

16. Address Tag Library

This chapter explains how to build and use Address Tag Library.

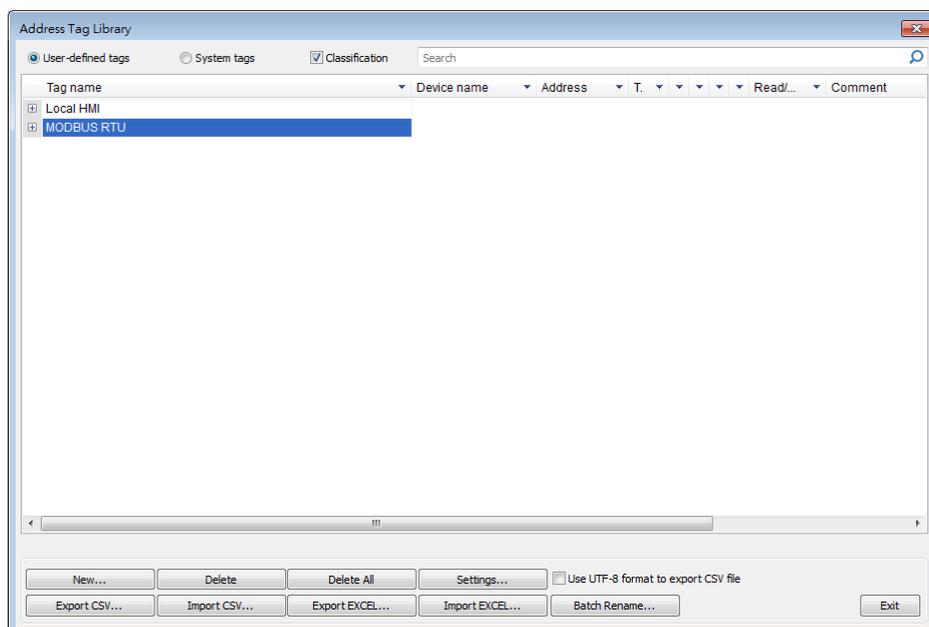
16.1. Overview.....	16-2
16.2. Building Address Tag Library.....	16-2
16.3. Using Address Tag Library.....	16-5

16.1. Overview

Generally it is recommended to define the commonly used addresses in Address Tag Library when starting to build a project. It not only avoids accidental reuse of addresses but also improves project readability.

16.2. Building Address Tag Library

Click [Project] » [Address] on the toolbar and the [Address Tag Library] dialog box appears.



Setting	Description
User-defined tags	Displays user-defined address tags.
System tags	Displays system registers. The registers listed cannot be deleted or changed.
Classification	With this checkbox selected, the system tags can be classified into categories according to their function. Users may customize classification by editing the system_tag.xml file, found under EasyBuilder Pro installation directory.
Search	A key word may be entered in the provided field to search for a specific tag.
New	Adds a new address tag. Please see the steps next page.
Settings	Sets the selected address tag.

Delete All	Deletes all existing address tags.
Delete	Deletes the selected address tag.
Export CSV	Saves all current address tags as .csv file. Tag names of the tags used in the project file will be displayed in red in Excel.
Import CSV	Loads the existing .csv file of address tag to the current project.
Export EXCEL	Saves all current address tags as .xls file.
Import EXCEL	Loads the existing .xls file of address tag to the current project.
Use UTF-8 format to export CSV file	If selected, the .csv file will be exported in UTF-8 format. If not selected, in ANSI format.
Batch rename	Rename multiple address tags of a device at a time.

1. Click [New] and set the relevant properties.

eMT, iE, XE, mTV

cMT, cMTX

Address Tags dialog box configuration for eMT, iE, XE, mTV:

- Name: Tag_0
- Comment: (empty)
- Address: Device: Local HMI
- Address mode: Bit Word
- Address type: LW
- Original format: 32-bit Float
- Address: 0
- Address format: DDDDD [range : 0 ~ 12750]
- Conversion/Calculation (use macro subroutine):
 - Enable
 - Data format: 32-bit Float
 - Read conversion: None (Only data type conversion)
 - Write conversion: None (Only data type conversion)
 - Array

