

OPC FOUNDATION CLIENT-SERVER SOLUTION

This document contains the I+D technical details of the MVC solution that integrates Hangfire and OPC Foundation

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Doc. Version	Date	Author	Description
1.0	2025-10-09	Iker Elg. Alzaa	First version of the release

Requirements

The next table shows the requirements for the solution described.

Requirement	Description
RQ-001 MVC application with Hangfire	MVC application integrating Hangfire (including a console and Windows Server project for Hangfire).
RQ-002 OPC Foundation client-server and DB model layer	Custom client-server OPC libraries and jobs, as well as the model and database access.
RQ-003 OPC Foundation core	Projects with the source code containing the SDK & Stack of OPC Foundation.

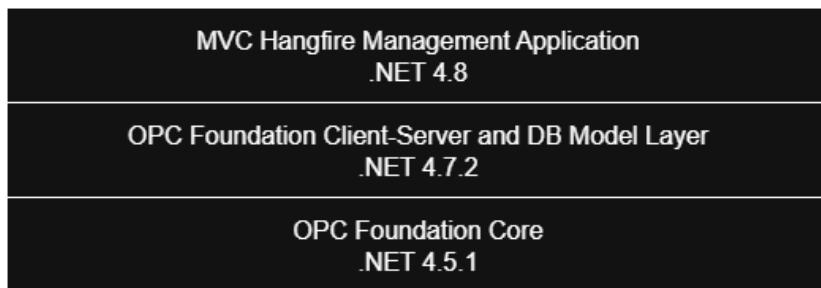
Overview

This document contains the technical details of the MVC application that integrates Hangfire 1.8.21 and OPC Foundation, running on IIS/SQL Server.

Solutions:

- **Hangfire-OPC-Labs_.NET-4.8:** Contains the MVC application with Hangfire (including a console and Windows Server project for Hangfire).
- **OPC-Foundation-Labs-Server-Client-.Net-4.8:** Containing the projects that make up the custom client-server OPC libraries and jobs, as well as the model and database access.
- **OPC-Foundation-Labs-.Net-4.8:** The OPC Foundation projects and core code (SDK & Stack).

The next image shows solution hierarchy and management relation.



The application provides the next capabilities:

- Start/stop a background job that runs an OPC server, where an XML configuration file tells it which nodes it should manage.
- Start/stop a background job that runs an OPC client (connecting to the server), where an XML configuration file tells it which nodes it should subscribe to in a monitored manner. As soon as it is notified of a change from the server, it dumps the new values for those nodes into the database on the server (with an "idProcess" flag).
- Add a recurring job that executes an OPC client (connecting to the server) where an XML configuration file indicates the server nodes to which it should write values.
- Add a recurring job that executes an OPC client (connecting to the server) where an XML configuration file indicates the server nodes from which it should read values.
- View logs in real time using a text buffer.

NOTE: The XML configuration file used for jobs is the OPC one.

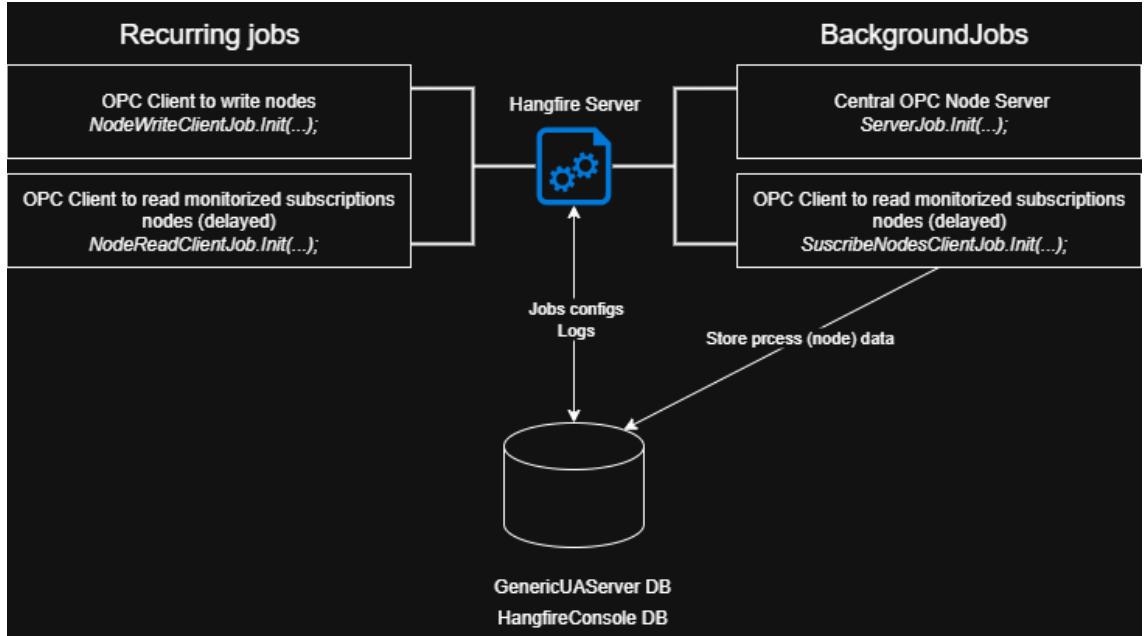
This latest version of the Hangfire server includes:

