# HOWTO use NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ on C4-8CO Controller 

## STRIVE IN PERFECTION IN WHATEVER YOU DO

 TAKE THE BEST THAT EXISTS AND MAKE IT BETTER WHEN IT DOES NOTEXIST. DESIGN IT. Sir Henry Royce

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## PREREQUISITES

## PREREQUISITES

We assume that the reader is familiar how to use WINDOWS ${ }^{\circledR}$ operating system, how to configure a LINUX ${ }^{\oplus}$ Ethernet interface, how to use a remote desktop program or SSH console to configure LINUX ${ }^{\circledR}$. Also we assume that the reader is able to install and open NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ in a browser.

Furthermore we assume, that the reader is able to create a correct NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow and that the reader is able to writhe a JavaScript script. If not, please consult the internet or book a education workshop. RESI is in no way responsible, if you or your customer cannot use the given advice here, because of lack of education in your or their staff!

## With the purchase of a loT Controller from RESI, you have not purchased the right of free education or free consulting from RESI!

RESI delivers loT controllers with the ability to run NodeRED ${ }^{\star}$ on it, but RESI is not liable for any functional problems, software errors, law suits or other issues which results out of using NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ on our devices in your project or machinery!

## IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTES

Important hint:
Before you start with the installation and the initial setup of the device, you have to read this document and the attached installation guide and the actual manual for the device very carefully. You have to follow all the herein given information very accurate!

- Only authorized and qualified personnel are allowed to install and setup the device!
- The connection of the device must be done in de-energized state!
- Do not perform any electrical work while the device is connected to power!
- Disable and secure the system against any automatic restart or power on procedure!
- The device must be operated with the defined voltage level!
- Supply voltage jitters must not exceed the technical specifications and tolerances given in the technical manuals for the product. If you do not obey this issue, the proper performance of the device cannot be guaranteed. This can lead to fail functions of the device and in worst case to a complete breakdown of the device!
- You have to obey the current EMC regulations for wiring!
- All signal, control and supply voltage cables must be wired in a way, that no inductive or capacitive interference or any other severe electrical noise disturbance may interfere with the device. Wrong wiring can lead to a malfunction of the device!
- For signal or sensor cables you have to use shielded cables, to avoid damages through induction!
- You have to obey and to apply the current safety regulations given by the ÖVE, VDE, the countries, their control authorities, the TÜV or the local energy supply company!
- Obey country-specific laws and standards!
- The device must be used for the intended purpose of the manufacturer!
- No warranties or liabilities will be accepted for defects and damages resulting from improper or incorrect usage of the device!
- Subsequent damages, which results from faults of this device, are excluded from warranty and liability!
- Only the technical data, wiring diagrams and operation instructions, which are part to the product shipment are valid!
- The information on our homepage, in our datasheets, in our manuals, in our catalogues or published by our partners can deviate from the product documentation and is not necessarily always actual, due to constant improvement of our products for technical progress!
- In case of modification of our devices made by the user, all warranty and liability claims are lost!
- The installation has to fulfill the technical conditions and specifications (e.g. operating temperatures, power supply, ...) given in the devices documentation!
- Operating our device close to equipment, which do not comply with EMC directives, can influence the functionality of our device, leading to malfunction or in worst case to a breakdown of our device!
- Our devices must not be used for monitoring applications, which solely serve the purpose of protecting persons against hazards or injury, or as an emergency stop switch for systems or machinery, or for any other similar safety-relevant purposes!
- Dimensions of the enclosures or enclosures accessories may show slight tolerances on the specifications provided in these instructions!
- Modifications of this documentation is not allowed!
- In case of a complaint, only complete devices returned in original packing will be accepted!


# Install NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ on RESI-T4/C4 controller 

## Install NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ on RESI-T4/C4 controller

Please search in the internet for a tutorial or more information, how to install NodeRED on a Raspberry Pi. We do not want to write yet another manual for the installation of NodeRED.

Open with VNCViewer the Raspberry Desktop or connect your monitor direct to HDMI and keyboard+mouse to the USB interface of our C4/T4 controllers. But do NOT login with root user. Choose your local user like pi. In the desktop choose Settings $\rightarrow$ Add/remove Software. Enter in the search field Options NodeRED. Select the package and click OK. After a while NodeRED is installed.

