, but the source point can be associated with any point source. The data type of the source tag must be compatible with that of the output point.

No Source Point

To use the same PI tag as the source and the output point, leave the `SourceTag` attribute blank. Any means of updating the snapshot value of the output tag is acceptable. To trigger the output to the target OPC item, the timestamp must be more recent than the previous timestamp, regardless of whether the value changes. The value that you enter into the output point's snapshot is written to the target item on the OPC server. Any new value is sent to the OPC item.

Event Tags

Event tags are configured with a trigger tag. When the trigger tag receives a value, the event tag is read. To create event tags, set `Location4` to 0 and specify the name of the trigger tag in the `ExDesc` attribute using the following format:

```
TRIG='triggertagname' event_condition
```

Enclose the trigger tag name in single quotes. To treat all changes as triggering events, omit `event_condition`. For more information about the `event_condition` argument, see the *UniInt Interface Users Manual*.

By default, the server is requested to update its cache every second for every event tag defined. OPC v2.0 servers always read event tags from the device, not the cache. To minimize the overhead incurred when the OPC server updates the cache, set the event rate (`/ER`) to a high value such as eight hours. For v1.0a OPC servers, asynchronous reads come from the cache. The cache does not need to be updated frequently for all event tags, so you can increase the event rate.

To define a set of event tags that are read together in the same OPC event group, assign identical integer values to the PI tags' `UserInt2` attribute. (For example, a plug-in DLL that post-processes data might require the data to be sent in a single group.)

For efficiency with v1.0a servers, separate event tags into groups based on the triggering event. For v2.0 servers, separate event tags according to the data source. The OPC v2.0 standard requires that all asynchronous reads originate from the device rather than from the server's cache, so set the cache update rate high and do not group values that come from different devices. The following example tag definitions illustrate this approach:

Tag	ExDesc	InstrumentTag	Loc1	Loc2	Loc3	Loc4	Loc5	UserInt1	UserInt2
PM1_Temp.PV	TRIG=PM1_Trigger	ItemID1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
PM1_Rate.PV	TRIG=PM1_Trigger	ItemID2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
PM2_Temp.PV	TRIG=PM2_Trigger	ItemID3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

In the preceding example, PM1_Trigger and PM2_Trigger are tags that are updated either by this OPC interface instance, another interface, or by manual entry. When PM1_Trigger gets a new event in the PI snapshot, the OPC interface sends the OPC server a “read” command that requests data for both PM1_Temp.PV and PM1_Rate.PV. Both values are returned in a single call. Likewise, when PM2_Trigger gets an event in the snapshot, the OPC interface requests a value for PM2_Temp.PV.

Reading OPC Array Item Tags

OPC servers can contain arrays of data, which are composed of multiple values of the same data type plus a single quality and timestamp. Because the PI server does not support array data types, you must configure one tag for each array element that you want to store in the PI system. (or use the TimeArray plug-in; for details, see the TimeArray plug-in user guide).

To define a PI tag to contain an element from an OPC array, specify the ItemID of the array item in the InstrumentTag attribute and set UserInt1 to the index number of the element in the array. You must define a tag for the first array element (UserInt1 = 1), even if you do not require its data. However, you do not need to define tags for all array elements, just the first one and any individual elements of interest.

All PI tags configured for an OPC array must have identical settings for PointSource, Location1, and Location4 (and UserInt2, if they are event tags). For advise tags, set Location3 to 1. For polled tags, set Location3 to 0.

When configuring tags to read OPC arrays, note the following:

- You must define a tag that reads the first array element.
- Assign the tags to the same scan class.
- To optimize CPU usage, do not use the same scan class to read more than one OPC array.
- If you need to read the same OPC array element into more than one tag, you must assign the tags to different scan classes.

Reading OPC Arrays as Event Tags

Multiple scan classes can have the same scan period, and event classes are a logical grouping of tags. For efficiency, put event arrays into their own scan classes with any other tags that need to be read with the array.

If an array tag from the OPC server is read into multiple PI tags, each PI tag receives the value of the array element indexed by the UserInt1 setting and the same timestamp and quality, because an array contains multiple values but only one timestamp and quality. To read an array tag into a single PI tag, you must use the TimeArray plug-in, which stores an array of values into a single PI tag as successive data values, incrementing the timestamp that came with the array by a configured interval for each value. For details, refer to the TimeArray plug-in manual.

Configuring arrays that are read as event tags is complex: because only the first array item (with UserInt1=1) causes a read, you must create a dummy trigger tag to use with the rest of the array items. That tag must have a point source that is either unused or used for manual entry tags (lab data usually is entered manually, so “L” is often used as the point source for

manual entry tags). In the following example, the trigger tag is called `TriggerTag` and the dummy trigger tag is called `DummyTrigger`.

Tag	ExDesc	InstrumentTag	loc1	loc2	loc3	loc4	loc5	UserInt1	UserInt2
Array0001.PV	TRIG=TriggerTag	Data.Array	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Array0002.PV	TRIG=DummyTrigger	Data.Array	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Array0003.PV	TRIG=DummyTrigger	Data.Array	1	0	0	0	0	3	1

Because all the tags in an array must belong to the same group, even if the OPC server is v2.0 and some part of the array data comes from a different device than the rest of the array data, all the array tags must be configured to be in the same event group.

Reading OPC Quality Into a Digital Tag

To store OPC quality in a digital tag, use transformations and scaling to translate quality to a digital state set of `Bad Value`, `Questionable Value`, `Invalid Value`, or `Good Value`. To define such a tag, set `Location2` to 4 to read the quality of the item rather than its value, then define a mathematical transformation that translates the quality values to an integer from 0 to 3. Divide the quality number by a conversion factor that produces the proper number.

OPC quality is returned in ranges of values, as follows:

Range	Description
Less than 0x40	Bad Value
Greater than or equal to 0x40 and less than 0x80	Questionable Value
Greater than or equal to 0x80 and less than 0xc0	Not used by OPC
Greater than or equal to 0xc0	Good Value

Because each range has the same size (decimal 64), you can use a simple conversion to obtain the corresponding digital state, as follows:

Convers	TotalCode	SquareRoot	Dzero	Operation
Not 0	3	0	Defined	Input tags: Value = (Value / Convers) – Dzero Output tags: Value = (Value + Dzero) * Convers

Define the point attributes as follows:

Convers	64
TotalCode	3
SquareRoot	0
ExcDesc	"Dzero=0"

Chapter 6. Configuring Failover

The OPC interface provides two methods for configuring failover. *UniInt* failover ensures that, if one instance of the OPC interface fails, another instance can take over data collection. *Server-level* failover ensures that, if the OPC interface stops receiving data from the currently connected OPC server, it can switch to another OPC server and resume data collection.

Note: You can configure both OPC server-level and UniInt interface failover. If you are configuring both, configure and verify UniInt failover first. Disable UniInt failover and configure and test server-level failover separately, then re-enable UniInt failover.

UniInt Failover

UniInt failover ensures against data loss by enabling a backup OPC interface instance to take over data collection if a primary instance fails. There are two approaches to configuring failover: synchronization through the OPC server (phase 1 failover), and synchronization through a shared file (phase 2 failover). This guide tells you how to configure phase 2 failover.

Note: Phase 1 failover is now deprecated and is not recommended. For details, contact OSIsoft Technical Support. For more details about UniInt failover, refer to the *UniInt Interface User Manual*.

Failover works as follows: you configure two identical instances of the OPC interface on two different computers. One instance functions as the primary instance and the other one as the backup, depending on which one is started first. If the primary fails, the backup becomes the primary and takes over transmitting data from the OPC server to the PI server. If that interface subsequently fails and the other interface has been restored, the other interface becomes primary and resumes transmitting data. (Note that “primary” and “backup” are terms used to clarify operation. Failover seeks to keep a running instance of the OPC interface connected with a functional OPC server, so, in action, either interface might be primary.)

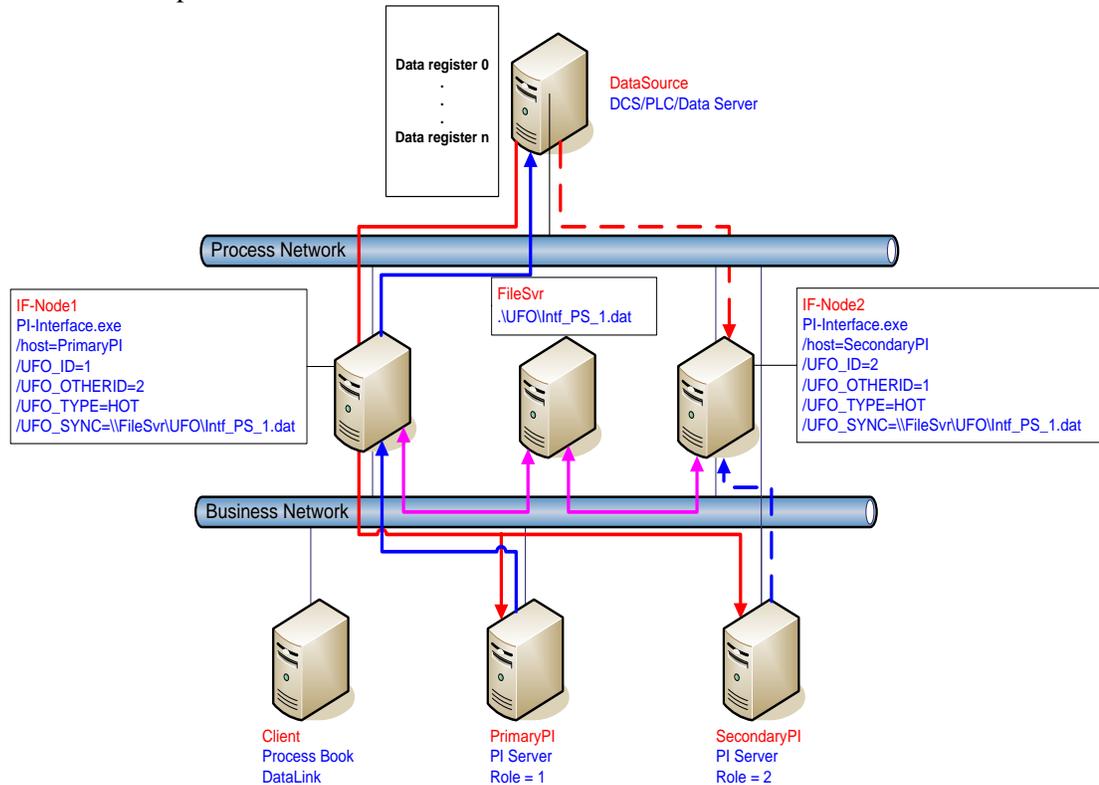
If the OPC interface instances are configured to use disconnected startup, the interfaces can start and failover even if the PI Server is unavailable, as long as they both have access to the shared file.

How UniInt Failover Works

Shared-file (Phase 2) UniInt failover uses PI tags to control failover operation. Status information from the tags is maintained in a shared file, removing the requirement for a PI

server connection after the instances are running. If the shared file cannot be accessed, the OPC interface instances use the PI server to exchange control data.

The following diagram shows a typical setup operating normally. The solid magenta lines show the data path from the OPC interface nodes to the shared file.



During normal operation, the primary OPC interface collects data from the OPC server and sends it to the PI server. The **ActiveID** point and its corresponding entry in the shared file are set to the failover ID of the primary instance. Both primary and backup instances regularly update their heartbeat value, monitor the heartbeat value and device status for the other instance, and check the active ID. Normal operation continues as long as the heartbeat value for the primary OPC interface indicates that it is running, the **ActiveID** has not been manually changed, and the device status on the primary OPC interface is good.

Phase 2 failover tracks status using the following points.

- **ActiveID:** Tracks which OPC interface instance is currently forwarding data from the OPC server to the PI server. If the backup instance detects that the primary instance has failed, it sets **ActiveID** to its own failover ID and assume responsibility for data collection (thereby becoming the primary).
- **Heartbeat Primary:** Enables the backup OPC interface instance to detect whether the primary instance is running.
- **Heartbeat Backup:** Enables the primary OPC interface instance to detect whether the backup instance is running.

- **Device Status Primary** and **Device Status Backup**: Interface node status. The following table lists common values.

Device Status	Description
0	Interface working properly, reading/writing data
1	Starting OPC interface, not connected to device
2	Connected to device, not receiving data
3	Communication error with device
4	Shutting down the OPC interface
50	Attempting to force failover
10	Connected to device, not receiving data
90	Starting OPC interface, not connected to device
95	Communication error with device
99	Shutting down the OPC interface

Note: Do not confuse the device status tags with the Unilnt health device status tags. The information in the two tags is similar, but the failover device status tags are integer values and the health device status tags are string values.

To indicate that it is up and running, each OPC interface instances refreshes its heartbeat value by incrementing it at the rate specified by the failover update interval. The heartbeat value starts at one and is incremented until it reaches 15, at which point it is reset to one. If the instance loses its connection to the PI server, the value of the heartbeat cycles from 17 to 31. When the connection is restored, the heartbeat values revert back to the one-to-15 range. During a normal shutdown process, the heartbeat value is set to zero.

If the shared file cannot be accessed, the OPC interface instances attempt to use the PI Server to transmit failover status data to each other. If the target OPC interface also cannot be accessed through the PI server, it is assumed to have failed, and both interface instances collect data, to ensure no data loss. In a hot failover configuration, each OPC interface instance queues three failover intervals worth of data to prevent any data loss. When failover occurs, data for up to three intervals might overlap. The exact amount of overlap is determined by the timing and the cause of the failover. For example, if the update interval is five seconds, data can overlap between 0 and 15 seconds.

Hot, Warm and Cold Failover Modes

The failover mode specifies how the backup OPC interface instance handles connecting to an OPC server, creating groups, and adding tags when failover occurs. The faster the backup OPC interface can take over data collection, the less data is lost. However, the ongoing activities required to maximize the readiness of the backup OPC interface incur a cost in OPC server load and system resources. To determine which mode to use, consider how long failover takes and how much workload your system can handle. Be prepared to experiment, and consult your OPC server documentation and vendor as needed.

