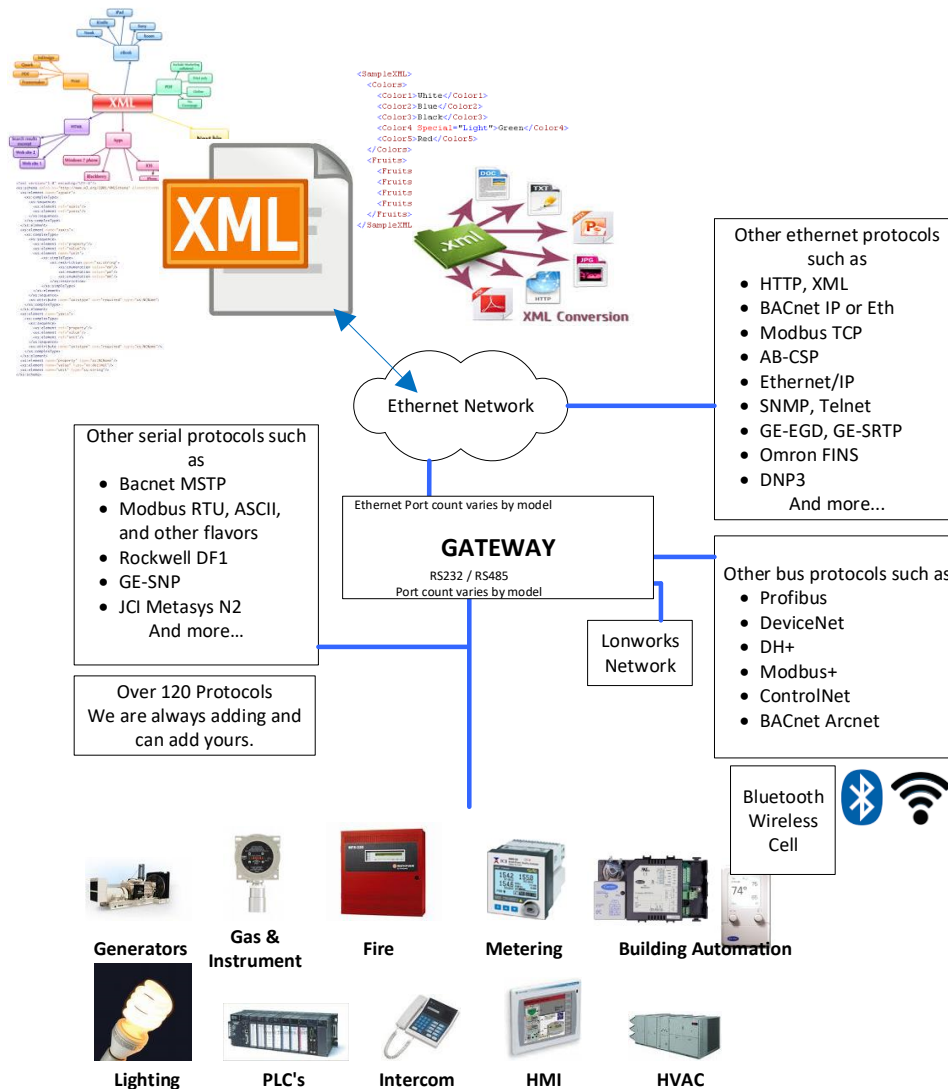


Case Study

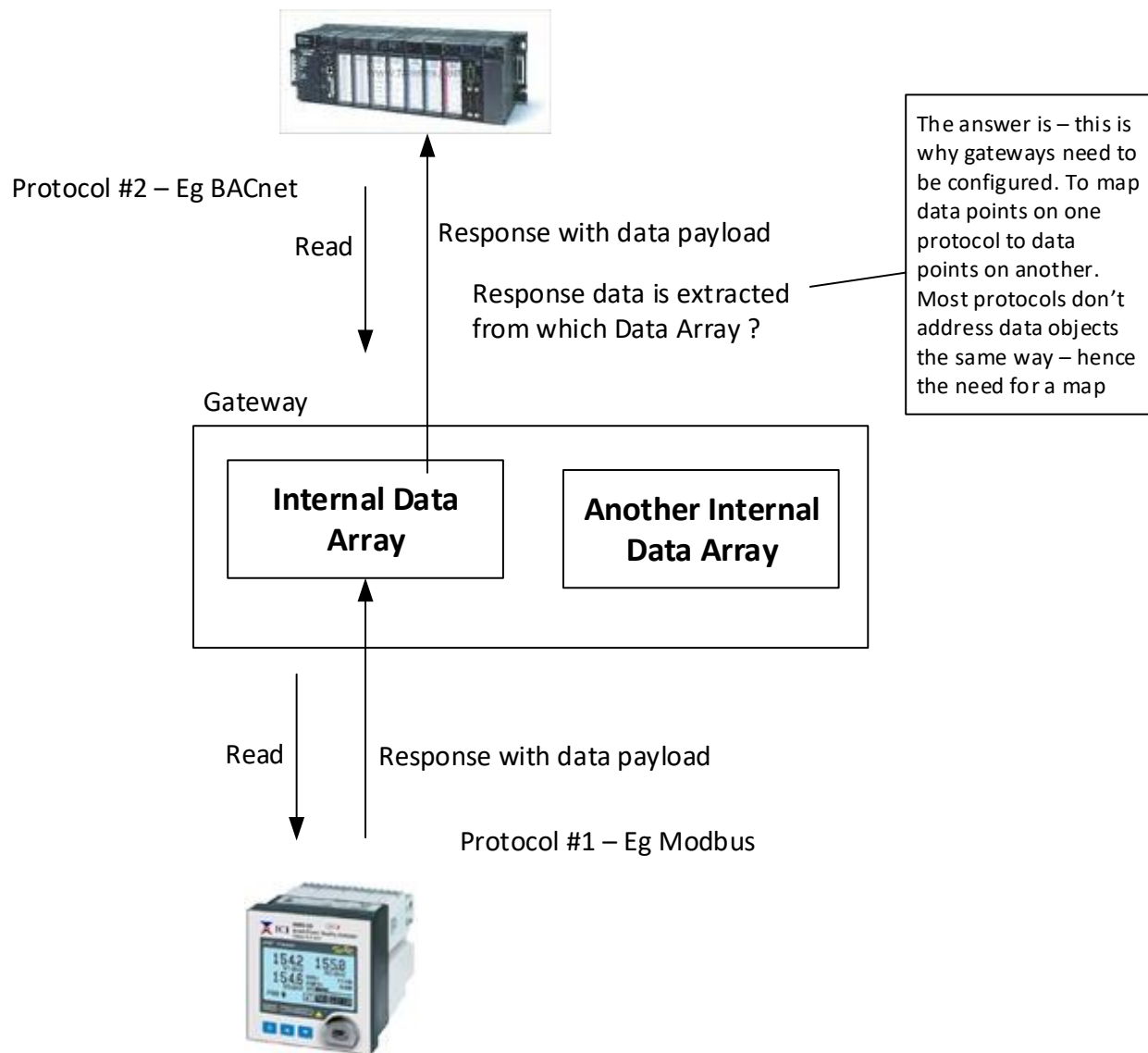
Using XML over HTTP to monitor and control

