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Passing An Array Of Data To A Function Block

Objective

This article describes how to pass an array of data (in this case a number of Integers) to a Function Block for processing. It assumes the use of a CJ1/CS1 (V4 CPU) or CJ2 PLC.

Arrays and defining them

Data passed using an array is a way to pass more than one piece of information, but with just one reference point.

Creating a variable as an array allows one name to be defined for the variable, but accessing the data with a 'subscript' value to 'point' to the data required. For example, the 10 pieces of data held in an array 'ArrayData_1' are defined with a physical address to store the data in the PLC memory (for example DM).

Array Variable Access	PLC Memory	Value
ArrayData_1[0]	D00000	1234
ArrayData_1[1]	D00001	0029
ArrayData_1[2]	D00002	1939
...
ArrayData_1[8]	D00008	3652
ArrayData_1[9]	D00009	3331

Therefore accessing variable ArrayData_1[0] (subscript 0) will result in the value contained in D0000 to be returned. Accessing ArrayData_1[8] (subscript 8) will result in the value 3652 (held in D00008).

Therefore it becomes easy to access lots of data associated with one variable and its array subscript. Using a variable to modify the subscript value makes for a very powerful tool to iteratively access data. For example ArrayData_1[i], when i=1 will lead to the value 0029.

Worked Example: Find the Mean (average) of a number of values.

This function block calculates the average of a number of values passed as an array to the Function Block. The output or result from the Function Block is the Mean (average). The number of points to create the average is also passed.

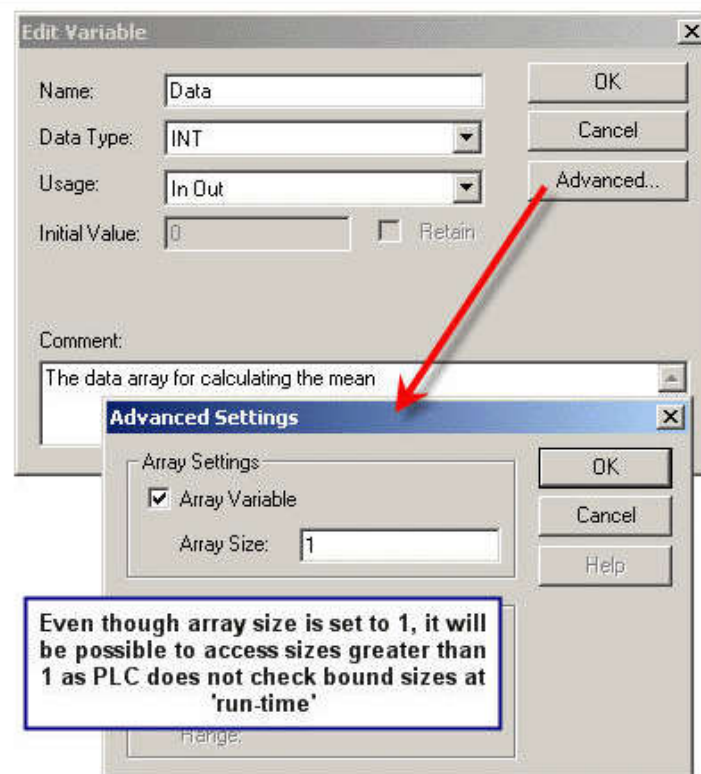
1. Create a CX-Programmer Project and Function Block (in this case Structured Text).
Assign the following variables.

ArrayPassing.MeanCalc_V1_00 [FB Structured Text]					
Name	Data Type	AT	Initial Value	Retained	Comment
i	INT		0		Loop variable
Total	DINT		0		Cumulative Total
Internals Inputs Outputs In Out Externals					

ArrayPassing.MeanCalc_V1_00 [FB Structured Text]					
Name	Data Type	AT	Initial Value	Retained	Comment
EN	BOOL		FALSE		Controls execution of the Function Block.
NoofValues	INT		0		Number of Values to process (create average)
Internals Inputs Outputs In Out Externals					

ArrayPassing.MeanCalc_V1_00 [FB Structured Text]					
Name	Data Type	AT	Initial Value	Retained	Comment
ENO	BOOL		FALSE		Indicates successful execution of the Function Block (A...
Average	INT				The Result
Internals Inputs Outputs In Out Externals					

ArrayPassing.MeanCalc_V1_00 [FB Structured Text]					
Name	Data Type	AT	Initial Value	Retained	Comment
Data	INT [1]				The data array for calculating the mean
Internals Inputs Outputs In Out Externals					



Note: The InOut parameter type allows passing of arrays - It is not possible to pass arrays using either Input or Output parameter types.

2. Now add the FB code using array data passed via the InOut Parameter type.

ArrayPassing.MeanCalc_V1_00 [FB Structured Text]

Name	Data Type	AT	Initial Value	Retained	Comment
Data	INT [1]				The data array for calculating the mean

Internals Inputs Outputs In Out Externals

```

(* Calculate the mean of a number of values *)
(* This uses integer maths - to show the workings *)

(* Even though Data[1] array is only one array in size, *)
(* it is possible to pass a variable to the array offset to access multiple data *)
(* For example if i=10, then Data[ i ] will provide the 11th offset from the *)
(* start of Data[0] *)

(*Initialise data *)
Total := 0;

(* Find total sum of data *)
FOR i := 0 TO (NoofValues - 1) DO
    Total := Total + INT_TO_DINT(Data[ i ]);
END_FOR;

(* Calculate Average *)
Average := DINT_TO_INT(Total / INT_TO_DINT(NoofValues));
  