We are using NodeRED Version 4.x based on NodeJS version 18 on a 64 Bit OS (bookworm)

## WHERE IS NODE RED?

Determine the exact location of the node-red command.
If you have done a global install of node-red, then on Linux/OS X the node-red command will probably be either: /usr/bin/node-red or /usr/local/bin/node-red. The command which node-red can be used to confirm the location.

If you have done a local install, it will be node_modules/node-red/bin/node-red, relative to where you ran npm install from.
INSTALL PROCESS MANAGER2
Install pm2 to start/stop the NodeRED system
sudo npm install -g pm2
HOWTO START/STOP NodeRED
We are using pm2 to manually start or stop NodeRED after system power on.

```
pm2 start /usr/bin/node-red -- -v
or
pm2 start /usr/local/bin/node-red -- -v
```

| ```esi@RESI-C4:~ S pm2 start /usr/local/bin/node-red PM2] Starting /usr/local/bin/node-red in fork_mode (1 instance) PM2] Done.``` |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| id | name | mode | $\checkmark$ | status | cpu | memory |
| 0 Y | node - red | fork | 0 | online | 0\% | 36.0 mb |

[^0]You can stop NodeRED with
pm2 stop node-red

## Install NodeRED ${ }^{\oplus}$ on RESI-T4/C4 controller

```
HOWTO AUTOMATICALLY START NODE RED AT SYSTEM STARTUP?
We are using pm2 to automatically start NodeRED after system power on.
First start NodeRED with
pm2 start /usr/bin/node-red -- -v
or
pm2 start /usr/local/bin/node-red -- -v
Then save the current setup with
pm2 save
and
pm2 startup
```

Then execute the shown command as described:
sudo env PATH=\$PATH:/usr/bin /usr/local/lib/node_modules/pm2/bin/pm2 startup systemd -u resi --hp /home/resi

Finished!

## Install NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ on RESI-T4/C4 controller

```
resi@RESI-C4:~ S pm2 startup
[PM2] Init System found: systemd
[PM2] To setup the Startup Script, copy/paste the following command:
sudo env PATH=$PATH:/usr/bin /usr/local/lib/node_modules/pm2/bin/pm2 startup systemd -u resi --hp /home/r
esi
resieRESI-C4:~ S sudo env PATH=SPATH:/usr/bin /usr/local/lib/node_modules/pm2/bin/pm2 startup systemd -u
resi --hp /home/resi
[PM2] Init System found: systemd
Platform systemd
Template
[Unit]
Description=PM2 process manager
Documentation=https://pm2.keymetrics.io/
After=network.target
[Service]
Type=forking
User=resi
LimitNOFILE=infinity
LimitNPROC=infinity
LimitCORE=infinity
Environment=PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/local/games:/usr/games
:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
Environment=PM2_HOME=/home/resi/.pm2
PIDFile=/home/resi/.pm2/pm2.pid
Restart=on-failure
ExecStart=/usr/local/lib/node_modules/pm2/bin/pm2 resurrect
ExecReload=/usr/local/lib/node_modules/pm2/bin/pm2 reload all
ExecStop=/usr/local/lib/node_modules/pm2/bin/pm2 kill
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
Target path
/etc/systemd/system/pm2-resi.service
Command list
[ 'systemctl enable pm2-resi' ]
[PM2] Writing init configuration in /etc/systemd/system/pm2-resi.service
[PM2] Making script booting at startup...
[PM2] [-] Executing: systemctl enable pm2-resi...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/pm2-resi.service -> /etc/systemd/system/pm2-re
si.service.
[PM2] [v] Command successfully executed.
[PM2] Freeze a process list on reboot via:
S pm2 save
[PM2] Remove init script via:
$ pm2 unstartup systemd
```


# NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ sample for RESI-C4-8CO controller 

## NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ on our RESI-C4-A-8CO-xGB controllers



RELAY=OFF


RELAY=ON

## Install NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ components node-red-contrib-modbus

INSTALL node-red-contrib-modbus
Open menu "Manage palette" and select tab install. Enter node-red-contrib-modbus in the search field. You should see an similar screen:


Click on Install. We have installed this component already.
We have additionally installed the components node-red-dashboard for creating a simple UI

| Nodes | Install |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q filter nodes |  |  |  |
| 8 node-red <br> - 3.1.7 |  |  |  |
| > 50 nodes |  |  | in use |
| node-red-contrib-func-exec <br> 0.1.11 |  |  |  |
| > 1 node |  | remove | disable all |
| node-red-contrib-modbus$5.30 .0$ |  |  |  |
| > 15 nodes |  |  | in use |
| node-red-dashboard$3.6 .5$ |  |  |  |
| > 21 nodes |  |  | in use |
| node-red-node-email$2.2 .1$ |  |  |  |
| > 3 nodes |  | remove | disable all |

## First NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow for RESI-C4-8CO controller

## First Flow

Now we create our first flow C4 GENERAL. Import this flow:

```
[{"id":"6f86f58cac7ec48d","type":"tab","label":"C4 GENERAL","disabled":false,"info":"","env":[]},
{"id":"48bcbb8a512940c3","type":"comment","z":"6f86f58cac7ec48d","name":"General declarations for RESI C4
controller","info":"","x":220,"y":80,"wires":[]},
{"id":"d6308c2bd6764109","type":"inject","z":"6f86f58cac7ec48d","name":"OnStart","props": [{"p":"payload"}
```



```
:200,"wires":[["020af8fc1079e4c5"]]},{"id":"020af8fc1079e4c5","type":"function","z":"6f86f58cac7ec48d","name":"C4 Declare global
```



```
DIs...\nglobal.set(\"C4 MAX DIS\", 0);\n// Total amount of DOs...\nglobal.set(\"C4 MAX DOS\", 8);\n// Total amount of AIOX...\
nglobal.set(\"C4 MAX AIOX\", 0); \n\nreturn msg;","outputs":0,"timeout":0,"noerr":0,"in\overline{thalize":"","finalize":"","libs":}
[],"x":390,"y":2000,"wires":[] } ]
```

Your result should look like this. Double click on the function node to see the java code


We use the global.set(" <Name>", <Value>) function to define some global parameters for all other nodes. After you have successfully deployed the flow and you select the context menu and refresh the entries, you will see under the section global the new variables C4_TYPE, C4_MAX_DIS, C4_MAX_DOS and C4_MAX_AIOX.

# NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO DIP switch+LEDs 

Read the DIP switch and set the LEDs from RESI-C4 controller

Now we create a new flow C4 DIP Switch+LEDs. Import this flow


## NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO DIP switch+LEDs

Read the DIP switch and set the LEDs from RESI-C4 controller
The flow should look like this:

| C4 GENERAL | C4 DIP Switch+LE | © C4 DIs + DOs | © C4 Universal AIC | © C4 DI + DO Simpli | D C4 MQTT Sampli | © C4 UI DI + DO | OC4 UI AIOX Ger |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



This flow will read the DIP Switch and LED status every 500 ms via dev/ttyACM1 serial interface. Also it will set a new state for the LEDs, if you HIT the corresponding event triggers. Check the function nodes, what we have programmed!

## NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO DIP switch+LEDs

Read the DIP switch and set the LEDs from RESI-C4 controller

To run this sample flow, you will need to define the serial interface (in the section configuration node). Use this parameters for the dev/ttyACM1 USB interface of our C4 controller. The settings of the baud rate are not relevant, due to the fact that the device is connected via USB to LINUX.

| Edit modbus-client node |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Delete |  |  | Cancel | Update |  |
| Properties |  |  |  | $\%$ | 國 |
| Settings |  | Queues | Optionals |  |  |
| Name | Name |  |  |  |  |
| Type | Serial Expert |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ Serial port | /devittyACM1 |  | a |  |  |
| Serial type | RTU-BUFFERD $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |
| Baud rate | 9600 | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
| Data Bits | 8 V |  |  |  |  |
| Stop Bits | 1 v |  |  |  |  |
| Parity | None |  |  |  |  |
| $x \cdot$ Connection delay (ms) | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Unit-Id | 2 | $\nabla$ |  |  |  |
| Timeout (ms) | 1000 |  |  |  |  |
| \#\#\# Reconnect on timeout |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reconnect timeout (ms) | 2000 |  |  |  |  |
| - 0 Enabled | 815 |  | On all flows |  | $\checkmark$ |

## NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO DIP switch+LEDs

Read the DIP switch and set the LEDs from RESI-C4 controller
Let's concentrate on the readout of the DIP switch+LED status first. The first node is a MODBUS/RTU read node, with a poll rate of 500 ms


# NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO DIP switch+LEDs 

## Read the DIP switch and set the LEDs from RESI-C4 controller

Let's concentrate on the readout of the DIP switch+LED status first. The first node is a MODBUS/RTU read node, with a poll rate of 500 ms .

