

**SCRIPT SERVICE FOR**  
**ORILINK®**  
**MONITORING SYSTEM**

**MANUAL**

**23 475**



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## 1. Introduction

The OriLink® Script Service is used when there is a demand for custom functionality. It utilises an extremely powerful tool for customisation.

Examples of this is,

- Opening 2 or more dispense points with on command.
- Mixing of two or more fluids according to Keypad input or from database.
- Additional questions such as mileage, registration number, running hours, .....
- Validating against a custom database.
- Fetching information from a custom database.
- Alternative input order.
- Keypad inputs that changes depending on anwers.
- Remote starting of dispensing, in a network by a non OriLink® application

The software is modularised like the OriLink hardware. This enables the possibility to only use functions needed and by this have software that has lowest possible complexity.

## 2. Why scripting ?

There are two main roads to obtaining custom functionality, modify the software or using scripting.

### 2.1. Software modification method.

It is very easy to use when the customisation is done but it has to be done by a skilled programmer using development software. It could introduce errors for all users when a custom function is done for one user. It is inflexible, very expensive and needs a lot of administration.

### 2.2. Scripting method

Some basic programming knowledge is needed but it can be customized without a skilled programmer and is done using a standard text editor such as Microsoft Notepad. The modification does not influence the standard software at all. The flexibility is infinite and it is inexpensive.

### 2.3. CSL-scripting

We have chosen to use a script language called CSL (C Script Language). The base for this is a script interpreter and a set of software libraries. This software is free software, it can be redistribute and/or modify under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 as published by the Free Software Foundation. For a complete GNU License see chapter "GNU License"

## 3. Technical basics

To be able to use the OriLink® Script service some basic things must or is recommended to be present.

### 3.1. To use the OriLink® Script Service software the following is needed.

An OriLink® system.

A PC computer with properly installed and configured Microsoft Windows 95/ 98SE/ NT4/ 2000/ XP operating system. It is recommended that the OS should be patched to the latest level.

The PC should have a performance suitable for the used Operating system.

For the OriLink® WinTools the minimum demands are Intel Pentium 2-333Mhz compatible, Windows98SE (Second edition) and 128Mb RAM. The recommend demand is a standard PC of today.

General rule –The more things that are running in a PC the higher performance is needed.

MDAC 2.5 or later should be installed, (Microsoft Data Access Component).

MSJET should be installed, (Microsoft database drivers).

The PC must have one free 16550 compatible serial port. If it is a laptop without a serial port use a PC-card to serial port adapter. **Do not use an USB to serial port adapter, it may not work at all or give random erratic behaviour!**

An OriLink® PC-interface (SIO part number 23 403)

A null-modem serial cable (part number 203 02 80), included in part number 23 403.

OriLink® WinTools Professional version validated for script service.

### 3.2. To use the OriLink® Script Service software the following is recommended.

OriLink® WinTools R7 or later

All hardware modules originally equipped with or upgraded to Flash chip technology.

## 4. Installation

The Script service software comes as a set of files or a WinZip file containing the set of files for OriLink® WinTools version R6 or earlier. For R7 and later all the basics for it is installed during the main OriLink® WinTools installation.

### 4.1. For R6 or older (not recommended)

The “installation” of the script service software is actually not an installation it is copying a number of files to their proper folders and setting up the proper file associations for the operating system. This process needs three additional folders in the c:\Orilink folder

“C:\OriLink\BIN” that contains the CSL library files, “C:\OriLink\CSL” that contains the scripts and “C:\OriLink\CSL\Do not run” that contains standard scheduling scripts that you do not want to run.

It should be this.