The OPC interface provides five levels of failover, from cold to hot. Higher (“hotter”) levels ensure that more data is preserved in the event of failover, but impose increasing workload on the system. (The highest level, hot failover, is lossless unless both the primary and backup

OPC interface nodes fail together.) The following sections provide more details about each level.

Hot Failover

Hot failover is the most resource-intensive mode. Both the primary and backup OPC interface instances are collecting data, possibly from the same OPC server. No data is lost during failover, but the OPC server carries a double workload, or, if two servers are used, the backend system must support both OPC servers.

Warm Failover

There are three options for warm failover:

Option 1: The backup instance connects to the OPC server every 30 seconds and checks its status, but does not create groups or add items. Because the OPC interface preloads tag information from PI, this option is faster than cold failover, but when the backup becomes the primary instance, it must create groups, add items to them, activate them, and then advise them. Because of the time required, data can be lost during failover. This option is for OPC servers that cannot support groups when they are not the active OPC server.

Option 2: The backup instance connects to the OPC server, creates inactive groups, and adds items to the groups, but does not activate the groups. For most OPC servers, this approach reduces workload, because the server does not need to maintain the current values for inactive groups. When the OPC interface becomes primary, it activates the groups and then advises them. This approach is faster than option 1.

Option 3: The backup instance connects to the OPC server, creates groups, adds items, and activate the groups, but does not advise the groups. The OPC server must maintain its cache of current values for all the items, but does not send the values to the OPC interface. If both OPC interfaces are connected to the same server, and the server maintains one central cache for data, this approach might impose very little load on the server, because the cache must be updated for the primary OPC interface. For an OPC server that does not use a centralized cache or a configuration in which the OPC interface instances connect to different OPC servers, this approach can impose a considerable load on an OPC server or the data source system. When the backup OPC interface becomes primary, all it needs to do to start collecting data is to advise the groups, making this the fastest warm failover option.

Cold Failover

Cold failover is desirable if an OPC server can support only one client, or if you are using redundant OPC servers and the backup OPC server cannot accept connections. The backup instance does not connect with the OPC server until it becomes primary. At this point, it must create groups, add items to groups, and advise the groups. This delay almost always causes some data loss, but imposes no load at all on the OPC server or data source system.

Note: The OPC interface supports using *watchdog tags* to control failover. Watchdog tags enable the OPC interface to detect when its OPC server is unable to adequately serve data and failover to the other interface if the other interface is better able to collect data. This approach is intended for OPC servers that are data aggregators, collecting data from multiple PLCs. If one tag on each PLC is designated as a watchdog tag, the interface can be instructed to failover if less than a specified number of those tags are readable. This approach enables the benefits of redundancy to be applied at the data collection level. For more on how to configure this option, see [UniInt Interface Level Failover](#).

Configuring Shared-File (Phase 2) Failover

To configure failover, perform the following steps:

1. Create identical OPC interface instances on the primary and backup nodes.

A simple way to ensure that the instances are identical is to use PI ICU to configure the primary instance correctly, then copy its batch file to the backup OPC interface node. On the backup node, create the instance by using PI ICU to import the batch file. Verify that the instances can collect data.

2. Configure buffering for each instance and verify that buffering is working.
3. To configure the location of the shared file, create a folder and set its sharing properties to grant read/write access for both OPC interface nodes to the user that runs the OPC interface instance. To ensure that the file remains accessible if either of the OPC interface nodes fails, put the folder on a machine other than the primary or backup OPC interface nodes. Note that the shared file is a binary file, not text.

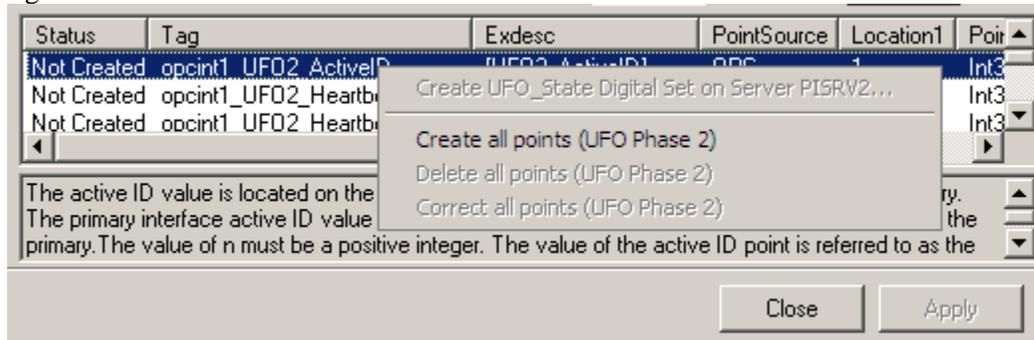
On both OPC interface nodes, use PI ICU to configure failover as follows:

1. Click **UniInt > Failover**. The **UniInt Failover** page is displayed.
2. Check **Enable UniInt Failover** and choose **Phase 2**.
3. In the **Synchronization File Path** field, specify the location of the shared file.
4. In the **UFO Type** field, choose the level of failover that you want to configure, ranging from **COLD** to **HOT**.
5. Specify a different failover ID number for the primary and backup instances, and configure the location of the primary and backup instances. If you use a PI collective, point the primary and backup instances to different members of the collective using PI ICU: Go to the **General** page and set the **SDK Member** field. (/host)

Note: Make sure that the **UFO_ID** of one interface matches the **UFO_OtherID** of the other interface, and vice versa. If the PI Servers are a collective, set **Host** on the primary interface node (PI IUC General tab) to the Primary PI Server, and set **Host** on the backup interface node (PI IUC General tab) to the secondary PI Server.

6. Click **Apply**.
7. When creating the first instance, create the required PI tags by right-clicking the list of failover tags and choosing **Create all points (UFO Phase 2)**, as shown in the following

figure.



8. Click **Close** to save changes and update the OPC interface batch file.

Testing the Failover Configuration

To verify that failover is working, perform the following steps:

1. Start the first OPC interface using PI ICU. Verify that the startup output indicates that failover is correctly configured:


```
OPCpi> 1 1> UniInt failover: Successfully Initialized:
          This Failover ID (/UFO_Id):      1
          Other Failover ID (/UFO_OtherId): 2
```
2. After the primary OPC interface has successfully started and is collecting data, start the other OPC interface instance. Again, verify that startup output indicates that failover is correctly configured.
3. To test failover, stop the primary OPC interface. Verify that the backup OPC interface has detected the absence of the primary instance and taken over data collection by examining its output for the following messages:


```
> UniInt failover: Interface is attempting to assume the
"Primary" state.
Waiting 2 ufo intervals to confirm state of other copy.
Fri Jun 22 11:43:26 2012
> UniInt failover: Waited 2 ufo intervals, Other copy has
not updated our activeId, transition to primary.
Fri Jun 22 11:43:26 2012
> UniInt failover: Interface in the "Primary" state and
actively sending data to PI.
```
4. Check for data loss in PI (for example, using PI Processbook to display a data trend).
5. Test failover with different failure scenarios (for example, test loss of PI Server connection for a single OPC interface copy). Verify that no data is lost by checking the data in PI and on the data source.
6. Stop both copies of the OPC interface, start buffering, configure and start each OPC interface instance as a service.

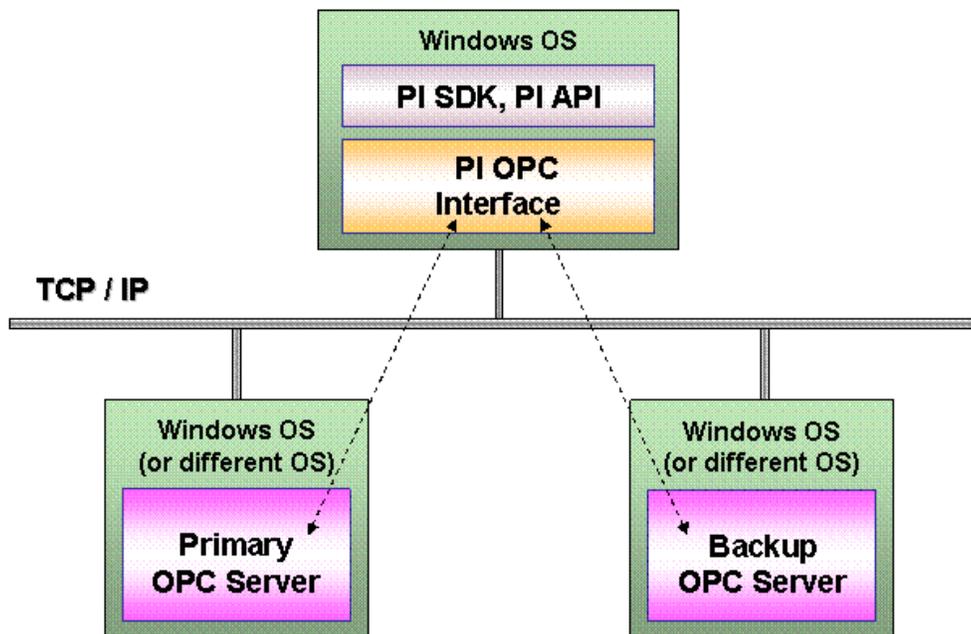
OPC Server-Level Failover

To ensure that data continues to flow from the OPC server to the OPC interface, the OPC interface can be configured to switch to another OPC server under the following conditions:

- Loss of connectivity to current OPC server
- Status of the OPC server status changes to a value other than “RUNNING”
- Specified OPC server items indicate that the OPC server is unavailable, either by a specific value or by the quality

OPC servers can be fully redundant (multiple servers active at the same time) or configured for failover, where one server at a time is active. Note that OPC servers vary widely in their approach to tracking and reporting status, so consult your OPC server documentation to determine what options are supported.

The following diagram illustrates a basic OPC server-level failover configuration.



Configuring Server-Level Failover

The following sections tell you how to configure various approaches to OPC server-level failover. For debugging and testing, you can create a PI string tag to track the active OPC server. Assign the tag to an unused point source. In PI ICU, go to the **OPCInt > Failover > Server Level** page and enter the tag name in the **Current Active Server Tag** field. To display the value of the tag, launch PI SMT and use its **Data > Current Values** feature. When failover occurs, the value of this tag changes to the name of the currently connected OPC server. The archive of these changes enables you to view failover history.

Loss of Connectivity

Using PI ICU, you can configure the OPC interface to fail over to the other OPC server if it cannot connect to the current server as follows:

Go to the OPCInt **Failover** > **Server Level** pane and enter the node and name of the other OPC server.

This basic configuration triggers failover only when the OPC interface loses connectivity to the OPC server.

To verify that failover occurs when connectivity is lost:

1. Start both OPC servers, then start the OPC interface.
2. Using PI SMT or the `pigetmsg` utility, check the PI SDK log on the PI server node for messages that verify successful startup.
3. Stop the currently active OPC server and check the SDK log to confirm that the OPC interface has switched to the other OPC server.
4. To switch back to the first OPC server, restart it, stop the second server, and check the SDK log or the value of the PI active server tag, if defined, to verify that the OPC interface has switched back to the first OPC server.

OPC Server Status Change

To configure the OPC interface to fail over when the OPC server state is anything other than “RUNNING,” check **Failover if Server Leaves RUNNING State**.

To configure a waiting period, set the **Wait For RUNNING State** field to the desired number of seconds. If the OPC server has not entered the RUNNING state before the specified period expires, the OPC interface attempts to connect to the other server. If the other server has not entered the RUNNING state before the specified period expires, the OPC interface retries the first server, alternating between the two until one is detected to be running again.

Monitoring Server Status Using OPC Item Values

To enable the OPC interface to track the availability of OPC servers, you can configure *watchdog tags* mapped to OPC items that reliably reflect the state of the OPC server. The OPC items must contain a positive integer if the OPC server is running or 0 if the OPC server is unavailable, and watchdog tags must have an integer data type.

When choosing the OPC items that you map to the watchdog tags, consider which ones are most reliable and representative of the state of the OPC server. For example, in a manufacturing context, an item that counts number of units manufactured might make sense. To ensure that the values in watchdog tags are valid (0 or positive integer), use PI scaling and transformation as required. To ensure that the primary and backup OPC servers report status consistently, choose an OPC item based on the data source itself (as opposed to an item that originates in the OPC server).

To reduce system workload, configure the watchdog tags as advise tags if the OPC server supports advise tags. If not, assign them to a scan class with a short scan period.

Configuring a Single Watchdog Tag

If you can determine the availability of the OPC server based on a single OPC item, create a single watchdog tag. If the value of the OPC item is 0, the OPC interface attempts to connect to the other server. If it cannot connect successfully to the other server within the specified connection timeout period, it attempts to reconnect to the first OPC server again.

To create and configure a watchdog tag:

1. Create a PI point that is mapped to an OPC item that you consider a reliable indicator of server status. The OPC item to which the point is mapped must be defined identically in both the primary and backup OPC servers, while possibly having different values on the two servers.
2. Using PI ICU, go to the **OPCInt > Failover >Server Level** page and configure the **Primary Server Watchdog Tag** and **Backup Server Watchdog Tag** fields.

To verify that the OPC item triggers failover, start the OPC servers and verify that the watchdog item is non-zero on at least one of the servers. Start the OPC interface, then manually set the OPC item to 0 on the currently used server. Examine the PI SDK log or check the Active Server tag to determine whether the interface failed over to the other OPC server.

Configuring Multiple Watchdog Tags

If you must assess several OPC items to determine availability, such as when the OPC server can report on the availability of the backend data sources, configure multiple watchdog tags. The sum of the values of the watchdog tags determines whether the server is considered active. The OPC interface initially assigns each watchdog a value of 1 and recalculates the total whenever it receives a new value for one of the tags. If the sum goes below the specified minimum, failover is triggered.