Using QuickServer / FieldServer products

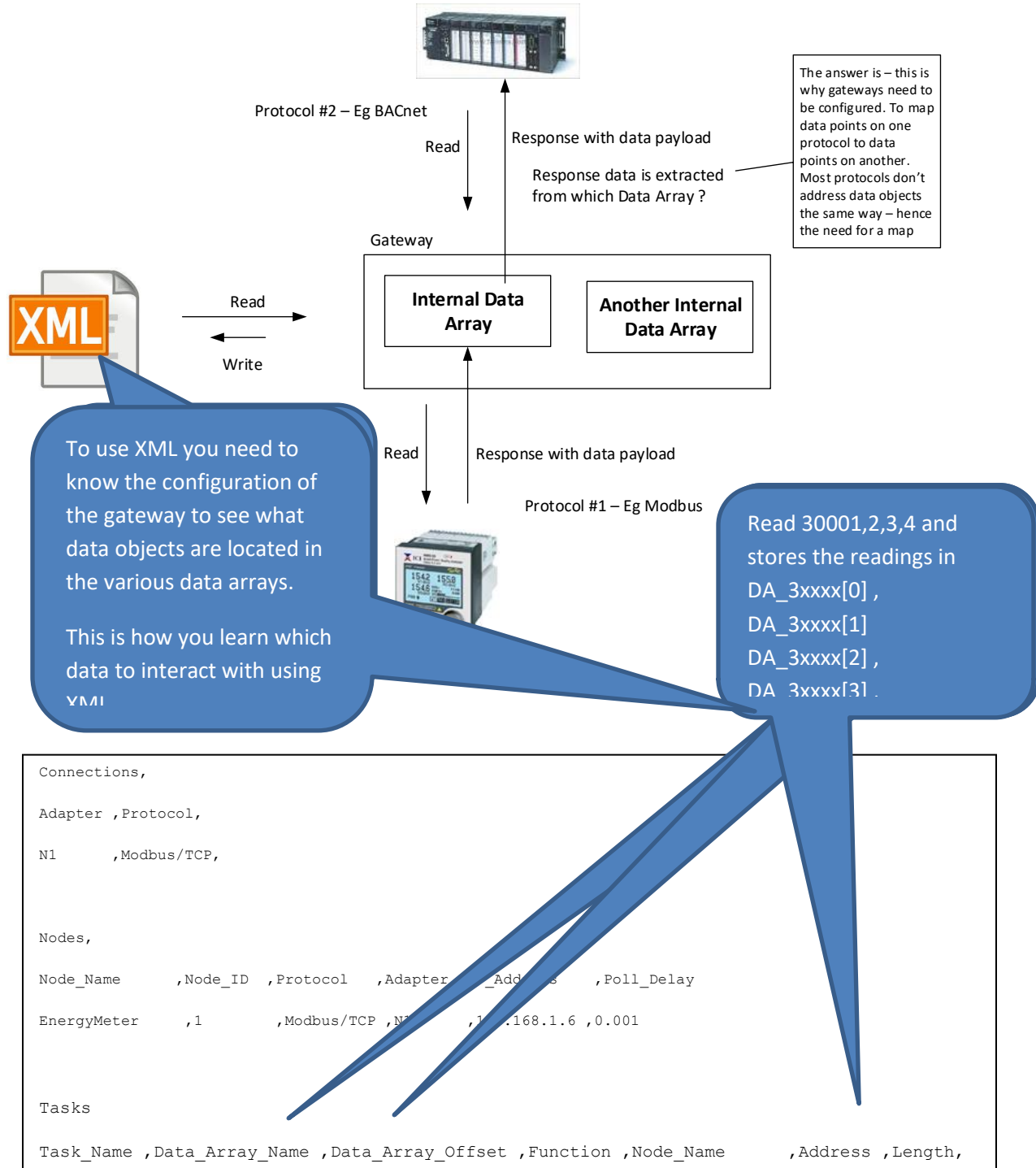


How Gateways Work – Sharing Data Using Internal Data Arrays

Different protocols address data objects differently. That is why you can't take a message from one protocol and automatically convert it to a message in another protocol. Modbus would though up its hands in despair if you asked it for Mutli_State_Input(19001) from Device 389001. BACnet has no idea what a Holding Register is. This is why gateways need configuration – a map – that maps data objects of the one protocol to data objects in another protocol. **It also means that gateways need to cache data (in Data Arrays) and that each item in storage can be identified (in the map) by two addresses – one for each protocol.**



You can use XML to Read and Write this Shared Data



XML Read Request

http://192.168.1.5/data_arrays.xml?name=FIRE1234.0:100

192.168.1.5 = Remote Server IP Address, Configurable from settings file.

FIRE1234 = DataArray name in gateway

0:100 = x:y

X = Offset into DataArray

y = Number of Items to read from DataArray

The image shows a Wireshark capture of an HTTP GET request. The packet list pane shows a GET request to /data_arrays.xml?name=FIRE1234.0:1000. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the request, with a hex-to-ASCII conversion of the request line: GET /data_arrays.xml?name=FIRE1234.0:1000 HTTP/1.1\r\n.

XML Write Response

This is the response for the above request example

```
<DATA_ARRAYS FST_XML_VERSION="1.00" MAX_INDEX="1" BRIDGE_TITLE="SBT FSI SERVER">
```

```
  <DATA_ARRAY NAME="FIRE1234" FORMAT="BIT" LENGTH="100" INDEX="1">
