TAC Xenta©

Operating TAC Xenta 527

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Operating TAC Xenta 527

Contents

1 Introduction

This manual describes the daily use of the TAC Xenta 527. It is intended for users with basic Internet experience.

The TAC Xenta 527 provides the same capabilities as the Xenta 511, along with additional features that support the use of I/NET systems. For information describing the basic operation of the Xenta 527, refer to the Xenta 511 documentation. The focus of this manual is to explain features that are unique to the Xenta 527. In some cases however, frequently-used features that are common to both the Xenta 527 and Xenta 511 are repeated in this manual.

For more information on programming and configuration of the Xenta 527, please refer to the Engineering TAC Xenta 527 manual (DocNet).

Note

We are continuously improving and correcting our documentation. This manual may have been updated.

Please check our Docnet site at www.tac.com for the latest version.

1.1 Structure

The remaining chapters cover the following items.

2 TAC Xenta 527 Overview

Instructions for logging-in to the Xenta 527, changing passwords, using menus, etc.

3 Accessing I/NET from the Xenta 527

Instructions for accessing and using I/NET from a web browser, including using I/NET points within a project, browsing the I/NET system, and controlling I/NET points.

4 Monitoring I/NET Events and Alarms

Overview of the Alarm Viewer including Alarm Stack, Alarm History, personalizing alarm texts, and sending alarms via E-mail.

5 I/NET Trend Logs

Guide for configuring and viewing I/NET trend logs.

6 Working with I/NET Time Schedules

Instructions for viewing and editing I/NET time schedules.

7 Requirements

PC and Web browser requirements, including Java Plug-in installation.

1.2   Typographic Conventions

Throughout the manual the following specially marked texts may occur.

⚠️ **Warning**

Alerts you that failure to take, or avoid, a specific action might result in physical harm to you or to the hardware.

🚩 **Caution**

Alerts you to possible data loss, breaches of security, or other more serious problems.

◈ **Important**

Alerts you to supplementary information that is essential to the completion of a task.

📝 **Note**

Alerts you to supplementary information.

💡 **Tip**

Alerts you to supplementary information that is not essential to the completion of the task at hand.

1.3   Prerequisites

To be able to profit from the contents in this manual, you are recommended to read the following manual:

• *Operating TAC Xenta 511*, document number 0-004-7846-1.

1.4   How to Use this Book

This document follows a standard style indicating keystrokes, cursor movement, navigation, and data entry. TAC software is intended to be used primarily with a mouse. However, you may use keyboard equivalents as indicated below.

Filenames

Filenames appear in this manual as they appear on the screen of your computer. To further identify them as files, they appear as uppercase, italicized letters with any file extensions included. For instance, the configuration file used by your computer upon start up is shown as *CONFIG.SYS*.

Menu Commands

Menu selections are shown in bold font with initial capitalization as in **Edit**. A menu item with the arrow symbol (▶) indicates another menu level.

Keystrokes

Keystrokes are shown in bold surrounded by square brackets. For example, the Y key is shown as **[Y]**, and the Enter key is shown as **[Enter]**.

Certain standard keys are used within the application to perform certain system functions within editors, message boxes, etc. These are the **[Enter]**, **[Esc]**, **[Tab]**, and Up and Down Arrow keys.

- **[Enter] Key** — Use this key to accept or activate a function, typically a highlighted button.

- **[Esc] Key** — Use this key to cancel an action or editor. You may use the [Esc] key to back up from successive levels of windows until you return to the main application window.

- **[Tab] Key** — Use this key to cycle through the available active buttons or entry fields in an editor or screen.

- **Up/Down Arrows** — Use these keys to move the highlighted selection from one item to another in the various list, drop-down, and combo boxes found in the editors.

2 TAC Xenta 527 Overview

This manual describes how to use the tools of an installed Xenta 527, such as graphics, alarms, trend logs, and time schedules.

An overview:
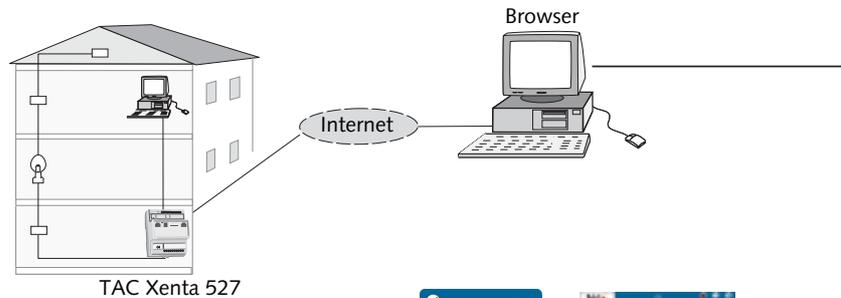
Chapter 2:	General Info. Logging in, etc.
Chapter 3:	Accessing I/NET - Browsing the I/NET system - Controlling I/NET points
Chapter 4:	Alarm Monitoring - Alarm Viewer - Alarm Configuration
Chapter 5:	Trend Monitoring - Trend Viewer - Trend Object Administration
Chapter 6:	Time Scheduling - Time Schedules - Time object editor
Chapter 7:	PC and browser requirements
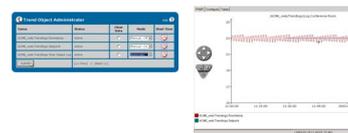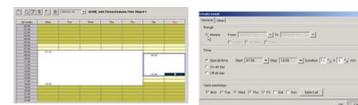
2.1   Start Using the TAC Xenta 527

2.1.1   Logging in

Throughout this manual, the assumption is made that the PC being used is a Pentium 133 MHz with 64 MB RAM or higher. It is also assumed that the PC is connected to the Internet/Intranet using Internet Explorer, version 6.0 or higher, with some additional plug-ins; see chapter 7.

1   In the web browser Address field enter the IP address of the Xenta 527 (Example: 172.20.20.66)

If you get a Security Alert, click **Yes** to continue.

Fig. 2.1: Depending on Browser settings, a Security Alert message may appear.

A login page will appear: (If it does not appear, please check section 7.2 "Web Browser Requirements" on page 47.)

If you want to install a certificate please see 2.2.1 "Installing Certificates" on page 16
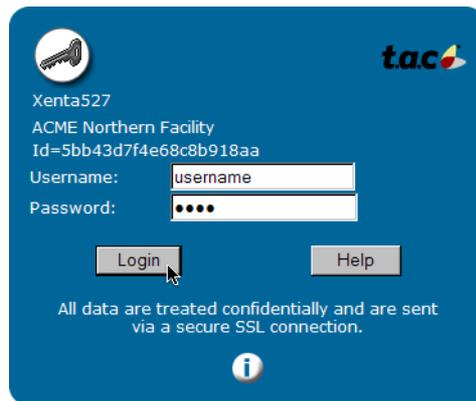
Fig. 2.2: The Log in page

2   Enter your *Username* and *Password* (provided by your System Administrator).

A Welcome page will appear. (If it does not appear, please check section 7.2.1 "Loading the Java™ Plugin" on page 48.)
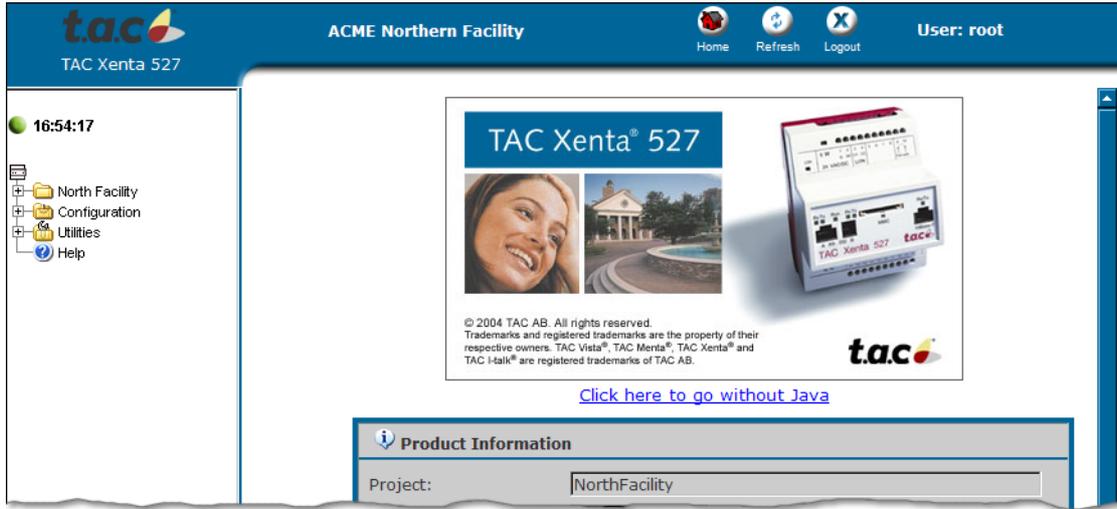
Fig. 2.3: Sample portion of the Welcome page.