To create and configure multiple watchdog tags:

1. Create PI tags and map them to the OPC items that you consider reliable indicators of OPC server status. For each tag, set `Location3` to 3 for polled tags or 4 for advise tags.
2. Using PI ICU, go to the **OPCInt > Failover >Server Level** page and set the **Multiple Watchdog Tags Trigger Sum** field to the minimum acceptable total of the values of the watchdog tags.

To verify that failover is triggered if the total of the values drops below the specified minimum, start the OPC servers and the OPC interface, then manually set the OPC items' values. Examine the SDK log or check the Active Server tag to determine whether the interface failed over to the backup OPC server.

OPC Item Quality

Assuming you have created watchdog tags as described in the preceding section, you can configure failover to occur when a specified number of watchdog tags are read with BAD quality. To configure this setting, go to the **OPCInt > Failover >Server Level** page and enter the desired maximum in the **Maximum number of Watchdog Tags which can have Bad Quality or Any Error without triggering Failover** field.

Using Server-Specific Watchdog Tags for Efficient Failover

In the configurations described in the preceding sections, the OPC servers track their own states (*isolated* mode). To enable the OPC interface to determine the state of an OPC server before attempting to failover to it, configure both OPC servers to track each other's state as well (*server-specific* mode). This configuration enables the OPC server to determine the state of both servers without the overhead of creating a second connection.

Note: The method by which an OPC server tracks its state is highly vendor-dependent and implementations vary. For details, consult your OPC server documentation.

To configure server-specific mode:

1. In both OPC servers, create identical items that track the status of each server. If an OPC server is active, the OPC item must contain a positive value. If an OPC server is unable to serve data, the item value must be zero. Implement any logic required to ensure that both servers correctly detect and maintain the status of the other server and that, in both OPC servers, the values are identical.
2. Configure the OPC servers so that, during normal operation, one server sends data to the OPC interface and the other waits until the primary server fails. Status for the primary server must be positive, and for the backup server, status can be zero. If failover occurs, the primary server status must be set to zero and the backup server status to a positive value.
3. In PI, create a watchdog PI tag for each OPC server, mapped to the OPC items you created in step 1.
4. Using PI ICU, go to the **OPCInt > Failover > Server Level** page and set the **Primary Server Watchdog Tag** and **Backup Server Watchdog Tag** fields to the names of the watchdog tags you created in the preceding step. (In the interface batch startup file, these settings are specified by the /WD1 and /WD2 parameters.)

If both watchdog tags are zero, data collection stops until one watchdog tag becomes positive. If both watchdog tags are positive, the OPC interface remains connected to the server that is currently serving data to it..

Configuring Watchdog Tags for Multiple Interface Instances

If more than one instance of the OPC interface is running on the same node, you must create separate watchdog tags for each instance of the OPC interface, because each instance scans only those PI tags that belong to the its unique point source.

Controlling Failover Timing

When failover is triggered, the OPC interface must quickly recognize that the current OPC server is no longer available and determine whether the backup OPC server is available. To configure failover efficiency, you can adjust the following settings on the **OPCInt > Failover > Server Level** page:

- **Switch to Backup Delay** (/FT=#): Specifies in seconds how long the OPC interface tries to reconnect to the current server, before failing over to the other server and, if less than 30, how often the OPC interface checks the server state.
- **Number of Interfaces on this Node** (/NI=#): Specifies the number of OPC interface instances running on this node. This value is used to stagger the startup of the OPC interfaces, to avoid the impact caused when multiple instances connect to the OPC server simultaneously. (To reduce the impact of restarting multiple instances, you can also use the Startup Delay setting.)
- **Wait for Running State** (/SW=#): Specifies how many seconds the OPC interface waits for the server to enter the RUNNING state before failing over to the other server. By default, the OPC interface waits indefinitely for the server to enter the RUNNING state. Note that OPC servers vary significantly in the time required to enter the RUNNING state.

Chapter 7. Configuring DCOM

Classic OPC server and client applications are based on Microsoft's COM/DCOM communication model. COM (Component Object Model) provides a set of interfaces that enables software components to communicate on a single computer. DCOM (Distributed Component Object Model) extends COM to enable software components to communicate between network nodes. DCOM enables a process on one computer to request another computer to execute programs on its behalf, so permissions must be granted carefully to ensure security is maintained.

This section provides general guidelines for configuring DCOM in typical cases. For detailed information, refer to the *DCOM Configuration Guide*.

Security Levels

Access to a COM server is governed by Windows security and controlled by access control lists (ACLs), which grant specific users or groups permission to use that server. In addition, system-level policies and settings determine how users are authenticated and how permissions are granted.

DCOM security is implemented on several levels:

- System-level ACLs, settings and policies define the minimum level of security for all DCOM components (the "Edit Limits" ACLs in `dcomcnfg`).
- Default ACLs and security levels are used if a DCOM component does not explicitly set a security level (the "Edit Defaults" ACLs in `dcomcnfg`).
- Custom ACLs and security levels can be specified for individual DCOM servers using the Windows `dcomcnfg` utility.
- Custom security can be implemented in code by the DCOM server (`CoInitializeSecurity`).

DCOM Clients and Servers

OPC servers are DCOM servers, and OPC clients are DCOM clients, but the roles are not fixed. The OPC interface retrieves data from the OPC server using asynchronous callbacks. During a callback, the OPC interface acts as a DCOM server, while the OPC server acts as a DCOM client. For this reason, DCOM security on the OPC interface node must be configured to allow access by the account associated with the OPC server.

Windows Domains and Users

A Windows domain is a network of computers with a common security database. If the OPC interface node and the OPC server are members of the same domain (including domains with bi-directional trusts), domain users can be used in DCOM access control lists. If the interface and server reside in different domains, you must configure identical local accounts on both machines and use those accounts in ACLs. These accounts must have the same user name and password, and password expiration for these accounts must be disabled.

If the OPC interface and the OPC server are on the same computer, any account that is recognized by that computer can be used, including the SYSTEM built-in account. Some OPC servers implement custom security. In this case, the account must be granted access to the OPC server, apart from any DCOM permissions.

Computers in Windows workgroup configuration have default policies that interfere with OPC, requiring you to disable simple file sharing.

Determining the Effective User

If the OPC server vendor has specified DCOM settings, do not change them unless it is not possible to communicate with the server under those settings. If you must change them, make a note of the original settings, in case they must be restored. It is generally best to adjust the client's settings to accommodate the server, rather than the other way around.

Access to DCOM servers is controlled by ACLs that specify user accounts and their associated permissions. When the client calls the server, the user account associated with the client process is authenticated, then the ACL is evaluated to determine if that account has permission to use the server.

For interactive clients such as the PI OPC Client or the OPC interface run interactively, the effective user is the account that was used to log on to the computer. An interactive process can be run under a different account by using the **RunAs** command.

For client programs running as Windows services, the user is the account specified in the **Logon** tab in the **Services** control panel.

For the OPC server, the user is the account specified in the **Identity** tab in the DCOM configuration for the server. Windows provides several options for the identity used by a DCOM server:

- **Interactive user:** The account that is logged on to the console of the computer where the server is running. This setting is problematic for OPC: if no one is logged on to the console or the user logged on does not have DCOM permissions, the client cannot connect to the OPC server.
- **Launching user:** The server process runs under the same account as the calling client. Do not use this setting if multiple clients running under different accounts need to access the same OPC server, because a new instance of the OPC server is launched for each user. Note that the calling client's user ID might not have permission to connect to the server, because many servers implement their own user authentication aside from DCOM permissions.
- **This user:** Recommended, unless the OPC server vendor specifies a different setting. Include the specified user in the default DCOM ACLs on the interface node. If the

OPC server runs as a Windows service, use the same account as the logon account for the service.

- **System account (services only):** Use only if the interface runs on the same computer as the OPC server.

Firewalls and Security

DCOM relies on dynamically-assigned TCP ports. When an OPC client connects to an OPC server, it connects to port 135 (the RPC port mapper), which assigns one TCP port and one UDP port to the component. Communication between client and server is directed to those ports. Because of these limitations, it is difficult to configure DCOM to work through a conventional firewall .

Third-party vendors offer products that address these limitations. OPC tunnelers use a specialized OPC client that mirrors data to a specialized OPC server through an encrypted channel. OPC-aware firewalls enable secure communication with OPC servers with minimal configuration.

If third-party solutions are not desirable, secure OPC through configuration as follows:

- If the OPC server vendor supports it, install the OPC interface on the machine running the OPC server. The local COM connection permits you to disregard firewall issues between client and server.
- If a separate interface node is required, locate the interface on the OPC server's subnet. It is much easier to open a single firewall exception to port 5450 on the PI server than to configure DCOM to work through a conventional firewall.
- Configure DCOM permissions on a "least privilege" basis, by including only specific service accounts in DCOM ACLs.
- Use the built-in Windows firewall included in Windows XP SP2 and later versions of Windows.

Chapter 8. OPC Server Issues

The OPC specification permits a great deal of flexibility in how OPC servers are designed and in what features they support. The following section describe how variations in OPC servers can affect users of the OPC interface.

Item Browsing

To be able to map PI points to OPC items, you must have access to OPC item names. However, OPC servers are not required to support item browsing. If browsing is supported, you can use the PI OPCClient to display the points that the OPC server recognizes.

Timestamps

Some OPC servers send the timestamp for the last time that the data value and quality were read from the device, which means that the timestamp changes even if the value does not. Others send the timestamp of the last change to value or quality, so if the data remains the same, the timestamp does not change. In this case, you must configure the timestamp setting using ICU. (/TS)

Lost Connections

If the OPC interface disconnects improperly from an OPC server (for instance, because the network connection goes down or the Windows system crashes), the OPC server might not clean up the connection, which can prevent the OPC interface from reconnecting with it. To determine whether a new connection can be created, use PI OPCClient. Refer to the documentation that came with the OPC server to see whether this issue is addressed. Typically, to resolve the problem you must restart the OPC server. Alternately, use Windows Task Manager to kill the thread, or restart the system.

False Values

Some OPC servers return a value when a client connects to a point, even if the server does not yet have a valid value for the point. Some servers send a false value with a status of GOOD, which results in the false value being sent to the PI archive. To screen out these false values, use PI ICU to enable the **Ignore First Value** option on the **Data Handling** page (/IF=Y).

Access Path

In OPC items, the access path suggests how the server can access the data. The OPC standard states that it is valid for servers to require path information to access a value, but not for them to require that it be sent in the access path field. According to the standard, the OPC server can ignore it, but some non-compliant OPC servers require the access path. For example, RSLinx requires path information in the access path or as part of the ItemID, in the following format:

```
[accesspath] itemid
```

If your OPC server requires access path, contact your OPC server vendor to determine how best to configure the server with the OPC interface.

Problems with Data Returned by OPC Server

“Unpack2” error messages in the local PI message log can indicate invalid data. In some cases, the OPC interface might be sending data to PI and also logging Unpack2 error for the tag, because the OPC server sends good values when it can and error codes when it cannot. Intermittent failures between the OPC server and the data source result in a combination of errors and values. The following generic error messages are commonly logged:

```
"In UnPack2 Tag MyPV.pv returns error 80020005: 80020005 (Type mismatch) "
```

```
"In UnPack2 Tag MyPV2.pv returns error: The operation failed (80004005) "
```

The following error messages indicate that the data received from the OPC server contained errors and the OPC server did not return a text explanation of the error:

```
"In UnPack2 Tag MyPV3.pv returns error : Unknown error(800482d2) "
```

```
"In UnPack2 Tag MyPV4.pv returns error E004823E: Unknown error (e004823e) ".
```

```
"In UnPack2 Tag MyPV5.pv returns error E241205C: Unknown error (e241205c) "
```

```
"In UnPack2 Tag MyPV6.pv returns error E2412029: Unknown error (e2412029) "
```

To troubleshoot such data-related issues, consider the following causes and solutions:

- If you see “Unknown” errors, check with the OPC server vendor and have them look up the error code displayed in the error message. OPC servers can generate vendor-specific error codes, and only the OPC server vendor can explain what they mean.
- Restarting the OPC server might resolve the issue.
- “Type mismatch” errors indicate incompatible data types. Check for a mismatch between the PI Server data type and the OPC item type. Check `Location2` settings. To avoid cache issues after data types are changed, restart the OPC interface.
- Verify that the data type of the PI tag can accommodate the range of values being sent by the OPC server. For example, if a PI tag is defined as a two-byte integer and the OPC server sends values that are too large for it to accommodate, the tag overflows.

-
- Make sure the data type of the OPC item and PI tag are compatible.
 - The data source might be sending corrupt data to the OPC server. Check for network issues that might corrupt the data packets.
 - Check the size of the OPC server group. If the scan class contains more tags than permitted in the OPC server group, Unpack2 errors might result. Consult the OPC server documentation for group size limits.
 - If the tag is digital, and the data can be read into a PI string tag, and the underlying control system is Honeywell, the digital state strings in PI might need to exactly match the string reported by the DCS. To determine the digital states, go to Honeywell Universal Station or GUS to look at each controller block (data source).

Troubleshooting OPC Server Operation

The OPC interface can log OPC server interactions in the `opcresponse.log`, `opcscan.log`, and `opcrefresh.log` files. To interpret the information in these files, you must understand the basic OPC interface architecture. The OPC interface has two threads of operation:

- **PI thread:** Interacts with the PI server
- **COM thread:** Interacts with the OPC server

Polled Tags

For polled tags, the OPC interface notifies the PI thread when it's time to scan. The PI thread starts the data collection process and logs the time, group number, and current flag value in `opcscan.log`, then sets the flag. (If the flag in `opcscan.log` is non-zero, the last call made to the server did not return before the OPC interface initiated another poll, and data might have been missed as a result.)

When the COM thread detects that the flag is set, it logs the time, group number and transaction ID in the `opcrefresh.log` file and makes a refresh call to the OPC server. When it receives the synchronous response from the OPC server, it clears the flag.

Now the OPC server can send data at any time, in an asynchronous manner. When the OPC server sends data to the OPC interface COM thread, the time, group number and transaction ID are logged in `opcresponse.log`.

