

# Human Machine Interface Monitoring System

## User Manual

### Document Control

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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Purpose of the Document**

To facilitate and guide the deployment, installation, and operation of this software to monitor industrial Human Machine Interfaces, HMIs.

### **1.2 Intended Audience**

Flexematic Inc: currently provides intelligent HMIs to industrial customers, future developers working on this project, and product owners/clients such as Dr. Wang this semester.

### **1.3 Document Scope**

Topics covered in this document include system requirements and compatibility, hardware requirements, software installation and configuration, data acquisition, and user interface navigation.

## **2. System Overview**

### **2.1 Product Description**

This software allows users to connect to a vnc server installed on the human machine interface of a piece of industrial equipment, to periodically take a screenshot, to process the screenshot , and to extract, log, and display data.

### **2.2 Key Features**

Small memory and CPU usage footprint, intuitive and easy to navigate user interface. Extensive use of well-tested and industry-standard python libraries, including python AI modules for OCR and Resnet18 image recognition.

### **2.3 System Architecture**

64-bit architecture

### **2.4 Compatibility and Requirements**

Compatible with Linux and Windows 11 OS. Not tested on Raspberry Pi, but the Raspbian OS otherwise meets requirements.

## **3. Installation and Deployment**

### **3.1 Pre-Installation Requirements**

100 MB for disk space if image-archiving is enabled; otherwise, 50 MB should suffice.

#### **3.1.1 Hardware Specifications**

Processing images via Resnet18 neural network would optimally function on an AMD Ryzen7 CPU, an Intel Core i7 CPU, or better.

### 3.1.2 Software Prerequisites

A Python3 interpreter is essential for all functionalities. The processing of images via the Resnet18 neural network would optimally function on an AMD Ryzen 7 CPU or an Intel Core i7 CPU or better. The speed has not been tested on a Raspberry Pi yet, but the Raspbian meets all requirements.

Required Python3 libraries as specified in requirements.txt.

Browser: Firefox or similar HTML5, CSS, and JavaScript-enabled browser

Gimp: open-source image manipulation software or similar

### 3.1.3 Network Configuration

The device requires a wired or wireless network interface to connect to the VNC server via LAN or Wi-Fi.

## 3.2 Installation Procedure

### 3.2.1 Step-by-Step Installation Guide

Ping the VNC server on the industrial equipment to verify connection.

The software directory structure is as follows:

```
└─ hmi
    ├── HMI_Webpage
    ├── vnc
    │   ├── m000
    │   │   ├── alerts
    │   │   ├── archive
    │   │   │   ├── aai
    │   │   │   ├── images
    │   │   │   └─ sqlite3
    │   │       └─ spc
    │   ├── config
    │   │   └─ semiauto_segmentation
    │   ├── display
    │   ├── docs
    │   ├── logs
    │   └─ pys
```

```

|   |   |— ref_images
|   |   |— ss
|   |   |— tmp
|— webcam

```

## DIRECTORIES:

HMI\_Webpage: location of hmi.html, that contains the most recent data extracted

vnc: for all images and scripts that process screenshots from the vnc server

m000: industrial machine 000

m001: industrial machine 001

alerts: directory containing alerts\_log.txt

archive: contains archived data, including the ofkrse.db database, and spc, scripts for statistical process control

config: configuration files such as the segmentation table, and min-max table.

docs: documentation

logs: log files (in addition to sqlite3 database entries

pys: python scripts

ss: screenshot, that serves as the starting point for data processing

tmp: temporary files, including image segments, and processed images

webcam: for processing images obtained via a webcam

The format for the alerts\_log.txt is as follows:

```
segment_number date time CURRENT_VALUE min max
```

The min and max values are user-defined and should be set by the user in the parameters\_min\_max.txt table.

To test the screenshotting functionality run:

```
python3 pys/take-screenshot.py
```

To configure: see 3.2.2

After configuration, test the image processing functionality by running:

```
python3 pys/050__READ_ALL_v01.py
```

Troubleshoot, by reviewing any error messages printed to the console.

Starting the web server:

```
python3 HMI_Webpage/start_web_server_v2.py
```

Launch any graphical web browser connected the network and aim it at port 8080:

Firefox 127.0.0.1:8080

### 3.2.2 Configuration Settings

To clone a GitHub repository, navigate to the repository on GitHub, copy the URL under "Code" (usually an HTTPS link), then open your terminal and run the command "git clone [paste the copied URL]" in the desired directory where you want to clone the repository; this will download a complete copy of the repository to your local machine.

Navigate to the config/ directory.

Install required python modules:

```
pip3 install -r requirements.txt
```

Segmentation:

```
cd config/semiauto_segmentation/
```

Copy the screenshot here

```
cp ../ss/ss.jpg Demo_Screenshot_BEFORE-CLEANING.png
```

Use gimp rectangle tool to cut all image elements that do not contain interpretable data. Save that image to:

Demo\_Screenshot\_cleaned.png

Then run:

```
python3 010__semi_auto_segmentation_plus_rectangles.py
```

Demo\_Screenshot\_with\_rectangles\_BEFORE\_EDIT.png is automatically generated.

Now view the Demo\_Screenshot\_with\_rectangles\_BEFORE\_EDIT.png using gimp:

```
gimp Demo_Screenshot_with_rectangles_BEFORE_EDIT.png
```

To add possible missing segments follow:

```
020__READ-ME__must_HAND-EDIT_segmentation_table.txt
```

Then edit the segmentation table if necessary:

```
emacs segmentation_table_BEFORE_EDIT.txt
```

The format for the above table:



The segmentation\_table.txt charts the rectangular coordinates of the bounding box for each segment. For example:

```
s01 525 279 227 183
```

MEANS:

s01, the first segment

top\_left corner = (525, 279) # (x, y)

rectangle\_size = (227, 183) # (width, height)

It is important that there is no white space after the last entry!

Save the edited version as:

segmentation\_table.txt

To visualize the corrected version run:

```
python3 030__draw_rectangles_AFTER_EDIT_script_v2.py
```

Lock this important segmentation table:

```
chmod 444 segmentation_table.txt
```

Next specify and or edit Upper and Lower Control Limits for all monitored data in the following self-explanatory configuration file:

```
config/parameters_min_max.txt
```

### **3.2.3 Initial System Verification**

Just for testing now run:

```
python3 pys/050__READ_ALL_v01.py
```

## **4. System Configuration**

No further system configuration apart from the above is necessary

### **4.1 Initial Setup**

Clear browser cache every fresh instance of running code

### **4.2 User Roles and Permissions**

Floor manager and machine operator are the two currently intended types of users for the system.

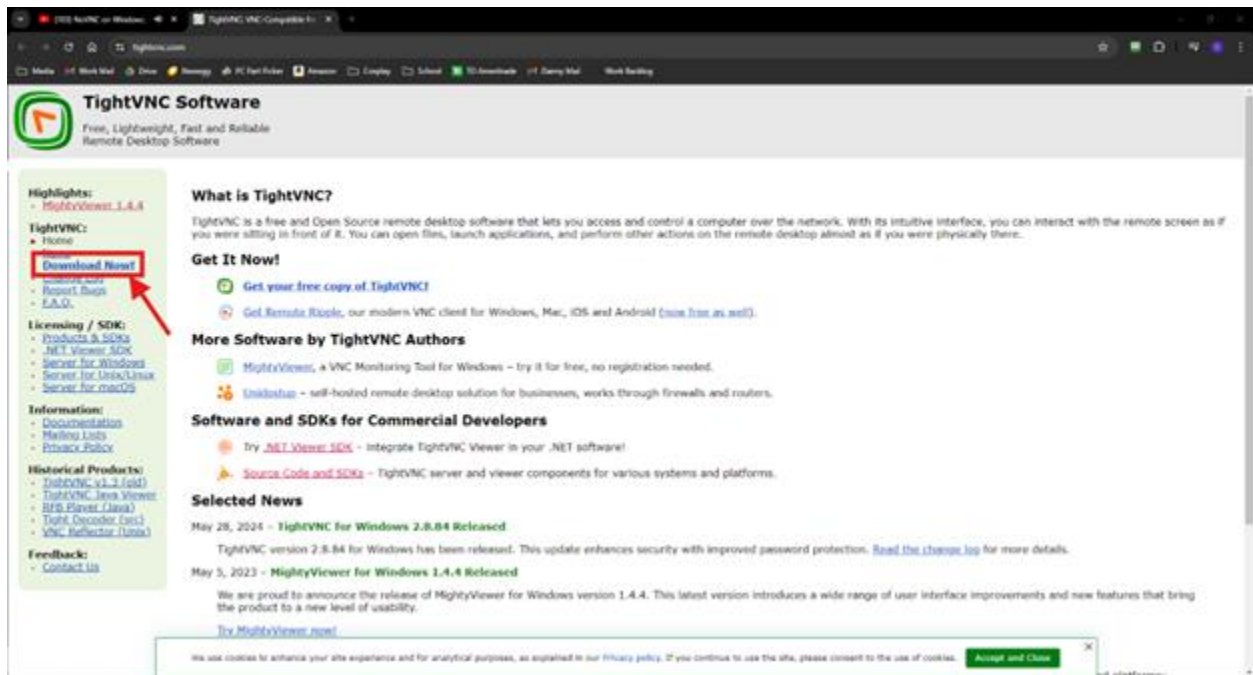
### **4.3 VNC Connection Parameters**

Use YouTube Video:

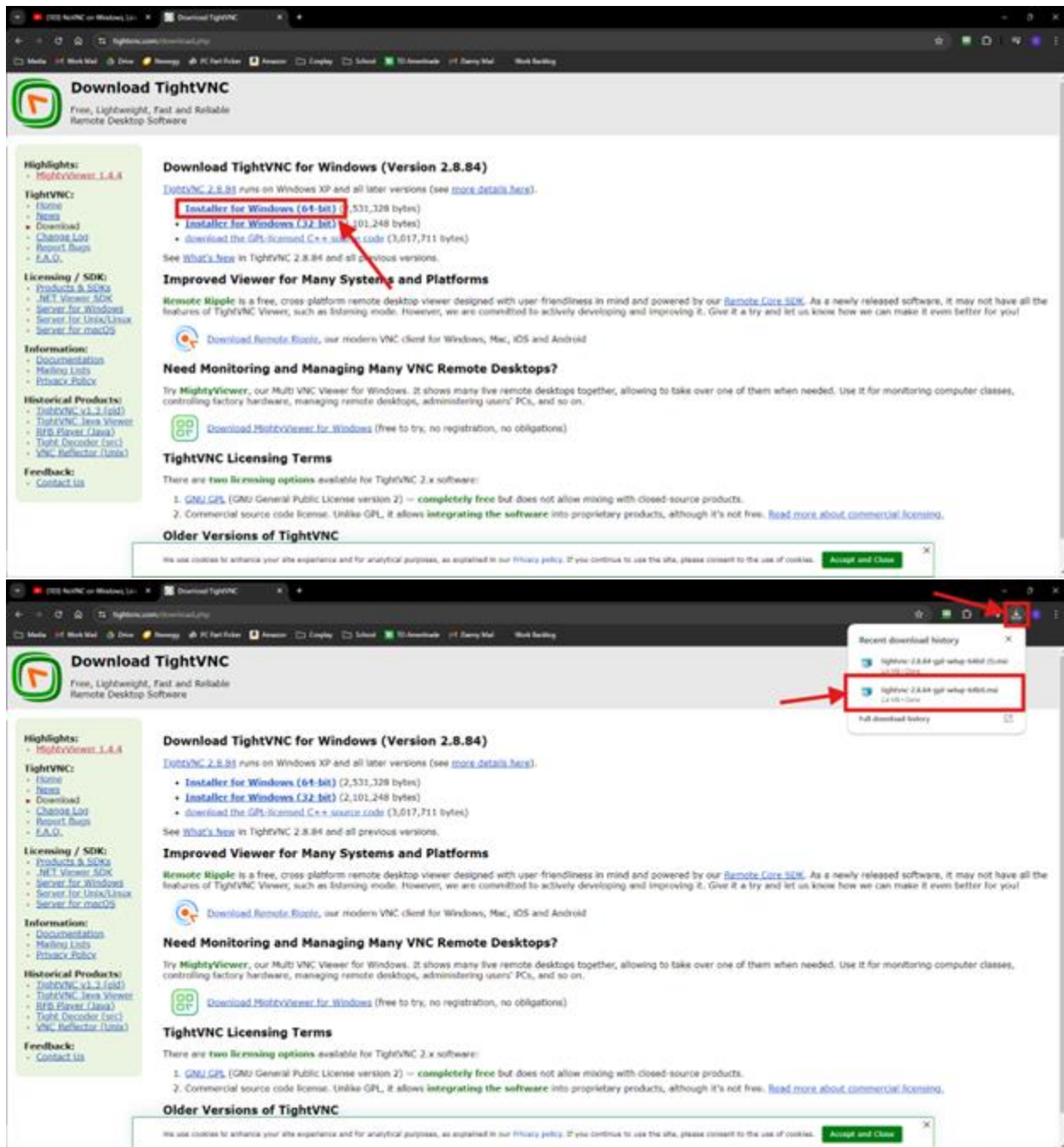
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ExBDUpEkTfk&ab\\_channel=Jub%27sTechTutorials](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ExBDUpEkTfk&ab_channel=Jub%27sTechTutorials)

For VNC installation and setup:

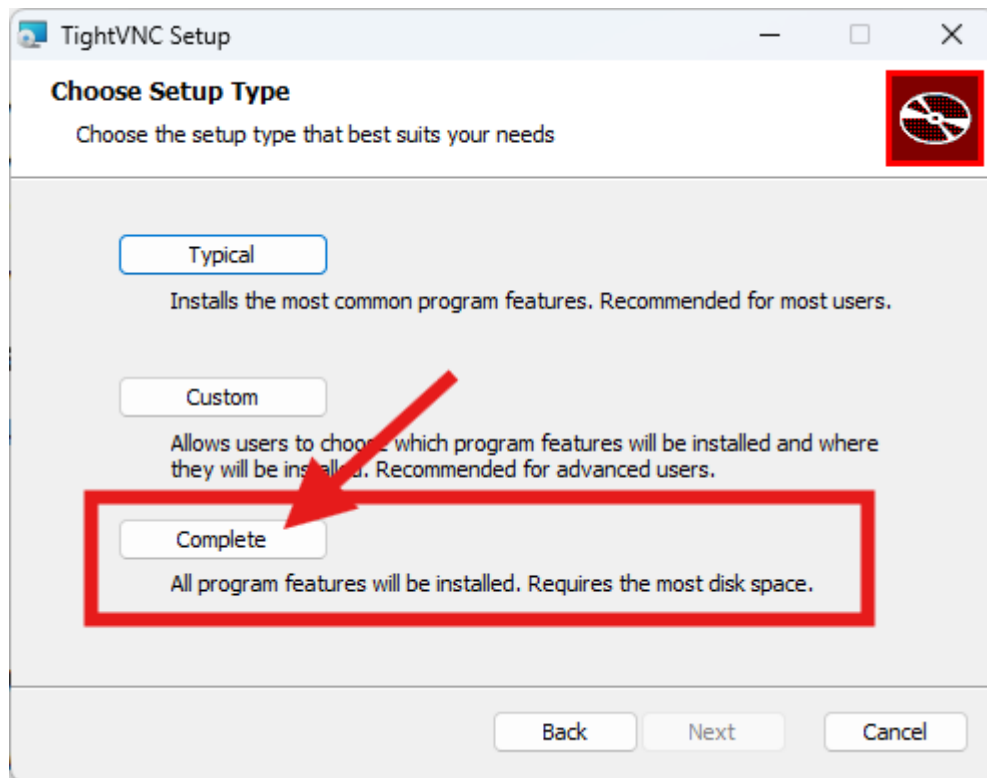
Go to <https://www.tightvnc.com/> and click “Download Now!” on the left



Click “Installer for Windows (64-bit)” to download the installer. Once it finishes downloading, run the installer.

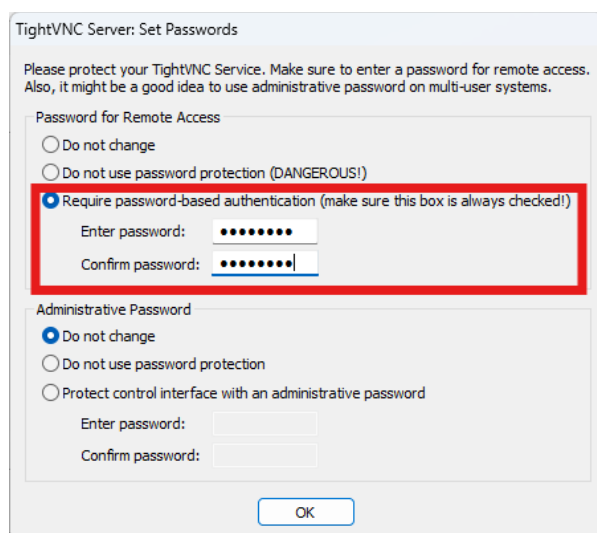


Go through the steps of the TightVNC installer. When you get to the “Choose Setup Type” screen, click the “Complete” button.

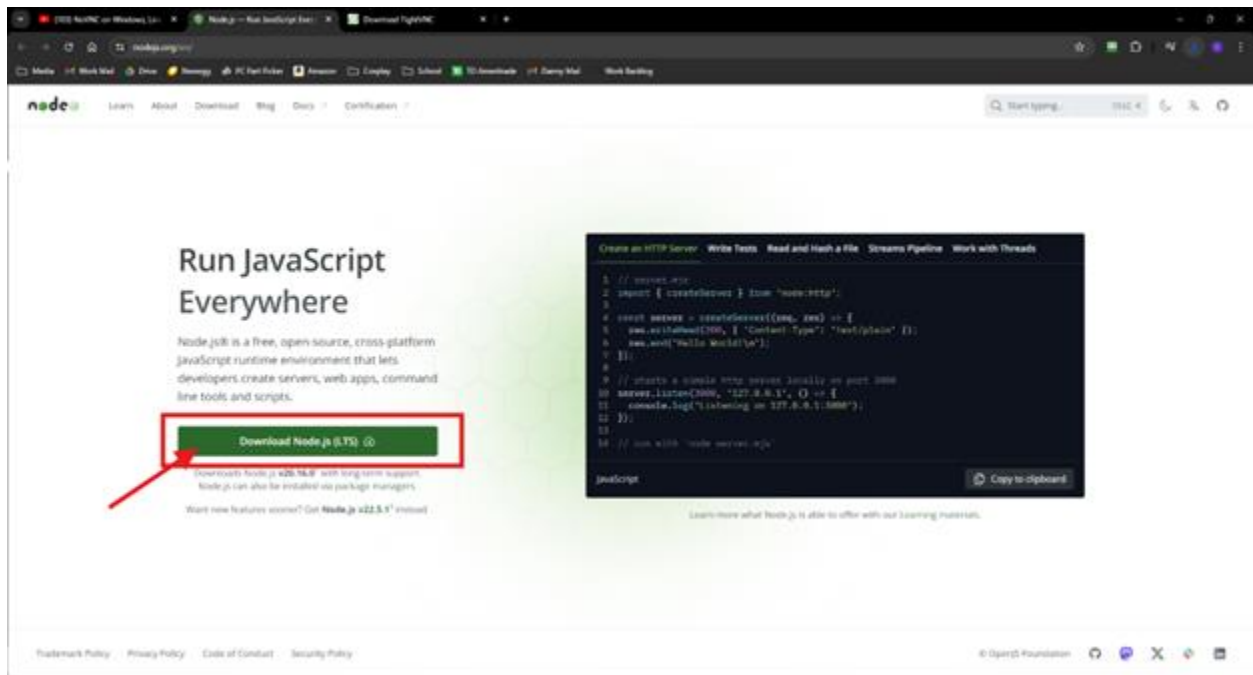


Do not change any other settings in the installer. Finish installation (requires administrative privileges) and select “Yes” when asked if you want the program to be able to make changes to your device.