```

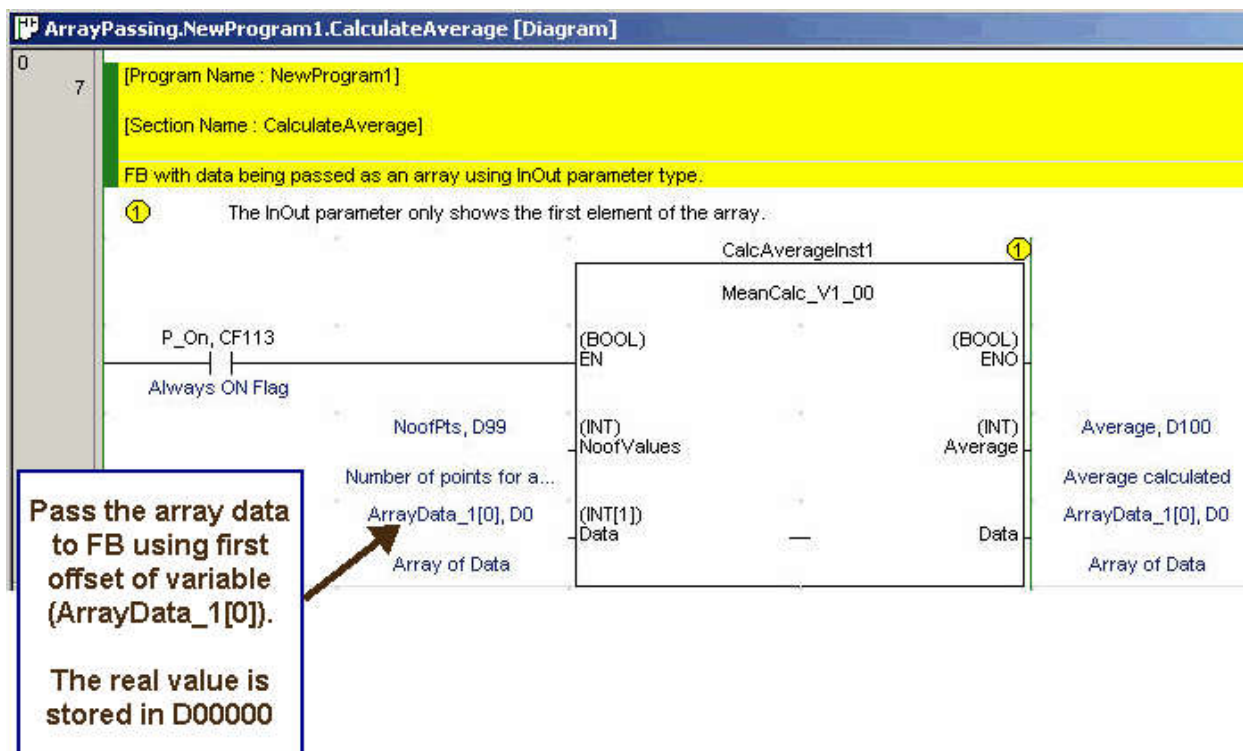
Access the data passed as an array of data by using the '[' operator. The variable inside (i) defines the offset from the start of the data being passed.

3. The symbols and actual array data definition are defined in the symbol table (either Local or Global). Note the required number of elements are defined here (e.g. 10):

ArrayPassing.NewProgram1 [Symbols]

Name	Data Type	Address / Value	Rack Location	Usage	Comment
ArrayData_1	INT[10]	D0		Work	Array of Data
Average	INT	D100		Work	Average calculated
NoofPts	INT	D99		Work	Number of points for averaging

4. Calling the Function Block (from ladder) requires passing actual array variable from the 'outside' world to the Function Block (hence allowing reuse of code).



5. Using the CX-Programmer 'Watch Window', it is possible to see the array information, the actual PLC address and the values...

Watch Window

PLC Name	Name	Address	Data Type / Format	Value	Comment
ArrayPassing	NewProgram1.ArrayData_1[0]	D0	INT (Signed Decimal, Channel)	+1	Array of Data
ArrayPassing	NewProgram1.ArrayData_1[1]	D1	INT (Signed Decimal, Channel)	+2	Array of Data
ArrayPassing	NewProgram1.ArrayData_1[2]	D2	INT (Signed Decimal, Channel)	+3	Array of Data
ArrayPassing	NewProgram1.ArrayData_1[3]	D3	INT (Signed Decimal, Channel)	0	Array of Data
ArrayPassing	NewProgram1.ArrayData_1[4]	D4	INT (Signed Decimal, Channel)	0	Array of Data
ArrayPassing	NewProgram1.ArrayData_1[5]	D5	INT (Signed Decimal, Channel)	0	Array of Data
ArrayPassing	NewProgram1.ArrayData_1[6]	D6	INT (Signed Decimal, Channel)	0	Array of Data
ArrayPassing	NewProgram1.ArrayData_1[7]	D7	INT (Signed Decimal, Channel)	0	Array of Data
ArrayPassing	NewProgram1.ArrayData_1[8]	D8	INT (Signed Decimal, Channel)	0	Array of Data
ArrayPassing	NewProgram1.ArrayData_1[9]	D9	INT (Signed Decimal, Channel)	0	Array of Data

sheet1 / sheet2 / sheet3

The completed tutorial solution can be found as an attachment.

Attachments

ArrayPassing.zip - Size: 5795

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