Advise Tags

For advise tags, the COM thread receives callbacks only when the data from OPC server changes value. Therefore, advise tags do not generate entries in the `opcscan.log` or `opcrefresh.log` files, and only the data callbacks are logged in the `opcresponse.log` file. Advise tags can be identified in the `opcresponse.log` file by group numbers that range from 200 to 800.

OPC Refreshes

Logging Refreshes

To log OPC refreshes, enable debug option 8, which causes the OPC interface to create three log files: `opcscan.log`, `opcrefresh.log`, and `opcresponse.log`. If the OPC interface is running as a service, the files are located in the `%windows%/system32` directory (`%windows%/sysWOW64` for 64-bit systems), otherwise the files reside in the directory where the OPC interface is running. When the OPC interface sets the flag for a scan, it logs the current time, the number of the scan class, and the current value of the scan flag in the `opcscan.log` file. The timestamp is in UTC (Greenwich time zone, daylight savings time is not observed), structured as a FILETIME structure written as an I64X field. The lower and upper halves of the number are transposed and the actual number is a count of the interval since January 1, 1601, measured in 10E-7 seconds.

After logging the data, the OPC interface sets the scan flag for the group, then the COM thread takes its turn. When the OPC interface cycles around to perform the poll, it logs the time, the scan class, and the TransID used in the `opcrefresh.log` file. For v1.0a server, the TransID logged is the TransID that was returned from the last poll of the group. For v2.0 servers, it is the actual TransID returned from the server.

When the OPC interface receives data from the OPC server, the OPC interface logs the time, the scan class, and the TransID received in the `opcresponse.log` file. For advise tags, no entries are logged in the `opcrefresh.log` and `opcscan.log` files. Only the `opcresponse.log` file is updated.

Timestamps in OPC interface logs are stored in their native format, which is hard to read. To translate the timestamps to a readily readable format, use the following programs, which are installed into the `Tools` sub-directory below the OPC interface directory:

- `opcscan.exe`
- `opcrefresh.exe`
- `opcresponse.exe`

To run one of these programs from the command line, specify the input and output file names. Examples:

```
> opcscan.exe opcscan.log scan.log
> opcrefresh c:\pipc\Interfaces\OPCInt\opcrefresh.log
c:\temp\refresh.log
> tools\opcresponse opcresponse.log response.log
```

The utilities display the UTC timestamp that came with the data, both raw and translated, the timestamp translated into local time, both raw and translated, and the PI time sent to the PI Server. For example:

```
response.log
126054824424850000    2000/06/14  18:54:02.485
126054680424850000    2000/06/14  14:54:02.485
960994309.485001    2    1db8
```

To check the timestamp returned from the OPC server, consult these log files. The timestamp is UTC time, which is based in 1600, so if you see a date around 1600, it indicates that the server is not sending valid timestamps. To configure the OPC interface to create timestamps

when it gets the data, use PI ICU to enable the **Interface Provides Timestamp** option on the OPCInt tab (or edit the batch file and specify the /TS=N flag).

If the OPC interface is running with debugging options 32 or 64 enabled, the log file contains entries for individual data items that were received by the COM thread. For advise tags, the group number in the `opcresponse.log` file might not be correct for entries generated by debugging options 32 or 64, although the shorter entries generated by debugging option 8 correspond to the correct group number.

By looking at the log files, you can see when the OPC interface decided to poll, when it made the call, and when the data came in. If the flag in `opcscan.log` is non-zero, the last call made to the server did not return by the time the OPC interface started another poll. If you find non-zero flags in the log file, contact your server vendor and have them contact OSIsoft.

No OPC Server Response to Refresh Calls

To determine whether the OPC server is responding to the refresh calls made by the OPC interface, check the local PI message log file for the following message:

```
The OPC server did not respond to the last refresh call for
scanclass 2, and has not has not responded to the previous 100
refresh call(s).
```

This message indicates that the OPC server failed to respond to a refresh call. This problem occurs when the OPC server cannot keep up with the update rates or has suspended operation due to a bug. The message is repeated for each additional 100 refresh calls that receive responses from the OPC server for each scan class. If these messages appear in your local PI message log, data loss might be occurring. Contact your OPC server vendor immediately, and consider the following adjustments to reduce load on the OPC Server:

- Move tags into the Advise scan class (#1)
- Reduce the total number of scan classes for the interface.

Appendix A. Supported Features

OPC interface part number: PI-IN-OS-OPC-NTI

Platforms: (32-bit or 64-bit in emulation mode)

- Windows XP
- Windows 2003 Server
- Windows Vista
- Windows 2008 and Windows 2008 R2
- Windows 7

No 64-bit builds of the OPC interface are available.

Feature	Support
OPC Data Access Standard	1.0a / 2.0 / 2.05
Auto Creates PI Points	APS Connector
Point Builder Utility	No
ICU Control	Yes
PI Point Types	Int16 Int32 Float16 Float32 Float64 Digital String Timestamp
Sub-second Timestamps	Yes
Sub-second Scan Classes	Yes
Automatically Incorporates PI Point Attribute Changes	Yes
Exception Reporting	Interface: PI exceptions OPC server: Deadband
Outputs from PI	Yes
Inputs to PI	Scan-based Unsolicited Event Tags
Supports Questionable Bit	Yes
Supports Multi-character PointSource	Yes
Maximum Point Count	Unlimited
Uses PI SDK?	Yes
PINet String Support	N/A

Feature	Support
Source of Timestamps	Interface or OPC server (configurable)
History Recovery	No
Disconnected Startup	Yes
SetDeviceStatus	Yes
Failover options	OPC server-level failover and Unint Phase 2 Interface-level failover (Phase 1 deprecated)
Vendor Software Required on PI Interface node	No
Vendor Software Required on DCS System	Yes
Vendor Hardware Required	No
Additional PI Software Included with Interface	Yes
Device Point Types	VT_I2 VT_I4 VT_R4 VT_R8 VT_BSTR
Serial-Based Interface	No

Appendix B. Installation Checklist

This list summarizes the steps for installing and creating a basic configuration of the OPC interface on an OPC interface node. Many of the settings prescribed below are defaults that can be changed according to the requirements of more complex configurations. For step by step instructions, see [Installing and Configuring the OPC Interface](#).

Each OPC interface instance requires its own startup batch file. The batch file contains commands and flags that configure required and optional settings for the OPC interface, and this guide describes the flags associated with those settings. The batch files reside in the OPC interface installation directory, which also includes a template batch file (`opcint.bat_new`) that you can use to create new instances of the OPC interface.

To ensure a correctly-formatted batch file, use the PI Interface Configuration Utility (ICU) graphical tool to configure and troubleshoot the OPC interface (as opposed to manually editing the startup batch file). This guide tells you how to configure the OPC interface using PI ICU, and also notes the command line parameters associated with settings, to help you debug configuration issues by reading the generated batch file. For a complete list of flags, open a command window, navigate to the OPC interface installation directory, and issue the following command:

```
opcint -help
```

To display the contents of your OPC server, OSIsoft provides PI OPCClient, another graphical tool. To launch PI OPCClient, double-click the `OPCClient.exe` executable file or choose **Start menu > All Programs > PI System > PI OPCClient**. You can use OPCClient to connect to the OPC server and test data exchange procedures such as sync read, refresh, advise, and outputs .

Before Installing the Interface

- ✓ Verify that the PI Server is up and running.
- ✓ Using OPCClient, verify that the OPC server is up and running and populated with tags.
- ✓ Verify that the OPC interface node time zone is set correctly.
- ✓ On the OPC interface node, install the following:
 - PI Prerequisites
 - PI Interface Configuration Tool (ICU)

Installation and Configuration Checklist

- ✓ On the OPC interface node, run the OPC interface setup kit.
- ✓ On the OPC interface node, test the API connection to the PI Server: In the `PIPC\bin` directory, issue the `apisnap PISERVERNODE` command.
- ✓ On the OPC interface node, test the SDK connection to the PI Server: Choose **Start Menu > PI System > About PI-SDK** and use the **File > Connections** option to connect to the PI Server.
- ✓ Create an OPC data owner (that is, a PI user with read/write access to the PI tags that this interface will be using).
- ✓ On the server node, use PI SMT to create API trusts that permit the following applications to access the server node:
 - PI ICU
 - Buffering process
 - OPC interface (application name: OPCpE)
- ✓ On the OPC interface node, use PI ICU to create a new OPC interface instance from the OPC interface batch file (`OPCint.bat_new`).
- ✓ Configure DCOM settings. For details, see the OSIsoft *DCOM Configuration Guide*.
- ✓ Define the following settings for the OPC interface:
 - **General tab**
 - **Point source:** “OPC” (or an unused point source of your choice)
 - **Scan classes:** As desired. (Scan class 1 is reserved for advise tags.)
 - **Interface ID:** 1 or any unused numeric ID.
 - **OPCInt tab > OPC Server tab:** Click the **List Available Servers** button, then select your server from the drop-down list of servers. If the server is on another machine, specify that machine or IP address in the **Server Node** field, then click to display the list.
- ✓ Using OPCClient, verify that the OPC server is up and running and populated with tags.
- ✓ Start the interface interactively and check the log to verify that it starts successfully.
- ✓ If you intend to use digital tags, define the appropriate digital state sets.
- ✓ Use PI ICU to configure the OPC interface to run as a service.
- ✓ Stop the OPC interface and configure and start buffering. For details about verifying that buffering is working, consult the OSI Knowledge Base.
- ✓ Reboot the OPC interface node and confirm that the OPC interface service and the buffering application restart.

- ✓ Build input tags and, if desired, output tags for this OPC interface. Verify that data appears in PI as expected. For detailed information about OPC tags, refer to [Configuring PI Tags](#). Important tag settings are as follows:

Tag Attribute	Description
PointSource	Identifies all tags that belong to this instance of the OPC interface. Specify "OPC".
Location1	Specifies the OPC interface instance ID, which is displayed on the PI ICU General tab.
Location2	To enable handling for OPC servers that do not return certain numeric types in their native format, set Location2 to 1. For details, see Reading Numeric Tags as Strings .
Location3	Tag type (0=poll, 1=advise, 2=output).
Location4	Specifies the scan class.
Location5	Optional deadband value for advise tags.
ExDesc	Specifies event tags, Long ItemID, Dzero for scaled tags, or ItemID to get the timestamp for an output value.
InstrumentTag	OPC ItemID that corresponds to the PI tag you are defining. Case-sensitive. To display OPC server tags, use PI OPCClient.

Optional Tasks

The following are useful but not required:

- ✓ Configure diagnostics
- ✓ Configure disconnected startup
- ✓ Configure failover
- ✓ Install the PI Interface Status Utility

Appendix c. PI ICU Reference

The PI Interface Configuration Utility (ICU) is a graphical user interface for configuring PI interfaces. PI ICU ensures that the configuration information stored in the OPC interface startup batch file and the PI Module Database is generated and updated correctly, eliminating the need to edit it manually. PI ICU requires PI 3.3 or greater. For more detailed information, refer to the *PI Interface Configuration Utility User Manual*. The next sections describes the fields and settings that you configure on the OPC interface pages.

OPC Server Settings

OPC Server Node Name

The name or IP address of the OPC server node (`/SERVER=node: :name`). Leave blank if the OPC interface and OPC server are on same node. To ensure that OPC clients can connect to OPC servers, always specify the server node using its host name or IP address (not “localhost”).

OPC Server Name

Registered name of the OPC server on the OPC server node.

Force v1.0a Protocol

By default, the OPC interface tries to connect to the OPC server using the v2.0 OPC Data Access specification (`/VN=2`). If the attempt fails, it uses the v1.0a protocol. To force the OPC interface to use only the v1.0a OPC Data Access specification, enable this option.

Timestamps

- **Interface Provides Timestamp:** The OPC interface provides a timestamp when the data is received (`/TS=N`).
- **OPC server Provides Timestamp:** The OPC interface uses the data timestamps provided by the OPC server, and accounts for the offset between the OPC server and the PI server (`/TS=Y`).
- **Timestamp for Advise Tags Only:** The OPC server provides timestamps only for advise tags, and the OPC interface accounts for the offset between the OPC server and the PI server. For all other tags, the OPC interface provides a timestamp when the data is received (`/TS=A`).

Questionable Quality

- **Store Quality Only:** If data has other than GOOD quality, store the quality information rather than the value (/SQ=Y).
- **Store Value Flagged Questionable:** For “uncertain” qualities, the OPC interface normally stores the value and flags it as “uncertain” (/SQ=N).
- **Store Value Only:** The OPC interface treats “questionable” quality as “good” (/SQ=I). Bad quality data is stored as a system digital state.

Advanced Options Settings

Time delay before reading OPC Tags (sec)

Specifies a delay (in seconds) before reading from or writing to the OPC server. If this parameter is configured, the OPC interface connects to an OPC server and waits the specified amount of time before attempting to read data. (/SD=#).

Event Tags Source

For v1.0a OPC servers, specifies whether event tags are read from the OPC server’s cache or directly from the device. For v2.0 servers, it has no effect, because all event tag reads are from the device. (/ES=CACHE or DEVICE).

Advise Groups on Creation

Some OPC servers do not return an initial value when a PI advise tag is created. The resulting symptom is that, for a value that does not change often, the OPC interface does not write a value to PI when the OPC interface starts up. To determine whether your OPC server has this problem, use PI OPCClient to create a group, add tags, and then advise the group. If a value is not immediately returned for your tags, but adding a tag to the scan class causes a value to be returned, enable this setting. (/AF=Y)

Disable Mass Tag Adding

To direct the OPC interface to add tags to an OPC group one at a time, enable this option. By default, mass adds are disabled (unless you configure the interface using PI ICU, which enables the option) and multiple tags are added to a group at once, and some OPC servers reject the entire group if one tag is invalid. Note that disabling can delay interface startup significantly. (/MA=N)

GlobalLocking Not Valid

If you see “OnDataChange: Invalid group ID” messages in the local PI message log file, enable this option. If the problem is resolved, the OPC server does not follow the OPC specifications. In this case, email details (including OPC server vendor and version) to techsupport@osisoft.com. This flag is only meaningful for version 1.0a OPC DA. (/GL=N).