Address Tags dialog box configuration for cMT, cMTX:

- Name: Tag_0
- Comment: (empty)
- Address: Device: Local HMI
- Address mode: Bit Word
- Address type: LW
- Original format: 16-bit Unsigned
- Address: 0
- Address format: DDDDD [range : 0 ~ 12900]
- Conversion/Calculation (use macro subroutine):
 - Enable
 - Data format: 16-bit Unsigned
 - Mode: Elementary arithmetic
 - Read conversion: $\{v\} \cdot 32 / 5 / 9$ (Test...)
 - Write conversion: $\{v\} \cdot 9 / 5 + 32$ (Test...)
 - Array

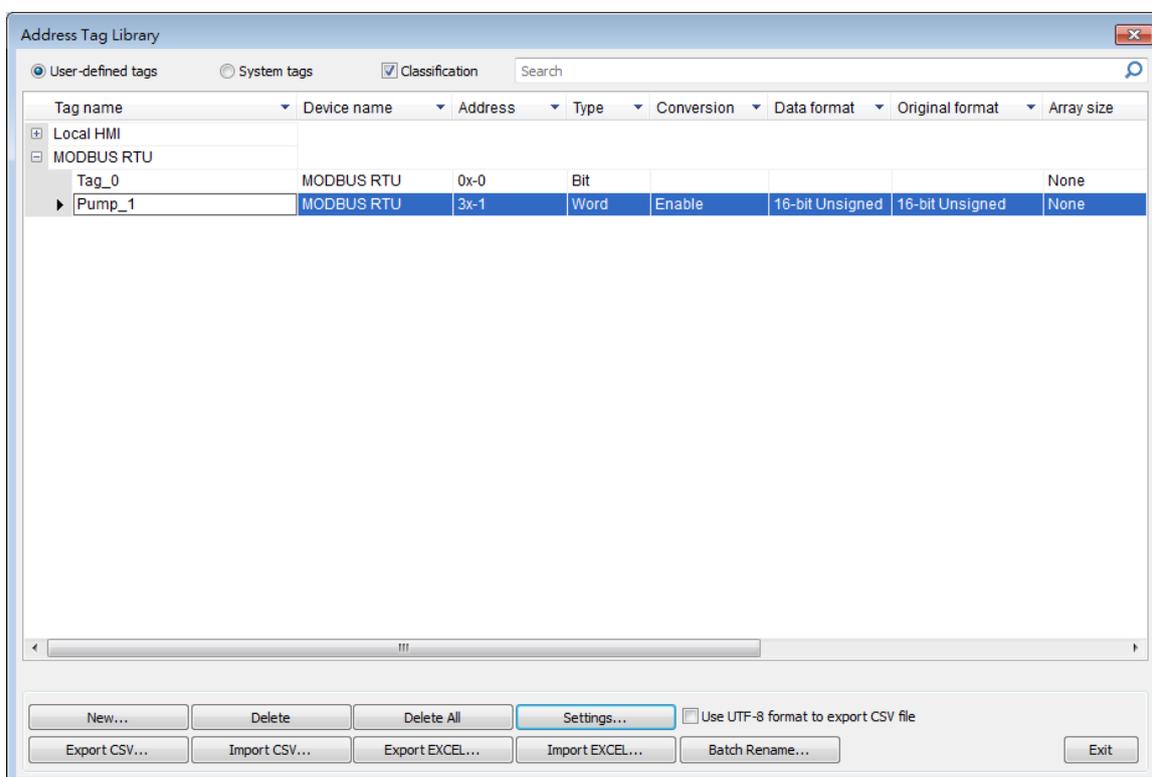
Setting	Description
Name	The name of the address tag.
Comment	The information about the address tag.
Name	The name of the address tag.
Device	As defined in [System Parameter Settings] » [Device list].
Address mode	The tag address type; select [Bit] or [Word].
Address type	The available address types depend on [Device] and [Address mode].
Address	Address of the tag.
Original format	If select [Word] in [Address mode], the data format can be specified. When a tag with [Original format] specified is selected, the system will only use the specified format.
Conversion/Calculation (Use macro subroutine)	When enabled, the data format that the address tag will be converted into can be specified. Macro subroutines can be selected to do read/write conversion.
Mode (cMT / cMT X only)	Select Macro Subroutine mode or Elementary Arithmetic mode.