- Cancellation Tokens to stop jobs in the background.
- All jobs are implemented using the chain of responsibility pattern and can be intercepted using action filters

Basically, the solution creates four jobs:

- First, two BackgroundJob jobs: one for the OPC server (ServerJob) and the other for the client for monitored subscriptions (SubscribeNodesClientJob).
- Then, it creates two more RecurringJob jobs: one to simulate the infrastructure with random values (NodeWriteClientJob) and the other to read the values directly without subscriptions (NodeReadClientJob).

Here the diagram with the solution architecture overview.



Scope

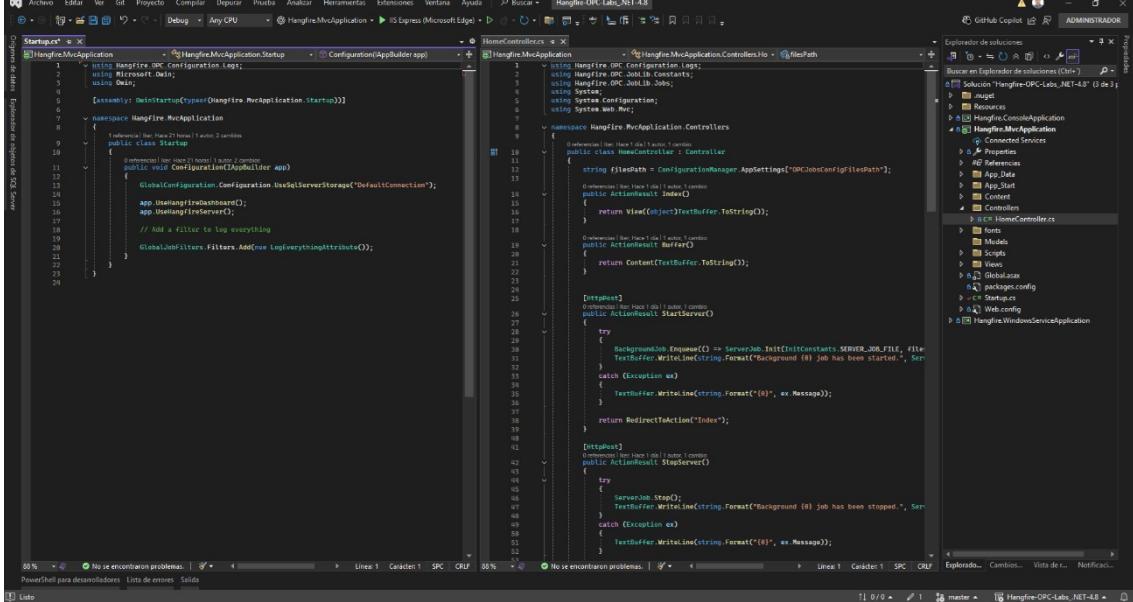
Hangfire is an open-source library for .NET applications that facilitates the execution of background jobs. It allows you to schedule jobs to run at a specific time, recurring, or immediately, all without the need for external services, and with an administration panel to monitor their status.

OPC technologies are created to allow information to be easily and securely exchanged between diverse platforms from multiple vendors and to allow seamless integration of those platforms without costly, time-consuming software development. This frees engineering resources to do the more important work of running your business.

Using the MVC application, it is possible to provide a web-accessible UI for managing OPC jobs and viewing logs.