Ignore Group Status

If you see “OnDataChange: Header status:” in the local PI message log file, the group status sent by the server is invalid. To ignore the group status, enable this option. This flag is only meaningful for version 1.0a of OPC DA. (/GS=N)

Ignore Server Status

If the OPC server does not go to OPC_STATUS_RUNNING state when it is ready to send data, enable this option to direct the OPC interface to attempt to communicate with it anyway (/IS=Y).

Ignore OPC Server Access Rights

If you see “Invalid read/write mode requested” messages in the local PI message log file, enable this option. (/AR=N).

Use Honeywell Plantscape Failover Error Codes

Enables checking for error codes that are specific to the Honeywell Plantscape system for server-level failover. Configures the OPC interface to fail over if it receives an error code of 0xE00483FD or 0xE00483FC on any tag. Obsolete because Honeywell stopped using these codes after only one release. (/HWPS)

Reconnect to Server Delay (sec)

Specifies how long to wait (in seconds) before attempting to reconnect to the OPC server if the connection is broken. (/RD=#).

Update Rates

Specifies the requested update rate, if different from the scan period. Select a scan class from the dropdown box, enter the desired rate in the box to the right of the scan class, and click



. The scan class, scan rate, and update rate appear in the box below the period. Only scan classes that have update rates are listed.

This option is useful when the server must have a recent value for the items but the OPC interface does not read it very often, for example, if the OPC interface polls for the value every 30 minutes, but the value itself must be no more than one minute old. This situation imposes more load on the OPC server than if the update rate and the scan period are the same, but it can reduce latency of values for items that need to be read less frequently.

(/UR=period).

Data Handling Settings

Staggered Group Activation

This option directs the OPC interface to inactivate all groups on startup and to stagger the activation of the groups based upon the offsets specified for the group's scan period. This feature does not affect the operation of all OPC servers. It is intended to help level the workload by spreading out updates for groups that have the same scan period. (/GA)

Inactivate Groups on Startup

Inactivate all groups on startup. After the groups are built, they are activated. This option helps reduce the load on the OPC server during startup. (/GI)

Update Snapshot

If the current snapshot is a system digital state (such as I/O timeout, shutdown, and so forth) and the OPC interface reads in a new value that is older than the snapshot, the OPC interface sends the new value one second after the snapshot timestamp of the system digital state. This check is omitted if the current snapshot is a good value. Useful for setpoints that rarely change. (/US).

Ignore First Value

If the OPC server sends data before it reads its data source, it is likely to transmit zeros or erroneous values. This parameter directs the OPC interface to ignore the first value that it receives after startup for each tag. (/IF=Y)

Ignore Subsecond Timestamps

If the millisecond portion of the timestamp is not required, it can be truncated, which can speed up processing on the PI server (/IT=Y).

No Timeout

Directs the OPC interface never to write I/O timeout errors, even if the OPC interface loses its connection with the OPC server. (/NT=Y)

Disable Callbacks

Reduces the load on the OPC server by disabling callbacks for polled groups. By default, polled groups have callbacks enabled, but these callbacks are not used by the OPC interface. This option has no effect on advise groups. (/DC)

Write Status to Tags on Shutdown

This parameter specifies the digital state to be written to all PI tags when the OPC interface is shut down (`/OPCSTOPSTAT=state`).

Alternate Digital State for Questionable/Bad Qualities

Assign alternate digital states for questionable and bad qualities. To use this option, create a contiguous set of digital states in the system digital state set that corresponds to the set of states listed in the manual, then assign the first digital state of the set to the command line option. (`/AS=system digital`).

Format of Timestamp Strings

Sets the format for timestamp strings read from or written to the OPC server. (`/TF=format`).

Number of Tags in Advise Group

Configures the maximum number of tags for each advise group created with scan class 1. The recommended maximum is 800 tags per group, which is the default. Adjust this number according to the OPC server requirements. (`/AM=#`)

Send Output Tags on Reconnect

To ensure no updates are missed, send all output values to the OPC server when the PI server comes back after having been unavailable. This option is effective only if you are not using buffering (`/CO=Y`).

Refresh All Advise Tags on Reconnect

To ensure no updates are missed, refresh all advise tags when the PI server comes back after having been unavailable. Effective only if you are not using buffering (`/CR=Y`).

Time Offset

If the OPC server node is set to a time zone other than the local time zone, this option directs the OPC interface to adjust all the timestamps by the specified amount. To specify the offset, use the format `[-]HH:MM:SS`. (`/TO=offset`)

Event Update Rate

Specifies the requested update rate for the event class group. All event-based tags belong to the same group and the default update rate for the group is one second. If the OPC server's data cache for event-based tags does not need to be updated every second, you can reduce load on the OPC server by setting this parameter to a higher value (that is, a lower rate). For v2.0 servers, all events are read from the device, so this value can be set quite high unless there is some other reason to update the cache.

DCOM Security Settings

For detailed information about configuring DCOM security, refer to the OSIsoft *DCOM Configuration Guide*.

Default Authentication Level

Sets the DCOM security authentication level (/DA) to one of the following:

- DEFAULT
- NONE
- CONNECT (default)
- CALL
- PKT
- PKT_INTEGRITY
- PKT_PRIVACY

Default Impersonation Level

Sets the DCOM security Impersonation level (/DI) to one of the following:

- ANONYMOUS
- IDENTIFY (default)
- IMPERSONATE
- DELEGATE

Failover Settings

UniInt-Interface Level Failover

The following three options are enabled only if warm failover is enabled on the **UniInt > Failover** page:

Warm_1: Do not create groups on the server (/FM=1)

Warm_2: Create groups inactive and add tags (/FM=2)

Warm_3: Create groups active; do not advise groups (default)

Percent of tags accepted by OPC Server as valid:

Specifies the percentage of tags that are required to be accepted by the OPC server as valid. If less than this percentage is accepted, the OPC interface sets its device status to Connected/No Data, which triggers failover if UniInt failover is configured. (/RP)

Maximum number of Watchdog Tags which can have Bad Quality or Any Error without triggering Failover

Specifies the maximum number of watchdog tags that can have an error or bad quality before failover is triggered failover. You can configure watchdog tags to control failover when the OPC interface is unable to read some or all of the tags, or when the tags have bad quality. This feature enables you to trigger failover when a data source loses the connection to one OPC server but is able to serve data to the other. To configure watchdog tags, set `Location3`. For a watchdog tag that is in an advise group, set `Location3` to 4. For a watchdog tag that is in a polled group, set `Location3` to 3. (/UWQ).

Cluster Interface Failover

To make selections in this option, first enable it by selecting the **Enable Cluster Interface Failover** checkbox. Note this tab is only available when UniInt Failover is not selected.

This node is the

Specifies whether this node is Primary (/PR=1) or Backup (/PR=2).

Failover mode

- **Chilly:** Do not create groups on the server (/FM=1).
- **Cool:** Create inactive groups , and add tags (/FM=2).
- **Warm:** Create active groups, do not advise groups (default) (/FM=3).

Cluster Mode

Configures behavior of the backup OPC interface.

Primary Bias: This node is the preferred primary. (/CM=0).

No Bias: No node is preferred. The active OPC interface stays active until the cluster resource fails over, either as the result of a failure or through human intervention. (/CM=1)

Resource Number for APIOnline

Identify the apionline instance that goes with this OPC interface instance. For example, to configure the OPC interface to depend on an instance named apionline2, set this field to 2. To configure the OPC interface to depend on an instance named apionline (no resource number), set this field to -1. (/RN=#)

Active Interface Node Tag

Specifies the string tag that contains the name of the currently active OPC interface node. (/CN).

Health Tag ID

This parameter is used to filter UniInt health tags by `Location3`. The parameter must be unique for each OPC interface – failover member parameter. If this parameter has an invalid

value or is not set, the default value of 0 is used for the `Location3` PI attribute when creating `UniInt` health tags. (`/UHT_ID`)

Server Level Failover

Backup OPC Server Node Name

The name or IP address of the backup OPC server node (`/BACKUP`).

Backup OPC Server Name

The registered name of the backup OPC server (`/BACKUP`).

Number of Interfaces on this Node

The number of instances of the OPC interface that are running on this node (`/NI=#`).

Switch to Backup Delay (sec)

The number of seconds to try to connect before switching to the backup server (`/FT=#`).

Wait for RUNNING State (sec)

The number of seconds to wait for `RUNNING` status before switching to the backup server (`/SW=#`).

Current Active Server Tag

(Optional) PI string tag that contains the name of the currently active server. If set, the OPC interface writes the name of the OPC server to this tag whenever it connects. Useful for debugging server-level failover. (`/CS=tag`).

Primary Server Watchdog Tag

Watchdog tag for the primary server (`/WD1=tag`).

Backup Server Watchdog Tag

Watchdog tag for the backup server (`/WD2=tag`).

Multiple Watchdog Tag Trigger Sum

The minimum total value of the watchdog tags. Failover is triggered if the sum of the value of these tags drops below the specified value. (`/WD=#`)

Maximum number of Watchdog Tags which can have Bad Quality or Any Error without triggering Failover

Default=0 if only one watchdog tag. Cannot exceed the number of watchdog tags defined. (`/WQ=#`)

Failover if Server Leaves RUNNING State

Triggers failover if the server state changes to anything other than RUNNING. (/WS=1)

Plug-In Settings

Post Processing DLL

The DLL name and path to the post-processing DLL, for example,
/DLL=""Interfaces\OPCInt\plug-ins\mydll.dll"

Plug-In Configuration File

The name of the post-processing DLL configuration file. This text box is displayed only if the post-processing DLL requires a configuration file.

Miscellaneous Settings

Warning: Do not modify these settings unless directed to do so by OSIsoft Technical Support.

Change Internal Queue Size

Modify the internal upper and lower limits (/HQ and/LQ).

Queue Count Tag

Specifies a PI tag to store the number of values that are currently waiting to be sent to the PI server, which provides a way to measure the load on the OPC interface. A high number indicates that the OPC interface is getting more data than can be quickly passed to the PI server. This parameter is usually not needed if buffering is enabled (/QT).

Note: This parameter is obsolete as of version 2.3.6.0 of the OPC interface.

OPC Server Status Tag

Specify a PI tag to store the status of the OPC server whenever it changes. (/ST)

Debug Settings

In general, enable debug options for a short period of time, as they can bloat log files and reduce performance. For options marked "Technical Support only," enable only at the direction of OSIsoft Technical Support. For more details about OPC debugging options, see [Appendix E: Debugging](#). For details about other command-line parameters, refer to the *UniInt Interface Users Manual*.

Option	Description	Value
Internal Testing Only	For OSIsoft internal testing only.	/DB=1
Log of Startup	Logs startup information for each tag, including <code>InstrumentTag</code> and <code>ExDesc</code>	/DB=2
Log Write Op's and Acks for Tag	Logs OPC interface writes, ACKs from the OPC server, and writes queued to the "pending write" queue. Can be configured to log values sent for a specific tag if the Debug Tag field is specified.	/DB=4
Log Timestamps of refresh	For use by OSIsoft Technical Support only.	/DB=8
Log Information for ExcMax	Log information about exception reporting	/DB=16
Log Timestamp and Data (All Tags)	For each data value that the OPC interface receives, logs the timestamp with the data, the adjusted timestamp, the PI time, the scan class, and transaction ID.	/DB=32
Log Timestamp and Data for Tag	For use by OSIsoft Technical Support only.	/DB=64 /DT=tagname
Logging of Event Tags	Logs the name of each tag into the local PI message log file as it receives data for the tag.	/DB=256
Logging of Array Tags	Logs information about the array tags	/DB=512
Logging of OPC List Pointers	For OSIsoft internal testing only.	/DB=1024
Ignore Point Edits	OSIsoft Support use only. Ignore PI tag edits after startup.	/DB=2048
Log TS, Data and Quality for Tag	For the tag that is specified in the Debug Tag field, logs timestamps, values, and qualities in the local PI message log. If there is no tag specified, the first tag for which a value is received is logged. This option is verbose and can bloat the log file.	/DB=4096
Log debugging info for /US command	Provide debugging information for the Update Snapshot (/US) option, if enabled.	/DB=8192

Set Debug Level via a Tag

Configure a PI tag as the means of specifying the debug level. Must be an Int32 tag configured as an output tag for the OPC interface. When the value of the tag is changed, the OPC interface uses the new debug level. No data is written to the OPC server, but the **InstrumentTag** field must contain an entry (cannot be blank). (/DF=tag)

Debug Tag

For certain debug options, log information only for the specified tag.

Debug Level

The bitmask value used on the command line to set debugging options. (/DB=#)

Additional Parameters

Enter any additional parameters that are not available through PI ICU, (for example, /dbUniInt=0x0400). Separate parameters with one or more spaces. If a parameter argument contains embedded spaces, enclose the argument in double quotes.

Appendix D. Command-line Parameters

The following table lists the command line parameters used in the interface startup batch file to configure settings. These parameters are provided for debugging purposes, to help you read the file. To ensure a correctly-formatted file, use the PI Interface Configuration Utility to configure the interface.

Alphabetical List of Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>/AF=Y</code> or <code>N</code> Default: <code>N</code>	(Optional) Configures data handing for advise tags. Enable if advise tags do not receive a current value on startup. Do not enable this setting if you are using Windows cluster failover, because it causes OPC groups to be advised as soon as they are created.
<code>/AM=#</code> Default: 800	(Optional) Specifies the number of tags in each OPC advise group created for scan class 1. Intended for managing OPC server workload.
<code>/AR=Y</code> or <code>N</code> Default: <code>Y</code>	(Optional) Enable/disable use of access rights property on items added to a group. If the interface logs the error "Invalid read/write mode requested"; try disabling access rights by setting <code>/AR=N</code>
<code>/AS=system_digital</code>	(Optional) Assign alternate digital states for questionable and bad qualities. To use this option, it is necessary to create a digital state in the system digital state set that corresponds to the <code>system_digital</code> parameter of the command line option. Then, any digital states that follow the <code>system_digital</code> argument are used to map digital states to PI points when data with questionable or bad qualities are received from the OPC server, overriding the default digital states. For more information, see Data Quality Information .
<code>/AT=n</code> Default: 200 msec (2 seconds)	How long to wait for write acknowledgement from OPC server (milliseconds). When this time has elapsed, the interface cancels the write and resends it. Minimum is 200 msec.
<code>/BACKUP=OPC_server</code>	For server-level failover, specifies the name of the backup OPC server. The backup server name is specified after an equal sign with no spaces or quotes as follows: <code>/BACKUP=hostname::OPCservername</code> If the OPC server is on the local machine, omit <code>hostname</code> . If your server name has embedded spaces, enclose the name in double quotes.
<code>/CACHEMODE</code>	Enable disconnected startup.