Read / Write conversion

In Macro Subroutine mode, select the macro subroutine to do read/write conversion. The macro subroutine can only be selected when the data format is identical to the one in the macro subroutine.

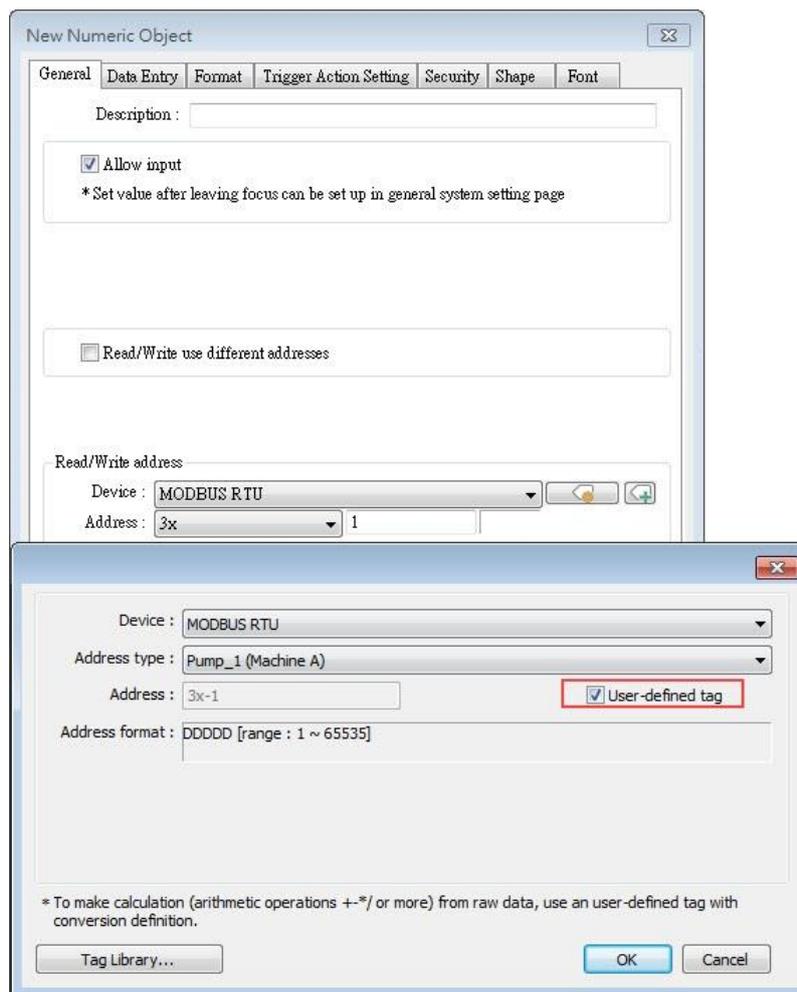
In Elementary Arithmetic mode, valid formulas must be entered respectively in read conversion and write conversion fields. A valid arithmetic formula contains at least one and only one device value which is represented by $\${v}$. The available mathematical symbols include: +, -, *, /, and parentheses ().

