

18.3 Mathematical functions

Signal value might require some recalculation or signal update prior to being sent. Understandably, existing columns in Excel configuration like `multiply`, `add`, `bit_select` might not be flexible enough. To overcome these limitations, symbolic mathematical expressions can be configured to do calculations automatically on every update of a signal.

Feature list:


- Optimized for speed
 - High parsing performance
 - if-then-else operator with lazy evaluation
- Default implementation with many features
 - 25 predefined functions
 - 18 predefined operators
- Unit support
 - Use postfix operators as unit multipliers (3m -> 0.003)

Mathematical functions


Table. Supported mathematical functions:

Name	Argument count	Explanation
sin	1	sine function (rad)
cos	1	cosine function (rad)
tan	1	tangent function (rad)
asin	1	arcus sine function (rad)
acos	1	arcus cosine function (rad)
atan	1	arcus tangent function (rad)
sinh	1	hyperbolic sine function
cosh	1	hyperbolic cosine
tanh	1	hyperbolic tangent function
asinh	1	hyperbolic arcus sine function
acosh	1	hyperbolic arcus tangent function
atanh	1	hyperbolic arcus tangent function
log2	1	logarithm to the base 2
log10	1	logarithm to the base 10
log	1	logarithm to base e (2.71828...)
ln	1	logarithm to base e (2.71828...)

exp	1	e raised to the power of x
sqrt	1	square root of a value
sign	1	sign function -1 if x<0; 1 if x>0
rint	1	round to nearest integer
abs	1	absolute value
min	variable	min of all arguments
max	variable	max of all arguments
sum	variable	sum of all arguments
avg	variable	mean value of all arguments
floor	1	round down to the nearest integer
mod	variable	modulo operation

 It should be noted that trigonometric functions (excluding hyperbolic functions) only support arguments in radians. This means that arguments for this function have to be recalculated if angle is defined in degrees.

 Value recalculation is only triggered on signal change of the preconfigured signal. That means that using other signals (via TagValue() call) does not trigger value update.

 Some mathematical expression cannot be mathematically evaluated in some conditions, for example, square root cannot be found for negative numbers. As complex numbers are not supported, result is then equal to Not a Number (NaN). These results are marked with an invalid (IV) flag.

Binary operations

Table. Supported binary operators:

Operator	Description	Priority
=	assignment	-1
»	right shift	0
«	left shift	0
&	bitwise and	0
	bitwise or	0
&&	logical and	1
	logical or	2
<=	less or equal	4

>=	greater or equal	4
!=	not equal	4
==	equal	4
>	greater than	4
<	less than	4
+	addition	5
-	subtraction	5
*	multiplication	6
/	division	6
^	raise x to the power of y	7

Ternary operators can be used. This expression can be compared to the operator supported by C/C++ language (Table 39). Condition is written before a question (?) sign. If condition is true, result after question sign is selected. If condition is false, result after colon (:) is selected.

Ternary operations

Table. Supported ternary operators

Operator	Description	Remarks
?:	if then else operator	C++ style syntax

Examples

Users can construct their own equation by using the aforementioned operators and functions. These examples can be seen in Table below.

Table. Example expressions

Expression	Description
value * 0.0001	Multiply the tag by a constant.
value + TagValue("tag/dev_alias/sig_alias/out")	Add value of tag/dev_alias/sig_alias/out to the current tag.
sin(value)	Return a predefined sine function value of the tag.
(value>5)? 1: 0	If the value is greater than 5, the result should be equal to 1, otherwise - equal to 0

Variable called "value" is generated or updated on every signal change and represents the signals being configured. If another value from tag list is intended to be used, one should use `TagValue()` function to retrieve its last value.

The inner argument of `TagValue()` function has to be described in a Redis topic structure of WCC Lite. That means that it has to be constructed in a certain way. Quotes should be used to feed the topic name value, otherwise expression evaluation will fail.

