Schloms Process GmnH

Job Interview Task

How to Approach the Problem

Configure Raspberry Pi Networking

- Connect eth0 to the company network.
- Connect eth1 (USB Ethernet adapter) directly to the PLC.
- Assign static IP 192.168.0.10 to eth1.

Security considerations

- Will have to ensure the PLC allows OPC-UA connections from the Pi.
- Use authentication if required (username/password or certificates).
- We can also optionally, set up firewall rules on the raspberry pi to isolate traffic.

- PLC (OPC-UA): 192.168.0.5 (isolated network)
- Raspberry Pi:
 - eth0: 10.80.10.30 (company network)
 - eth1: 192.168.0.10 (PLC network via USB-Ethernet adapter)
- InfluxDB Server: 10.80.10.1

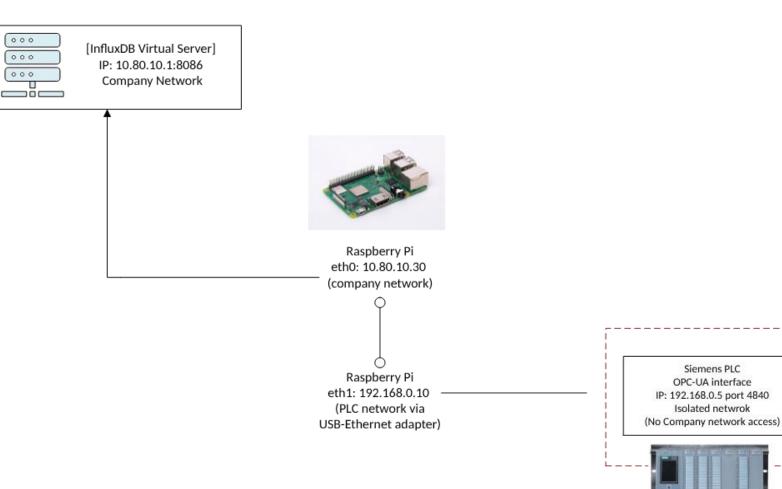


How to write on raspberry pi interface eth0

- static ip_address=10.80.10.30/24
- static routers=10.80.10.1
- static domain_name_servers = 8.8.8.8 interface eth1
- static ip_address=192.168.0.10/24

Network Architecture

- Raspberry Pi acts as a network bridge.
 - Two separate network segments.
- Siemens PLC isolated from company network.
- Data flow: PLC --> Raspberry Pi --> InfluxDB virtual server
- Pi has only 1 built in ethernet port
- The ETH adapter gives the raspberry pi a second ethernet port.
 - **Port 1: Company network (10.80.10.30)**
 - Port 2: PLC network (192.168.0.x)



Network Plan

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How to Approach the Problem in simulation

```
# OPC-UA server URL
opcua_url = "opc.tcp://jannen-ThinkPad:53530/OPCUA/SimulationServer"
# opcua_url = "opc.tcp://192.168.0.5:4840" |

# NodeIDs to read from the OPC-UA server
node_ids = [
    "ns=3;i=5",
    "ns=3;i=6",
    "ns=3;i=7",
    "ns=3;i=8",
    "ns=3;i=9"
]
```

Goals

- Machine status from PLC with OPC-UA standard.
 - To achieve this, simulate machine status data using Prosys OPC UA simulation server.
- Read this data using a Python script on a Raspberry Pi.
 - Run the python script on local PC
- Store the data in InfluxDB for monitoring and analysis.
 - Use docker to run InfluxDB virtual server.