2.1.2   Navigator Display in Xenta 527

> **Note**
>
> The displayed pages are site-dependant. The layout and contents will most likely differ from the ones presented here, which only serve as an example.

There are two main options for presenting information in the Xenta 527; the Java-enabled **Tree** view and the non-Java **Menu** view.
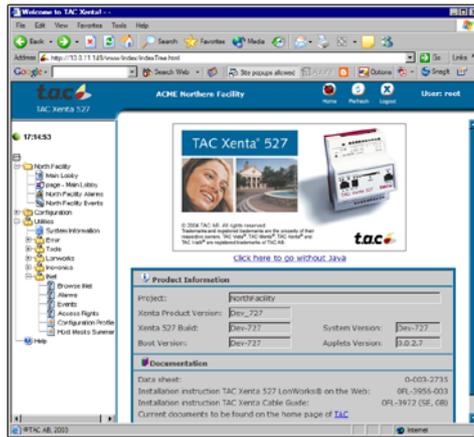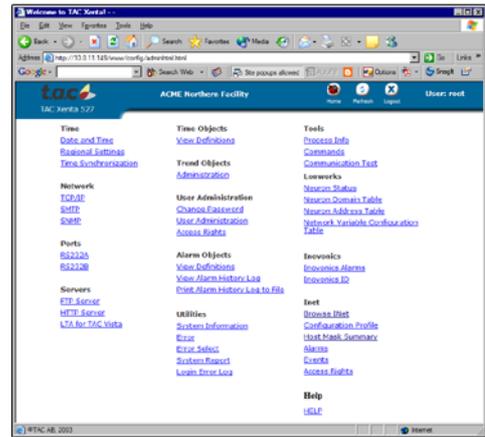
The Java-enabled **Tree** view.   The non-Java **Menu** view.

2.1.3 The Menus

You reach the different pages by clicking on the menus, which lead to submenus and finally to the pages.

> 📝 **Note**
>
> Depending on your access rights, set by the System Administrator, some menus and pictures will be accessible and others will not.

You can return to a previous page by clicking on the Back arrow in your browser.

At the top-right portion of the Xenta 527 web frame, 3 buttons are visible as shown in the following figure:

Fig. 2.4: The Home (return), Refresh (rewrite page) and Logout buttons.

2.1.4 Online Help

If you click on the Help menu, you can select different help pages, which are viewed by topic or from a general index.
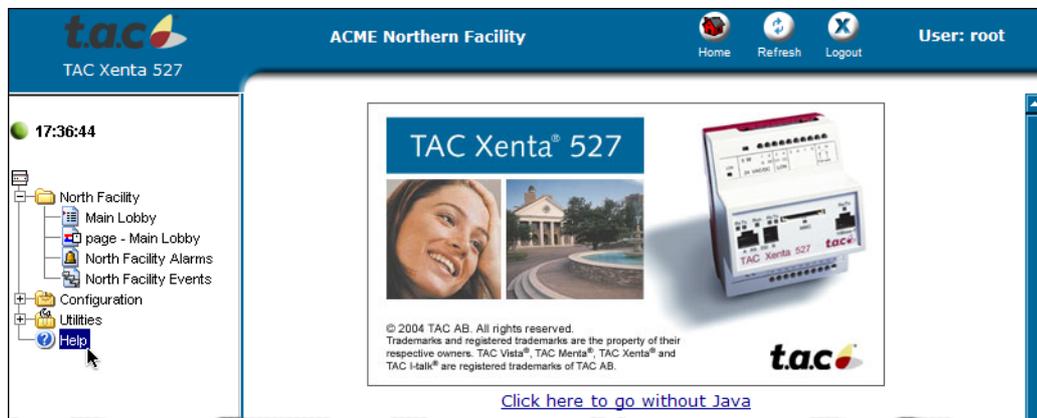
Fig. 2.5: Opening the Online Help window

Close the Help window by clicking on the X-button in the upper right-hand corner of the window.

2.1.5   Changing your Password

Using the Xenta 527, each individual can change their log-in password.

Select **Configuration** ▸ **User Administration** ▸ **Change Password**.

Then enter *Old Password, New Password* and *Confirm New Password*. Finally, click on **Save New Password** to establish the new password.
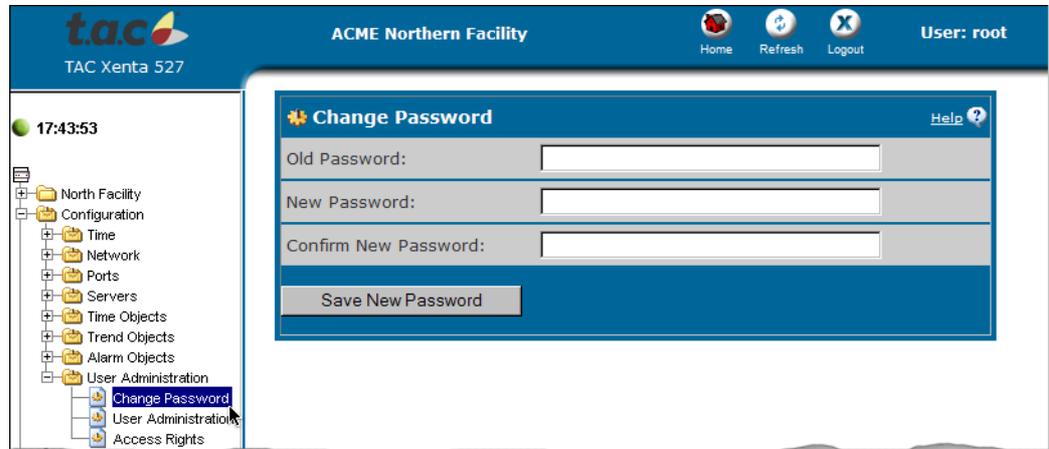
Fig. 2.6: The Change (your own) Password page

2.1.6   Printing Logs

Trend logs may be printed or copied into other applications, such as Microsoft Excel. Please refer to chapter 5 "I/NET Trend Logs" on page 37 for more information.

2.1.7   Logging out

You can log out any time by clicking on the Logout button in the top row.

By default, if you do not access the Xenta 527 for 15 minutes you will automatically be logged out. The duration of this timeout setting can be changed.

Fig. 2.7: Logging in after a logout.

Simply click on "Click here to login" to begin accessing the Xenta 527 again.

2.2   Internet Security

The connection is encrypted using SSL (Secure Sockets Layer), which is supported by the web browsers.

The SSL protocol is an encryption method which protects data exchanged between you and the TAC Xenta 527 from being read or manipulated by someone else over the internet/intranet.

Your web browser creates encryption keys for each session. These are sent as cryptograms to the TAC Xenta 527, allowing only this device to decrypt the data.

2.2.1   Installing Certificates

1   Click **View Certificate** in the Security Alert Dialog.
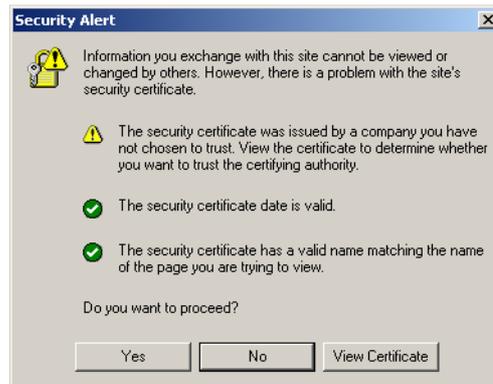
2   The **Certificate dialog** opens.

3   Click **Install Certificate** in the **Certificate dialog**. The **Install Certificate Wizard** opens.

4   Click **Next** in the following dialogs. We recommend that you use the default settings. Click **Finish** to end the wizard and install the certificate.

3   Accessing I/NET from the Xenta 527

The TAC Xenta 527 allows you to access an I/NET system in either of the following ways:

- By accessing I/NET signals that have been specifically defined within a project.

- By browsing the I/NET system and locating its available signals. *(The browse function is **not** available for users with "web user" privileges.)*

Each of these methods for accessing I/NET has its own advantages, as described in this chapter.