Every Redis topic name is constructed as `tag/[device alias]/[signal alias]/[direction]`. Prefix tag/ is always used before the rest of argument. `device alias` and `signal alias` represent columns in Excel configuration. Direction can have one of four possible values - rout, out, in, rin; all of which depend on the direction data is sent or acquired device-wise. For example, "out" keyword marks data sent out of WCC Lite device, whereas "in" direction represents data that WCC Lite is waiting to receive, for example, commands. Additional "r" before either direction means that data is raw, it is presented the way it was read by an individual protocol.

Signal mathematics


In this section you will be shown how "math_expression" and other mathematical functions can be used in case of common signals. You can download configuration to follow along [here](#). Signals which we are concerned with in this section are highlighted in green color.

Let us analyze what mathematical functions are configured for the signals. For both second and third signals the same expression will be used: "**value + TagValue("tag/Master/RHR0/out")**". The only difference is that for the second signal scale function "add" was used.

signal_name	device_alias	signal_alias	source_device_alias	source_signal_alias	enable	job_todo	tag_job_todo	number_type	multiply	add	bit_select	source_math_expression	math_expression
Read Holding Register 0	Master	RHR0			1	3;0:36	3;0:1	SIGNED16					
Write Single Register 1	Master	WSR1	Master	RHR0	1	6;0:36	6;1:1	SIGNED16					
Read Holding Register 2	Master	RHR2			1	3;0:36	3;2:1	SIGNED16		5			value + TagValue("tag/Master/RHR0/out")
Write Single Register 3	Master	WSR3	Master	RHR2	1	6;0:36	6;3:1	SIGNED16					
Read Holding Register 4	Master	RHR4			1	3;0:36	3;4:1	UNSIGNED16					value + TagValue("tag/Master/RHR0/out")

In this signal configuration the value of second signal is calculated by adding the current value of the second signal with the value of the first signal. Then the sum of two signals is going to be increased by 5. The third signal is going to be calculated in the same way except that 5 is not going to be added.

To see how it works let us start Modbus TCP Slave simulation in Vinci application. You can download the simulation [here](#).



Protocol:
Mode:

STOP

IP:
Port:


Settings
Console
Statistic

Slave	Function	Address	Value	FormattedValue	Name
1	3	0	1	1	Register0
1	3	1	1		
1	3	2	2	2	Register2
1	3	3	8		
1	3	4	3	3	Register4

In the picture above you can see 6 registers. However our main focus is null, second and forth registers (Register0, Register2, Register4) since the first three signals of Modbus Master protocol (RHR0, RHR2 and RHR4) are reading the values of those registers (accordingly).

Let us go to WCC Lite web-interface to see how these signals are displayed there:

PROTOCOL HUB
STATUS
SYSTEM
SERVICES
NETWORK
USERS
LOGOUT (ROOT)



CONFIGURATION
IMPORTED SIGNALS
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PROTOCOL CONNECTIONS
SCRIPT-RUNNER

IMPORTED SIGNALS

Device	Signal	Value	Units	State	Attributes	Time
Master Protocol	Read Holding Register 0	1				2023-07-26 12:07:09.35
Master Protocol	Write Single Register 1	1			cot=10	2023-07-26 12:07:10.73
Master Protocol	Read Holding Register 2	8				2023-07-26 12:07:09.58
Master Protocol	Write Single Register 3	8			cot=10	2023-07-26 12:07:10.74
Master Protocol	Read Holding Register 4	4				2023-07-26 12:07:10.21

As we can see the values of third and fifth signals have been modified ($RHR2 = 2 + 1 + 5 = 8$; $RHR3 = 3 + 1 = 4$). However the values of the signals that are displayed in the web-interface are intermediate so to speak. All the math is done in the protocol services (Modbus TCP Master in this case). Then those values are transmitted to REDIS service. The values that are displayed in the web-interface are REDIS values. We are going to see why it is important in another example.

Now it was mentioned that the values of third and fifth signals depend on the value of the first one. Let us see what will happen if we change the value of the Register 0. To do so we need to return to VINCI application. Locate Register 0 and double click on it. A menu with the register parameters will appear.