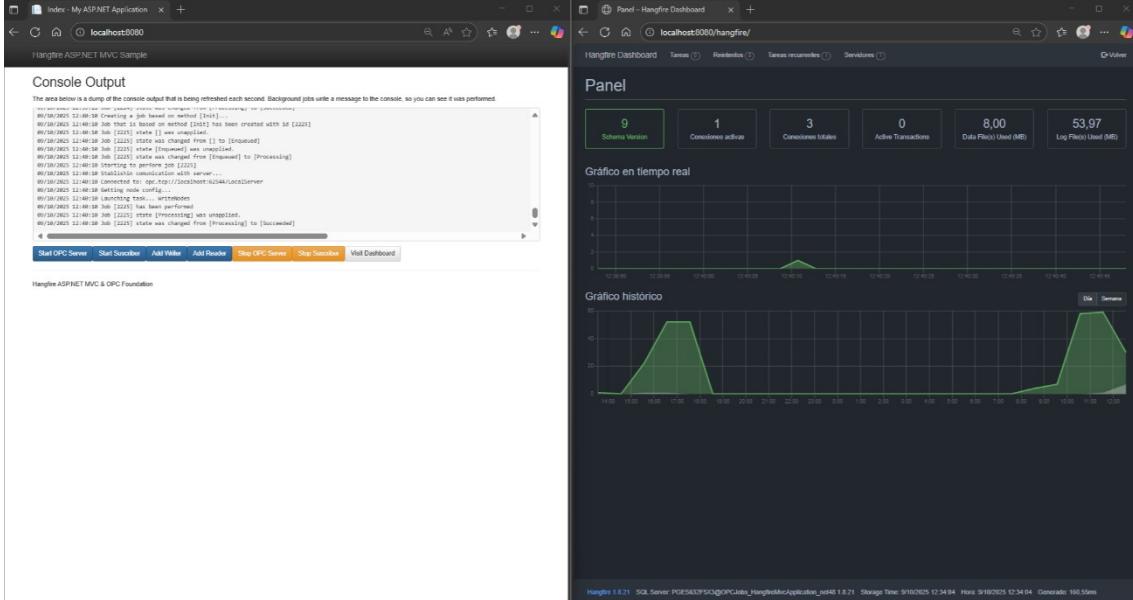
RQ-01 | MVC Hangfire Management Application

This solution contains a standard .NET 4.8 MVC project by which the Hangfire server is managed. It includes two projects, a console application for tests and a windows service project.



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE with two open files: `HangfireMvcApplication.cs` and `HomeController.cs`. The `HangfireMvcApplication.cs` file contains the startup configuration for the application, including the connection string and the configuration of the `GlobalConfiguration` class. The `HomeController.cs` file contains the implementation of the `HomeController`, which handles requests for the home page and manages background jobs. The code uses the `Hangfire` library to interact with the database and perform scheduled tasks.

Here the screens of the application:



The screenshot shows the Hangfire Dashboard interface. On the left, there is a "Console Output" window displaying log messages related to job creation and processing. On the right, there are two main sections: "Panel" and "Grafico en tiempo real". The "Panel" section displays various metrics such as the number of scheduled, active, and total connections, as well as active transactions and log file usage. The "Grafico en tiempo real" section shows a real-time graph of job processing over time, with a green area representing the current state. Below these, there is a "Grafico historico" section showing a historical graph of job processing over a longer period.

Tareas en proceso

ID	Servidor	Tarea	Estado
#2211	PGE5632FSX3 14636	ServeJob.Inst	Procesando
#2212	PGE5632FSX3 14636	SubscribeModelClientJob.Inst	Procesando