C:\OriLink		OriLink® Default folder
Script.dll		Script Service file (Load in engine prop.)
\BIN		Default folder for CSL library files.
	brand.dll	General set up info
	CSL.exe	Runs scripts on PC
	Scriptf.dll	OriLink® specific commands
	ZbaseM.dll	Library file
	ZcComLib.dll	Library file
	ZcDaxLib.dll	Library file for database connection
	ZcFileLb.dll	Library file for file handling.
	ZcMathLb.dll	Library file for numeric operations.
	ZcPrfLib.dll	Library file
	ZcRexLib.dll	Library file
	ZCslApi.dll	Library file for API.
	ZCslM.dll	Library file
	ZCslWrpM.dll	Library file for string handling
	ZcStrLib.dll	Library file
	ZcSysLib.dll	Library file
	ZcWinLib.dll	Library file
	ZodbcM.dll	Library file for ODBC functions
	ZregEX.dll	Library file
\CSL		Default folder for scripts.
	Base!.csl	Basic script must be present.
	_AKP100.csl	Default programming of a KP100.
	_ALED100.csl	Default programming of a LED100.
	_AMPDM100.csl	Default programming of a MPDM100.
	_APM100.csl	Default programming of a PM100.
	_ETRANS.csl	Updates the database, must be present.
	_EUP.csl	Resolves KP input to a script, must be present.
	_K51.csl	Stops port 1 of MPDM address 1005
	_K52.csl	Stops port 1 and 2 of MPDM address 1005
	_Ktest.csl	Stops port 1,2,3 and 4 of MPDM address 1005
	_S51.csl	Opens port 1 of MPDM address 1005
	_S52.csl	Opens port 1 and 2 of MPDM address 1005
	_SCL.csl	Shows Date and Time on KP
	_SKPM.csl	Shows sample messages on KP
	_SKPTEST.csl	Testing KP
	_SPNP.csl	Shows found PNP modules on KP.
	_SST2.csl	Simple stock control sample (memory).
	_SST.csl	Simple stock control sample (database).

<i>_STest.csl</i>	<i>Opens port 1,2,3 and 4 of MPDM address 1005</i>
<i>_T____.csl</i>	<i>Time scheduler every minute, must be present for samples.</i>
<i>Add completion table.csl</i>	<i>Adds Completion table to database.</i>
<i>Add stock table.csl</i>	<i>Adds Stock table to database.</i>
<i>MPDMStandalonePreset.csl</i>	<i>Programs MPDM to standalone preset mode.</i>
<i>Program Language to all modules.csl</i>	<i>Changes language for all modules.</i>
<i>Program Language to one module.csl</i>	<i>Changes language for one module.</i>
<i>Remove competion table.csl</i>	<i>Deletes Completion table from database.</i>
<i>Remove stock table.csl</i>	<i>Deletes Completion table from database.</i>
<i>TestK.csl</i>	<i>Stops port 1,2,3 and 4 of MPDM address 1005</i>
<i>TestS.csl</i>	<i>Opens port 1,2,3 and 4 of MPDM address 1005</i>
<i>\Do not run</i>	<i>Folder for automatic scripts you don not want to run</i>
<i>_T0000.csl</i>	<i>Every day at 00:00</i>
<i>_T__00.csl</i>	<i>Every hour on XX:00</i>
<i>_T__5.csl</i>	<i>Every 10th minute on XX:X5</i>
<i>_T____.csl</i>	<i>Every minute</i>

If these folders do not exist in the PC (You have not used script service before) you can

Run the Setup.bat file from the Script\_file set.zip

or

Unpack the Script\_withfolders.zip file to C:\

If these folders already exists you have to manually copy the files to their proper folders.

## 4.2. For R7 or later

The “installation” of the basic Script Service software is done during the OLWT installation system. This process creates one additional folder in the c:\OriLink folder

“C:\OriLink\CSL” that contains the scripts for the standard Pre-set filling handling and

It should be this.

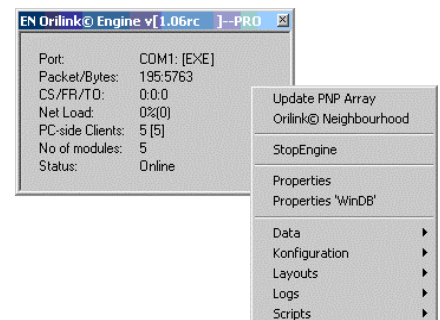
<i>C:\OriLink</i>	<i>OriLink® Default folder</i>
<i>Script.dll</i>	<i>Script Service file (Load in engine prop.)</i>
<i>OcpRun.exe</i>	<i>Command program to run direct aktivated parametric scripts.</i>
<i>\CSL</i>	<i>Default folder for scripts.</i>
<i>!Base.csl</i>	<i>Basic script must be present.</i>
<i>!PresetKP.csl</i>	<i>Pre-Set keypad conversation.</i>
<i>_EUP.csl</i>	<i>Initialises the script service, must be present.</i>
<i>_EKP</i>	<i>Resolves KP input to a script, must be present.</i>
<i>CSL.exe</i>	<i>Command program to run direct aktivated fixed scripts.</i>

## 4.3. Loading the Script service

When the files are properly copied to the hard drive as above and there is a License.dat file valid for the Script service start the engine and load script.dll.

Open the OriLink® Engine window. Right-click some were in the engine window or on the icon in the Systray to open the engine control menu.