[illegible]

Now let us change the value of the register to 2:

Tag

Name:

Type:

Slave: Address:

Format:

Value:

Now it would be expected that the value of second and third signals would become 9 and 5 accordingly ($RHR2 = 2+2+5 = 9$; $RHR3 = 3+2 = 5$). However if one would check WCC Lite web-interface right after that, one could notice that second and third signals remained unchanged:

PROTOCOL HUB

STATUS

SYSTEM

SERVICES

NETWORK

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LOGOUT (ROOT)

WCC LITE

CONFIGURATION

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EVENT LOG


PROTOCOL CONNECTIONS

SCRIPT-RUNNER

IMPORTED SIGNALS

Device	Signal	Value	Units	State	Attributes	Time
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Master Protocol	Read Holding Register 0	2				2023-07-26 12:59:26.77
Master Protocol	Write Single Register 1	2			cot=10	2023-07-26 12:59:26.86
Master Protocol	Read Holding Register 2	8				2023-07-26 12:48:42.64
Master Protocol	Write Single Register 3	8			cot=10	2023-07-26 12:48:42.91
Master Protocol	Read Holding Register 4	4				2023-07-26 12:48:42.64
Master Protocol	Write Single Register 5	4			cot=10	2023-07-26 12:48:42.94

To explain this let us look again at the math expression of these signals. The equation **(value + TagValue("tag/Master/RHR0/out"))** consists of two operands "value" and "TagValue("tag/Master/RHR0/out)". Currently the system is designed in such a way that only if "value" operand has changed, only then there is going to be a change in a signal's value. So that if values of second and forth registers are changed (increased by one in this example) then the values of third and fifth signals are going to change taking into account the previous change in value of Register 0 (RHR2 = 2+3+5 = 10; RHR3 = 2+4 = 6).



Protocol:

Modbus TCP

Mode:

Slave (Server)

STOP

IP:

192.168.1.2

Port:

502

Settings

Console

Statistic

Slave	Function	Address	Value	FomattedValue	Name
1	3	0	2	2	Register0
1	3	1	2		
1	3	2	3	3	Register2
1	3	3	10		
1	3	4	4	4	Register4
1	3	5	6		

PROTOCOL HUB

STATUS

SYSTEM

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LOGOUT (ROOT)

WCC LITE

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IMPORTED SIGNALS

Device	Signal	Value	Units	State	Attributes	Time
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Master Protocol	Read Holding Register 0	2				2023-07-26 12:59:26.77
Master Protocol	Write Single Register 1	2			cot=10	2023-07-26 12:59:26.86
Master Protocol	Read Holding Register 2	10				2023-07-26 13:30:23.64
Master Protocol	Write Single Register 3	10			cot=10	2023-07-26 13:30:23.73
Master Protocol	Read Holding Register 4	6				2023-07-26 13:30:28.68
Master Protocol	Write Single Register 5	6			cot=10	2023-07-26 13:30:28.77


Command mathematics

In this section you will be shown how "math_expression", and other mathematical functions can be used in case of command signals. You can download configuration to follow along [here](#). Signals which we are concerned with in this section are highlighted in blue color.

Let us analyze what mathematical functions are configured for the signals.

signal_name	device_alias	signal_alias	source_device_alias	source_signal_alias	enable	job_todo	tag_job_todo	number_type	multiply	add	bit_select	source_math_expression	math_expression
Read Holding Register 0	Master	RHR0		RHR0	1	3;0;36	3;0;1	SIGNED16	2				
Write Single Register 1	Master	WSR1	Master	RHR0	1	6;0;36	6;1;1	SIGNED16					
Read Holding Register 2	Master	RHR2		RHR2	1	3;0;36	3;2;1	SIGNED16					
Write Single Register 3	Master	WSR3	Master	RHR2	1	6;0;36	6;3;1	SIGNED16	2				
Read Holding Register 4	Master	RHR4		RHR4	1	3;0;36	3;4;1	SIGNED16					
Write Single Register 5	Master	WSR5	Master	RHR4	1	6;0;36	6;5;1	SIGNED16				value - TagValue("tag/Master/RHR0/out")	value + TagValue("tag/Master/RHR0/out")
Read Holding Register 6	Master	RHR6		RHR6	1	3;0;36	3;6;1	SIGNED16					
Write Single Register 7	Master	WSR7	Master	RHR6	1	6;0;36	6;7;1	SIGNED16			3		