Tareas recurrentes

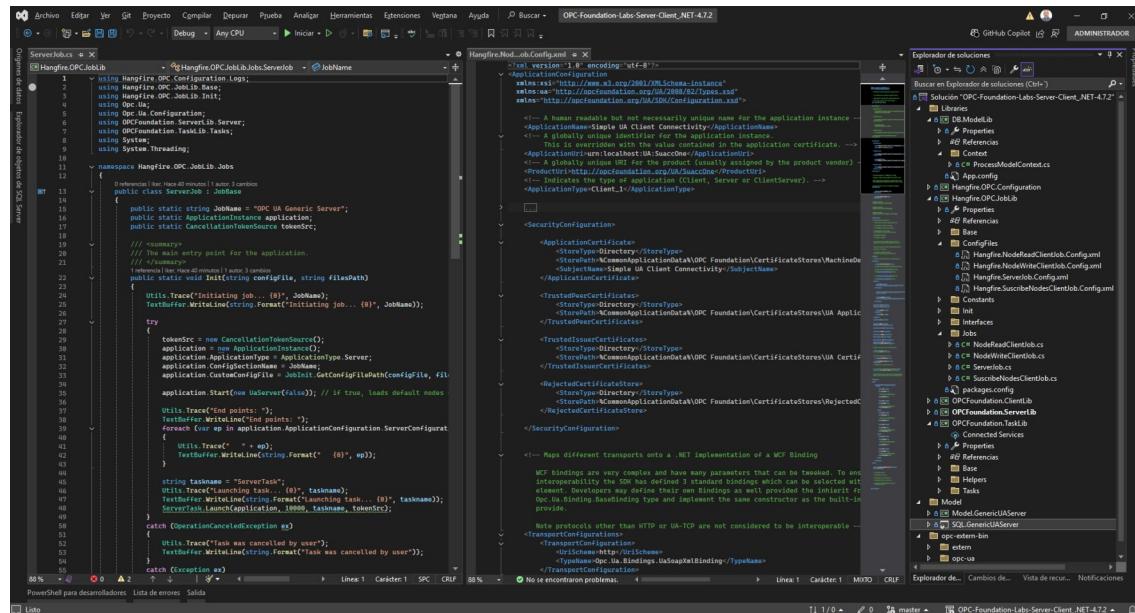
ID	Cron	Zona horaria	Tarea	Próxima ejecución	Última ejecución	Created
3a8dd73-66d3-4b0c-8d45-1276143462	*/15 * * * *	UTC	NodeWriteClientJob.Inst	en unos segundos	hace 19 minutos	hace 19 minutos

RQ-02 | OPC Foundation Client-Server and DB Model Layer

This solution contains a standard .NET 4.7.2 projects regarding the client-server layer to interact with OPC Foundation together with the database and model projects to store data.

The solution is divided in the next modules or assemblies:

- Client-server layer
 - DB.ModelLib → Database interaction context (EntityFramework)
 - Hangfire.OPC.Configuration → Hangfire default Job configuration
 - Hangfire.OPC.JobLib → Job definitions managed by the Hangfire process
 - OPCFoundation.ClientLib → Opc client procedures and classes to interact with the SDK / Stack
 - OPCFoundation.ServerLib → Opc server procedures and classes to interact with the SDK / Stack
 - OPCFoundation.TaskLib → Tasks managed by the jobs
- Database and model
 - Model.GenericUAServer → GenericUAServer DB model to store the Job process and related data
Note: Hangfire tables are created automatically
 - SQL.GenericUAServer → Database to store node data



The screenshot shows the SSMS interface with the following details:

- Toolbar:** Archivo, Editar, Ver, Consulta, Git, Proyecto, Herramientas, Extensiones, Ventana, Ayuda, Solución.
- Object Explorer:** Shows 'GenericUAServer' as the current database.
- Query Editor:** Title bar says 'SQLQuery1.sql...abalaEXT (68)*'. The query is:

```
1  SELECT id, idProcess, processStartDate, DateTimeFieldName6, StringFieldName6, DoubleFieldName6
2  FROM [GenericUAServer].[dbo].[ReadingsData]
3  ORDER BY id DESC
```
- Status Bar:** Shows '81%', 'No se encontraron problemas.', 'Línea: 4', 'Carácter: 3', 'TABULACIONES', 'CRLF'.
- Results Grid:** Contains 13 rows of data from the 'ReadingsData' table, with columns: id, idProcess, processStartDate, DateTimeFieldName6, StringFieldName6, DoubleFieldName6. The last column 'DoubleF' is truncated.
- Bottom Status:** 'Consulta ejecutada correctamente.'

