

DE-4000 SCRIPTING REFERENCE MANUAL

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ALTRONIC



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DE-4000 SCRIPTING REFERENCE MANUAL

One overarching capability that allows a bridge to gap the standard needs of everyday systems and the customer needs of innovation is scripting. A scripting language, cleverly named Lua, is embedded into the DE-4000 system. It operates as a script mainly meaning that it does not need additional tools to convert the “code” into machine language. It also is looked at and corrected for errors every time the script runs. Therefore it is an “interpreted” language and runs all of the time when you ask it. Lua comes with a background of being robust, fast, and geared towards embedded applications, with a proven track record in the gaming industry. For the DE-4000 system it is small and fits in the memory we have available, holds a lot of power, and keeps it simple for writing in the language. All information regarding the Lua scripting language is located at <https://Lua.org> Using the Lua engine as an embedded tool allows for taking advantage of a full architecture and standard at your fingertips. Within the language there are all of the normal attributes to programming such as functions, variables, statements, expressions etc. All of this reference material can be found at <https://lua.org/manual/5.3/> For getting started and using a guided reference, there are several editions of “Programming in Lua” available. Most recent editions are a paid for product that come in paper back or ebook form. While testing out Lua and becoming familiar, a free first edition is available and covers a lot of learning needs to get comfortable with the language. It can be located at <https://www.lua.org/pil/contents.html>. A major advantage to using Lua is its inherent ability to allow custom functions. While all normal functions and calls are published, there is the ability to add new functions in the DE-4000 firmware. Once new functions are defined and have calls to their internal properties, they then can be published for the user. This includes functions such as our flexible Modbus table and talking with various terminal boards linked in the system. Below is the start to the list of Altronic based functions. As functionality and features come to life through new ideas, this document will continually get updated with the latest scripts that we make available.

DE4000 Lua Script API

create_param("index",default,"category","description")

- creates a user configurable parameter
- parameter is stored as index,
- default value(if not changed by user) is default
- parameters will be grouped on the Global/Params page by category
- description is text to describe the parameter to the user

Example:

```
create_param("NumEngCyl",8,"Engine Params","Num. of Engine Cylinders")
```

get_channel_val(channel)

- returns current value of analog input channel on terminal module terminal
- return value type is numeric

Example:

```
local sp = get_channel_val(1,5)
```

reads value of Suction Pressure from Terminal Module #1 , Input #5

get_gbl("index",default)

- returns global config setting stored under `index` or returns `default` if not defined

note: `get_gbl` is used to retrieve global CONFIGURATION settings that are typically set when the system is configured and do not change as the system is running. If you want to set and retrieve global STATUS variables use the `get_sGbl()` and `set_sGbl()` functions >If you want to create and read virtual channels use the `set_sVirt()` and `get_sVirt()` functions.

Example:

```
local nt = get_gbl("NumTerm",1)
```

gets the number of terminal boards installed in the system

get_param("index")

- return either the default value or the user configured value of the parameter `index`

Example:

```
get_param("NumEngCyl")
```

>gets the configured parameter for number of engine cylinders

get_rpm(channel)

- reads the RPM input channel in units of revolutions per minute

note: valid channel numbers are 1 - 10(2 channels per board, up to 5 terminal boards)

Each Terminal Module has 2 RPM inputs (RPM1 and RPM2)

- Terminal Module **#1** RPM channels are **1,2**

- Terminal Module **#2** RPM channels are **3,4**
- Terminal Module **#3** RPM channels are **5,6**
- Terminal Module **#4** RPM channels are **7,8**
- Terminal Module **#5** RPM channels are **9,10**

Example:

```
local engineRPM = get_rpm(1)
local turboRPM = get_rpm(6)
```

Read RPM1 channel from terminal module #1 and read RPM2 channel from Terminal module #3

get_sGbl("index", default)

- If `index` is defined in the global status table then it returns the value associated with `index`
- If `index` is not defined and optional `default` is provided then returns `default`

>**note:** It is recommended to always provide a default value when using this function

Example:

```
local cp = get_sGbl("calculatedPressure",0)
```

get the previously stored value "calculatedPressure", Returns 0 if not found.

get_state()

- returns the current engine state(possible values currently 0 - 10)

Example:

```
local engineState = get_state()
if engineState > 7 then
  set_timer("WarmupTimer",1000)
end
```

get_sVirt("index")

- returns the value of virtual channel `index` or returns `default` if the virtual channel does not exist.

Example:

```

local tl = get_sGbl("timeLimit")
local et = get_sVirt("ElapsedTime",0)
if et > tl then
    set_sGbl("timeExceeded",true)
else
    set_sGbl("timeExceeded",false)
end

```

>Gets the value of virtual channel ElapsedTime and set value of status global "timeExceeded" if ElapsedTime is greater than status global "timeLimit"

get_time()

- returns the UNIX "epoch" time (Defined as the number of seconds elapsed since Jan 1, 1970)

Example:

```

local startTime = get_sGbl("startTime",0)
if startTime == 0 then
    local currentTime = get_time()
    startTime = currentTime
    set_sGbl("startTime",currentTime)
end
local et = get_time() - startTime
set_sVirt("ElapsedTime",et)

```

>Stores current time if first time through, otherwise calculate elapsed time

get_timer("index")

- returns 1 or 2 values
- First return value(Boolean) is **true** if timer is active(counting down) or **false** if timer is expired or has not been set yet
- Second return value is the number of seconds remaining or **-1** if timer is not active or has not been set yet

Example:

```

if not get_timer("myTimer") then
    set_sGbl("timedOut",true)
else
    set_sGbl("timedOut",false)
end

```

if timer is expired, then set global status "timedOut" to **true**

```

local active,remaining = get_timer("myTimer")
if not active then
    set_sVirt("timeRemaining","Expired")
else
    set_sVirt("timeRemaining",remaining)
end

```

getStateLabel(state)

- return the label for the engine state corresponding to the parameter state

Example:

```

local stateLabel = getStateLabel(get_state())
local active, remaining = get_timer("myTimer")
if remaining > 0 then
    stateLabel == StateLabel.." "..remaining
end
set_sVirt("Countdown",stateLabel)

```

set_sGbl("index",value)

- store value in the global status table under index
- value can be a number or string but if storing a boolean use the **tostring()** function

Example:

```

local mpe = false
local sp = get_channel_val(1,5)
if sp > 15 then
    mpe = true
end
set_sGbl("minPressureExceeded",tostring(mpe))

```

store boolean value **minPressureExceeded**

set_sVirt("index",value)

- sets a virtual status channel with channel name index

Note: Once you create a virtual channel, you can add that channel to the dashboard using the channel name index

Example:

```
local sp = get_channel_val(1,5) --suction pressure
local dp = get_channel_val(1,6) --discharge pressure
local diffPress = dp - sp
set_sVirt("SuctDischDiff",diffPress)
```

calculate the differential between suction and discharge pressure and assign to virtual channel

set_timer("index",secs)

- activate timer index and set countdown time to secs

Example:

```
set_timer("myTimer",300)
```

create timer myTimer and start countdown time to 300 seconds

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