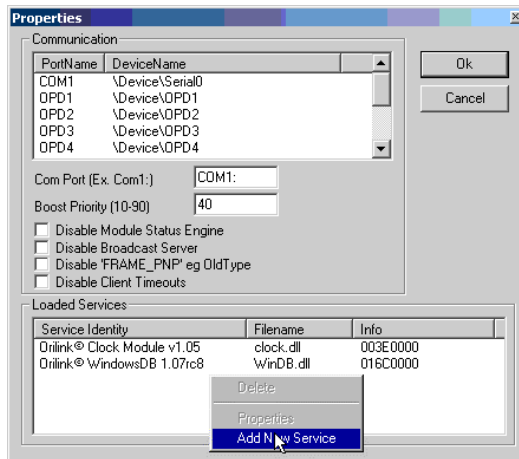
The result will be like this.



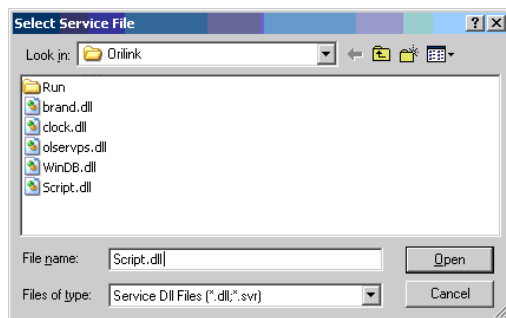
Select properties.

In the lower part of the properties window there is a frame named “Loaded Services”. This frame contains a table of loaded services. In this window services can be added or removed.

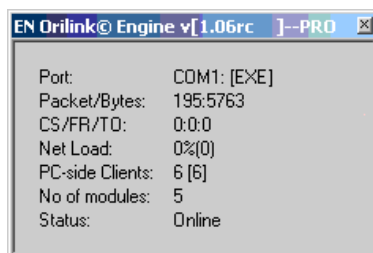
Right-click the white window.



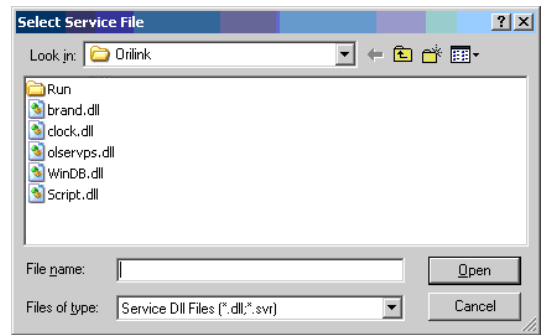
Efgfwrgwgrwer.



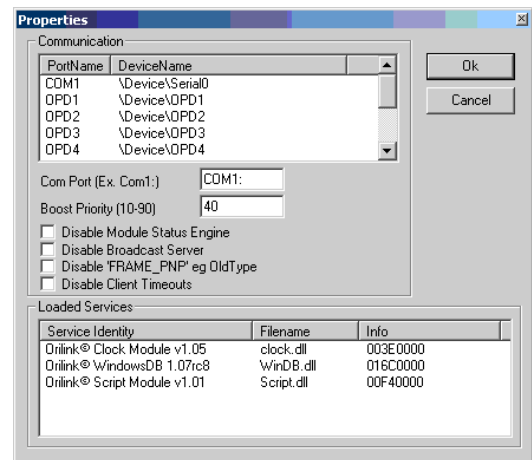
The result will be this.



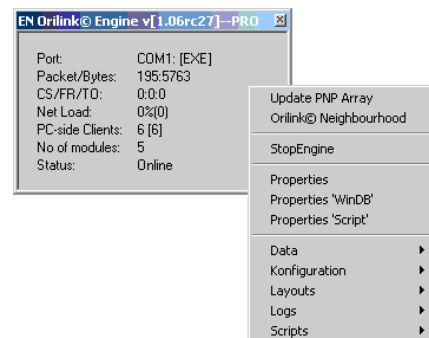
Select service dll file and left-click Open-button.



The result will be this, left-click OK button.



Now the Engine control menu will look something like this.



#### 4.4. Setting the file associations

This can be a little different between different OS. The following is for Windows XP.

Double click on a script file (???.cs1) in the C:\OriLink\CSL folder. The first time you do this a window pops up asking you to specify which program to use for opening this type of file. Go to the C:\OriLink\BIN folder, select CSL.EXE, mark the check box “Always use this program” and then left-click OK button.

Now open the Windows Explorer. Open Tools menu and select folder options.

See also “7.4.Show hidden files and extensions”.