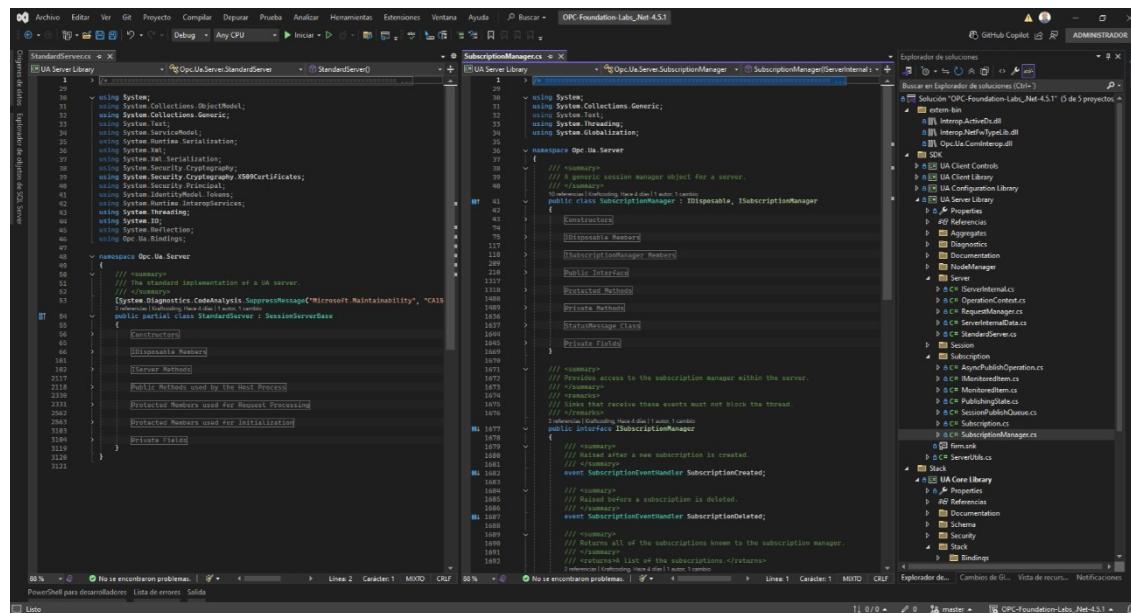
```
<Extensions>
    <ua:XmlElement>
        <ServerConfigManager xmlns="http://opcfoundation.org/LocalServer">
            <ServerNodes>
                <ServerNode>
                    <FolderName>Folder 1</FolderName>
                    <Bool>BoolFieldName1</Bool>
                    <String>StringFieldName1</String>
                    <Byte>ByteFieldName1</Byte>
                    <!--<ByteString>ByteStringFieldName1</ByteString>-->
                    <DateTime>DateTimeFieldName1</DateTime>
                    <Double>DoubleFieldName1</Double>
                </ServerNode>
                <ServerNode>
                    <FolderName>Folder 2</FolderName>
                    <Bool>BoolFieldName2</Bool>
                    <String>StringFieldName2</String>
                    <Byte>ByteFieldName2</Byte>
                    <!--<ByteString>ByteStringFieldName2</ByteString>-->
                    <DateTime>DateTimeFieldName2</DateTime>
                    <Double>DoubleFieldName2</Double>
                </ServerNode>
                <ServerNode>
                    <FolderName>Folder 3</FolderName>
                    <Bool>BoolFieldName3</Bool>
                    <String>StringFieldName3</String>
                    <Byte>ByteFieldName3</Byte>
                    <!--<ByteString>ByteStringFieldName3</ByteString>-->
                    <DateTime>DateTimeFieldName3</DateTime>
                    <Double>DoubleFieldName3</Double>
                </ServerNode>
                <ServerNode>
                    <FolderName>Folder 4</FolderName>
                    <Bool>BoolFieldName4</Bool>
                    <String>StringFieldName4</String>
                    <Byte>ByteFieldName4</Byte>
                    <!--<ByteString>ByteStringFieldName4</ByteString>-->
                    <DateTime>DateTimeFieldName4</DateTime>
                    <Double>DoubleFieldName4</Double>
                </ServerNode>
            </ServerNodes>
        </ServerConfigManager>
    </ua:XmlElement>

```

RQ-03 | OPC Foundation Core

This solution contains a standard .NET 4.5.1 projects with the fundamental source code of OPC Foundation.