3.1   Using I/NET Signals within a Project

When the Xenta 527 is loaded with a project that contains I/NET signals, you have the ability to quickly access these signals without having to browse through the I/NET system. However, if you have system administrator or operator privileges, you retain the ability to manually browse the I/NET system, even when a project is loaded.
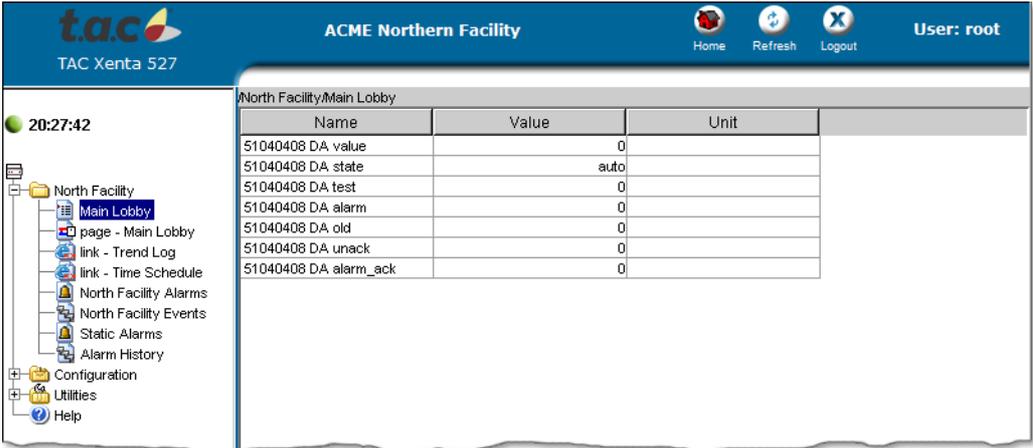
Fig. 3.1: I/NET Signals in a Project

You can access I/NET-related signals just as you would access any other signals. Depending on your project, they may be located in value pages, graphic pages, link pages, alarm pages, or event pages. Refer to the Xenta 511 documentation for information about the various pages that allow you to directly supervise your building control system.

3.2   Browsing the I/NET System

The TAC Xenta 527 allows the system administrator and users with operator privileges to navigate through the I/NET system. Starting with a list of links, you can penetrate through each layer of the I/NET system. This allows you to navigate your way to any point (or signal) that is exposed to the TAC Xenta 527, regardless of the currently loaded project.

Browse the I/NET system as follows:

1   Using a web browser connected to the Xenta 527, select **Utilities ▶ INet ▶ Browse INet** from the navigation pane.
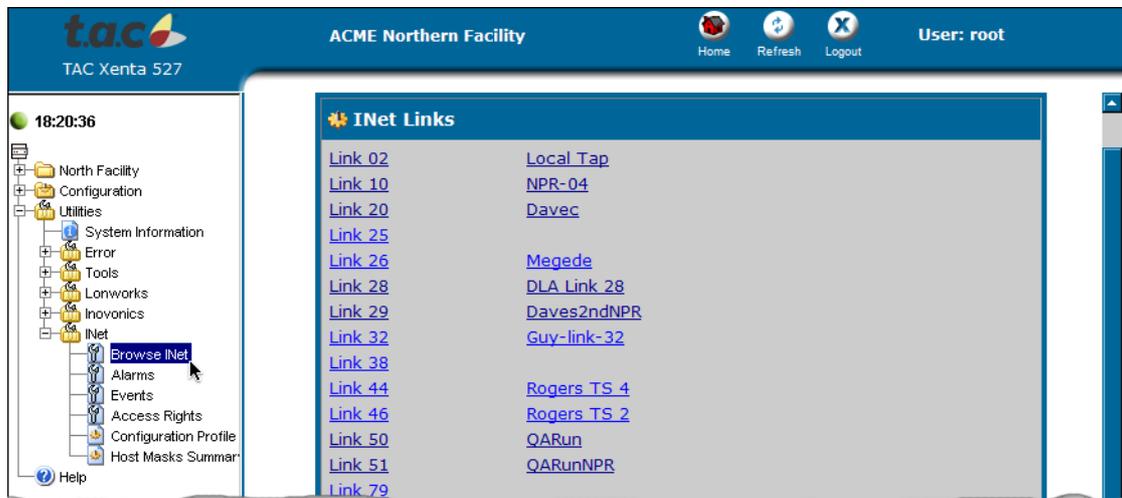
Fig. 3.2:   Browsing I/NET

If you are not using Java, you can browse I/NET by selecting **Browse INet** from the menu page.
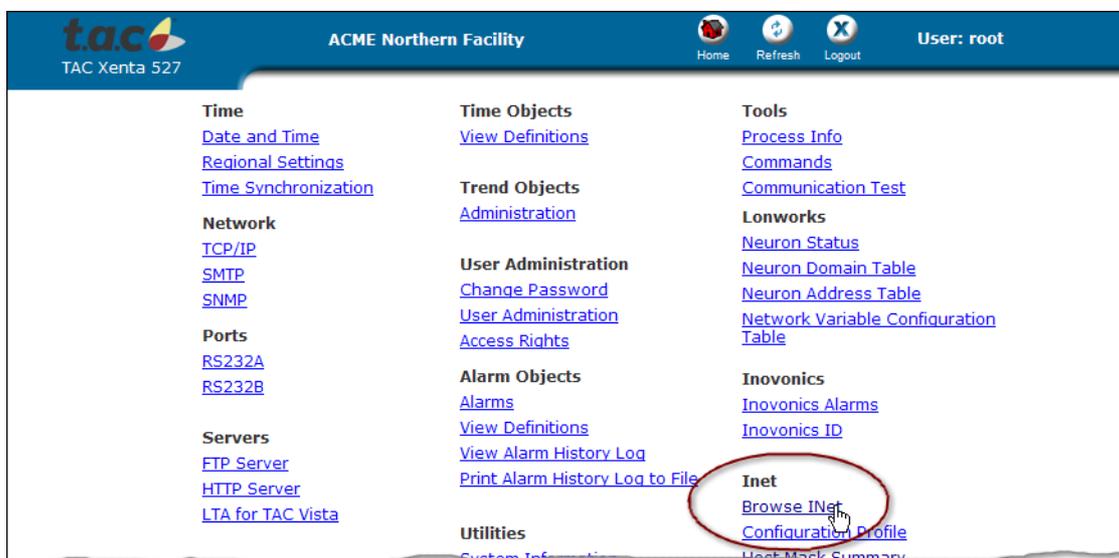
Fig. 3.3:   Beginning to Browse I/NET from the Menu Page

2 The first page displayed when you begin browsing I/NET is the Link page. This page lists all of the I/NET links that are exposed to the Xenta 527.

Fig. 3.4:   Penetrating a Link from the Link Page

Select a link to expose the next level of the I/NET network.

Each time you penetrate down to the next layer of the I/NET system, the Xenta 527 retrieves information from I/NET. Depending on the speed and success of network communications, as well as the number of items being enumerated, you may see the following indication that the Xenta 527 is busy:

This indication will remain on the screen until the next page of information appears.

3 After penetrating a link, the Stations page appears. This page lists each station that exists beneath the selected link. A hypertext link near the bottom of the page allows you to return to the previous level if necessary.

Fig. 3.5:   Penetrating a Station from the Stations Page

Select a station to penetrate down to the next level of the I/NET network.

4 After penetrating a station, the Points page appears. This page lists each point that resides in the selected station.

Pointname	Address	Value	Alm	Tst	Man	Old	Ack	TS	TR	
QA0000 DO	51.04.00.00 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0001 DO	51.04.00.01 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0002 DO	51.04.00.02 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0003 DO	51.04.00.03 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0004 DO	51.04.00.04 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0005 DO	51.04.00.05 DO	ON	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0006 DO	51.04.00.06 DO	ON	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0007 DO	51.04.00.07 DO	ON	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0000 DI	51.04.00.00 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0001 DI	51.04.00.01 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0002 DI	51.04.00.02 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0003 DI	51.04.00.03 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0004 DI	51.04.00.04 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0005 DI	51.04.00.05 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0006 DI	51.04.00.06 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0007 DI	51.04.00.07 DI	ON	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0008 DA	51.04.00.08 DA	auto	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control

INet Points

Sitename:
Stationname: QA 7716 0004

Fig. 3.6: The Points Page

Up to three actions are available for points listed on this page, as follows:

• View or edit a trend log for a point with a TR extension (refer to Chapter 6, "I/NET Trend Logs", on page 37, for more information).

• View or edit a time schedule for a point with a TS extension (refer to Chapter 7, "Working with I/NET Time Schedules", on page 43, for more information).

• Control a point (refer to "Controlling I/NET Points", below).

None of these actions are available to users with "web user" privileges. You must be a system administrator or have "operator" privileges in order to perform any of these actions.

You have successfully browsed one segment of your I/NET network. If necessary, use the hypertext link near the bottom of each page to return to previous levels of the network. You can then browse to other segments of the network.