Click on the tab file types. Mark the type the file type .cs1 and click on the Advanced button.

Now a window opens, click on New button.

Type the word **Edit** in the top white field

Type **C:\WINDOWS\notepad.exe** “%1” in the second field.

Click OK button

Click OK button

Close the Folder option window

This can be different between different OS.



## 5. Script conventions

### 5.1. General Script conventions

Read the CSL manual and/or search the web.

### 5.2. Script naming for OriLink®

The naming of a script file has to follow some basic rules.

#### 5.2.1. Scripts started from a KeyPad

A script that should be started from a Keypad must begin with a “\_” (underscore).

The next character has to be either “S” for start or “K” for stop (Kill).

After the two first characters you can put any accepted windows character(s) followed by .csl. These characters will be the ones you should type in on the Keypad to start the script.

Example:

There are two script files \_SS80.csl and \_KS80.csl.

If you type S80 followed by ENTER key on a keypad the script \_SS80.csl will start.

If you type S80 followed by STOP key on a keypad the script \_KS80.csl will start.

**OBSERVE !!!!!!!!!!!**

**DO NOT NAME A SCRIPT SAME AS AN EXISTING DISPENSE POINT IN THE SYSTEM!**

#### 5.2.2. Fixed Scripts started from the PC

A script that should be started by double-clicking on the script, short-cut to the script or from some software can have a name with any accepted windows character(s) followed by .csl

#### 5.2.3. Parametric Script start in Run-Time.

This can be used to start a specific script with input parameters as switches. It is done by running the OcpRun.exe file with the needed switches (parameters). The parameter

The syntax is

```
ocprun -mLOCALHOST -eScriptName.csl "const _JobNo = '1234ABCD';"  
"const _ReelNo = '1';" "const _RVolume = '5.85';"
```

Switch	Stands for	Scope
<b>-m</b>	(M)achine	Should be set to the name of the PC running the OriLink® system. (The OriLink® server)
<b>-e</b>	(E)vent	Should be set to the name of the script that should be run.
<b>Const_Parameter=</b>	Input parameter declaration	Parameter stands for the name of parameter (Switch).
<b>‘XXXXX.....’</b>	Value of parameter	XXXXX..... sets the value of the parameter (Switch).

The sample run-time instruction above runs the script “ScriptName.csl” locally on the OriLink® server. The script opens Reel number 1 with the Job number “1234ABCD” for 5.85 liters.

#### 5.2.4. Automatic scripts

Script that should start automatically when the reset button of a module is pressed more than 5 seconds should begin with \_A.

Example:

\_AKP100.csl default programs a KP100 module if the reset button is pressed more than 5 seconds.

### 5.2.5. Time scheduled scripts

To make an OriLink® system run time scheduled tasks is very simple. Creating scripts that begin with \_T placed in the C:\OriLink\CSL folder do this.

Example:

You want to dispense 1.00 L of oil every day at 12:00.

Create a new text file with the name “\_T1200.csl” in the C:\Orilink\CSL folder. Edit it like this,

```
#loadScript '!Base.csl'
main()
{
    sysLog('_T1200.csl');
    sysLog('Every day at 12:00');
    ocpOpenReel(1005,1,2222,'CL12',1.00);
}
```

Make sure that the Script Service (Script.dll) is properly loaded. Restart the Engine.

This will open Port 1 of MPDM with address 1005 with the PIN code 2222 and Job number CL12 for 1.00 L every day at 12:00.

### 5.3. OriLink® specific commands (Script.dll)

There are some specific OriLink® commands that is explained here.

#### 5.3.1. Dispense point control

There are several different ways to open and close a dispense point. There is one overhead difference between them. The ones starting with mon... are the latest ones and should be used all others are there only for backwards compatibility.

##### 5.3.1.1. *monOpenReel('AAAA','N','Pin','JobNo','Vol')*

This opens a dispense point based on module address (AAAA) and port (N) and checks validation according to the setting of the dispense point.

##### 5.3.1.2. *monOpenReel1('AAAA','N','Pin','JobNo','Vol')*

This opens a dispense point based on module address (AAAA) and port (N) regardless of the configuration of the dispense point.

##### 5.3.1.3. *monOpenReel2(ReelNo,UserID,JobNo,Vol[,PreOpen]);*

This opens a dispense point based on ReelNo.

The optional parameter *[,PreOpen]* puts the dispense point in PreOpen mode, that is it allocates the dispense point, sets the requested volume and shows it on the LED and then waits for an OK to open the valve. The OK is normally a signal on the Input B on the allocated port.