Enter a secure password in the “Password for Remote Access” section during installation. Make sure the password is saved somewhere, as it will be needed to access the server PC from any client.



Go to [nodejs.org](https://nodejs.org) and click the “Download Node.js (LTS)” button to download the NodeJS installer.

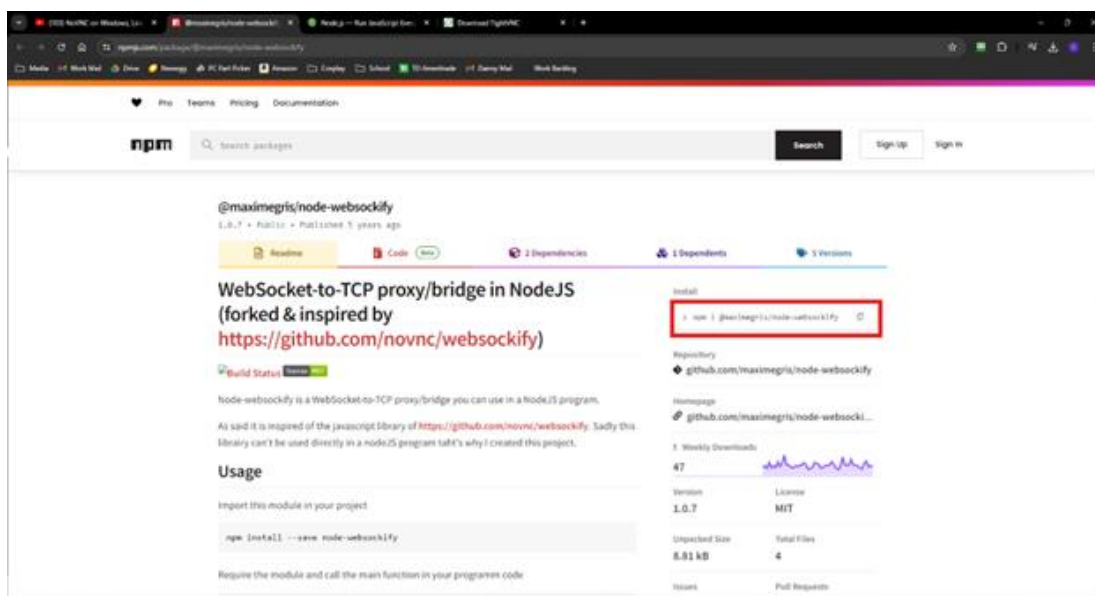


Create a new folder on your computer for the vnc files. Open command prompt and use the cd command to change directories to the folder you just made.

```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3880]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\rs8857>cd C:\Users\rs8857\OneDrive - CCSU\Desktop\novnc
C:\Users\rs8857\OneDrive - CCSU\Desktop\novnc>
```

Go to <https://www.npmjs.com/package/@maximegris/node-websockify> and copy the installation command seen in the top right of the webpage.



Paste the command into command prompt and run it to install the node-websockify package.

```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3880]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

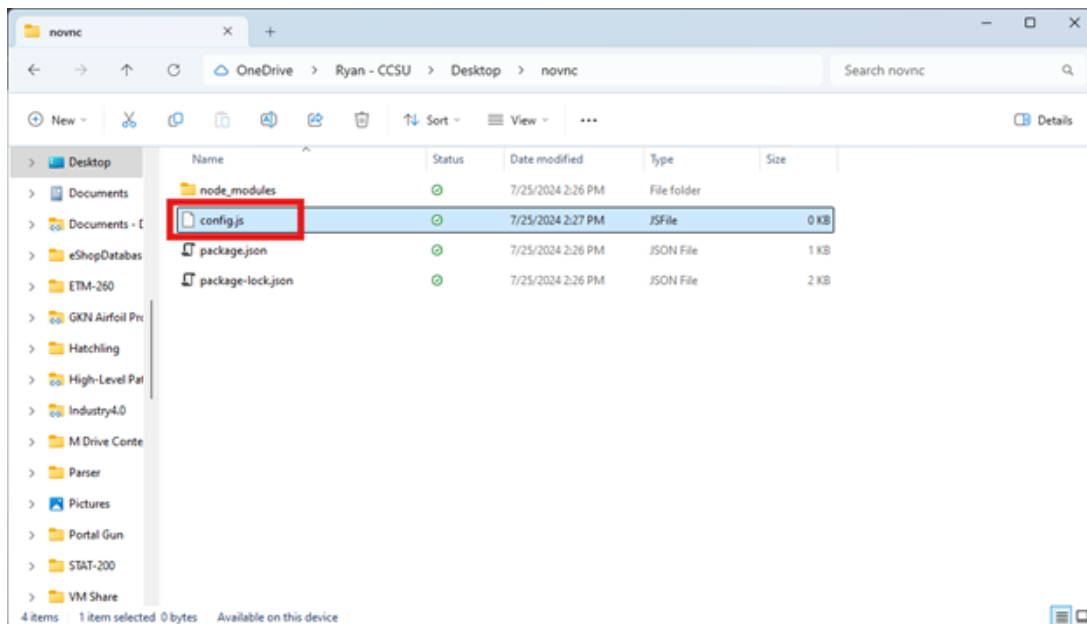
C:\Users\rs8857>cd C:\Users\rs8857\OneDrive - CCSU\Desktop\novnc

C:\Users\rs8857\OneDrive - CCSU\Desktop\novnc>npm i @maximegris/node-websocketify

added 3 packages in 2s
npm notice
npm notice New patch version of npm available! 10.8.1 -> 10.8.2
npm notice Changelog: https://github.com/npm/cli/releases/tag/v10.8.2
npm notice To update run: npm install -g npm@10.8.2
npm notice

C:\Users\rs8857\OneDrive - CCSU\Desktop\novnc>
```

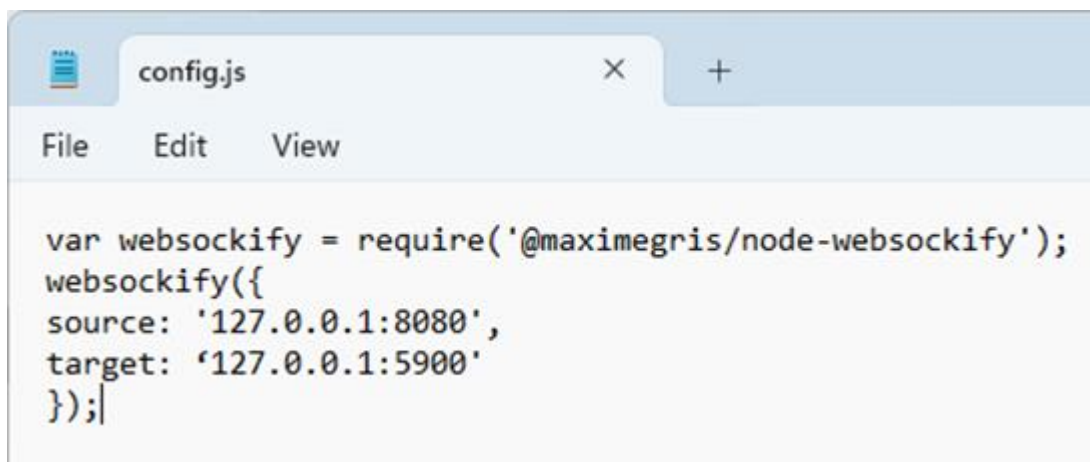
In the folder you created, there should now be two new files named package.json and package-lock.json as well as a new folder named node\_modules. Create a new file called config.js and make sure the file type is JSFile (extension ending in .js).



Open config.js with notepad or any other text editor or IDE and paste the following inside:

```
var websocketify = require('@maximegris/node-websocketify');  
  
websocketify({  
  source: '127.0.0.1:8080',  
  target: '127.0.0.1:5900'  
});
```

The template for this code can also be found on the [node-websocketify](#) website linked above, but a few changes are needed.

A screenshot of a Notepad application window. The title bar shows a single tab named 'config.js' with a close button (X) and a plus sign (+) for additional tabs. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', and 'View'. The text area contains the following JavaScript code:

```
var websocketify = require('@maximegris/node-websocketify');  
websocketify({  
  source: '127.0.0.1:8080',  
  target: '127.0.0.1:5900'  
});|
```

The cursor is positioned at the end of the last line of code.