3.3   Controlling I/NET Points

The TAC Xenta 527 allows the system administrator, as well as users with "operator" privileges, to control I/NET points.

Control a point as follows:

1   Open the Point Control dialog. Depending on your project, this may be as simple as clicking on a link that leads to the Point Control dialog from a value page, graphic page, link page, alarm page, or event page.

If necessary, you can manually browse through the I/NET network, locate the desired point, and click on the point's **Control** link to open the Point Control editor. Refer to "Browsing the I/NET System" on page 20 for instructions.
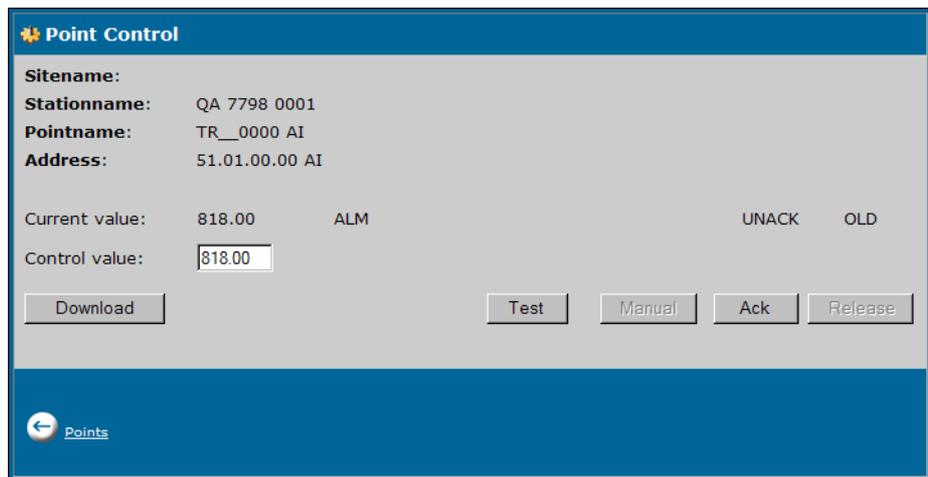
Fig. 3.7:   Point Control

The Point Control dialog shows the point's current status, including the following information:

• Current value

• Alarm status

• Acknowledged status

• Old data status

> ✏️ **Note**
>
> When viewing a point's value, be aware that the Xenta 527 uses an Ansi-C 32-bit standard for floating points. Point values that exceed this limit of floating points are subject to inconsistent displays.

2   Depending on the type of point that you are controlling, the Point Control editor provides the following functions:

- Control Value — For analog point types, this field allows you to type in a value. For discrete point types, this field provides a drop-down list of available control states. When you download a control state to a point, the control command defined for the control state is sent to the point.

- Download — Use this function to download the control value to the point.

- Test — This function allows you to toggle the test mode "ON" or "OFF". Use the Test mode to isolate one or more points from external hardware. This allows you to verify controller operation for selected points without affecting or using the external hardware. This also allows you to manually enter states/values for points.

> **Note**
>
> While using the Test mode, the I/NET controller continues to update the database for the selected point. Your states/values for the point can be overridden by the controller. To prevent the controller from overriding you states/values, also place the point in Manual mode.

- Manual/Automatic — Allows you to toggle the point between the two options (manual mode or automatic mode). Manual mode disables all automatic functions from controlling the external hardware (i.e., ATS, DDC, Demand, etc.).

> **Note**
>
> While a point is in the Manual mode, the state/value you enter is also sent to the connected hardware.

- Ack — Allows you to acknowledge an alarm if the selected point is in alarm.

- Release — (Door Outputs only) Allows you to momentarily release the output strike for a door.

4   Monitoring I/NET Events and Alarms

The TAC Xenta 527 allows you to monitor I/NET events and alarms from a web browser. Filtering options allow you to refine the displayed information. You can also acknowledge alarms when you are viewing alarm pages.

The way that events and alarms are displayed within a web browser will differ depending on the type of page you are viewing. The following pages are available:

- Dynamic pages – These pages require that you use a Java-enabled web browser. This allows the displayed information to update automatically.

- Static pages – These pages are only updated when you load or refresh the page. Static pages do not require that you enable Java within your web browser.

You can acknowledge alarms from a dynamic or static alarm page.

4.1   I/NET Event Pages

Event pages display system messages (network activity) and transactions (access control and door activity) that have occurred within the I/NET system. Events that represent an I/NET alarm condition may also appear within an alarm page, depending on how information is being filtered or blocked.

4.1.1   The Dynamic Event Page

Dynamic event pages display a periodically-updated table of I/NET events. You can read, block, sort, and filter the events contained in the table.

The dynamic event page is available only if an application designer has included it in the Xenta 527's currently loaded project. In this case, you can access the dynamic event page by expanding a site folder in the sys-

tem view and locating the page within the site's hierarchy. The following figure shows an example of the dynamic event page.
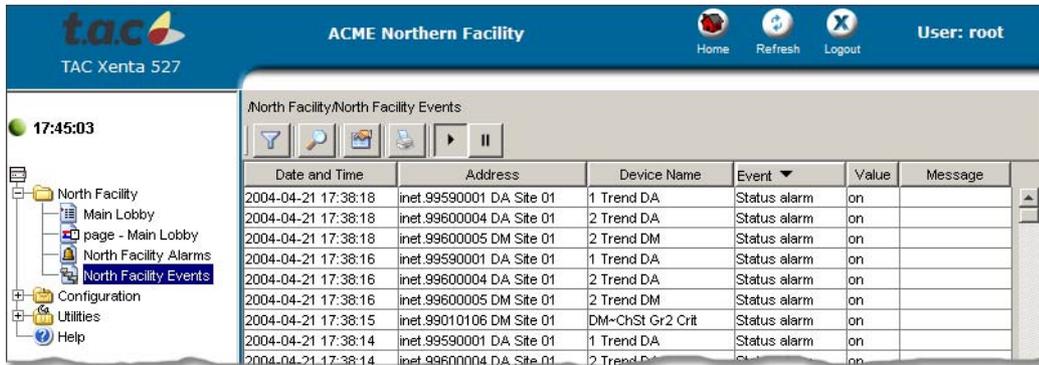
Fig. 4.1:   Dynamic Event Page

Buttons at the top of the dynamic event page allow you to perform various functions, as described below:

▽	**Filter**	Define and apply a filter to the dynamic event page. Refer to "Filtering Dynamic Events" below for more information about this function.
🔍	**Find**	Search through the events for the string of characters that you define.
🖼	**Customize**	Add, remove, and organize the columns in the dynamic event page.
🖨	**Print**	Print the dynamic event page.
▸	**Updates ON**	Allow the dynamic event page to periodically update the displayed data.
‖	**Updates OFF**	Freeze the current display of data by turning periodic updating off.

4.1.2   Filtering Dynamic Events

The dynamic event page provides you with the ability to filter the displayed events. The filter dialog is divided into tabbed panels that offer categorized options for filtering. You can use as many of the options as

are necessary to achieve the desired filtering. Apply the filter by click-
ing the **OK** button.
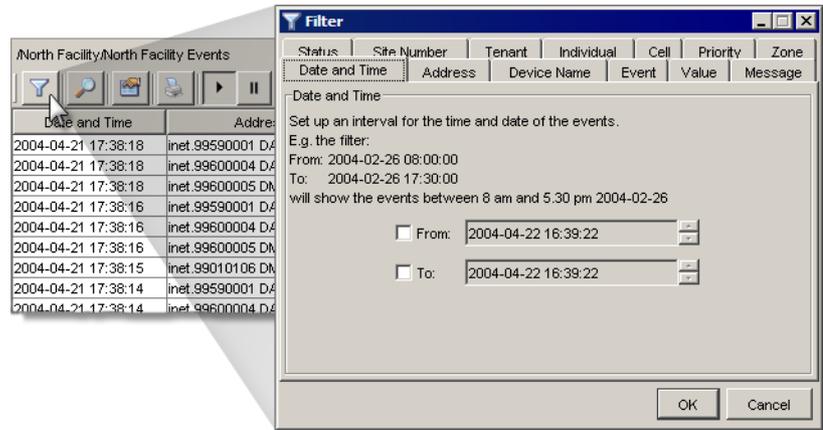
Fig. 4.2:   Launching the Filter Dialog

Filtering Events by Date and Time

Use the **Date and Time** tabbed panel to narrow the dynamic event
page's focus to a specified span of dates and times. A **From** and **To**
option is available for selection. Activate (☑) one or both of these
options to define a date and time filter.

By default, the current date and time are displayed in each field. Define
your own dates and times by highlighting and adjusting portions of the
current settings.