This command has status replay where

- 1 No contact with system, communication error, no reel, or similar.
- 0 OK
- 1 System closed, key in offline position.
- 2 Reel already open.
- 3 Reel in Pre-open mode.
- 31 Requested volume is lower than Min volume.
- 32 Requested volume is lower than Max volume.

##### 5.3.1.4. *monCloseReel('AAAA','N');*

This closes a dispense based on module address (AAAA) and module port number (N)

##### 5.3.1.5. *monCloseReel2('ReelNo');*

This closes a dispense based on the reel number (ReelNo).

##### 5.3.1.6. *monReelSvStatus('AAAA','N');*

Checks the status of the solenoid valve of a dispense point based on the module address (AAAA) and the port number (N).

##### 5.3.1.7. *monReelSvStatus2('ReelNo');*

##### 5.3.1.8. *ocpOpenReel('AAAA','N','PPP','JJJJ','VVVV')*

This command is used to open a dispense point regardless of the configuration of the dispense point.

**5.3.1.9. *ocpOpenReel2(ReelNo,UserID,JobNo,Vol[,ocpPreOpenReel]);***

The optional parameter *[,ocpPreOpenReel]* puts the dispense point in PreOpen mode, that is it allocates the dispense point, sets the requested volume and shows it on the LED and then waits for an OK to open the valve. The OK is normally a signal on the Input B on the allocated port.

This command has status replay where

- 1 No contact with system, communication error, no reel, or similar.
- 0 OK
- 1 System closed, key in offline position.
- 2 Reel already open.
- 3 Reel in Pre-open mode.
- 31 Requested volume is lower than Min volume.
- 32 Requested volume is lower than Max volume.

**5.3.1.10. *OcpCloseReel('AAAA','N');***

This closes a dispense based on module address (AAAA) and module port number (N)

**5.3.1.11. *OcpCloseReel2(ReelNo);***

Where ReelNo is the reel number of the dispense point to close.

**5.3.1.12. *OpenReel('AAAA','N','PPP','JJJJ','VVVV');***

This command is used to open a dispense point without any validation.

Where AAAA is the address, N (1-4) is the port number, PPPP is the Pin-code, JJJJ is the Job-number and VVVV is the requested volume. The ' ' can be omitted if there are only figures.

Set the dispense point to Demand volume only.

**5.3.1.13. *StopReel(1XXX,N);***

Where 1XXX is the address and N (1-4) is the port number

**5.3.1.14. *ReelMV(1XXX,N);***

Where 1XXX is the address and N (1-4) is the port number

### 5.3.2. KP100 Commands

This section describes commands only valid for keypad modules.

#### 5.3.2.1. **KPMessage(TT,'LCD Top Row ','LCD Bottom ROW ');**

Use this if you want to show a message on keypad LCD

Where TT is the show time, LCD Top ROW is max 15 characters and LCD Bottom ROW is max 16 characters.

#### 5.3.2.2. **ocpKpMessage('LCD Top Row ','LCD Bottom ROW ',TT);**

Use this if you want to show a message on keypad LCD

Where TT is the show time, LCD Top ROW is max 15 characters and LCD Bottom ROW is max 16 characters.

#### 5.3.2.3. **KPSetGlobalResolverMessage (TT,'LCD Top Row ','LCD Bottom ROW ');**

Use this if you want to set a global resolve message for the keypad LCD

Where TT is the show time, LCD Top ROW is max 15 characters and LCD Bottom ROW is max 16 characters.

#### 5.3.2.4. **KPMessageQuit(TT,'LCD Top Row ','LCD Bottom ROW ');**

Use this if you want to leave a keypad session and show a quit message on the keypad LCD

Where TT is the show time, LCD Top ROW is max 15 characters and LCD Bottom ROW is max 16 characters. The parameter is the answer to the LCD Top ROW question

#### 5.3.2.5. **ocpKPMessageQuit('LCD Top Row ','LCD Bottom ROW ',TT);**

Use this if you want to leave a keypad session and show a quit message on the keypad LCD

Where TT is the show time, LCD Top ROW is max 15 characters and LCD Bottom ROW is max 16 characters. The parameter is the answer to the LCD Top ROW question

#### 5.3.2.6. **KPString(TT,'LCD Top Row ','LCD Bottom ROW ');**

Use this if you want to show a question on a keypad LCD and use the input as a parameter.

Where TT is the show time, LCD Top ROW is max 15 characters and LCD Bottom ROW is max 16 characters.