Contains the SDK and Stack, as we can see in the next image.



```
using System;
using System.Collections.ObjectModel;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.ServiceModel;
using System.ServiceModel.Description;
using System.Runtime.Serialization;
using System.Xml;
using System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificates;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Security.Principal;
using System.Threading;
using System.Runtime.InteropServices;
using System.Reflection;
using Opc.Ua.Binding;
using Opc.Ua.Server;

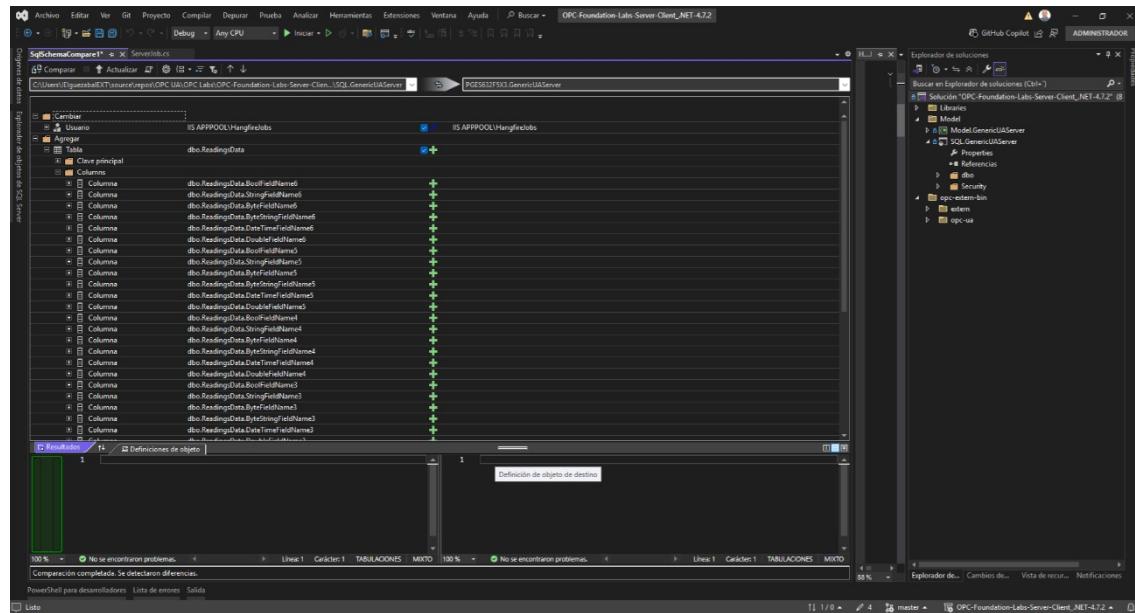
namespace Opc.Ua.Server
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The standard implementation of a UA server.
    /// </summary>
    public partial class StandardServer : SessionServerBase
    {
        #region Constructors
        [Constructor]
        public StandardServer()
        {
            // ...
        }
        #endregion
        #region IDisposable Members
        public void Dispose()
        {
            // ...
        }
        #endregion
        #region Public Methods used by the Host Process
        protected void OnSessionCreated(SessionEventArgs e)
        {
            // ...
        }
        protected void OnSessionDeleted(SessionEventArgs e)
        {
            // ...
        }
        #endregion
        #region Protected Members used for Initialization
        protected void OnSessionInitialization(SessionInitializationEventArgs e)
        {
            // ...
        }
        #endregion
    }
}
```

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.ServiceModel;
using System.ServiceModel.Description;
using System.Runtime.Serialization;
using System.Xml;
using System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificates;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Security.Principal;
using System.Threading;
using System.Runtime.InteropServices;
using System.Reflection;
using Opc.Ua.Binding;
using Opc.Ua.Server;