Parameter	Description
/CACHEPATH= <i>path</i>	(Optional) Specifies the directory where point caching files are created for disconnected startup. The directory must already exist on the target machine. By default, the files are created in the same location as the interface executable. If the path contains any spaces, enclose the path in quotes. Examples: /CachePath=D:\PIPC\Interfaces\CacheFiles /CachePath="D:\Program Files\PIPC\MyFiles"
/CACHESYNC=# Default: 250 ms	(Optional) Specifies the time slice period in milliseconds (ms) allocated for synchronizing the interface point cache file with the PI Server. By default, the interface synchronizes the point cache if running in the disconnected startup mode. To disable synchronization of the point cache file, specify /CacheSynch=0 . The minimum is 50ms and the maximum 3000ms (3s). Values less than the minimum or greater than the maximum are adjusted accordingly. This value must be less than the smallest scan class period. If the value is greater than the smallest scan class value, input scans are missed while the point cache file is being synchronized.
/CM=0 or 1 Default: 0	(Optional) Configure cluster-related behavior for interface-level failover running on a cluster. Mode 0 (/CM=0) is preferred-primary mode. Mode 1 (/CM=1) is a non-preferential mode, where whichever interface instance is active stays active until the cluster resource fails over.
/CN= <i>tagname</i>	(Optional) For interface-level failover running on a cluster, this parameter specifies a PI string tag that receives the node name of the interface instance that is currently gathering data. This feature enables you to track the cluster node that is the active interface node. Ensure that the point source of the specified point is not in use by any interface.
/CO=Y or N Default: N	(Optional) Send current output tag values to device when a lost server connection is regained. Intended for use if buffering is not configured. By default, the interface sends values when it starts up and when values change (and not when a lost connection is regained).
/CR=Y or N Default: N	(Optional) Refresh advise tag values when a lost OPC server connection is regained. Intended for use if buffering is not configured. By default, values are not refreshed when a lost connection is regained.
/CS= <i>tagname</i>	(Optional) tag that tracks the currently-active server, for failover. Ensure that the point source of the specified point is not in use by any interface.

Parameter	Description
<i>/DA=option</i>	<p>(Optional) Configures default authentication level, part of DCOM security settings for the interface. This parameter sets the interface-specific authentication level required to verify the identity of the OPC server during calls. Valid values are as follows::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFAULT • NONE • CONNECT (default) • CALL • PKT • PKT_INTEGRITY • PKT_PRIVACY <p>Use this setting with the <i>/DI</i> parameter. If you set <i>/DI</i> and omit <i>/DA</i>, <code>CONNECT</code> is used. If neither <i>/DA</i> nor <i>/DI</i> is configured, the interface uses the default permissions on the client machine.</p>
<i>/DB=#</i>	<p>(Optional) Set level of debugging output to be logged. By default, debug logging is disabled. For valid settings, see Debug Settings.</p>
<i>/DC</i>	<p>(Optional) Disable callbacks for polled groups, to reduce OPC server workload. No effect on advise groups. By default, callbacks are enabled.</p>
<i>/DF=tagname</i>	<p>(Optional) Configure a tag that contains the debug level, to enable you to change debug level while the interface is running. Configure an Int32 output tag for the interface, and set its value to 0, then configure the tag using the <i>/DF</i> parameter. After starting the interface, you can change debug level by setting the tag to the desired level. For valid settings, see Debug Settings.</p> <p>For InstrumentTag, you are required to enter a value but the value is ignored and need not be a valid OPC ItemID.</p>
<i>/DI=level</i>	<p>(Optional) Sets the interface-specific impersonation level to be granted to an OPC server to perform processing tasks on behalf of the interface. Default Impersonation level is one of the DCOM security settings for the interface. Valid authority levels are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANONYMOUS • IDENTIFY (default) • IMPERSONATE • DELEGATE <p>Use with the <i>/DA</i> parameter. If you specify the <i>/DA</i> parameter and omit <i>/DI</i>, the default <code>IDENTIFY</code> is used.</p> <p>If neither of parameters is set, the interface uses the computer's default DCOM security settings. See DCOM Security Configuration for the Interface section for more details.</p>
<i>/DLL=postproc.dll</i>	<p>(Optional) Configure a post-processing DLL: <i>/DLL=drive:path\filename.dll</i></p> <p>The default path is the plug-ins sub-directory of the interface installation directory. You cannot configure more than one plug-in.</p>
<i>/DLLCONFIG=filespec</i> and <i>/DLL_INI=filespec</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies the directory path and filename of the configuration file for a post-processing DLL. (Some post-processing DLL do not require a configuration file.)</p>

Parameter	Description
<code>/DT=tagname</code>	(Optional) Specify the tag for which detailed information is to be logged. (<code>/DB=64</code>). If you omit this setting, the interface uses the first tag for which it receives a value.
<code>/EC=#</code>	(Optional) Specify a counter number for an I/O rate point. If you require multiple interface instances with event counters, specify a different counter number for each instance. For details, see I/O Rate Point . Must correspond to a tag in the <code>iorates.dat</code> file. If you specify <code>/EC</code> and omit the argument, the default counter is 1.
<code>/ER=hh:mm:ss</code> Default: 00:00:01	(Optional) Specifies the requested update rate for the event scan class group. (All event-based points belong to the same group.) The default update rate for the group is one second. If the OPC server's data cache for event-based tags does not need to be updated that frequently, reduce workload by specifying a lower rate. For v2.0 OPC servers, all event reads are done from the device, so set this rate high (<code>/ER=24:00:00</code>) unless you require more frequent updates to the cache for other reasons.
<code>/ES=option</code> Default: <code>CACHE</code>	(Optional) For V1.0a OPC server, specifies whether event tag reads come from the cache (<code>CACHE</code>) or the device (<code>DEVICE</code>). Device reads can adversely affect the performance of the OPC server. For details, refer to Event Tags .
<code>/F=frequency[,offset]</code>	Define a scan class, specify how often the data in the class is scanned. Specify scan frequency and optional offset using the following format: HH:MM:SS.##,HH:MM:SS.##, For details, see Scan Class (Location4) .
<code>/FM=#</code> Default: 3	(Optional) Configure type of interface-level failover. Valid options are: 1: (Chilly) Do not create groups on the server 2: (Cool) Create inactive groups and add tags 3: (Warm) Create active groups, but do not advise groups For details, see Configuring Failover .
<code>/FT=#</code>	(Optional) Specifies (in seconds) how long the interface tries to connect to the current server before failing over to the server specified by the <code>/BACKUP</code> parameter (default 60). If the specified value is less than 30, also sets how often the interface checks server status. By default (and, at a minimum), the interface checks server status every 30 seconds.
<code>/GA</code>	(Optional) Staggers group activation to reduce OPC server workload. Use in conjunction with scan class offsets..
<code>/GI</code>	(Optional) To reduce load on the OPC server during startup, inactivates groups until they are built.
<code>/GL=Y or N</code> Default: <code>Y</code>	(Optional) Fix for some early v1.0a servers. If the log contains the error message "OnDataChange: Invalid group ID", try setting <code>/GL</code> to <code>N</code> .
<code>/GS=Y or N</code>	(Optional) Fix for older, non-compliant OPC servers that do not provide a valid GroupStatus on asynchronous reads. If the log file contains a "OnDataChange: Header status" error, try setting <code>/GS=N</code> to tell the interface to ignore the group status parameters.

Parameter	Description
<code>/HOST=host:port</code>	(Required) Specifies the host and port of the PI Server to which the interface sends data. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Host: Node name of the host node ▪ Port: 5450
<code>/HQ=#</code>	(Optional) Sets the upper limit for the internal queue of the interface. DO NOT USE THIS PARAMETER UNLESS DIRECTED TO DO SO BY OSIsoft.
<code>/HS=Y</code> or <code>N</code>	(Obsolete) Request a cache update rate of one half of the scan rate for the scan class. Use <code>/UR</code> instead.
<code>/HWPS</code>	(Optional) Check for Plantscape-specific Item error codes 0xE00483FD or 0xE00483FC and, if found, failover to alternate OPC server.
<code>/ID=#</code>	(Optional) Specifies the ID of the interface instance. Maximum nine digits. Optional but highly recommended.
<code>/IF=Y</code> or <code>N</code> Default: <code>N</code>	(Optional) Ignore the first value sent for each point. For use with OPC servers that send a response when the interface connects to a point, regardless of whether they have a valid value.
<code>/IS=Y</code> or <code>N</code> Default: <code>N</code>	(Optional) Ignore the status returned by the OPC server. Some OPC servers do not return OPC_STATUS_RUNNING when ready. If the OPC interface hangs on startup and PI OPCClient displays an OPC server status other than "RUNNING", set IS to "Y" and report the issue to your OPC server vendor.
<code>/IT=Y</code> or <code>N</code> Default: <code>N</code>	(Optional) To truncate the sub-second portion of the timestamps being passed to PI and only send whole integer seconds, set to "Y". Reduces CPU and disk consumption.
<code>/LQ=#</code>	(Optional) Sets the lower limit for the internal queue of the interface. DO NOT USE THIS PARAMETER UNLESS DIRECTED TO DO SO BY OSIsoft.
<code>/MA=Y</code> or <code>N</code> Default: <code>N</code>	(Optional) By default, the OPC interface adds items to groups one at a time, because some OPC servers reject an entire group if one item is invalid. To add all the items in a class at the same time, set to "Y". Recommended for efficiency if supported by your OPC server.
<code>/MAXSTOPTIME=#</code> Default: 120 seconds	(Optional) Specifies how many seconds are allocated for the interface to close its connections and exit cleanly.
<code>/NI=#</code>	(Optional) Specifies the number of instances of the interface running on the node. Used in conjunction with <code>/FT</code> parameter to determine how long to wait before initiating server-level failover.
<code>/NT=Y</code> or <code>N</code> Default: <code>N</code>	(Optional) Write/do not write I/O Timeout to PI tags when the connection to the OPC server is lost. Set to "Y" to disable writing. .
<code>/OC=#</code> Default: 1	Maximum number of outstanding outputs per group. After issuing the specified number of writes, the interface waits for one or more to be acknowledged before issuing any additional writes.
<code>/OD=#</code>	(Optional) Level at which to start dropping outputs. When the output queue for a group contains the specified number of outputs, the interface drops the oldest or newest output. To drop the newest output, specify a positive value. To drop the oldest output, specify a negative value.

Parameter	Description
/OG=# Default: 1	Number of output groups. Each group has its own queue.
/OPCSTOPSTAT=state Default: "Intf Shut"	(Optional) To indicate that data collection was stopped when the interface is shut down, writes digital state to each input tag. If digital state is omitted, "I/O Timeout" is written. If digital state is specified, it must be a valid state from the System State Set. WARNING: Do not use the Unilnt /STOPSTAT parameter with the OPC interface. STOPSTAT can cause invalid values to be stored in PI tags.
/OT=# Default: 36	Maximum number of tag values to write at one time.
/OW=#	(Optional) Number of pending outputs at which to set Device Status to warn that outputs are arriving faster than the OPC server can process them. If OW and OD are both specified, OW must be less than OD.
/PISDK=#	(Optional) Enable (1) or disable (0) the PI SDK. If required by an OSIssoft interface, the PI SDK is enabled and cannot be disabled using this setting.
/PISDKCONTIMEOUT=# Default: 15	(Optional) Set the number of seconds to wait before timing out on PI SDK calls.
/PR=#	Configure cluster failover for the interface instance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 0: No cluster failover (default) ▪ 1: Primary interface instance ▪ 2: Backup interface instance
/PS=point_source	(Required) Specifies the point source for the interface instance. Not case sensitive. The interface instances use this setting to determine which PI points to load and update.
/PW=password	(Optional) The password for the user ID specified with /SEC. Case sensitive.
/QT=tagname	(Obsolete) Specifies a PI tag that tracks the number of items queued to the PI Server.
/RD=#	(Optional) How many seconds to wait before trying to reconnect to the OPC server.
/RN=#	(Optional) Specifies the resource number of the API service that the interface depends on. For example, /RN=1 configures the interface to depend on apionline1. Required if there are multiple instances of the OPC interface running with different service names on the same machine. For configuring cluster failover.
/RP=# Default: 80	Specifies the minimum percentage of tags required to be accepted by the OPC server as valid. If less than the specified percentage is accepted, the OPC interface sets its device status to "Connected/No Data," which triggers Unilnt failover if configured.
/RT=# Default: 10	Polled scan classes only: The maximum number of scans that can return no data before the group is assumed to be nonresponsive and the interface sets the DeviceStatus of the interface to warn of the problem. Minimum is 2 scan periods.
/SD=#	(Optional) Specifies how many seconds to wait after connecting before reading OPC tags. By default, there is no delay after connecting.