#### 5.3.2.7. **ocpKPString('LCD Top Row ','LCD Bottom ROW ');**

Use this to show a question on the keypad followed by a *ocpKpGetValue()* statement to read the answer.

#### 5.3.2.8. **ocpKPPassword('LCD Top Row ','LCD Bottom ROW ');**

Use this to show a question on the keypad and hide the typed characters with “\*”. Use *ocpKpGetValue()* statement to read the answer.

#### 5.3.2.9. **ocpKpGetValue();**

This is used to fetch the answer from a *ocpKPString()* statement.

To fetch and store it in the parameter KeypadInput do like this.

**KeypadInput=ocpKpGetValue();**

#### 5.3.2.10. **FastMenu('3XXX',N,ADDRESSFCODE,'NAME');**

This can be used to add, edit or delete items in the Fast Menu of a keypad.

Where 3XXX is the keypad address, address is address of target, FCODE is the proper fast code for the target (se manual for module) and NAME is the FastMenu text.

### 5.3.3. PM100 och PM101 Commands

This section describes commands only valid for printer modules.

#### 5.3.3.1. ***SetTankData(2XXX,N,Capacity,Current,Reorder,Stop,OilName);***

This can be used to set up a tank in a printer module.

Where 2XXX is the address, Capacity is tank volume, Current is the current stock, Reorder is the reorder volume, Stop is the stop volume and Oil Name is the name or part number of the oil in the tank.

#### 5.3.3.2. ***Print(2XXX,'Some String \n');***

This can be used to send a print out to a printer module.

Where

2XXX is the address

'Some String' can be any type of string such as text, variables, parameters, etc.

\n' ends the string and sends a LineFeed (Carriage Return) to the printer.

### 5.3.4. General Commands

This section describes commands valid for several modules.

#### 5.3.4.1. **Language(XXXX,TYPE,LANGUAGE);**

This can be used to change language of a module.

Were XXXX is the address, TYPE is the module type (LED100, KP100, ..... ) and LANGUAGE is a valid language name in the language file lang.lan.

#### 5.3.4.2. **LanguageProgramAllByPNP(Language);**

Use this if you want to change the language of all modules found by PNP

Were Language is a valid language name in the language file lang.lan.

#### 5.3.4.3. **MemSetInt('XXXX', MEMADDRESS,INT);**

This can be used to set INTEGER parameters in modules such as Mask, Rights, PPU,.....

Were XXXX is the address, MEMADDRESS is a proper memory address and INT is the value.

#### 5.3.4.4. **MemSetString(XXXX,MEMADDRESS,STRING);**

This can be used to set TEXT parameters in memory of modules such as Names, part numbers, job numbers,.....

Were XXXX is the address, MEMADDRESS is a proper memory address and STRING is the value.

#### 5.3.4.5. **MemSetVolume(XXXX, MEMADDRESS,VOL);**

This can be used to set DECIMAL parameters in the memory of a module such as MinVol, MaxVol,....

Were XXXX is the address, MEMADDRESS is a proper memory address and VOL is the value.

#### 5.3.4.6. **MemArrayFill(XXXX,FROM,TO,VALUE);**

This can be used to fill a part of the memory in a module with a value.

Were XXXX is the address, FROM is the start memory address, TO is the end memory address and VALUE is the value.

#### 5.3.4.7. **SetInt(XXXX,FCODE,INT);**

This can be used to set integer parameters in modules such as Mask, Rights, PPU,.....

Were XXXX is the address, FCODE is the proper fast code (se manual for module) and INT is the value.

#### 5.3.4.8. **SetString(XXXX,FCODE,STRING);**

This can be used to set TEXT parameters in modules such as Names, part numbers, job numbers,.....

Were XXXX is the address, FCODE is the proper fast code (se manual for module) and STRING is the value.

#### 5.3.4.9. **SetVolume(XXXX,FCODE,VOL);**

This can be used to set decimal parameters in modules such as Volumes.

Were XXXX is the address, FCODE is the proper fast code (se manual for module) and VOL is the value.

#### 5.3.4.10. **OcpPrint();**

This can be used to print strategic log rows in a real-time log window of a script.

**5.3.4.11. SetAddress(XXXX,0x800,YYYY);**

This is used to change the address of a module.

Where XXXX is the present address (DFF0 if reset button has been pressed for more than 5 sec), 0X800 is the memory address for the address for a module (fixed) and YYYY is the new address of the module.



## 6. Writing scripts

Before you start writing your own scripts try out the scripts that comes with the installation first.

To try them set up a system with one module of each with their addresses set to XXX5, MPDM = 1005, PM = 2005, etc..