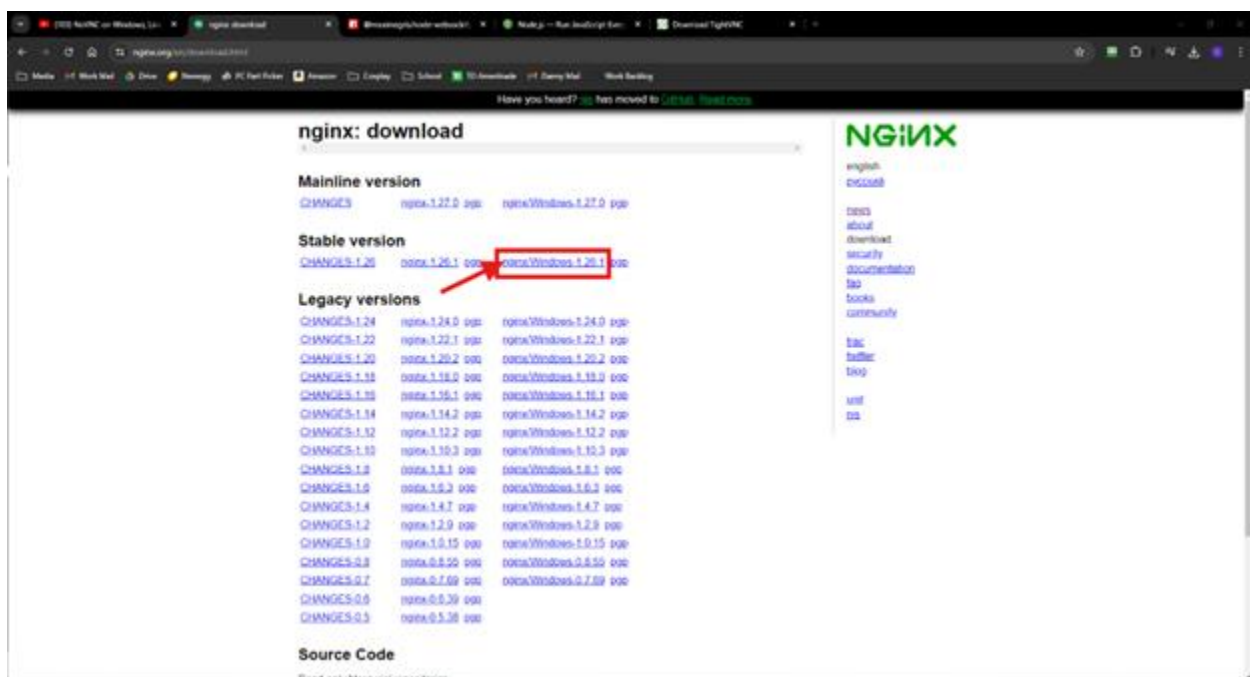
Save the changes and close notepad.

In command prompt, run the command `node config.js` to make your changes take effect.

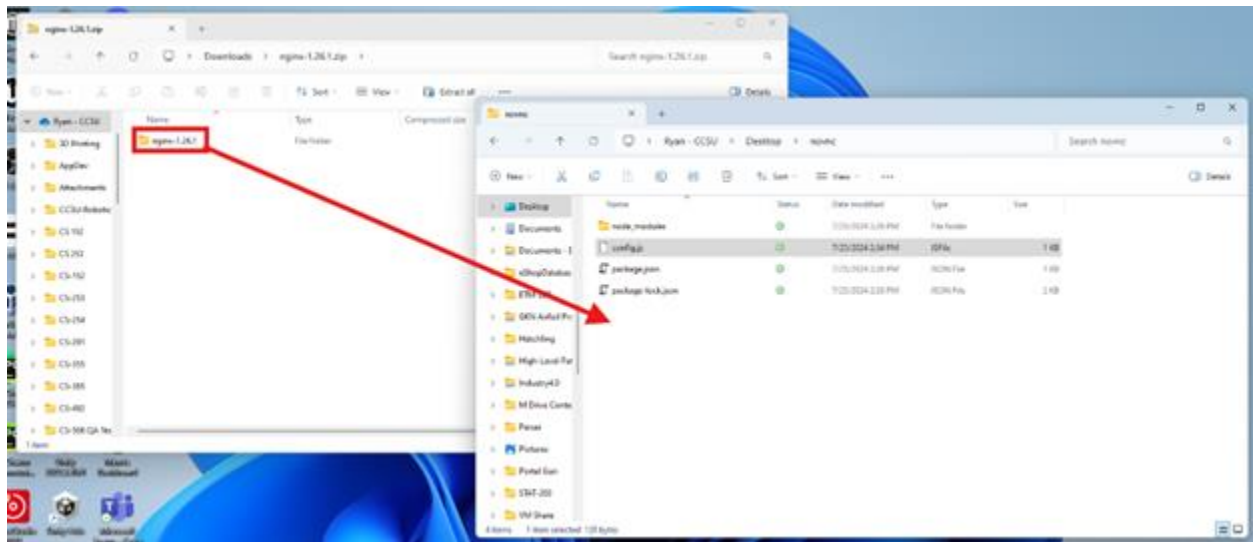


```
Command Prompt - node co: X + v
C:\Users\rs8857\OneDrive - CCSU\Desktop\novnc node config.js
no callbacks
WebSocket settings:
- proxying from 127.0.0.1:8080 to 127.0.0.1:5900
- Running in unencrypted HTTP (ws://) mode
```

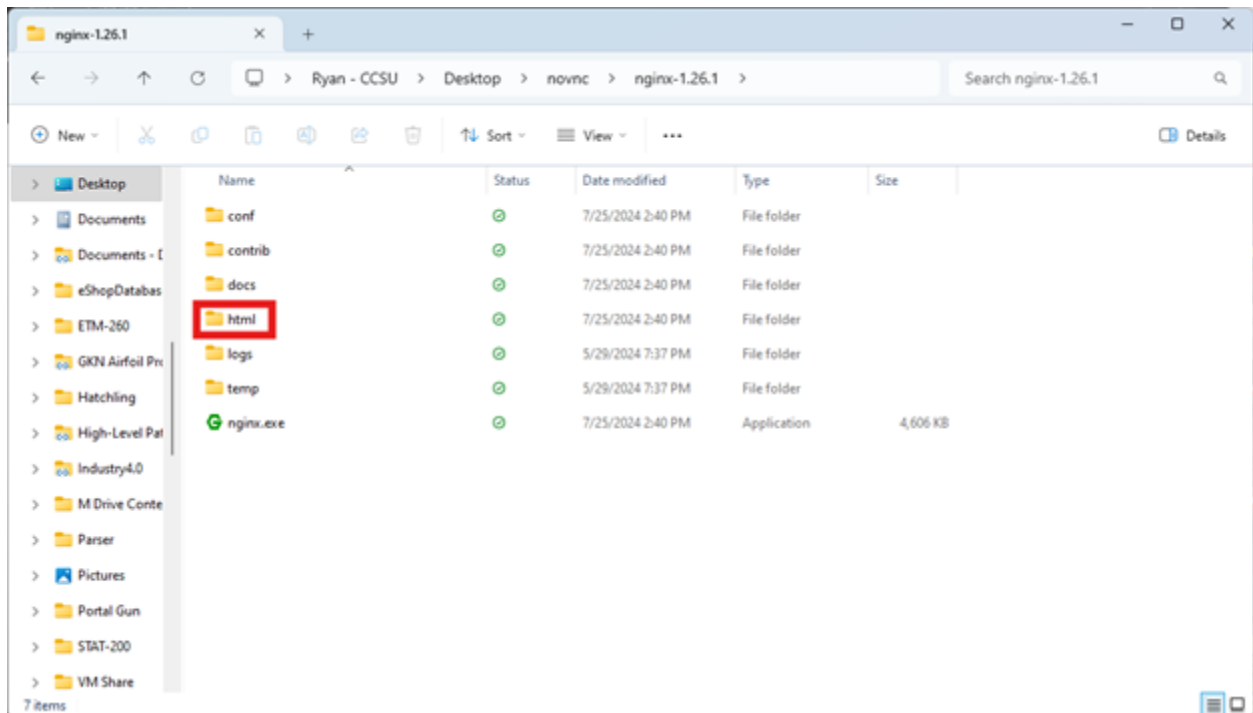
Next go to <https://nginx.org/en/download.html> and download the latest stable version of NGinx for Windows.