2. Click [OK], a newly added tag can be found in the [User-defined tags] library.

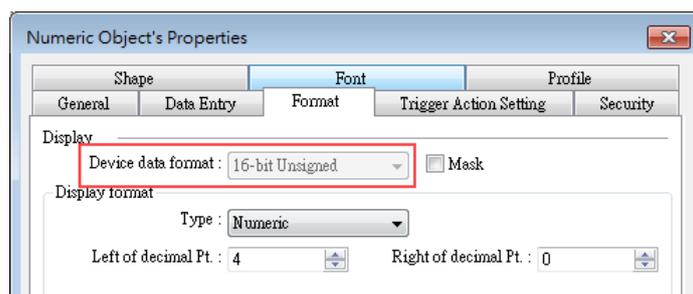


16.3. Using Address Tag Library

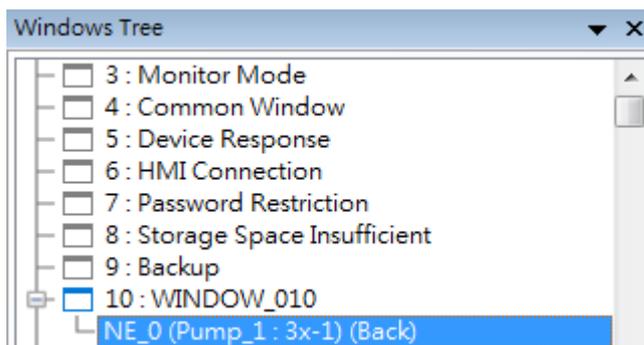
1. Create a tag in Address Tag Library.
2. Create an object, select [General] » [Device].
3. Click [Settings] to finish the settings.
4. Select [User-defined tag] check box.



5. In [Address type] select the defined tag.
6. If the data type is selected when creating the address tag, the system automatically restricts the data format to the one selected.

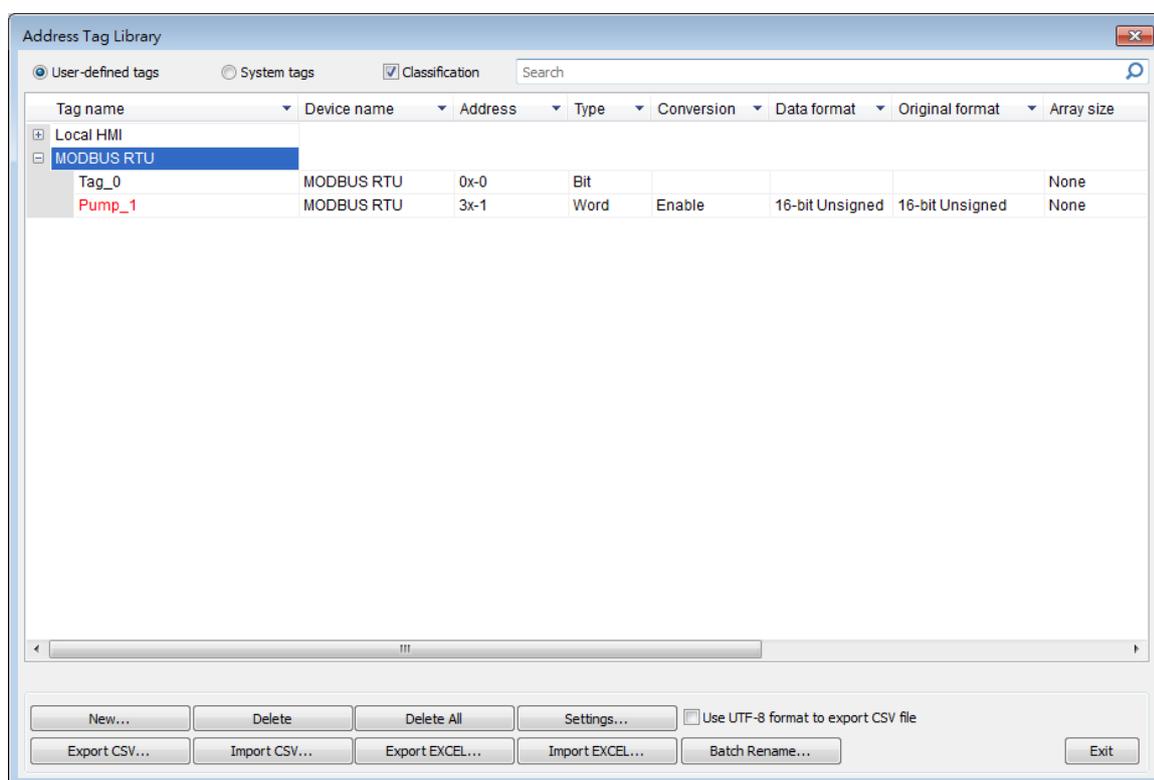


7. When finished, the window tree will show the address tag name used by the object.



 **Note**

- The name of the used tags will be written in red font in Address Tag Library.



 Click the icon to download the demo project. Please confirm your internet connection before downloading the demo project.