Make sure that you are running OriLink® WinTools professional validated for script service and that you have loaded WinDB service.

Set up all dispense points to only ask for volume.

**Hint! Run a script and see what happens, start with a simple one such as \_S51.csl / \_K51.csl. Then open it by right click on it and select edit. Try to understand how it is written the run it again, etc.....**

When you start to understand how it works try to make a own script.

### 6.1. My first script

Start with a simple one.

I want to open 2 dispense points at the same time. One for 1 L and the other for 0.5 L

Begin with opening a new text document and save it as

C:\Orilink\CSL\\_SMIX.csl

Load the needed basic script. This is done by the sign #

```
#loadScript '!Base.csl'
```

Then set the startpoint of the script.

```
#loadScript '!Base.csl'
main()
```

Then set the start of the commands

```
#loadScript '!Base.csl'
main()
{
```

First 2 commands is not necessary but good for information and error fixing. Command lines must end with ;

```
#loadScript '!Base.csl'
main()
{
    sysLog('Starting _SMIX.csl');
    KPMessageQuit(10,'Open Mix 33% ','=====');
```

Then add the dispense commands

```
#loadScript '!Base.csl'
main()
{
    sysLog('Starting _SMIX.csl');
    KPMessageQuit(10,'Open Mix 33% ','=====');
    monOpenReel(1005,1,"",1.00);
    monOpenReel(1005,2,"",0.50);
```

Then set the end of the commands

```
#loadScript '!Base.csl'
main()
{
    sysLog('Starting _SMIX.csl');
    KPMessageQuit(10,'Open Mix 33% ','=====');
```

```

monOpenReel(1005,1,"",1.00);
monOpenReel(1005,2,"",0.50);

}

```

Now save and exit.

To be able to stop this script if something goes wrong you must create a Stop script. We take this in one step.

Open a new text document write this

```

#loadScript '!Base.csl'

main()
{
    sysLog('Starting _KMIX.csl');
    KPMessageQuit(10,'Closeing Mix33% ','=====');
    monCloseReel(1005,1);
    monCloseReel(1005,2);
}

```

Save it as C:\OriLink\CSL\\_KMIX.csl

Now type MIX followed by ENTER key on the Keypad.

## 6.2. How does it work?

When you type a reel number or a word on a keypad the keypad launches a question for this on the OriLink® network. If there is something that can handle this request it will start a communication with the keypad.

If it is a script that matches this request it starts talking directly with the keypad. When the script has received answers to all its questions the script does the opening of reels etc.

## 6.3. If I have made something wrong in my script ?

The script service comes with a advanced error handling tool. This tool is started by right-clicking the OriLink® engine window and selecting the Properties “Script” item in the menu. In the window that opens there are two white fields. In the upper one you can see running scripts and if there is an error. If there is one or more errors mark the script in the upper field and there will be an error explanation in the lower field. There is also coordinates for the error in the format “ROW”: “CHARACTER POSITION”.

There is also a “Always show output dialog” check box. If this is checked a real-time log window will come up for each script running. By placing strategic *ocpPrint()*; statements in the script the script process can be visualised in the log window.

# 7. Updating the PC computer

The OriLink® WinTools software is based on standard Microsoft® software components such as DCOM, MFC6.2, MDAC and MSJET. This is done to simplify integration between OriLink® and other Windows® software. It also reduces the dedicated program code for OriLink® which reduces possible software errors.

It is recommended to update the OS to the latest level. Dependant of which OS and other software and how they are installed some standard components may be missing or incomplete.

By updating (patching) the Operating system, the OS, of the PC the risk of having error in these and other components is minimised.

## 7.1. Patch the OS to the latest version

The OS of the PC can be updated in several different ways. The easiest way is through the Internet. If the PC is not connected to the Internet it can be done through a CD.

It is not possible for us, Alentec & Orion AB, to have the updates on the OriLink® WinTools CD because the updates are from Microsoft® and language specific.

All Windows® OS can be updated with the correct version automatically through the web site “[windowsupdate.microsoft.com](http://windowsupdate.microsoft.com)”. Windows 98 and later has a shortcut to this web site with a name like “Windows Update” in the Start-menu.

Windows® 2000 /XP can be set-up for automatic updating.

The updates can also be downloaded from the web and put on a CD for use on computers without Internet connection. This can be done from <http://www.microsoft.com/technet/treeview/default.asp>

## 7.2. Install / Update MDAC

The MDAC (Microsoft Data Access Component) is a standard software package for database access that many different database software's uses. For example it is normally installed when installing Microsoft Office and in many cases together with the OS.