Example:

In the following example we'll create a filter that will limit the dynamic
event page to only those events that occurred yesterday and today:

1   Click the filter button to open the Filter dialog.

2   On the Date and Time tabbed panel, activate (☑) the **From** field.

3   Highlight the day portion of the current setting and click the down
         arrow button once to set it to yesterday's date.

4   Starting with the hour, highlight and reset each portion of the cur-
         rent time setting by typing a zero. *(Typing a zero for each portion
         of the time setting is quicker than using the up/down arrow but-
         tons.)*

5   Leave the **To** option deactivated (☐). This allows the filter to
         include events up to the current date and time.

Filtering Events by Text

The following tabbed panels allow you to create a filter that is based on a string of text appearing within events:

- **Address** – Filter for an address by specifying all or part of the desired address.

- **Device Name** – Filter for a device name by specifying all or part of the desired device name.

- **Event** – Filter for specific event text by specifying all or part of the desired text.

- **Value** – Filter for a value by specifying all or part of the desired value.

- **Message** – Filter for a message by specifying all or part of the desired message.

- **Tenant** – Filter for a message by specifying all or part of the desired message.

- **Individual** – Filter for a message by specifying all or part of the desired message.

When defining a text-based filter, use a question mark (?) as a wildcard for any alphanumeric character that can be variable. Use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard for any span of alphanumeric characters that can be variable.

Examples:

- An address filter of ***A?** will show all events with the text "AI" or "AO" at the end of the address.

- A Tenant filter of **2?** will show all events with a tenant in the range of 20 to 29.

- An Individual filter of **5?4** will show all events containing an Individual number of 504, 514, 524, 534, 544, ..., 594.

Filtering Events by Number

The following tabbed panels allow you to create a filter that is based on a number or range of numbers appearing within events:

- **Site Number** – Filter for events containing specific site numbers (from 0 to 63).

- **Cell** – Filter for events containing specific cell numbers (from 0 to 1023).

- **Priority** – Filter for events with specific priority (from 1 to 2). A priority of 1 represents a Critical alarm. A priority of 2 represents a Priority alarm

- **Zone** – Filter for events containing specific zone numbers (from 0 to 64).

When defining a number-based filter, a **From** and **To** option is available for selection. By activating (☑) an option, the field associated with the option becomes active. Use these fields to define a range of numbers for the filter.

Example:

On the Site Number tabbed panel, setting the **From** field to **25** and leaving the **To** option deactivated (☐) allows the display of events with a site number from 25 to 63.

Filtering Events by Status

Use the **Status** tabbed panel to filter events based on their current status. The following status conditions are available for inclusion in the filter:

- Normal (I/Net AckNormal)

- Passive Unacked (I/Net Normal)

- Active Unacked (I/Net Alarm)

- Active Acked (I/Net Ack)

- Blocked

- Unblocked

- Event

By default, all status conditions are active (☑), allowing them to be included in the dynamic event page. Deactivate (☐) any status conditions you would like to exclude from the dynamic event page.

4.1.3   The Static Event Page

> ⚠ **Important**
>
> The static event page is only available to the system administrator and users with "Operator" privileges. Users with "Web User" privileges cannot access the static event page.

The static event page displays a snapshot of I/NET events. The static information is created when you first load the page, and is rebuilt each time you refresh the page. You can read events from within the static event page, however, blocking, sorting, and filtering functions are not available.

Access the static event page by selecting **Utilities ▸ INet ▸ Events** from the system view. The following figure shows an example of the static event page.

Fig. 4.3: Static Event Page

4.2 I/NET Alarm Pages

Alarms are simply events that represent an I/NET alarm condition. These events may or may not appear within an alarm page, depending on how the page's information is being filtered or blocked.

4.2.1 The Dynamic Alarm Page

The dynamic alarm page displays a periodically-updated table of active I/NET alarms. This table represents I/NET's alarm stack. You can read, acknowledge, block, sort, and filter the alarms contained in the table.
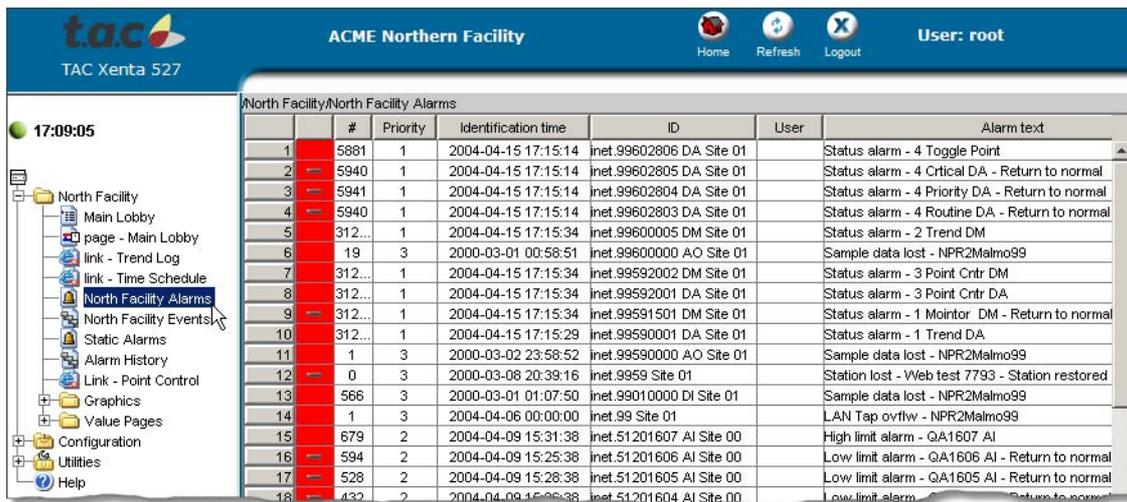
Fig. 4.4: Dynamic Alarm Page

You can also view the alarm history log for any I/NET point that appears in the table. The alarm stack and alarm history views are described below.

Alarm Stack View

North Facility/North Facility Alarms

		#	Priority	Identification time	ID	User	Alarm text
1		1	1	2004-05-15 00:12:00	inet.26010000 DA Site 00		Status alarm - 26010000 D...
2		1	1	2000-03-08 20:39:16	inet.9959 Site 01		Station lost - Web test 7793...
3		1	1	2000-03-02 21:35:01	inet.2803 Site 02		Station lost - DCU 7793 (BO...
4	—	182	1	2004-04-09 14:54:38	inet.51201601 AI Site 00		Low limit alarm - QA1601 AI...
5	—	1	1	2004-04-07 09:38:52	inet.28030002 AI Site 02		Low limit alarm - Bud Test A...
6	✓	1	1	2000-03-02 16:04:02	inet.12		Link # Conflict@ - 10. 0. 2...
7	✓	6	1	2004-04-09 15:26:38	inet.51201604 AI Site 00		Low limit alarm - QA1604 AI...
8	✗	0	1	2004-04-09 15:29:38	inet.51201602 AI Site 00		

Fig. 4.5: Alarm stack with three active alarms, two unacknowledged passive alarms, two active acknowledged alarms, and one blocked alarm.

When alarms trip, they are considered *active* (red, no dash). They appear in the alarm stack and are assigned an Identification time.

After viewing the alarm information, the user can acknowledge the active alarm; it becomes *active and acknowledged* (green, with check-mark).

When the event that caused the alarm has been corrected (alarm passive) *and* the alarm has been acknowledged, the alarm will disappear from the alarm stack.

If the event that caused the alarm is corrected (naturally or by manually correcting the issue) before the alarm has been acknowledged, it becomes *passive and unacknowledged* (red, with dash).

Under special circumstances it may be necessary to temporarily block an alarm (for example, during commissioning). Refer to "Blocking and Purging Alarms" on page 32 for a description of this feature.

A summary of the Alarm Viewer symbols and their meaning is given below. Alarm states are further explained in section 4.2.3 "How Alarm states Change" on page 34.)

Symbol	Description
	Indicates an *active, unacknowledged* alarm; the background color is red.
	Indicates an *unacknowledged, passive* (reset) alarm; the background color is red.
	Indicates an *active, acknowledged* alarm; the background color is green.
	Indicates a *blocked* alarm; a red x with white background color.

The column widths of the table are adjustable. Move the cursor to the line between the columns in the table header. When the cursor changes to a double arrow, hold down the left mouse button and drag the column to a suitable size.

Blocking and Purging Alarms

Alarms are blocked differently depending on the type of alarm stack being viewed – internal or external. Internal alarms originate from your Vista system. Alarms received from the I/NET system are considered external.

- When you block an internal alarm, it will not re-occur in the stack. In this case, the alarm must be unblocked to be activated again.