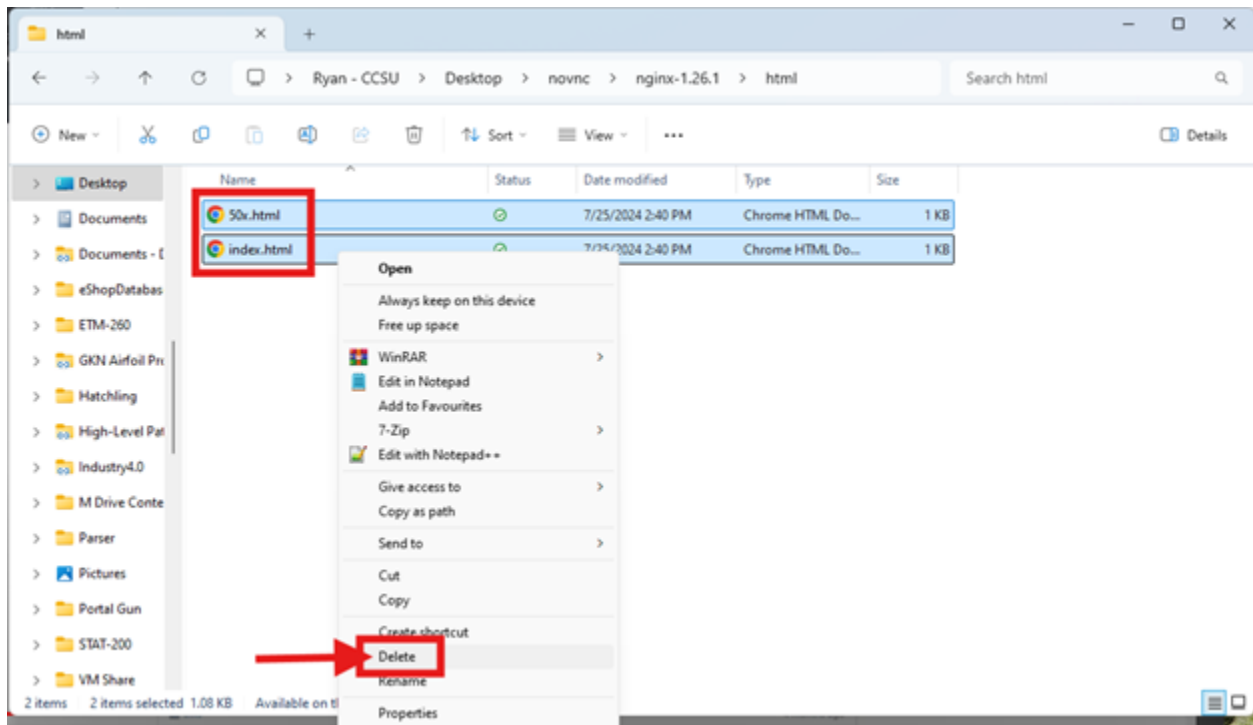
Open the .zip folder that downloads, and drag the “nginx-[version]” folder into the folder you created earlier.



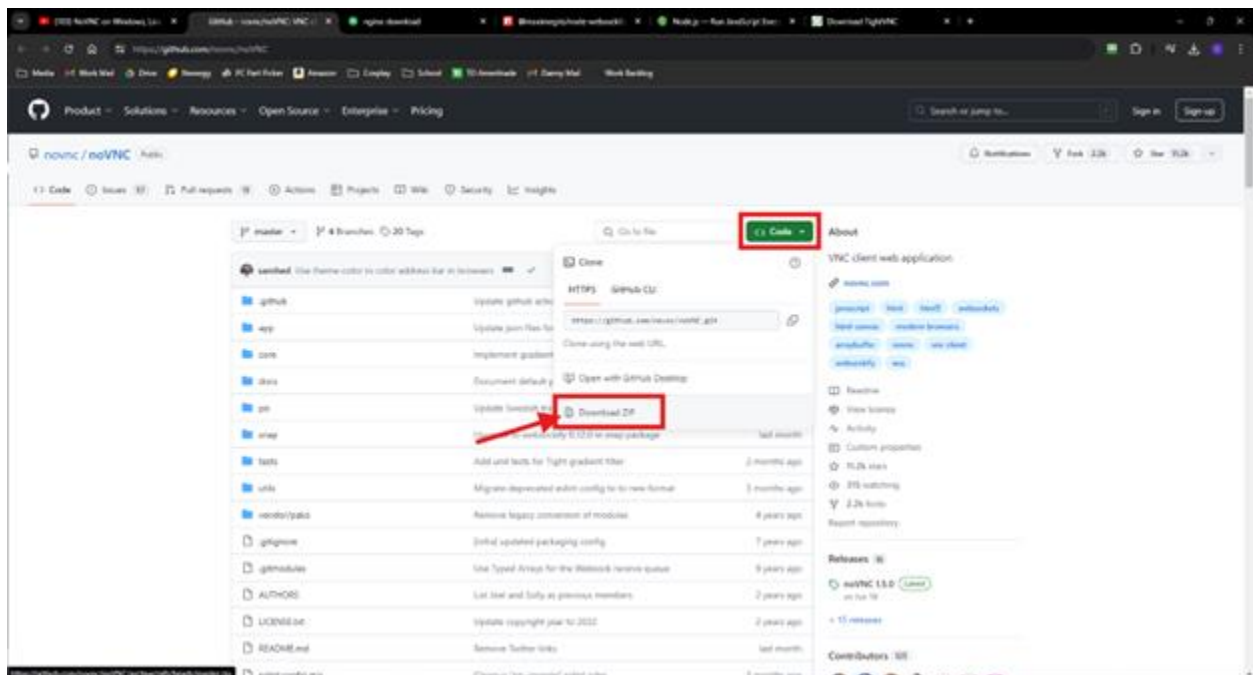
Inside the nginx-[version] folder, navigate to the “html” folder.



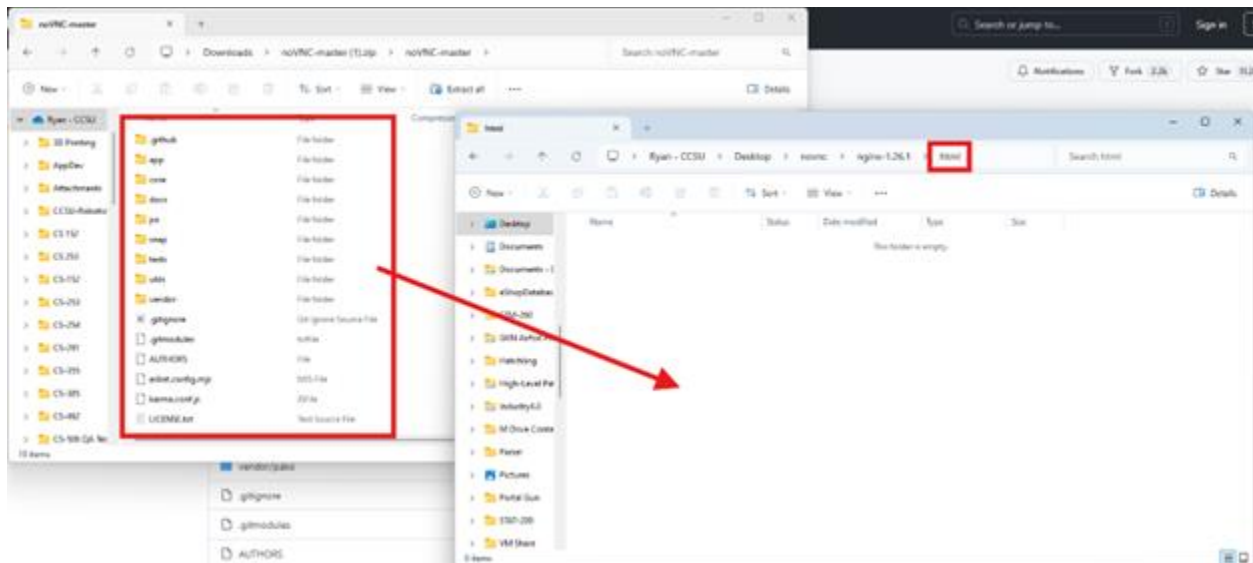
Delete the contents of the folder, which should be two .html files.



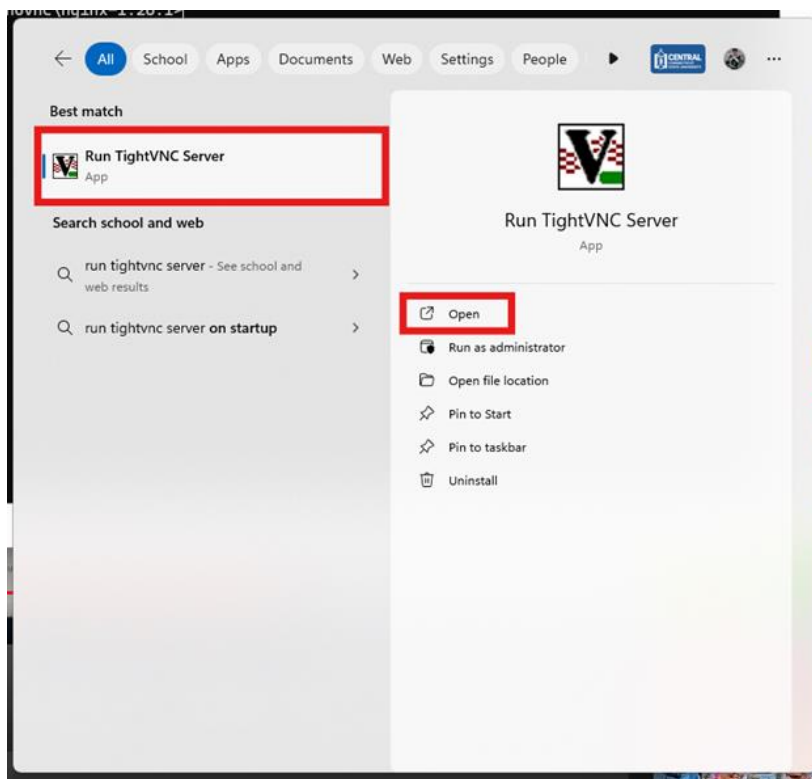
Go to <https://github.com/novnc/novnc> and download all files as a .zip.