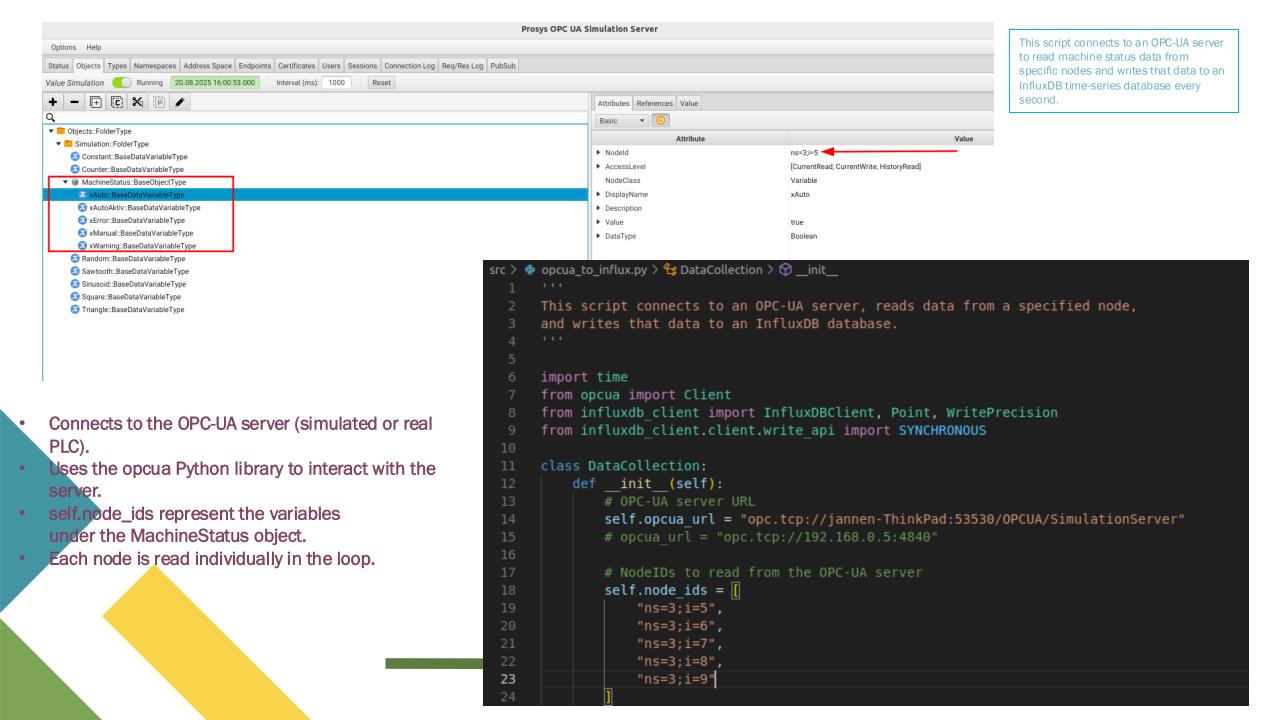
Prepare the Simulation

- Create a MachineStatus object in Prosys.
- Add variables (xAuto, xError, ..) with NodelDs ns=3;i=5 to ns=3;i=9.
- · Set data types to Boolean.

Develop the Script

- Connect to OPC UA server.
- Read values every 1 second.
- Write to InfluxDB using appropriate tags and measurements.





```
# InfluxDB configuration
self.influx_host = "http://localhost:8086"
# influx_host = "10.80.10.1" # Company InfluxDB server
self.token = "UDb3euK28xX5A027jQStLnv4yJ9Hmsbx43TpCUUftiHsfV6EY4Q2RNJu1u600Ldi-R1jWcV0sluzoU8yVVGBoQ=="
self.org = "jannen" # Replace with company or organization name
# bucket = "plc_data"
self.bucket = "machine_status"
```

- Uses the InfluxDB client with token-based authentication.
- Writes data to a specific bucket (machine_status) under an organization (organization_name).

```
def run(self):
   opc client = Client(self.opcua url)
       opc client.connect()
       if opc client.is connected():
           print("Connected to OPC-UA Server")
           print("OPC-UA Server connection failed.")
   except Exception as e:
       print(f"Error connecting to OPC-UA Server: {e}")
       influx client = InfluxDBClient(url=self.influx host, token=self.token, org=self.org)
       health = requests.get(f"{self.influx host}/health")
       if health.ok and health.json().get("status") == "pass":
           write api = influx client.write api(write options=SYNCHRONOUS)
          print("Connected to InfluxDB and health check passed.")
           # logging.info("Connected to InfluxDB and health check passed.")
           print("InfluxDB health check failed.")
   except Exception as e:
       print(f"Failed to connect to InfluxDB: {e}")
```

Establishing Connection

- Tries to connect to the OPC-UA server and InfluxDB.
- If it fails, it catches the exception and prints an error message.
- Then it exits the method without crashing the whole program.

```
data points = []
       for node id in self.node ids:
           node = opc client.get node(node id)
           value = node.get value()
           print(f"Read {node id}: {value}")
           if value is None:
               print(f"Warning: Node {node id} returned None")
               # logging.warning(f"Node {node id} returned None")
           data points.append({
                "measurement": "machine status",
                    "node id": node id
                "fields":
                    "value": int(value) if isinstance(value, bool) else float(value)
       if not data points:
           print("No data to write to InfluxDB, skipping this iteration.")
           # logging.info("No data to write to InfluxDB, skipping this iteration.")
       write api.write(bucket=self.bucket, org=self.org, record=data points, write precision=WritePrecision.NS)
       print("Batch data written to InfluxDB")
       # Wait before next read
       print("Waiting for 1 second before next read...")
       # logging.info("Waiting for 1 second before next read...")
       time.sleep(1)
except KeyboardInterrupt:
   print("\n Manual shutdown requested. Cleaning up...")
   # logging.info("Manual shutdown requested. Cleaning up...")
   opc client.disconnect()
   influx client.close()
   print("Disconnected from OPC-UA Server and InfluxDB")
   print("Data collection completed.")
```

- Reads values every second.
- Converts boolean values to integers for consistency.
- Uses both data_points objects to write to InfluxDB.
- Skips nodes that return None to avoid writing invalid data.
- data_points creates a list of dictionaries in the InfluxDB line protocol format, which is typically used when writing multiple points at once using a batch write.

Video: data collection sim.webm

Git: Data Collection

Thank you

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