```

```
    <DATA OFFSET="0" DATA_AGE="3:00:39.36.123s" STATUS="0" >
```

```
      0010000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
```

```
      0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000</DATA>
```

```
    </DATA_ARRAY>
```

```
</DATA_ARRAYS>
```

The image shows a Wireshark capture of an HTTP response. The response is an application/javascript file named 'data_arrays.xml'. The XML content is as follows:

```

<DATA_ARRAYS FST_XML_VERSION="1.00" MAX_INDEX="1" BRIDGE_TITLE="SBT FSI SERVER">
  <DATA_ARRAY NAME="FIRE1234" FORMAT="BIT" LENGTH="100" INDEX="1">
    <DATA OFFSET="0" DATA_AGE="3:00:39.36.123s" STATUS="0" >
      0010000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
      0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000</DATA>
    </DATA_ARRAY>
  </DATA_ARRAYS>
  
```

The Wireshark interface shows the following details for the selected packet:

- Hypertext Transfer Protocol**
 - HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n
 - Date: Tue, 05 Dec 2017 03:05:34 GMT\r\n
 - Server: FST Ver 0x112j(A)\r\n
 - Connection: close\r\n
 - Cache-Control: no-cache\r\n
 - Content-Type: text/xml\r\n
 - \r\n
 - [HTTP response 1/1]
 - [Time since request: 0.040648000 seconds]
 - [Request in frame: 702]
 - File Data: 2232 bytes
- eXtensible Markup Language**
 - xml...< DATA_ARRAYS FST_XML_VERSION="1.00" MAX_INDEX="1" BRIDGE_TITLE="SBT FSI SERVER">
 - < DATA_ARRAY NAME="FIRE1234" FORMAT="Bit" LENGTH="12000" INDEX="1" >
 - <DATA OFFSET="0" DATA_AGE="3:00:39.36.123s" STATUS="0">
 - 00
 - 00</DATA>
 - </DATA_ARRAY>
 - </DATA_ARRAYS>