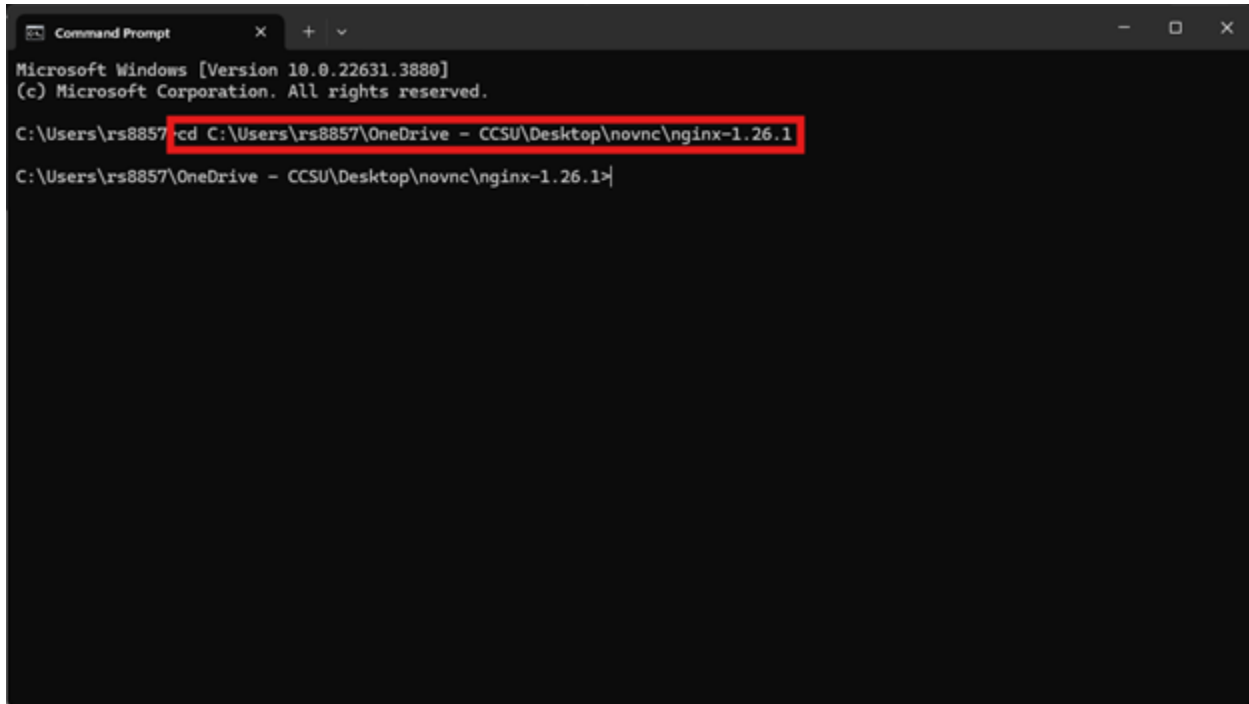
Extract the files into the html folder that you just emptied.



Press Windows+S to open the Windows search bar and open the app “Run TightVNC Server”



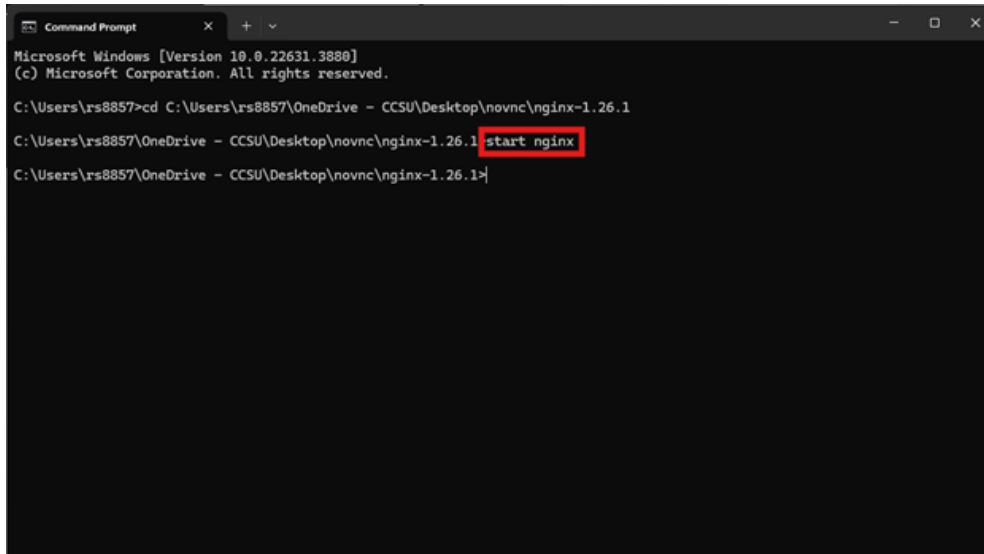
Open a new command prompt window and navigate to the nginx-[version] folder inside the folder you created (one level up from the html folder).