First four signals are going to be used for scale function analysis. To see how it works let us start Modbus TCP Slave simulation in Vinci application. You can download the simulation [here](#).



Protocol:
Mode:

IP:
Port:

STOP

Slave	Function	Address	Value	FormattedValue	Name
1	3	0	4	4	Register0
1	3	1	8		
1	3	2	4	4	Register2
1	3	3	2		

Let us go to WCC Lite web-interface to see how these signals are displayed there:

PROTOCOL HUB
STATUS
SYSTEM
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WCC LITE

CONFIGURATION
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Device	Signal	Value	Units	State	Attributes	Time
Master Protocol	Read Holding Register 0	8				2023-07-26 15:03:53.17
Master Protocol	Write Single Register 1	8			cot=10	2023-07-26 15:03:53.37
Master Protocol	Read Holding Register 2	4				2023-07-26 15:03:53.17
Master Protocol	Write Single Register 3	4			cot=10	2023-07-26 15:03:53.40

As one can notice the values displayed in Vinci application differ from values displayed in web-interface. To better understand the results let us see step by step how signals are modified.

The first signal RHR0 reads the value of Register 0 which is equal to 4. After read operation the value is multiplied by two in the master protocol service. Then signal is transmitted to REDIS service. REDIS value is presented in web-interface. Then the same value 8 is written to Register 1 by sending WSR1 command signal. Finally the value of WSR1 signal is displayed in Vinci simulation.

The third signal RHR2 behaves quite the same as the first RHR0 signal. It reads value of Register 2 and without performing any scaling operations transmits value to REDIS. It again can be seen in the web-interface. While still in REDIS service the value of Register 2 is passed to WSR3 signal. Then command signal WSR3 is transmitted back to Modbus Master protocol service where the value of the signal is scaled. One could expect that the value of the signal would be multiplied by two but it is divided by two. Then the value of 2 is displayed in Vinci Slave simulation. After changing the value of Register 3 WSR3 signal is sent back from Master Protocol service to REDIS. On its way the signal again passes signal scaling place where it is again multiplied by two. This is why we see in the web-interface that the value of forth signal WSR3 is 4.

All the moments when a signal passes a place where its value is scaled can be seen by turning on a debugger session. To do so one should connect to WCC Lite via Ubuntu terminal in Terminal application. Then Modbus Master protocol needs to be stopped by sending `"/etc/init.d/modbus-master stop"`. Then Modbus Master protocol needs to be started again with -m flag (m for math) `"modbus-master -d7 -m -c /etc/modbus-master/modbus-tcp.json"`.

```
root@wcc-lite:~# /etc/init.d/modbus-master stop
root@wcc-lite:~# modbus-master -d7 -m -c /etc/modbus-master/modbus-tcp.json
```