Parameter	Description
/SEC /SEC= <i>userid</i>	(Optional) To enable the NT security option of the OPC standard, specify /SEC (omit user ID). If you are using the OPC private security option, specify the user ID using this parameter and the password using the /PW parameter. Requires an OPC server that supports OPC security.
/SERVER= <i>host::name</i>	(Required) Configures the target OPC server. If the OPC server runs on the same machine as the interface, omit host name and colon. If your server name has embedded spaces, enclose the name in double quotes.
/SG	(Optional) Send only GOOD quality data. Questionable quality data and BAD quality data are ignored. If the /SQ=I or /SQ=Y parameter is also set, questionable quality data is sent to PI. BAD quality data is ignored. Quality information continues to be sent to tags that are configured to store quality instead of values.
/SIN= <i>node</i>	(Obsolete) Specifies the name of the secondary interface's node for cluster failover.
/SQ=Y or N Default: N	(Optional) By default, the OPC interface stores and flags uncertain-quality values. To store quality data instead of value for data that is not GOOD, specify /SQ=Y. To store questionable data, specify /SQ=I. For BAD quality data, the interface sends a digital state code to the archive.
/ST= <i>tagname</i>	(Optional) Configure a PI status tag to store the status of the OPC server when it changes. Must a digital state tag set up for manual input . Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 = OPC_STATUS_RUNNING ▪ 2 = OPC_STATUS_FAILED ▪ 3 = OPC_STATUS_NOCONFIG ▪ 4 = OPC_STATUS_SUSPENDED ▪ 5 = OPC_STATUS_TEST If the server returns anything other than one of the preceding states, 0 is stored. Configure a zeroth state for this state set that reflects the non-standard server status.
/STARTUP_DELAY=#	(Optional) Configures a post-startup delay. The OPC interface waits for the specified period before beginning operation. Intended for use if you have configured the OPC interface for autostart and the network layer needs time to complete startup before it becomes available. If you specify /STARTUP_DELAY and omit the delay, a thirty-second delay is configured.
/SW=#	(Optional) Specifies how long (in seconds) the interface waits for the OPC server to enter the OPC_STATUS_RUNNING state. If the specified period elapses and the OPC server is not running, the interface fails over to the alternate OPC server.
/TA	(Optional) For advise tags, when a new value is received, store the previous value at "now - scan period", so trends are the same as for a polled tag with the same data. Effectively defines the data as stepwise.

Parameter	Description
<code>/TF=<i>format</i></code>	(Optional) Specifies the format of timestamp strings. Used for tags with <code>Location2 = 6</code> or <code>7</code> , where the <code>ItemID</code> is either a string that contains a timestamp or a <code>VT_DATE</code> value. Also used for writing output timestamps using <code>TIM=</code> in the <code>ExDesc</code> field. Valid tokens are: <code>cc yy mn mon dd hh hr mm ss 000 XM</code> For details, see Timestamps .
<code>/TO=##:##:##</code>	(Optional) Applies an offset to all timestamps coming from the server. Provided to deal with servers and installations that do not follow the OPC specifications (for example, where the time zone must be GMT regardless of the location of the server). The format is the same as scan period parameters (<code>/P</code>). For negative offsets, precede the format with a minus sign.
<code>/TS=Y</code> or <code>N</code> or <code>A</code> Default: <code>N</code>	(Optional) Specifies whether timestamps come from the OPC server or are applied by the interface when the data arrives. By default, the interface provides timestamps (<code>/TS=N</code>). If the OPC server can provide valid timestamps, specify <code>/TS=Y</code> . If the OPC server can provide valid timestamps only for advised tags, specify <code>/TS=A</code> . For details, see Timestamps .
<code>/UFO_ID=#</code>	(Required for Unilnt interface level failover phase 1 or 2) Specifies failover ID. Must be a unique, positive integer.
<code>/UFO_INTERVAL=#</code>	(Optional) Specifies in milliseconds how often the failover heartbeat tags are updated and interface status is checked. . Must be the same on both interface nodes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimum: 50 ▪ Maximum: 600000 milliseconds (10 minutes) ▪ Defaults: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phase 1 failover: 1000 ▪ Phase 2 failover: 5000
<code>/UFO_OTHERID=#</code>	Failover ID of the other OPC interface instance. Required for phase 1 or 2 interface level failover.
<code>/UFO_SYNC=<i>path</i>/ [<i>file</i>]</code>	(Required for phase 2 interface level failover) Path and, optionally, name of the shared file containing the failover data. The <i>path</i> can be a fully qualified node name and directory, a mapped drive letter, or a local path if the shared file is on an interface nodes. The <i>path</i> must be terminated by a slash or backslash character. The default filename is: <i>executablename_pointsource_interfaceID.dat</i> If there are any spaces in the <i>path</i> or <i>filename</i> , the entire path and filename must be enclosed in quotes. If you enclose the path in double quotes, the final backslash must be a double backslash (<code>\\</code>).
<code>/UFO_TYPE=<i>type</i></code>	(Required for phase 2 interface level failover) Specifies the type of failover configuration: <code>HOT</code> , <code>WARM</code> , or <code>COLD</code> .
<code>/UHT_ID=#</code>	(Optional) Specifies a unique ID for interface instances that are run in a redundant mode without using the Unilnt failover mechanism. If the ID is specified, only health tags with the specified value in <code>Location3</code> are loaded.
<code>/UR=<i>HH:MM:SS.000</i></code>	(Optional) Specifies the requested update rate for the group. By default, the update rate requested for a scan class is the same as the rate. The update rate is applied to the scan period that it

Parameter	Description
	<p>follows. Example: /f=00:00:02 /f=00:00:03 /ur=00:00:00.5 /f=00:00:01</p> <p>Scan class one has an update rate of two seconds, scan class 2 has an update rate of 0.5 seconds, and scan class 3 has an update rate of one second.</p>
/US	(Optional) If the current snapshot is a system digital state and the new value is older than the snapshot, the interface sends the new value to the PI Server one second after the snapshot timestamp of the system digital state. This check is not done if the current snapshot is a good value.
/UWQ=#	(Optional) Directs the interface instance to fail over if the specified number of watchdog tags do not have GOOD quality and, for v2.0 OPC servers, if there is an error reading watchdog tags.
/VN=1 or 2 Default: 2	(Optional) Specifies the OPC server version (v1.0a or V2.0).
/WD=#	(Optional) For configuring failover using multiple watchdog tags, trigger failover if the sum of the values of the tags drops below the specified value.
/WD1 /WD2	(Optional) Configure watchdog tags for failover. For details, see Configuring Failover .
/WQ=#	(Optional) For configuring failover using multiple watchdog tags. Directs the interface to fail over if the number of watchdog tags with quality other than GOOD exceeds the specified value (and, for v2.0 servers, if there is an error reading the item).
/WS=1 or 0 Default: 0	(Optional) For failover, set to 1 to configure the interface instance to disconnect from the server if the server leaves the OPC_STATUS_RUNNING state. By default, the interface stays connected.

Parameters By Function

Common Unint Parameters	Advanced Options	Data Handling
/CACHEMODE /CACHESYNC /EC /F /ID /MAXSTOPTIME /PISDK /PISDKCONTIMEOUT /PS /STARTUP_DELAY	/AM /AR /AT /DC /ES /GA /GI /GL /GS /HWPS /IS /MA /OC /OD /OG /OT /OW /RD /SD	/AF /AS /CO /CR /ER /HOST /IF /IT /NT /OPCSTOPSTAT /SG /SQ /TA /TF /TO /UR /US
DCOM Security	Plug-Ins (Post-processing DLLs)	Debugging
/DA /DI	/DLL /DLLCONFIG	/DB /DF /DT
Server-Level Failover	Unint Interface-Level Failover	Interface-Level Failover
/BACKUP /CS /FT /NI /SW /WS /WD /WD1 /WD2 /WQ /WS	/UFO_ID /UFO_INTERVAL /UFO_OTHERID /UFO_SYNC /UFO_TYPE /UWQ /RP /RT	/CM /CN /FM /PR /RN /UHT_ID
OPC Server	Miscellaneous	
/SERVER /TS /VN	/HQ /LQ /PW /SEC /ST	

Appendix E. Error and Informational Messages

The location of the message log depends upon the platform on which the interface is running. See the *UniInt Interface User Manual* for more information. Messages are logged as follows:

- During startup: Messages include the version of the interface, the version of UniInt, the command-line parameters used, and the number of points.
- During point retrieval: Messages are sent to the log if there are problems with the configuration of the points.
- If debugging is enabled.

Messages

The log contains messages from the OPC interface, the UniInt framework, and the PI API. This list describes only messages from the interface. If any error message has a point number as well as a tag name, use the point number to identify the problem tag, because long tag names are truncated to 12 characters.

<p>Out of Memory. Cannot allocate a list; fails. Unable to add tag.</p> <p>The system has run out of resources. Use the Windows Task Manager to check the resources being used: press the Control, Shift, and Escape keys all together to get to the Task Manager. If you see high memory usage for opcint.exe, there might be a bottleneck between the interface and your PI system. Look for related messages in the log (see also "Running low on memory, dropping data").</p>
<p>Error from CoInitialize: Error from CoInitializeSecurity: COM might not be properly installed on your system. If true, a serious problem.</p>
<p>CLSIDFromProgID PI Server's Registry entries are not valid. Check your server installation instructions.</p>
<p>CoCreateInstanceEx Indicates a problem with your DCOM configuration.</p>
<p>IOPCServer The proxy stub files are not registered. To register the opcproxy.dll and opccomm_ps.dll files, open a command prompt window, change to the directory where the interface is installed, and issue the following commands: <pre>>regsvr32 opcproxy.dll >regsvr32 opccomm_ps.dll</pre></p>
<p>AddRef Indicates that the OPC server does not let the interface perform the simplest function. If you can read and write tags using PI OPCClient but this error is logged, check your DCOM settings, check what user account the interface is running under, and try running the interface interactively.</p>
<p>No ConnectionPoint for OPCShutdown Shutdown Advise Failed The OPC server does not implement the Shutdown interface or does not implement it properly. Does not prevent proper operation of the interface.</p>
<p>Advise returns error: 80040202 (Unable to open the access token of the current thread) If you see this error after connecting to the server successfully, the wrong opcproxy.dll might be loaded. If you have multiple copies of opcproxy.dll on your PI Interface node (possibly because you have more than one OPC server on your machine), make sure that they are the same version. It is safest to have only one version around on your system (in the %windows%\system32 or %windows%\sysWOW64 directory). Check whether directories containing older versions are specified in the system path</p>

<p>AddGroup failed for scanclass %d AddItem failed for %s AddItems failed for tag %s Advise Group failed for %s Advise returns E_OUTOFMEMORY Advise returns E_UNEXPECTED Advise returns error No ConnectionPoint for scanclass %d QueryInterface:IID_IdataObject failed for scanclass %d QueryInterface:IID_IOPCAsyncIO2 failed for scanclass %d Read: (string) Refresh: (string) Unable to add to group Unable to add to OPC group. Unable to advise event group Unable to advise group Unable to advise output group Unable to create group Write error %X for tag Write failed</p> <p>Fatal errors returned by the OPC server. Try the same operation using PI OPCClient. If successful, run the interface interactively to see if the same error occurs. If successful, check your DCOM configuration to make sure that you have granted required permissions to the INTERACTIVE account.</p> <p>c0040004: Indicates that the requested data type cannot be returned for this item. Use PI OPCClient to add that Item to a group, omitting data type. The server will send you values using the data type that it uses internally for that item.</p> <p>c0040007: Returned from AddItem, indicates that the server does not have the specified item. Verify that the InstrumentTag field of the PI tag matches the OPC item name exactly. Using PI OPCClient, try to add the Item to a group, or if your OPC server supports browsing, browse to the item and double-click on it to display its full name.</p>
<p>Invalid read/write mode requested for tag %s</p> <p>The server is returning invalid information about read/write access. To tell the interface to ignore this information, specify the /AR=N parameter .</p>
<p>RemoveItem failed for tag %s dev_remove_tag: Unable to unadvise %s dev_remove_tag: Unable to remove group %s</p> <p>The server won't remove a tag from a group or stop collecting data for a group. Not a serious problem unless accompanied by lots of other messages, but indicates some problem with the OPC server.</p>
<p>AddItems failed, server not in RUNNING state, will try later</p> <p>Informational message indicating that the interface is waiting for the OPC server to enter RUNNIG mode. You can use the PI OPCClient to see the state of the server (use the Get Status button). If the server does not enter the RUNNING mode, investigate the cause</p>
<p>QueryInterface:IID_IconnectionPointContainer failed, using v1.0a protocol</p> <p>Informational message indicating that the OPC server does not support OPC DA v2.0.</p>
<p>Write unable to get values: Getsnapshotx error %d</p> <p>The interface was unable to read a value from PI to write to the OPC server. To verify that the PI Server is running, use apisnap (in the API directory). Verify that the source and target data types and values are compatible.</p>

<p>Event Point has invalid scan class (!= 0) No Item name - instrumenttag and exdesc both empty Nonzero Totalcode requires nonzero Convers Point cannot be write and Read On Change Point has invalid scan class Point has invalid scan class (= = 0) ROC Point has invalid scan class (= = 0) Square root must be 0, 1 or 2 This Totalcode requires Dzero to be specified. Total must be 0,1,2,3,4, or 5 Unable to get point type Unable to get source point type. Unable to get square root Unable to get total specs Indicates that a PI tag is improperly configured.</p>
<p>GetStatus The OPC server did not respond to a status query. It might be down or disconnected</p>
<p>Cannot get PI Server time. Serious problem! For newly-installed systems, reboot and verify that you can connect to the PI Server. To verify connectivity, ping the PI server machine. To verify that the PI Server is running, use apisnap. For existing installations, contact Technical Support.</p>
<p>GetStatus: Server has no current time. Indicates a non-OPC-standard server that does not send the time of day. The OPC specifications state that the server is supposed to include current time when it sends its status. The interface guesses timestamps, but its accuracy is likely to be questionable.</p>
<p>Cleaning up connections Cleaned up connections Indicates that the interface is disconnecting and exiting.</p>
<p>Interface failed to write some %s states When the OPC server shuts down, the interface sends a shutdown status to each tag, if configured to do so (/OPCSTOPSTAT). This error message indicates that the interface was unable to send some or all of them, owing to lack of connectivity to the PI Server or lack of buffering.</p>
<p>Server sent shutdown notice. Interface received a shutdown notification from the OPC server. The interface periodically tries to reconnect to the server , until it is shut down or succeeds in connecting/</p>
<p>OnDataChange:Invalid group ID < 0 OnDataChange:Invalid advise group ID: OnDataChange:Invalid group ID > 999 OnDataChange: Header status: OnDataChange has format not Hglobal OnDataChange:Invalid group ID for write completion Unknown access type for group %s Indicates that the server is sending meaningless data. To ignore the header status field in incoming data, set /GS=N. Contact your OPC server vendor. Use PI OPCClient to create groups and try AsyncReads and Advises. Check whether incoming data is valid: the meaningless data might not interfere with data collection.</p>