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3880]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\rs8857>cd C:\Users\rs8857\OneDrive - CCSU\Desktop\novnc\nnginx-1.26.1
C:\Users\rs8857\OneDrive - CCSU\Desktop\novnc\nnginx-1.26.1>
```

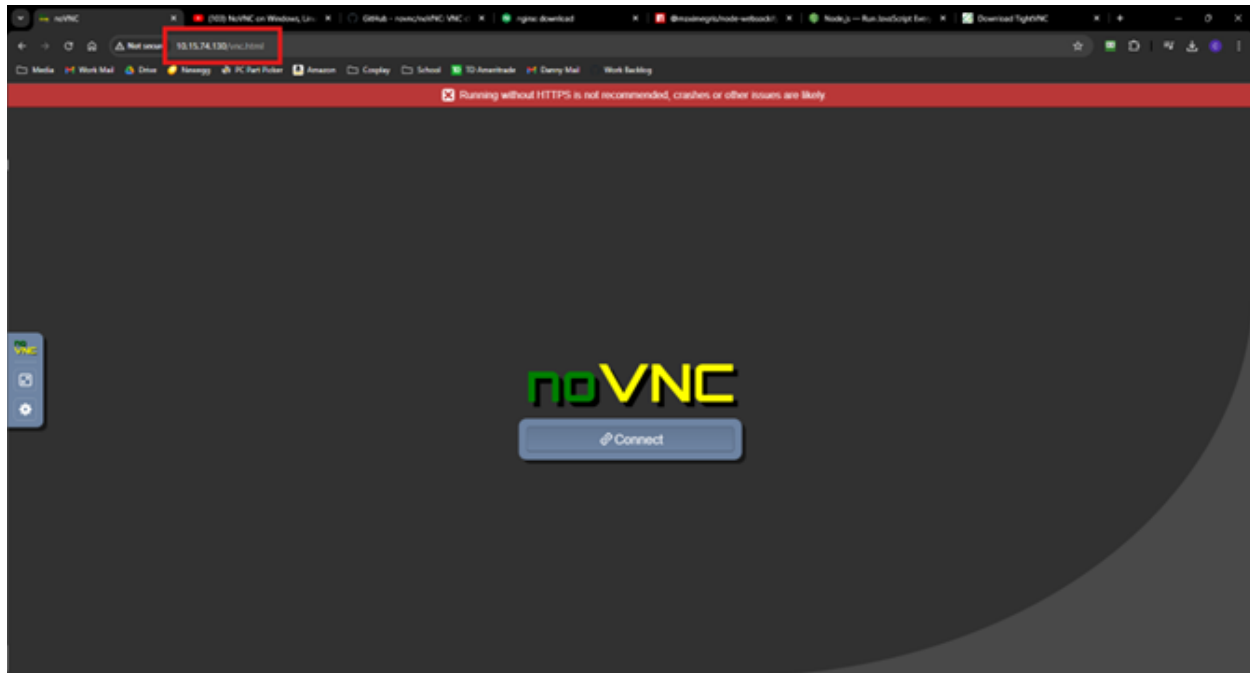
Run the command start nginx to spin up the VNC server



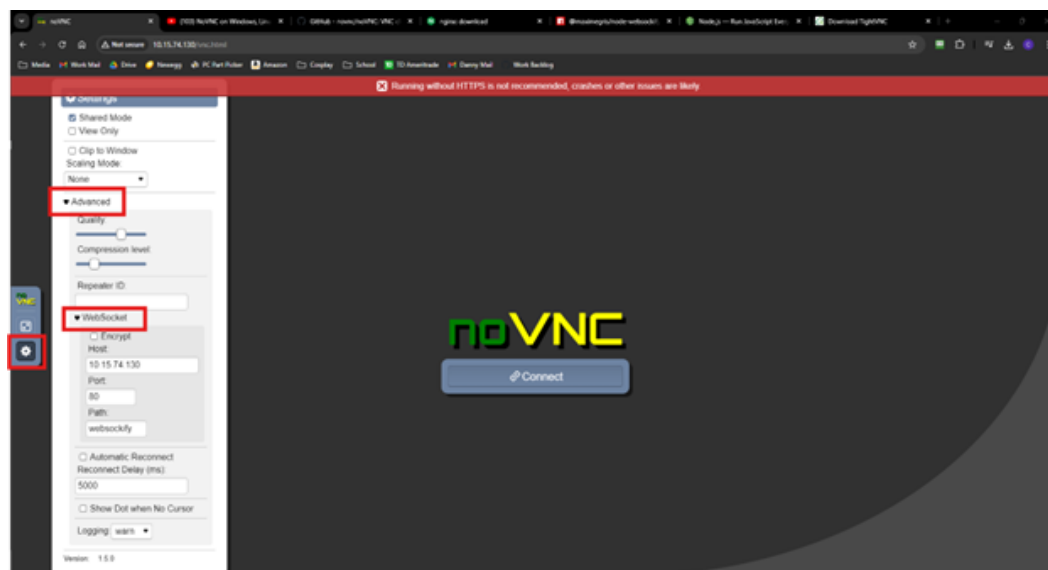
```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3880]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\rs8857>cd C:\Users\rs8857\OneDrive - CCSU\Desktop\novnc\nnginx-1.26.1
C:\Users\rs8857\OneDrive - CCSU\Desktop\novnc\nnginx-1.26.1>start nginx
C:\Users\rs8857\OneDrive - CCSU\Desktop\novnc\nnginx-1.26.1>
```

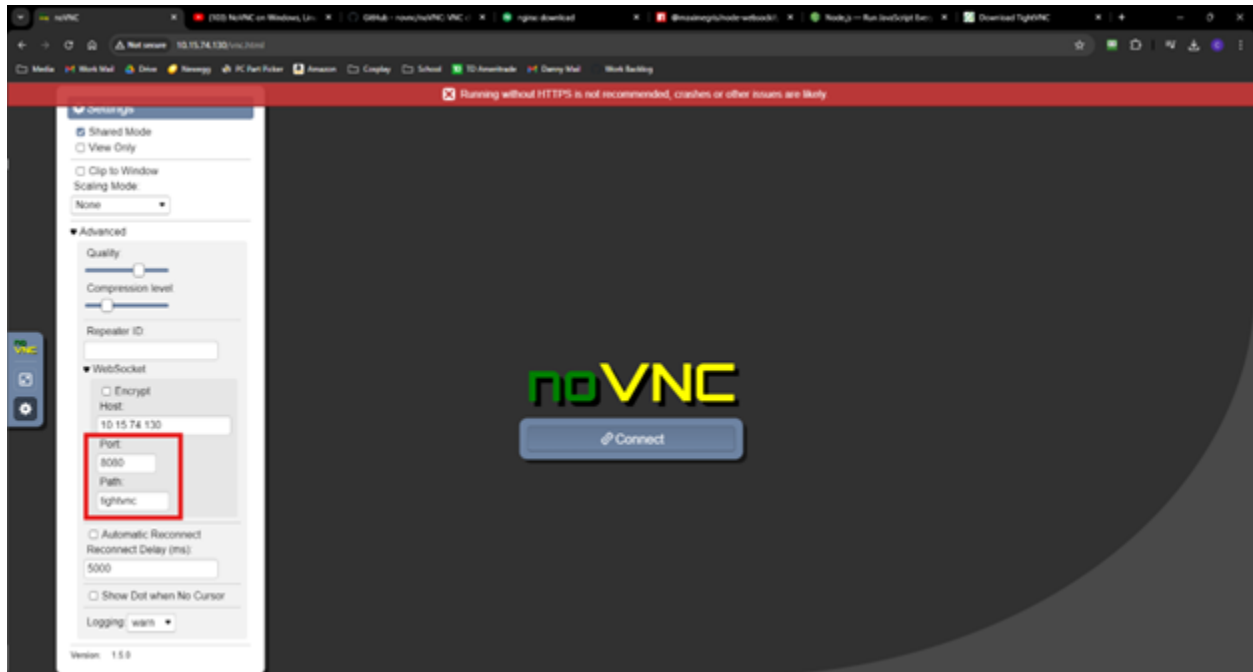
In your web browser type [computer IP]/vnc.html, where [computer IP] is the IP of the computer that has the VNC server set up on it. If you are testing this from the same computer, you can use the loopback IP (127.0.0.1)



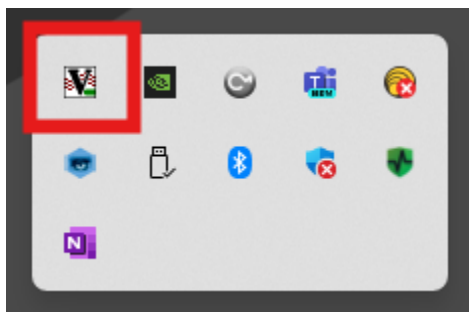
On the left of the screen, click the cog icon to open the settings and expand the “Advanced” and “WebSocket” dropdowns.



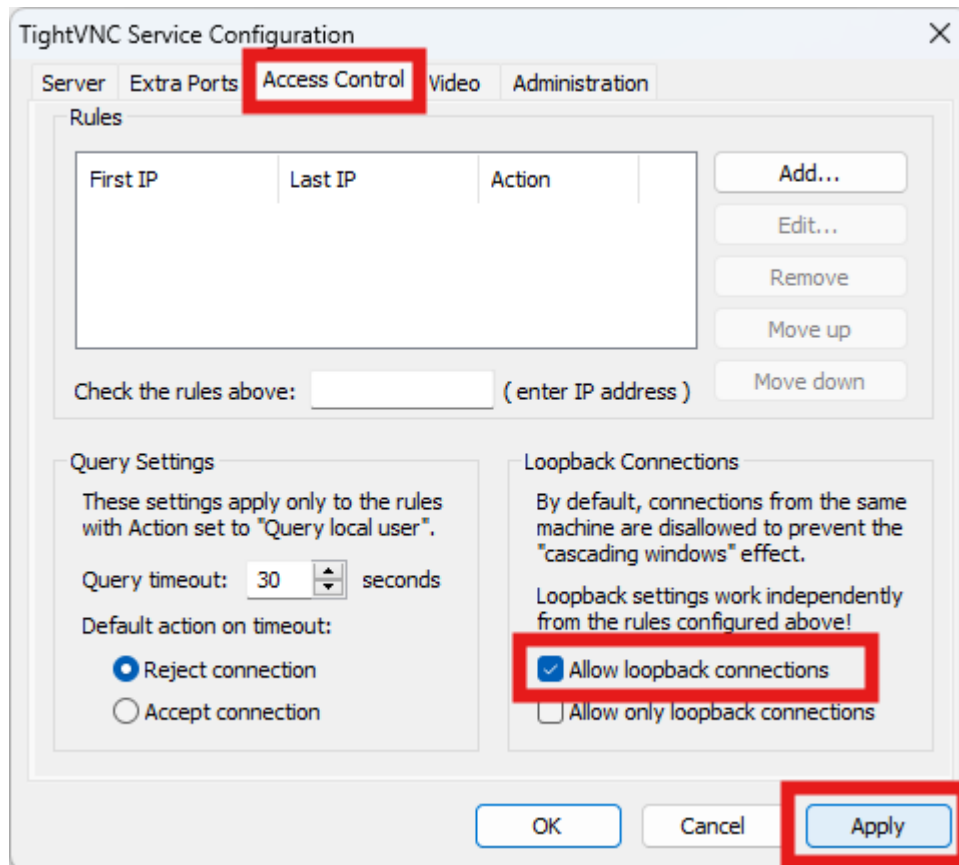
In the “Port” text box use the port for the source IP you typed in config.js earlier. If you pasted the provided text, this should be 8080. In the “Path” text box, type “tightvnc”. Be sure to check that all fields are filled, including Host, port, and path. VNC sometimes erases a field if you refresh so it will not work.



Click the “Connect” button in the center of the screen to connect to the VNC server. If you are testing this on the same computer, you may get an error at the top of the screen saying “New connection has been rejected with reason: Sorry, loopback connections are not enabled”. This is normal. To fix this, click the ^ symbol on the bottom right side of the taskbar on your computer’s main monitor to open the system tray. Find the TightVNC Service app and double click it to open it.

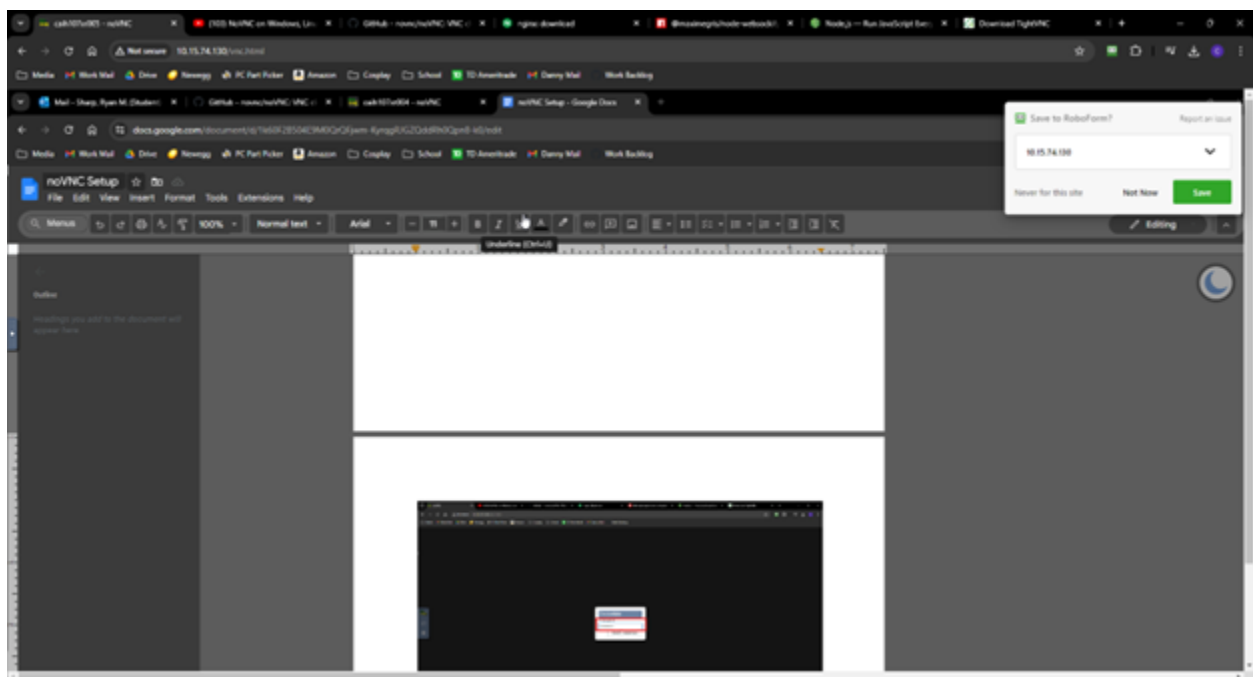
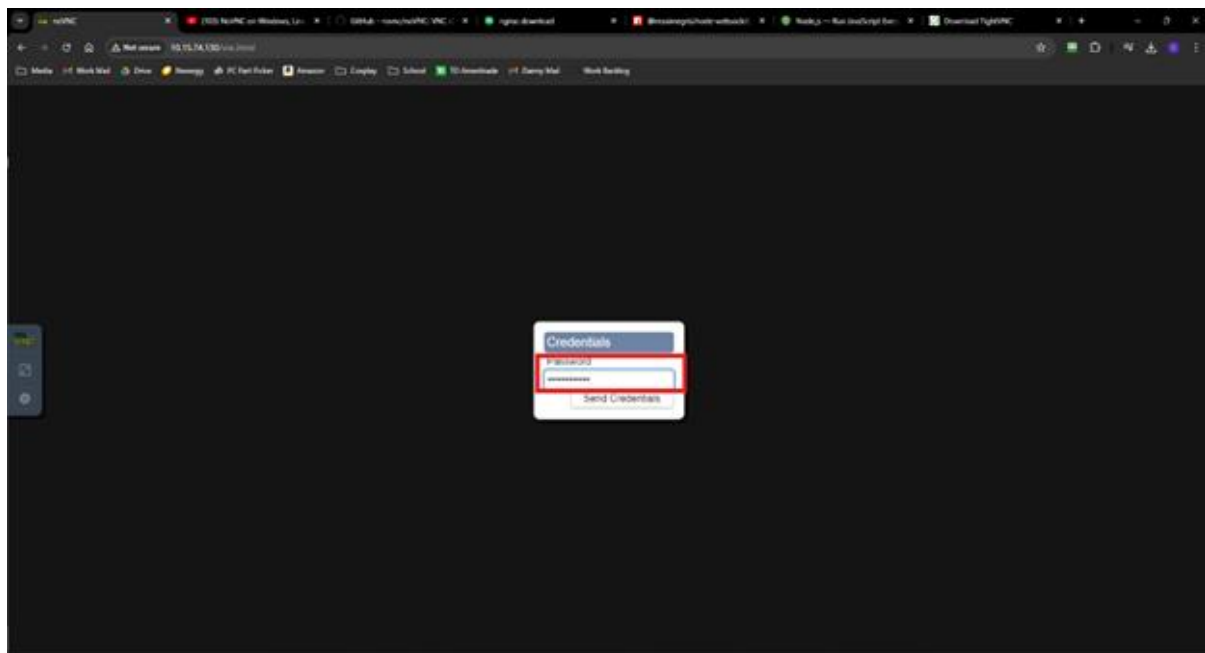


Inside TightVNC Service, go to the “Access Control” tab, under the Loopback Connections section click the checkbox next to “Allow loopback connections” and click “Apply”. Then click “OK” to close the window.



Now if you try clicking the Connect button in noVNC on your browser again, you should be greeted with the credentials screen instead of an error. Enter the password you made earlier while installing TightVNC and you should see the screen of the server PC. If you are testing this on the same computer as the server and you only have one monitor, you may see the header of your browser duplicated over and over and you will find that you can't move your mouse to the rest of the screen. If this happens, you can end the connection by refreshing the tab, or regain control of your whole screen by changing browser tabs.





When you are finished, use the menu on the left of the screen to disconnect from the server PC.



#### 4.4 Screenshot Interpretation Settings

See above.

### 5. Main Usage Scenario

#### 5.1 Primary Workflow

After the initial setup as above, the hmi device is booted, main.py is launched to obtain the screenshot, to interpret, and to generate the hmi.html.

Then direct any browser at the appropriate port to monitor current data: 127.0.0.1:8080

##### 5.1.1 Establishing VNC Connection

See steps above

##### 5.1.2 Capturing HMI Screenshot

Utilizing a script provided by Ryan Sharp, originally called client.py it uses a python library to take a screenshot of your computer screen when you run in it. We updated the script to but a buffer in the time from run and screenshotting because we were running the HMI emulator and the scripts on the same device, so we had to switch in between screens to make sure the screenshot was taken of the correct things.

##### 5.1.3 Data Interpretation and Display

Data processing and interpretation occurs via main.py.

The file hmi.html is periodically created using data stored in the ofkrse.db database and in the log files.

Multiple machines can be monitored simultaneously, and the switching of the display occurs through the drop-down menu at the top left corner of the web page.

##### 5.1.4 Data Interaction and Analysis



Download Linq Builder and get Demo.fsproj file from CCSU-robotics github, open that demo in linq builder and that is how you open the virtual HMI where you can edit the values for testing purposes.

Further analysis of data collected in the “log” table in the “ofkrse.db” database is possible. Sample scripts for Statistical Process Control and sample output graphs can be found are under:

hmi/vnc/m000/archive/sqlite3/spc/

Hmi/vnc/m000/archive/sqlite3/

### 5.1.5 Alert functionality

Python function, `send_email`, which sends an email alert when certain conditions are met. Here's a brief explanation of its components

#### Functionality

1. Extracting Values from Alert:
  - a. The function parses `alert_from_call` to extract the current reading value (`value`), minimum threshold (`min_val`), and maximum threshold (`max_val`).
  - b. It checks if `value` is less than `min_val` or greater than `max_val` to determine the alert message.
2. Composing the Email:
  - a. Sets up the sender's email (`sender_email`), the Gmail app password (`sender_password`), and the receiver's email (`receiver_email`).
  - b. Constructs the email subject and body, which include the segment name and a description of the threshold breach.
3. Creating the Email Message:
  - a. Uses `email` and `Mime` modules to construct the email with a text body in plain format.
4. Sending the Email:
  - a. Connects to Gmail's SMTP server (`smtp.gmail.com`) on port 587.
  - b. Starts a secure connection using `starttls()`.
  - c. Logs in to the sender's email using the provided credentials.
  - d. Sends the composed email using `server.send_message(msg)`.
5. Error Handling:
  - a. If there's an exception during the email-sending process, it catches the error and prints the error message.

#### Potential Improvements or Notes

- **Security:**
  - The sender's Gmail app password is hardcoded, which is insecure. Using environment variables or a secure credentials management system is recommended.
- **Receiver Email:**
  - The receiver's email (`receiver_email`) is set for testing. In a production environment, this should be dynamically set.
- **String Parsing:**
  - The code assumes `alert_from_call` follows a strict format (with specific words and numeric indices). Validation should be added to handle malformed inputs.

## **6. Alternative Usage Scenarios**

None

## **7. Troubleshooting**

Error messages printed to console can guide this process.

### **7.1 Common Issues**

One issue to be addressed in the future is the functionality that determines the color of an indicator light. What we may perceive as “red” is sometimes perceived and labelled as “orange” and sometimes as “brown.” The python scripts may need to be modified to convert these three value to “red,” before recording this to the log file.

To further address this issue, it may be beneficial to refers to the official jpg documentation regarding colors:

<https://www.w3.org/Graphics/JPEG/jfif3.pdf>

### **7.2 Error Messages and Resolutions**

Depending on the error message, the remedy is often not complicated.

### **7.3 Performance Optimization**

None.

## **8. Maintenance**

Periodically backup data collected in the ofkrse.db sqlite3 database for future data mining.

### **8.1 System Updates**

Depending on further development.

### **8.2 Backup Procedures**

One easy option for backing up the database table using the Linux Bash commandline is as follows:

```
$ sqlite3 ofkrse.db  
.output log_backup.sql  
.dump log  
.quit
```

### **8.3 Performance Monitoring**

Periodic monitoring of the memory usage of this and any other software using the command line tool “top” is recommended:

```
$ top
```

## **9. Technical Specifications**

### **9.1 Hardware Requirements**

AMD Ryzen, Intel Core i7, or better. Although the system is likely to perform well on less powerful legacy hardware as well.

### **9.2 Software Requirements**

Debian Linux or other distribution, or Windows 11

Python3

Gimp

### **9.3 Network Requirements**

LAN or Wi-Fi

### **9.4 Performance Specifications**

On an Intel Core i7, the running time of the running time of the core python process:

```
$ time pys/050__READ_ALL_v01.py
real    0m14.074s
user    0m18.061s
sys     0m7.112s
```

### **9.5 Data Handling Capabilities**

The system has been tested on screenshots with the following resolution: 1920x1040

Processing higher resolution screenshots will likely be more resource-intensive.

## **10. Safety and Compliance**

It is recommended that in the alpha-phase of testing only non-critical industrial equipment are monitored using this software, so that any software failure and resultant industrial equipment malfunction would not pose ANY human safety risks.

### **10.1 Safety Warnings**

None other precautions provided by the manufacturer of the industrial equipment being monitored.

### **10.2 Regulatory Compliance**

Before deploying this software to European customers, the compliance of this software with the European Union General Data Protection Regulation, the GDPR, should be further explored.

### **10.3 Data Privacy Considerations**

None at this stage, unless the monitored industrial equipment is used to collect data that is covered under the “Privacy Act of 1974” or “HIPPA” and other applicable state and federal statutes.

## **11. Support and Contact Information**

General queries: Dr. Haoyu Wang

### **11.1 Technical Support**

Ryan Sharp, Robotics Lab Graduate Intern, until May 2025; then Dr. Haoyu Wang.

### **11.2 Reporting Issues**

Dr. Haoyu Wang

## **12. Appendices**

### **12.1 Glossary of Terms**

HMI: Human Machine Interface

### **12.2 Abbreviations**

VNC: Virtual Network Computing

### **12.3 Reference Documents**

None.

### **12.4 Version History**

12/3/2024: Version 1.0