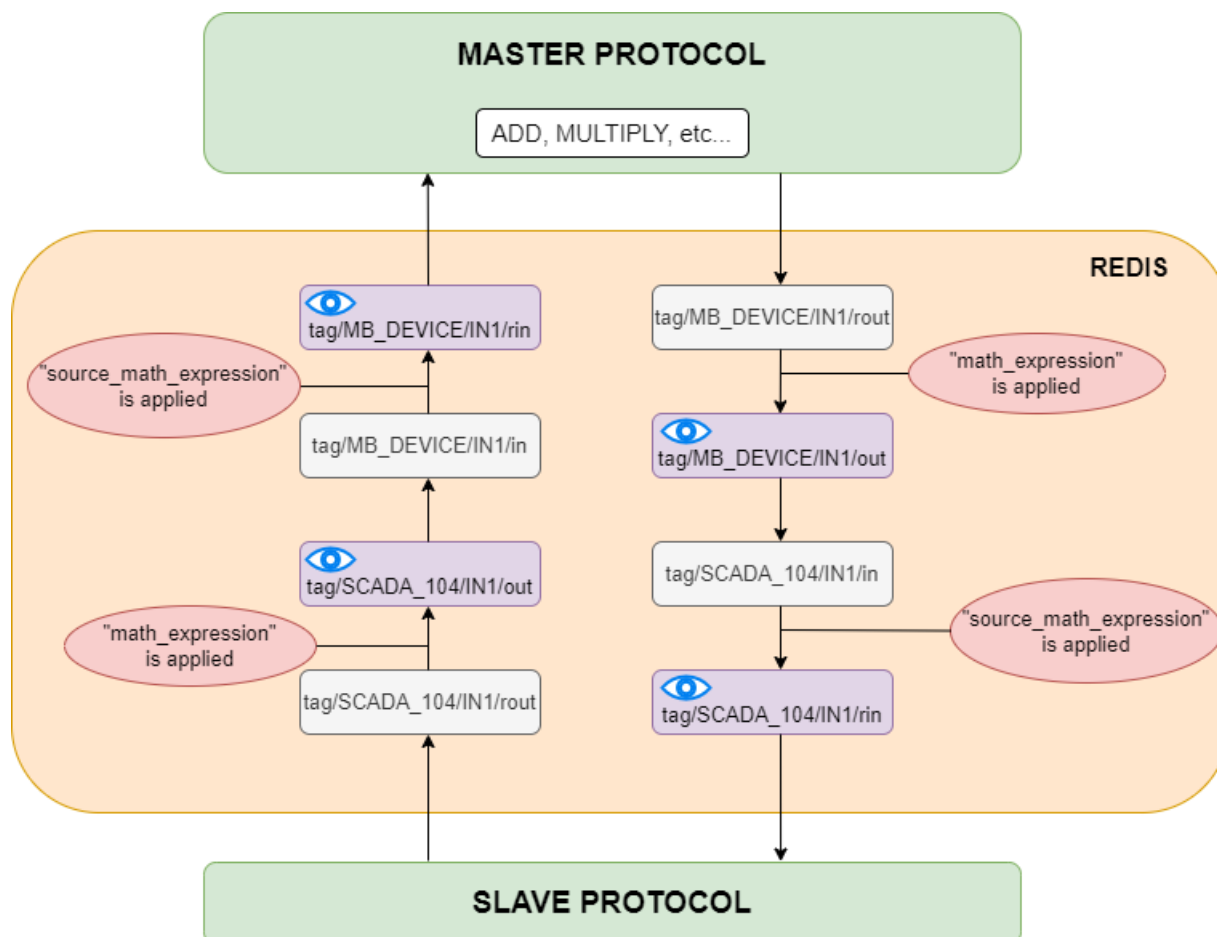
If you scroll up after starting the session you will be able to find how both RHR0 and WSR3 signals are scaled after passing signal scaling place.

```
[DEBUG] SERVICE_MATH: Signal: tag/Master/RHR0/rout
[DEBUG] SERVICE_MATH: Value: 4
[DEBUG] SERVICE_MATH: value * 2 = 8
```

```
[DEBUG] SERVICE_MATH: Signal: tag/Master/WSR3/rin
[DEBUG] SERVICE_MATH: Value: 4
[DEBUG] SERVICE_MATH: (value) / 2 = 2
[DEBUG] SERVICE_MATH: Signal: tag/Master/WSR3/rout
[DEBUG] SERVICE_MATH: Value: 2
[DEBUG] SERVICE_MATH: value * 2 = 4
```