<p>Got %d and cleared it ClearWrite: dwTransID mismatch, have %d, got %d Stashing transid %d Sending transid %d" Writing transid %d</p> <p>Debug level 4 messages indicating that the server acknowledged the specified write and the interface is clear to send another write value.</p>
<p>OnDataChange: VariantCopy</p> <p>Serious problem! Indicates that the OPC server sent meaningless data. Interface rejects the data and writes BADSTAT to the tag. Timestamp is good.</p>
<p>OnDataChange: Bad Timestamp</p> <p>The interface received an invalid timestamp with data from the OPC server. Check your OPC server, and use OPCClient to display timestamps.</p>
<p>Invalid timestamp for tag: %s, %d and %.36f</p> <p>The interface received an invalid timestamp with data from the OPC server. Indicates an issue in the OPC server. Use OPCClient to display the item in question. Use Refresh or Advise or AsyncRead to see a timestamp.</p>
<p>Putsnap system error %d, %d Putsnap no longer in system error %d, %d</p> <p>System error indicating a problem sending data to PI Server.</p>
<p>Putsnapsx not implemented %d Getsnapshotx not implemented</p> <p>Indicates an outdated version of the PI API.</p>
<p>Unable to translate string.</p> <p>Attempt to translate an ASCII string value from a PI tag to Unicode failed. Check value of tag.</p>
<p>Unable to initialize server object</p> <p>Verify that account has sufficient privileges.</p>
<p>No OPC Server specified</p> <p>Verify that the OPC interface batch startup file specifies valid /SERVER parameter and that the invocation is a single line.</p>
<p>Can't find status tag, ignoring Can't find queue tag, ignoring Status tag is not Digital tag, ignoring Queue tag is not Integer tag, ignoring</p> <p>Status/queue tag does not exist or its data type is incorrect.</p>
<p>Can't connect to OPC Server, going into slow cycle wait</p> <p>Interface attempted to connect to OPC server. Check for other messages that contain details about the reason for the failed attempt. Interface periodically tries to reconnect.</p>
<p>Unable to create clock drift timer</p> <p>Interface cannot create a timer to track drift. Check system resources.</p>
<p>Running low on memory, dropping data Memory load within acceptable limits, resuming data collection</p> <p>If the PI Server cannot accept data as quickly as the interface can send it, the interface buffers data in memory. To avoid consuming all available memory, the interface starts dropping data as the limits configured by /HQ and /LQ are approached. Consider giving the PI system more resources, changing the exception parameters of your tags, or changing the scan period of your tags.</p>

Failed to open cluster: error ####. Intf-failover will not be supported.
 Failed to open cluster resource: error ####. Intf-failover will not be supported.
 Win32 error code indicating that an attempt to open the cluster service or resource failed.

System Errors and PI Errors

System error numbers are positive. PI error numbers are negative. To display descriptions of system and PI errors, use the pidiag utility:

```
\PI\adm\pidiag -e error_number
```

UniInt Failover-Specific Error Messages

Informational

Message	16-May-06 10:38:00 OPCInt 1> UniInt failover: Interface in the "Backup" state.
Meaning	Upon system startup, the initial transition is made to the backup state. In this state the interface monitors the status of the other interface participating in failover. When configured for hot failover, data received from the data source is queued and not sent to the PI Server while in this state. The amount of data queued while in this state is determined by the failover update interval. In any case, there will be typically no more than two update intervals of data in the queue at any given time. Some transition chains can cause the queue to hold up to five failover update intervals worth of data.

Message	16-May-06 10:38:05 OPCInt 1> UniInt failover: Interface in the "Primary" state and actively sending data to PI. Backup interface not available.
Meaning	In primary state, the interface sends data to the PI Server as it is received. This message also indicates that there is not a backup interface participating in failover.

Message	16-May-06 16:37:21 OPCInt 1> UniInt failover: Interface in the "Primary" state and actively sending data to PI. Backup interface available.
Meaning	While in this state, the interface sends data to the PI Server as it is received. This message also states that the other copy of the interface appears to be ready to take over the role of primary.

Errors (Phase 1 & 2)

Message	16-May-06 17:29:06 OPCint 1> One of the required Failover Synchronization points was not loaded. Error = 0: The Active ID synchronization point was not loaded. The input PI tag was not loaded
Cause	The Active ID tag is not configured properly.
Resolution	Check validity of point attributes. For example, make sure Location1 attribute is valid for the interface. All failover tags must have the same PointSource and Location1 attributes. Modify point attributes as necessary and restart the interface.

Message	16-May-06 17:38:06 OPCint 1> One of the required Failover Synchronization points was not loaded. Error = 0: The Heartbeat point for this copy of the interface was not loaded. The input PI tag was not loaded
Cause	The heartbeat tag is not configured properly.
Resolution	Check validity of point attributes. Make sure the Location1 attribute is valid for the interface. All failover tags must have the same PointSource and Location1 attributes. Modify point attributes as necessary and restart the interface.

Message	17-May-06 09:06:03 OPCint > The UniInt FailOver ID (/UFO_ID) must be a positive integer.
Cause	The UFO_ID parameter has not been assigned a positive integer value.
Resolution	Change and verify the parameter to a positive integer and restart the interface.

Message	17-May-06 09:06:03 OPCint 1> The Failover ID parameter (/UFO_ID) was found but the ID for the redundant copy was not found
Cause	The /UFO_OtherID parameter is not defined or has not been assigned a positive integer value.
Resolution	Change and verify the /UFO_OtherID parameter to a positive integer and restart the interface.

Errors (Phase 1)

Message	17-May-06 09:06:03 OPCInt 1> UniInt failover: Interface in an "Error" state. Could not read failover control points.
Cause	The failover control points on the data source are returning an erroneous value to the interface. This error can be caused by creating a non-initialized control point on the data source. This message will only be received if the interface is configured to be synchronized through the data source (Phase 1).
Resolution	Check validity of the value of the control points on the data source.

Message	16-May-06 17:29:06 OPCInt 1> Loading Failover Synchronization tag failed Error Number = 0: Description = [FailOver] or HeartBeat:n] was found in the exdesc for Tag Active_IN but the tag was not loaded by the interface. Failover will not be initialized unless another Active ID tag is successfully loaded by the interface.
Cause	The Active ID or heartbeat tag is not configured properly. This message is received only if the interface is configured to be synchronized through the data source (Phase 1).
Resolution	Check validity of point attributes. For example, make sure Location1 attribute is valid for the interface. All failover tags must have the same PointSource and Location1 attributes. Modify point attributes as necessary and restart the interface.

Message	17-May-06 09:05:39 OPCInt 1> Error reading Active ID point from Data source Active_IN (Point 29600) status = -255
Cause	The Active ID point value on the data source caused an error when read by the interface. The value read from the data source must be valid. Upon receiving this error, the interface enters the "Backup in Error state."
Resolution	Check validity of the value of the Active ID point on the data source.

Message	17-May-06 09:06:03 OPCInt 1> Error reading the value for the other copy's Heartbeat point from Data source HB2_IN (Point 29604) status = -255
Cause	The heartbeat point value on the data source caused an error when read by the interface. The value read from the data source must be valid. Upon receiving this error, the interface enters the "Backup in Error state."
Resolution	Check validity of the value of the heartbeat point on the data source

Errors (Phase 2)

Message	<p>27-Jun-08 17:27:17</p> <p>PI Eight Track 1 1> Error 5: Unable to create file '\\\georgiaking\GeorgiaKingStorage\UnIntFailover\PIEightTrack_eight_1.dat'</p> <p>Verify that interface has read/write/create access on file server machine.</p> <p>Initializing uniint library failed</p> <p>Stopping Interface</p>
Cause	<p>The interface is unable to create a new failover synchronization file at startup. The creation of the file takes place the first time either copy of the interface is started and the file does not exist. The error number most commonly seen is error number 5. Error number 5 is an "access denied" error and is probably the result of a permissions problem.</p>
Resolution	<p>Ensure the account that the interface is running under has read and write permissions for the directory. Set the "log on as" property of the Windows service to an account that has permissions for the directory.</p>

Message	<p>Sun Jun 29 17:18:51 2008</p> <p>PI Eight Track 1 2> WARNING> Failover Warning: Error = 64</p> <p>Unable to open Failover Control File '\\\georgiaking\GeorgiaKingStorage\Eight\PIEightTrack_eight_1.dat'</p> <p>The interface will not be able to change state if PI is not available</p>
Cause	<p>The interface is unable to open the failover synchronization file. The interface failover continues to operate correctly if communication to the PI Server is not interrupted. If communication to PI is interrupted while one or both interfaces cannot access the synchronization file, the interfaces remain in the state they were in at the time of the second failure: the primary interface remains primary and the backup interface remains backup.</p>
Resolution	<p>Ensure the account that the interface is running under has read and write permissions for the directory. Set the "log on as" property of the Windows service to an account that has permissions for the directory.</p>

Appendix F. Debugging Levels

To enable debugging features for the OPC interface, use PI ICU or specify the /DB flag on the command line. Enable debugging features sparingly and disable them when they are not required, because they are verbose and can bloat log files, and writing to files slows the interface. The log level parameter is a bit mask, which means you can set more than one option at the same time. For example, to enable options 1 and 4, set debug level to 5. The following table describes the levels in detail.

Debug Option	Description
2	Log start-up information, including InstrumentTag and ExDesc for each tag. This setting logs the activation of groups.
4	Log write operations in the local PI message log file. This debugging level can be used in conjunction with the /DT command line option to monitor a specified tag
8	Log refreshes.
16	Log information for ExcMax processing.
32	For each data value that the OPC interface receives, log the timestamp, the data, the adjusted timestamp, the PI time, the scan class, and TransID directly (without interpretation) in the opcresponse.log file. As a result, timestamps are not be human-readable. To generate opcscan.log and opcrefresh.log files, use /DB=8 in addition to /DB=32(/DB=40). Be advised: this option is highly verbose!
64	For a specified tag (/DT=tagname), log the same details as /DB=32.
128	Log information for failover.
256	Log information for event tags. Also logs the name of each tag into the local PI message log file as it receives data for the tag, useful for determining whether the OPC interface is receiving data for some tags. If the OPC interface is running interactively, these messages are not displayed in the command window; they only appear in the log file. Highly verbose, so use sparingly.
512	Log information for array tags.
1024	Log information for opclist pointers. For internal OSIssoft use.
2048	Ignore point edits after startup. For internal OSIssoft use.
4096	For a specified tag (/DT=tagname), log timestamps, values, and qualities received from OPC server in the local PI message log. Highly verbose, use sparingly.
8192	Provides debugging information for the /US command line option.

Appendix G. Technical Support and Resources

For technical assistance, contact OSIsoft Technical Support at +1 510-297-5828 or techsupport@osisoft.com. The [OSIsoft Technical Support](#) website offers additional contact options for customers outside of the United States.

When you contact OSIsoft Technical Support, be prepared to provide this information:

- Product name, version, and build numbers
- Computer platform (CPU type, operating system, and version number)
- Time that the difficulty started
- Log files at that time
- Details of any environment changes prior to the start of the issue
- Summary of the issue, including any relevant log files during the time the issue occurred

The [OSIsoft Virtual Campus \(vCampus\)](#) website has subscription-based resources to help you with the programming and integration of OSIsoft products.

Glossary

Buffering

Temporary storage of the data that OPC interfaces collect and forward to PI Servers. Buffering enables the interface to continue collecting data if the PI Server is unavailable.

ICU

The PI Interface Configuration Utility is the primary application that you use to configure OPC interfaces. Install the ICU on the computer where the OPC interface runs. OSIsoft strongly recommends that you use the ICU for OPC interface management tasks, rather than manually editing configuration files.

ICU Control

An ICU plug-in that enables it to configure a particular OSIsoft interface.

Interface node

A computer where an OSIsoft interface runs.

N-Way Buffering

The ability of a buffering application to send the same data to every PI Server in a PI Collective.

OPC

A standard established by the OPC Foundation task force to enable applications to obtain process data from the plant floor in a consistent manner.

OPCClient

An OSIsoft tool for testing connectivity to the OPC server, browsing OPC items and verifying data collection.

OPCEnum

A tool that enables OPC clients to locate servers on remote nodes without having information about those servers in the local registry.

PI API

A library of functions that enable applications to communicate and exchange data with the PI Server.

PI Collective

Two or more replicated PI Servers that collect data concurrently. Collectives are part of the High Availability environment. When the primary PI Server in a collective becomes unavailable, a secondary collective member node seamlessly continues to collect data and provide data access to your PI clients.

PI SDK

A library of functions that enable applications to communicate and exchange data with the PI Server. Some OPC interfaces require the PI SDK.

PI Server node

The computer on which PI Server programs run.

PI SMT (PI System Management Tools)

The program that you use for configuring PI Servers.

PIHOME

The directory where PI 32-bit client applications reside. Interfaces are installed in a subdirectory of PIHOME.

PIHOME64

The common location for PI 64-bit client applications.

Local PI message log

The file to which OSIsoft applications, including interfaces, write informational and error messages. To view the log, use PI ICU.

Point

A value tracked by the PI Server. Also called a “tag.”

Service

On Microsoft Windows operating systems, a long-running executable that performs specific functions and is designed not to require user intervention. Windows services can be configured to start when the operating system is booted and run in the background as long as Windows is running, or they can be started manually when required. [from Wikipedia]. OSIsoft interfaces can be configured as services, to ensure they restart when the interface node is rebooted.

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