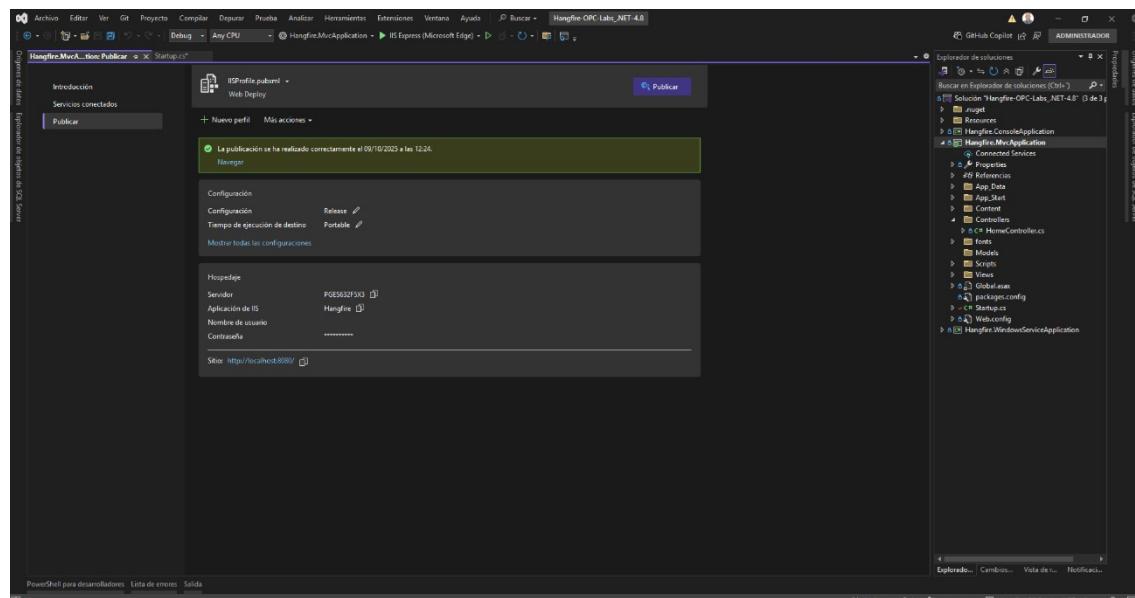
namespace Opc.Ua.Server
{
    /// <summary>
    /// A generic session manager object for a server.
    /// </summary>
    public class SubscriptionManager : ISubscriptionManager
    {
        #region Constructors
        [Constructor]
        public SubscriptionManager()
        {
            // ...
        }
        #endregion
        #region IDisposable Members
        public void Dispose()
        {
            // ...
        }
        #endregion
        #region Public Methods
        public void CreateSubscription(SubscriptionEventArgs e)
        {
            // ...
        }
        public void DeleteSubscription(SubscriptionEventArgs e)
        {
            // ...
        }
        public List<Subscription> GetSubscriptions()
        {
            // ...
        }
        #endregion
        #region Private Fields
        private Dictionary<Session, Subscription> subscriptions = new Dictionary<Session, Subscription>();
        #endregion
        #region Events
        public event EventHandler<SubscriptionEventArgs> SubscriptionCreated;
        public event EventHandler<SubscriptionEventArgs> SubscriptionDeleted;
        #endregion
        #region Internal Methods
        protected void OnSubscriptionCreated(Session session, Subscription subscription)
        {
            // ...
        }
        protected void OnSubscriptionDeleted(Session session, Subscription subscription)
        {
            // ...
        }
        #endregion
    }
}
```

Deployment

To deploy the solution first launch the compare schema.



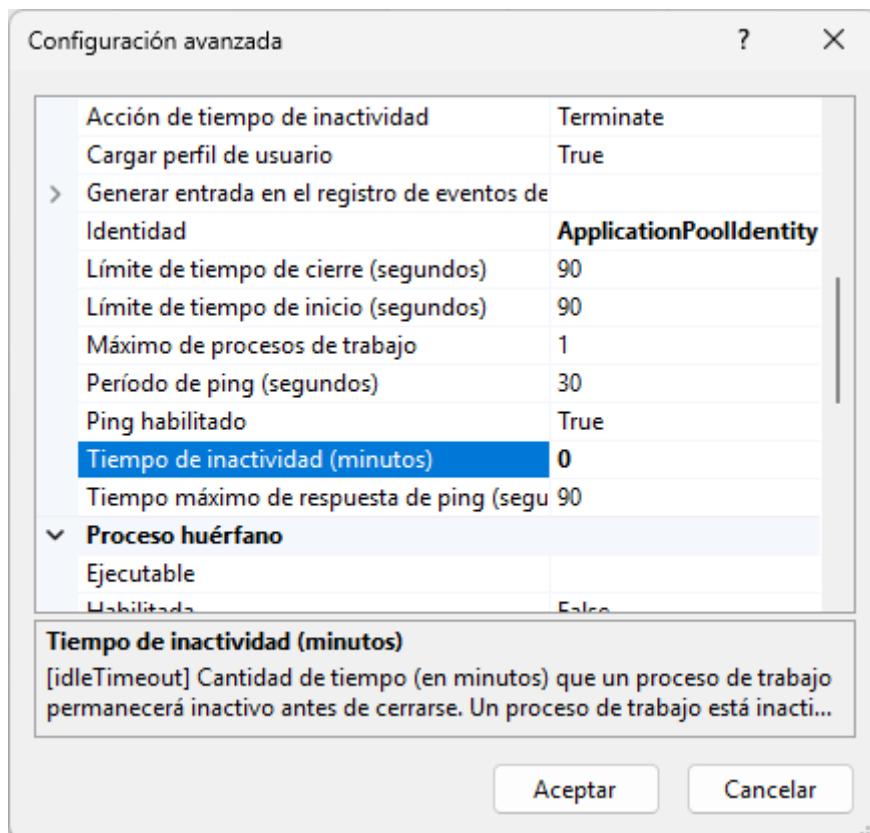
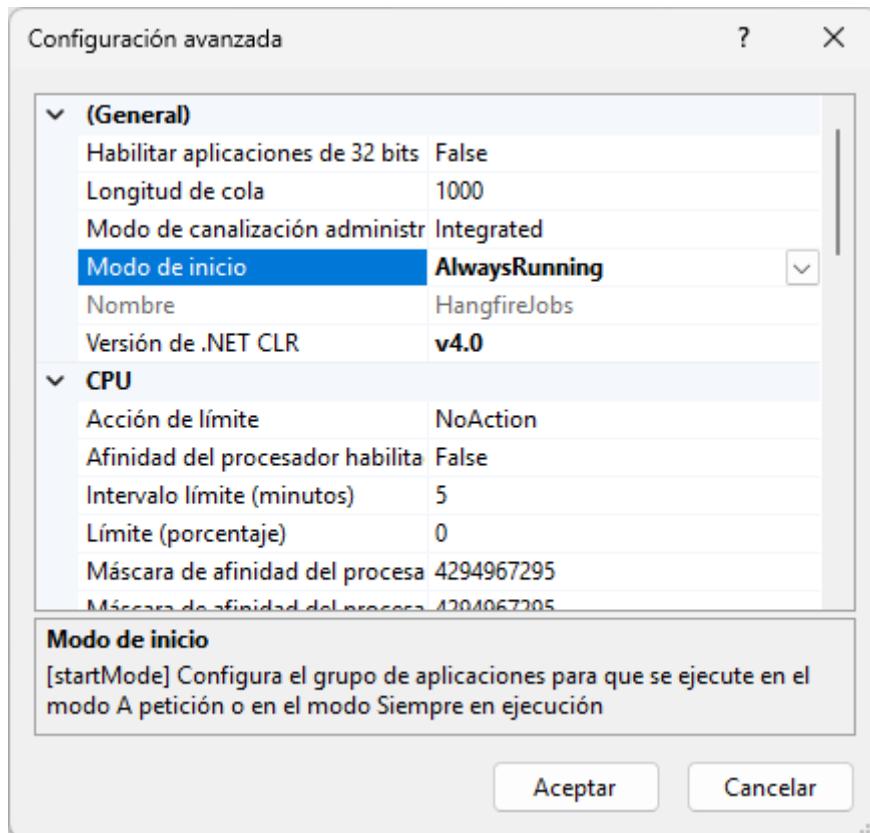