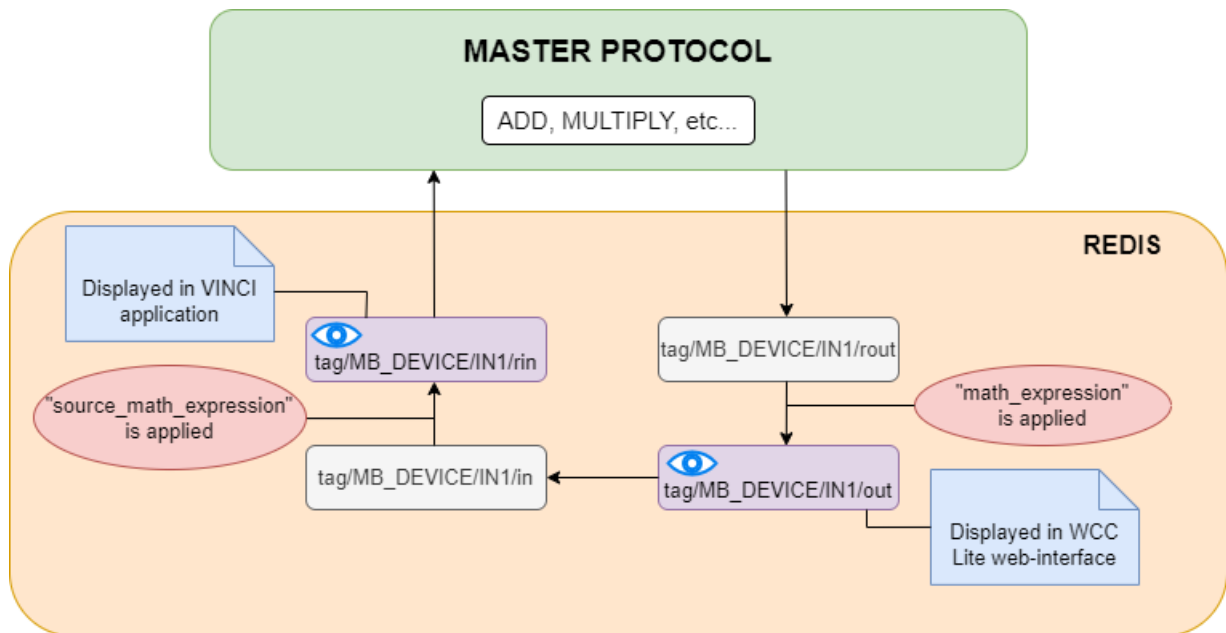
Why is it the case that the signal is divided instead of being multiplied by two? The answer to this question is that scaling factor depends on the direction of the signal. When RHR0 signal was travelling from Master Protocol to REDIS service and was passing the place where signals are scaled the signal was multiplied by scaling factor. On the other hand when WSR3 signal was travelling from REDIS service to Master Protocol and was passing the same signal scaling place the signal was divided by scaling factor.

Now let us analyze how "math_expression" and "source_math_expression" are applied to WSR5 signal. To get a better insight let us look how signals are transmitted and transformed inside WCC Lite and when mathematical expressions are applied.



Let us analyze the diagram above. As we can see all basic mathematical operations (such as add, multiply, etc.) are performed inside a Master protocol service. When signals are transmitted between protocols they travel through REDIS service. The period of existence of a signal inside the REDIS service can be divided into four stages. They can be denoted by their endings, namely: "rout", "out", "in" and "rin". At "out" and "rin" stages signal values can be seen through certain interfaces that is why they are displayed in a purple color with blue eyes on them. At "out" stage a signal is displayed on WCC Lite web-interface, at "rin" stage signal value can be seen through Vinci application. As one could notice "math_expression" is applied before "out" stage and "source_math_expression" is performed before "rin" stage.

However in our particular example we did not configure any Slave device. In this situation signal transportation inside REDIS service can be depicted as following:



Let us return to our example and let us see what are the values of WSR5 signal in WCC Lite web-interface and Vinci Slave simulation.