- When you block an external alarm, the alarm is only hidden from the alarm view. The alarm can still occur, but it will not be displayed while it is being blocked.

  When you un-block an I/NET alarm, a purge command is sent to the I/NET system. Normally, you should acknowledge an I/NET alarm before you purge it. This allows the I/NET system to make a record of the purged alarm.

Caution

Blocking alarms is not recommended, as vital information may go undetected.

Filtering and Sorting Alarms

The alarms in the Alarm Viewer are displayed in rows. The alarm list can be filtered to show selected categories of alarms. A shortcut menu is available for accessing other Alarm Viewer options: right-click anywhere in the Alarm Viewer window (see example in the diagram on the previous page). These options include the following:

Selecting	Result
Alarm History	Switches to the Alarm History log view.
Acknowledge	Acknowledges the selected alarm.
Block	Disables the selected internal alarm from reoccurring or prevents the selected external alarm from being displayed.
Unblock	Enables the selected internal alarm or purges the selected I/NET alarm.
Sort (the alarms)	By state By priority By date and time By ID

Show (the indi- cated items)	Active unacknowledged Passive unacknowledged Active acknowledged Blocked Row number Grid
Print	Prints the alarm stack view
Help	Show help about the Alarm Viewer

Alarm History View

You can view the history of any alarm in the dynamic alarm page by right-clicking the alarm and selecting **Alarm History** from the resulting popup menu.
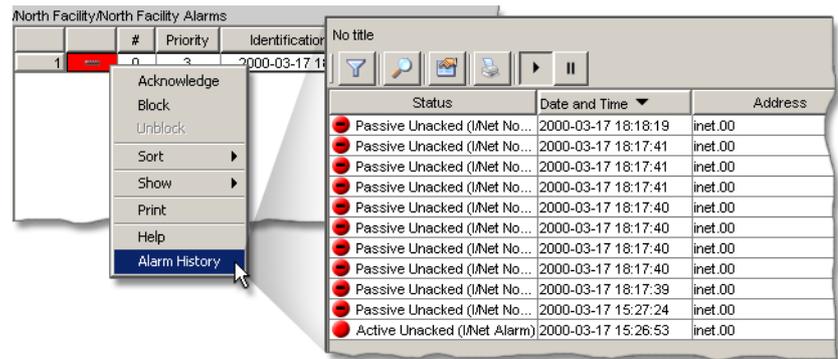
Fig. 4.6: Alarm History View

The Alarm History View displays a dynamic event page, showing the history of the selected alarm. Because it is a dynamic event page, there are various options for filtering the Alarm History View. Refer to "Filtering Dynamic Events" on page 26 for more information.

4.2.2   The Static I/NET Alarm Page

The static alarm page displays a snapshot of I/NET alarms. The static information is created when you first load the page, and is rebuilt each time you refresh the page. You can read and acknowledge alarms from within the static alarm page, however, sorting, filtering, and blocking functions are not available. Since the blocking function is not available, it is also not possible to purge I/NET alarms on the static alarm page.

Access the static alarm page by selecting **Utilities ▸ INet ▸ Alarms** from the system view. The following figure shows an example of the static alarm page.
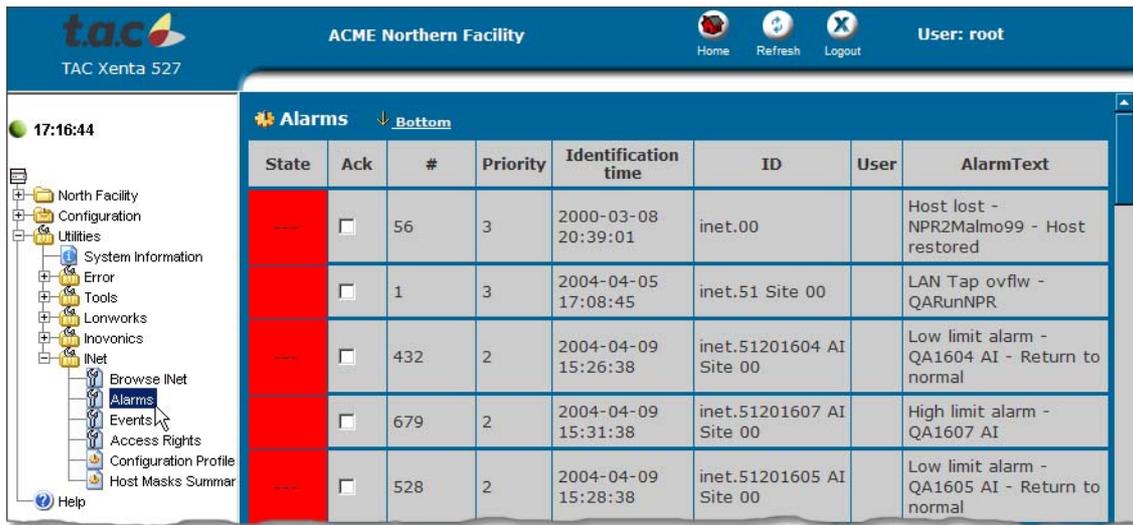
Fig. 4.7:   Static I/NET Alarm Page

4.2.3   How Alarm states Change

One way to understand the different types of alarms is to study how the state of an alarm can change.

When an alarm occurs, it is displayed as a red row in the alarm viewer. If the alarm is acknowledged, the row turns green and displays a check-mark. If an active alarm is reset before being acknowledged, the row stays red and displays a dash (—) symbol. When an acknowledged alarm resets, it disappears from the alarm page.

Fig. 4.8: Alarm state transitions.

In the TAC Xenta 527, it is also possible to define that an internal alarm should be automatically acknowledged when tripped. It will then appear in red with a dash. External alarms can not be automatically acknowledged.

Alarms can be blocked in all active states. Block or unblock an alarm by selecting it in the alarm view, right-clicking it, and selecting **Block** or **Unblock** from the resulting popup menu. The affect that blocking has on an alarm is dependent on whether the alarm is internal or external. Refer to "Blocking and Purging Alarms" on page 32 for more information.

5   I/NET Trend Logs

5.1   Trend Log Overview

Trend logs show the variation of specified values over time. The logging may be started and stopped in different ways. Only the System Administrator and 'Operator-profile' users can perform the administrative tasks of configuring trend logs.

5.2   Configuring and Viewing I/NET Trend Logs

In the following example, we will browse to an I/NET point that has a trend log extension. We will then configure the trend log and view a graph.

1   Using a web browser connected to the Xenta 527, select **Utilities ▸ INet ▸ Browse INet** from the navigation pane, and begin browsing the I/NET system. If necessary, refer to "Browsing the I/NET System" on page 24 for instructions.

2   Locate an I/NET point that has a trend log (TR) extension. Any I/NET point can have a TR extension.

INet Points

Sitename:
Stationname: QA 7716 0004

Pointname	Address	Value	Alm	Tst	Man	Old	Ack	TS	TR	
QA0000 DO	51.04.00.00 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0001 DO	51.04.00.01 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0002 DO	51.04.00.02 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0003 DO	51.04.00.03 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0004 DO	51.04.00.04 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0005 DO	51.04.00.05 DO	ON	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0006 DO	51.04.00.06 DO	ON	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0007 DO	51.04.00.07 DO	ON	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0000 DI	51.04.00.00 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0001 DI	51.04.00.01 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0002 DI	51.04.00.02 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0003 DI	51.04.00.03 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0004 DI	51.04.00.04 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0005 DI	51.04.00.05 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0006 DI	51.04.00.06 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0007 DI	51.04.00.07 DI	ON	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control

Fig. 5.1:   The Points Page

3 Click on the **TR** link to view the point's trend log setup.

Fig. 5.2:   Viewing the Trend Log Setup

5.3   The Trend Viewer

The Trend Viewer in the TAC Xenta 527 displays historical logged data from the defined trend log objects in the system. The user can change the scale of the x-axis and the y-axis, select which trends to display, zoom in and out, reload data, print the overview, list the trend log data in a table, and activate or deactivate the grid in the Trend Viewer.