Then publish the MVC application.



It is needed to give permissions to the IIS app-pool process to use TCP.

- netsh http add urlacl url=http://+:62543/ user=Everyone
- netsh http add urlacl url=http://+:62543/LocalServer/ user=IIS APPPOOL\ HangfireJobs

IIS and app-pool configuration should be like this.



Application Pool Set "Preload Enabled". To set the application pool to "Preload Enabled" in IIS, follow these steps:

- Open the applicationHost.config file located in the %WINDIR%\system32\inetsrv\config\applicationHost.config directory.
- Locate the application pool setting and set preloadEnabled to true.
- Restart IIS to apply the changes.
- Optionally, configure warm-up requests to ensure all necessary components are loaded during the initialization phase.

This configuration allows IIS to send a "fake" request to the application when the associated application pool starts up, ensuring that the application is warmed up before any real traffic is received. This is particularly useful for applications with heavy startup processes, such as those requiring multiple service initializations or database connections.

Software life cycle management

TO DO.

Annexes

Improvements and performance

Hangfire application always running on IIS

Look up if there is any way to ensure that Hangfire application is always running on IIS.

Jobs chain of responsibility pattern

Must be look up if further integration could be attained between the OPC Jobs and Hangfire chain of responsibility patterns.

Additional tools used for testing

UaExpert

For initial steps of development and testing UaExpert client application was used.