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SYSTEM
SERVICES
NETWORK
USERS
LOGOUT (ROOT)

CONFIGURATION
IMPORTED SIGNALS
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IMPORTED SIGNALS

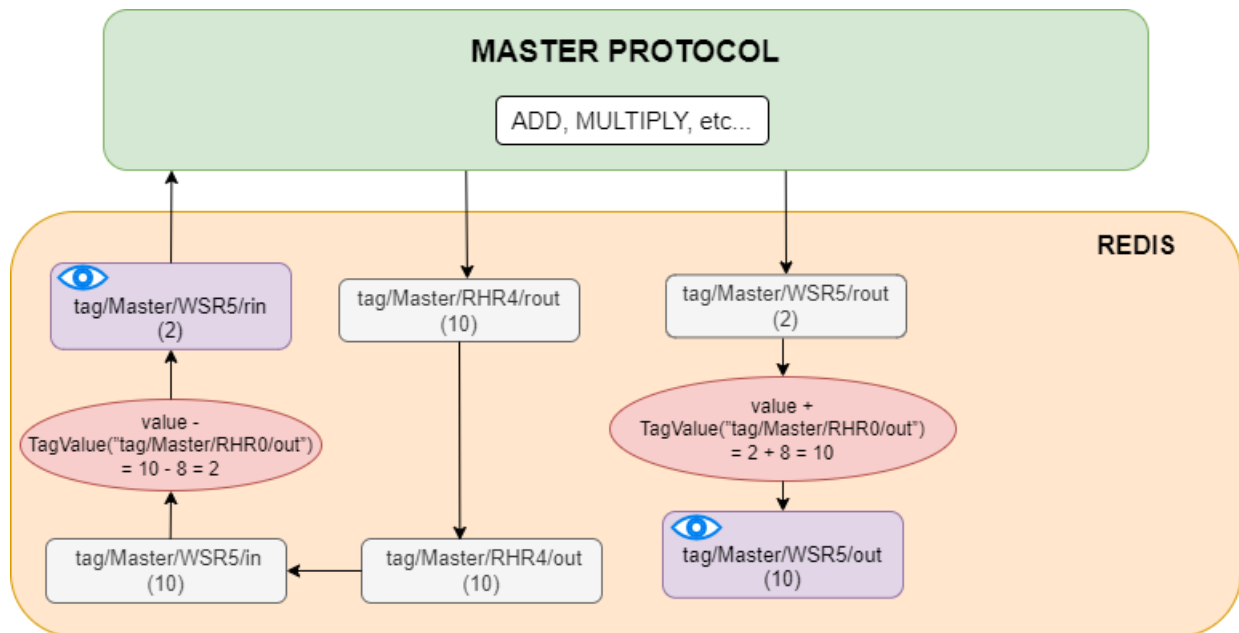
Device	Signal	Value	Units	State	Attributes	Time
Master Protocol	Read Holding Register 4	10				2023-01-21 15:51:16.56
Master Protocol	Write Single Register 5	10			cot=10	2023-07-27 15:51:17.40

Protocol: Modbus TCP
Mode: Slave (Server)
STOP
IP: 192.168.1.2
Port: 502

SettingsConsoleStatistic

Slave	Function	Address	Value	FormattedValue	Name
1	3	4	10	10	Register4
1	3	5	2		

The diagram below explains how these values were calculated.



Extra functions

Several functions are defined make tag operations possible:

- `TagValue(key)` - returns last known value of tag identified by redis key;
- `TagFlag(key)` - returns 1 if tag flag exists. Name format is: "key flag". For example to check if tag is non topical, name would be "tag/19xxxxxxx/x/x nt";
- `TagAttribute(key)` - similar to TagFlag, but returns a numeric value of a tag attribute;
- `TagTime(key)` - returns UNIX timestamp in milliseconds of a last know tag value.

🕒Revision #1

★Created 11 January 2024 09:21:47 by Gabriele

✍Updated 11 January 2024 09:38:18 by Gabriele