There are three views available in Trend Viewer:

•   Graph

•   Configure

•   Table

5.3.1   The Graph View

The Graph view shows the logged data as a trend chart.
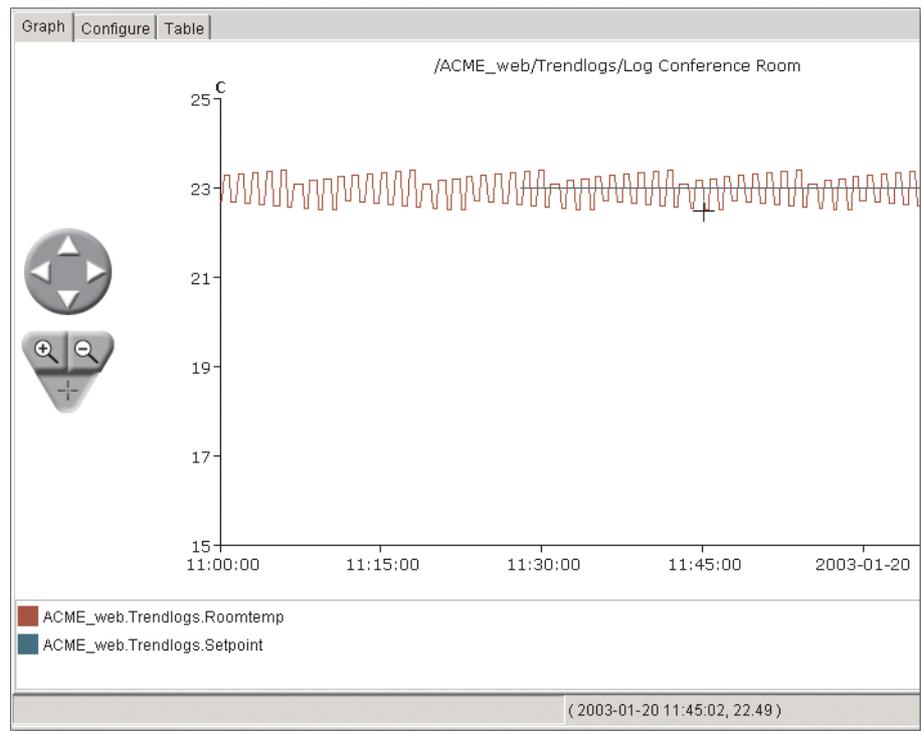
Fig. 5.3: A Graph View example

There are three mouse pointer functions, which can be selected by click-
ing on the triangle-shaped zoom tool.

Pointer Appearance	Function
+	The coordinates can be seen in the status bar at the bottom of the page.
⊕	Zoom in.
⊖	Zoom out.

To zoom in on a specific period of time in the Trend Viewer, you can use the tools shown below:

Use the navigate tool to pan the current view.

Use the zoom tool to zoom in and out.

Note! If you select the Zoom out (-) tool and click left in the picture, you will get a 'best fit' display of the available data.

Right click anywhere in the Graph view to get the following shortcut menu options.

Menu option	Description
Refresh	Updates the picture contents.
Configured view	Sets the trend chart to view the configured time window.
Show	Shows or hides data.
Print	Prints the trend chart.
Help	Shows help about the Trend Viewer.

5.3.2   The Configure View

The Configure view is used to customize the trend chart properties.
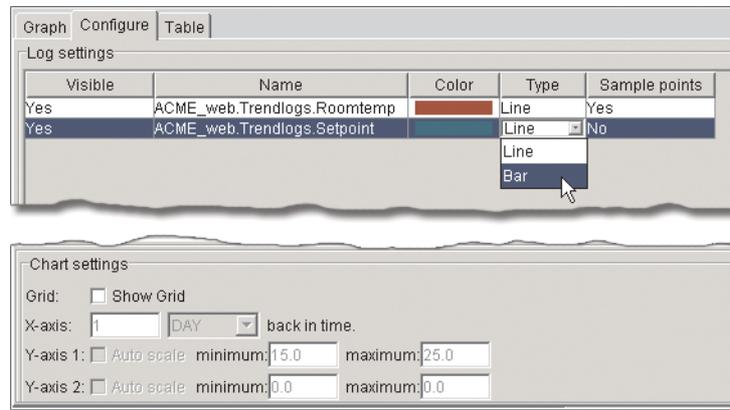
Fig. 5.4: A Configure View example

The following settings can be customized for each log.

•   **Visible**: Display the logged data (select **Yes** or **No**).

•   **Name**: Name of the logged signal (read-only).

- **Color**: Change the color of the plot line (click the colored field and a new window with color palette opens).

- **Type**: Select to display the data as a **Line** or **Bar** graph.

- **Sample points**: Display the measured points (**Yes** or **No**) or only the graph.

To make it easier to read the graph, a grid can be independently switched on/off both horizontally and vertically. Select or clear the **Show Grid** check box

In the lower part of the window, some additional read-only Chart settings are displayed.

> **Note**
>
> These setting modifications are only valid for the current session. Permanent changes must be performed in XBuilder.

5.3.3   The Table View

The Table view shows the logged data as a table with values.

Fig. 5.5: Table View Example

There are two sorting options available from the drop-down list box:

- **Log**: Select which log value to list.

- **Events**: Select **All** or **Values only**.

If you right click anywhere in the Table view, you will get the following shortcut menu options.

Menu option	Description
Print	Prints the Table view.
Help	Shows help about the Trend Viewer.

6   Working with I/NET Time Schedules

The TAC Xenta 527 provides a special editor that allows you to modify I/NET Seven time schedules. Only the System Administrator and 'Operator-profile' users can perform the administrative tasks of configuring time schedules.You can access this editor by browsing through the I/NET system until you locate an I/NET point that has a TS (time schedule) extension. However, you may also find that your Xenta 527 is loaded with a project that contains links to I/NET time schedules. In this case, you can click a link to jump directly to a time schedule, without having to browse through the I/NET system.

6.1   Time Scheduling Overview

The TS extension in I/NET allows you to create schedules (independent, master, or slave) for any of the DC and DO points currently residing in a controller. The elements of these schedules allow you to control points based on the day of the week, the time of day, scheduled holidays, or unscheduled temporary events

Schedule Types

Time schedules are assigned to one of the following three schedule types:

*   Independent — Independent schedules are used to apply a schedule to a single point.

*   Master — Master schedules are used to apply a schedule to multiple points.

*   Slave — Slave schedules allow a point to follow a master schedule except for differences that you specify.

Independent and Master Time Schedule Actions

The following actions are available when you are working with an Independent or Master time schedule. Slave time schedules use a different set of actions (refer to Slave Time Schedule Actions, below).

*   Start — This action turns on a point controlled by this schedule at the desired time of day. This action issues the first control command (0 or 1) of the point.

*   Ostart (Independent only) — Optimized start is a special start related to room temperature. When you use Ostart, the time you enter is actually the target occupancy time. The system actually

starts up the device before this time in order to achieve the desired temperature at the target occupancy time. The target temperature information is defined in the Temperature Control Editor.

- Stop — This action turns off a point controlled by this schedule at the desired time of day. This action issues the second control command (0 or 1) of the point.

- Ostop (Independent only) — Optimized stop is a special stop command related to room temperature. When you use Ostop, the time you enter is actually the target vacancy time. This lets the system shut off an HVAC unit while the room is still occupied and still maintain the desired temperature range. This saves the energy (and money) required to run the fan for the extra few minutes involved.

- Cycle — This action lets you select the time you wish duty cycling to start, and indicate the duty cycle pattern (minutes off, minutes on) for the point controlled by this schedule. A duty cycle pattern might be 10 minutes off and 50 minutes on. The cycle repeats indefinitely until it is overridden by a start or stop command or another cycle command.

- Ocycle (Independent only) — Optimized cycling retains the advantages of regular duty cycling but gives you some control over room temperature. You define the cycle start time and number of minutes off and on just as you do for Cycle. Optimized duty cycling shortens the off time of the cycle if the temperature deviates from the target temperature defined for the point.

  This time, subtracted from the off portion of the cycle, is added to the on time. This keeps the total cycle time the same no matter how great the temperature deviation and the resulting compensation. This is important in maintaining a staggered order of on/off times. If the temperature drifts from the target far enough, the point ultimately remains on: cycle ON time equals the maximum and cycle OFF time equals zero.

Slave Time Schedule Actions

A slave schedule displays a copy of a master schedule. You can determine if you want the slave point to mirror, optimize, or ignore each command listed in the master point schedule.

- Mirror — As the name suggests, this option causes the slave point to copy the specified action.

- Optimize — This option causes the slave point to optimize the start, stop, or cycle action defined in the master point. Refer to the discussion of optimized cycling, start, and stop, described in Independent and Master Time Schedule Actions, above.

- Ignore — This option causes the slave point to ignore or skip the specified action.

6.2 Viewing and Editing I/NET Time Schedules

In the following example, we will browse to an I/NET point that has a time schedule extension, and then edit the schedule.

1 Using a web browser connected to the Xenta 527, select **Utilities ▸ INet ▸ Browse INet** from the navigation pane, and begin browsing the I/NET system. If necessary, refer to "Browsing the I/NET System" on page 24 for instructions.