## 7.3. Install / Update MSJET

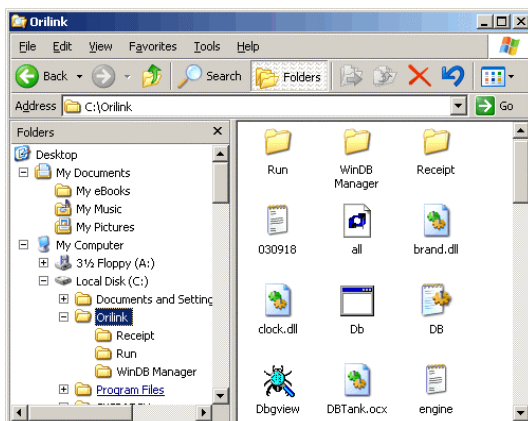
The MSJET (Microsoft JET) is a software package with ODBC drivers for several different databases such as SQL, ACCESS, PARADOX, FOXBORO, etc. It is normally installed when installing Microsoft Office and in many cases together with the OS.

## 7.4. Show hidden files and extensions

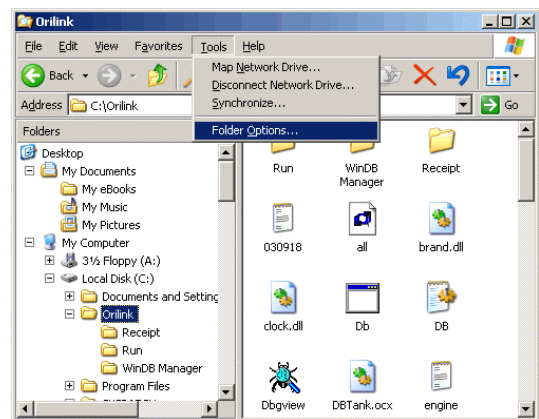
When you want to work with files from the Windows Explorer sometimes the file extensions (.XXX) are hidden. This is due to the fact that file extensions for registered file types are hidden as default in Windows.

Changing folder options can change this. Folder options are changed a little different depending on the Windows version (9X/NT/2K/XP). Below is a description of how to do this in Windows XP.

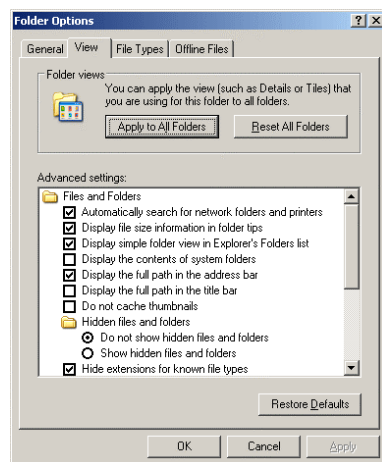
First open Windows Explorer and browse to *C:\OriLink*.



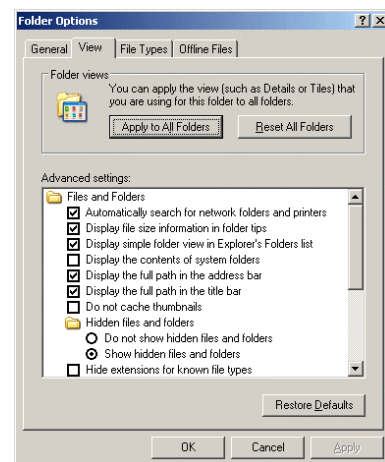
Then select Tools -> Folder Options.



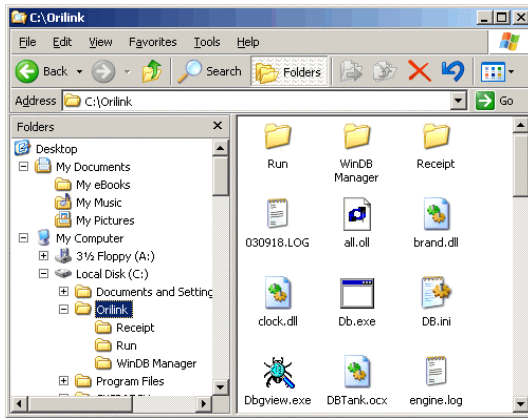
The default looks like this.



Check "Display the full path in the titlebar" and "Show hidden files and folders". Uncheck "Hide extensions for known file types". Like this,



Click on OK-button.



Now you can see all files and file extensions.

When you are finished with the files you can do the same thing backwards to restore it as it was before.

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