2 Locate an I/NET point that has a time schedule (TS) extension. Discrete control (DC) and discrete output (DO) points can have a TS extension.

✷ INet Points

Sitename:
Stationname: QA 7716 0004

Pointname	Address	Value	Alm	Tst	Man	Old	Ack	TS	TR	
QA0000 DO	51.04.00.00 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0001 DO	51.04.00.01 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0002 DO	51.04.00.02 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0003 DO	51.04.00.03 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0004 DO	51.04.00.04 DO	off	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0005 DO	51.04.00.05 DO	ON	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0006 DO	51.04.00.06 DO	ON	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0007 DO	51.04.00.07 DO	ON	---	---	---	---	---	TS	TR	Control
QA0000 DI	51.04.00.00 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0001 DI	51.04.00.01 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0002 DI	51.04.00.02 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0003 DI	51.04.00.03 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0004 DI	51.04.00.04 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0005 DI	51.04.00.05 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0006 DI	51.04.00.06 DI	off	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control
QA0007 DI	51.04.00.07 DI	ON	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Control

Fig. 6.1: The Points Page

3 Click on the **TS** link to view the point's time schedule.

✷ Time Schedule

Sitename: Pointname: QA0000 DO
Stationname: QA 7716 0004   Address: 51.04.00.00 DO

```
                                           S S S S S S   T T
        Action    Time      Off     On   S M T W T F S   1 2 3 4 5 6 7   1 2
        1:Stop    08:40                  Y Y Y Y Y Y Y   Y Y Y Y Y Y Y   Y Y
        2:Cycle   08:50      10      10  Y Y Y Y Y Y Y   Y Y Y Y Y Y Y   Y Y

     Temporary Schedule
     Sun:None  Mon:None  Tue:None  Wed:None  Thu:None  Fri:None  Sat:None
```

[Temporary Schedules ▾] [Edit]

Fig. 6.2: Viewing an I/NET Time Schedule

The time schedule screen displays a summary of all commands (up to 17) defined for the selected schedule. The summary shows the action, the time that the action will occur, the days of the week that use the action, which special schedules (if any) will use the action, and which temporary schedules (if any) will use the action.

4 To edit the schedule, select an action from the drop-down list and click **Edit**.
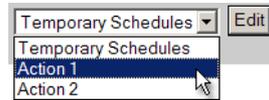
Fig. 6.3: Selecting an Action

5 Use the time schedule editor to make any necessary adjustments to the selected action. Refer to "Time Scheduling Overview" on page 43 for a description of the schedule types and their actions. For a complete description of this editor and its parameters, refer to the I/NET Seven Operator Guide and Technical Reference Guide.
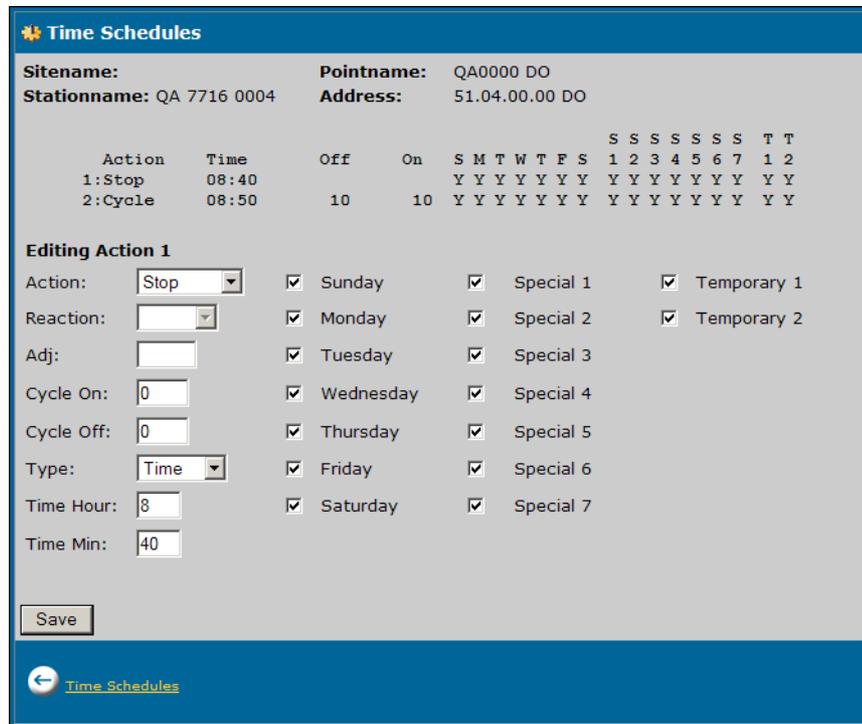
Fig. 6.4: Time Schedule Editor

6 When you are finished making adjustments to the selected action, click **Save** to except your settings and to close the editor.

You can continue selecting actions and making adjustments to the schedule as necessary. Each time you save your changes, the Xenta 527 sends the updated schedule to the I/NET system.

7   Requirements

7.1   Computer Requirements

The minimum hardware requirement is a Pentium 133 MHz and 64 MB of RAM. The recommendation is a Pentium 200 MHz and 96 MB of RAM.

7.2   Web Browser Requirements

The web browser used must support a number of standards.

From the Log in page (see "The Log in page" on page 11), click **Help** to get a summary of the web site requirements and your browser properties:

The recommended web browser is Microsoft Internet Explorer, version 6.0 or higher.
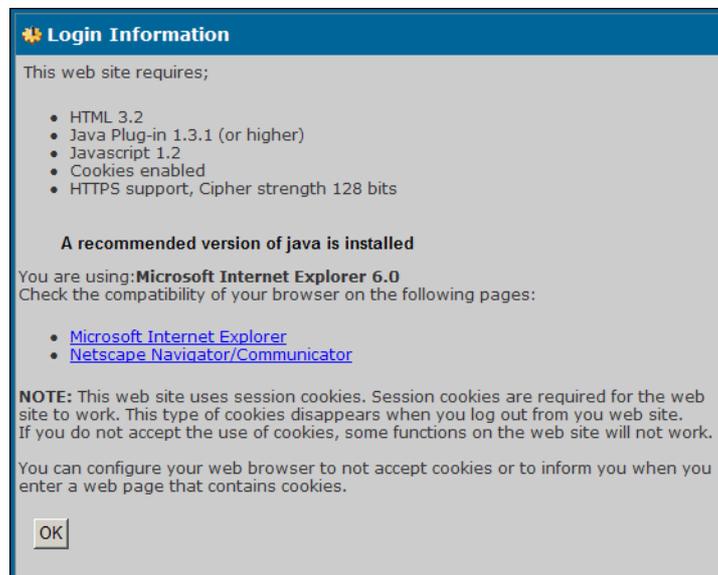
Fig. 7.1: Browser requirements and information

7.2.1   Loading the Java™ Plugin

Java™ Plug-in is a software component that allows you to run Java programs (called applets) inside your web browser. Many web browsers, though not all, come with their own internal support for running applets.

We recommend, however, that you use Sun's Java Plug-in. The main reason is that the internal Java support provided by most browsers is based on an old version of the Java platform. This means that they are not capable of running applets that use the latest and most useful features that the Java platform can offer. By using Java Plug-in from Sun, you ensure that you have the most up-to-date Java platform.

Obtaining the Java Plug-in

A simple way to obtain the Java Plug-in is to use the TAC Download Java Plug-in page (there is a link from the Java Plug-in Help page): <http://download.tac.com/software/sun/java/javadownload.html>.

Recommended version for TAC Xenta 527 is Java JRE Version is 1.4.2.

Configuring the Java Plug-in

In most cases, after you install the Java plug-in, no further configuration is necessary. The Java Plug-in will smoothly handle the Java programs in your browser, without any appreciable delay.

However, the Java Plug-in provides a Java Plug-in Control Panel, should you need to change the plug-in configuration. Launch the Java Plug-in Control Panel as follows:

1   In the Windows **Start** menu, select **Settings** and then **Control Panel**. This will open up the Windows Control Panel.

2   Look for the Java coffee-cup icon with the label Java Plug-in followed by a version number. If you do not find the Java Plug-in icon, the plug-in is probably not installed on your computer.

3   Double-click the icon to launch the Java Plug-in Control Panel.

The Java Plug-in Control Panel enables you to adjust how the Java Plug-in runs Java programs in your browser.

Recommended Settings of the Java Plug-in

It is possible to have the Java Plug-in installed on your PC, without it being the default Java support for running programs in your browser.

Make sure that the Java Plug-in will be used in your browser by selecting the appropriate browser check boxes in the Java Control panel.

For more information on the Java Plug-in, visit the Java Plug-in home page:

<http://java.sun.com/products/plugin/>

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