## C4 update actual status of DIP + LEDs



Double click on the function block to open the JavaScript editor window.

We have now the result of the MODBUS read in the message payload ans an array with 20 elements starting with index 0 .

Therefore msg.payload[0] represents the 16-bit content of the holding register I:65500 (The DIP switch). So we save this in the global variable named C4_DIP_Actual. You can use this value in every flow with global.get("C4_DIP_Actual").
msg.payload[1] to msg.payload[3] represent the contents of the holding registers I:65501 to l:65503 representing the GREEN LED status.
msg.payload[4] to msg.payload[6] represent the contents of the holding registers $1: 65504$ to I:65506 representing the WHITE LED status.
msg.payload[7] to msg.payload[9] represent the contents of the holding registers 1:65507 to l:65509 representing the RED LED status.
msg.payload[10] to msg.payload[12] represent the contents of the holding registers l:65510 to l:65512 representing the YELLOW LED status. But this status we do not save, because we cannot contro this LED. It represents the current status of the digital outputs. If one output is on, the LED is ON too!

Again you can access the current LED state from every flow with the global variables
C4_LEDx_State, C4_LEDx_Time1, C4_LEDx_Time2

Edit function node


## NodeRED ${ }^{\oplus}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO DIP switch+LEDs

Read the DIP switch and set the LEDs from RESI-C4 controller
The next flow will update the LEDs via MODBUS/RTU write holding register command in the C4, if you write to the global variables.



Every 100 ms we build a new message. We add the current content of the global variables for the three LEDs into the payload. Then we return the new created message to the flow for the next node.

```
// generate message for all LEDs and all LED parameters..
msg1.payload[0] = global.get("C4_LED1_State");
    msg1.payload[1] = global.get("C4_LED1_Time1")
    msg1.payload[2] = global.get("C4_LED1_Time2");
    msg1.payload[3] = global.get("C4_LED2 State")
    msg1.payload[4] = global.get("C4_LED2_Time1");
    _ - _ _ )
    M, ("C4_LED3_State");
    msg1.payload[7] = global.get("C4 LED3 Time1")
    msg1.payload[8] = global.get("C4_LED3_Time2");
    return msg1 ;
```

Edit filter node

This node will block the execution in this flow as long as no value has changed in the message.

## NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO DIP switch+LEDs

```
// create message for
// MODBUS WRITE MULIIPLE HOLDING REGISTERS 
let C4_LEDs=[ 0,0,0, 0,0,0, 0,0,0];
// 4x65502, I:65501
// LED1:GREEN: Actual state
C4_LEDs[0]=global.get("C4_LED1_State");
// 4x65503, I:65502
// LED1:GREEN: Actual Time1 in ms
C4_LEDs[1]=global.get("C4_LED1_Time1");
// 4x65504, I:65503
// LED1:GREEN: Actual Time2 in ms
C4_LEDs[2]=global.get("C4_LED1_Time2");
// 4x65505, I:65504
// LED2:WHITE: Actual state
C4_LEDs[3]=global.get("C4_LED2_State");
// 4x65506, I:65505
// LED2:WHITE: Actual Time1 in ms
C4_LEDs[4]=global.get("C4_LED2_Time1");
// 4x65507, I:65506
// LED2:WHITE: Actual Time2 in ms
C4_LEDs[5]=global.get("C4_LED2_Time2");
// 4x65508, I:65507
// LED3:RED: Actual state
C4_LEDs[6]=global.get("C4_LED3_State");
// 4x65509, I:65508
// LED3:RED: Actual Time1 in ms
C4_LEDs[7]=global.get("C4_LED3_Time1");
// 4x65510, I:65509
// LED3:RED: Actual Time2 in ms
C4_LEDs[8]=global.get("C4_LED3_Time2");
msg.payload = {
    value: [
        C4_LEDs[0], C4_LEDs[1], C4_LEDs[2],
        C4_LEDs[3], C4_LEDs[4], C4_LEDs[5],
        C4_LEDs[6], C4_LEDs[7], C4_LEDs[8]
        ],
        // WRITE MULTIPLE REGISTERS
        'fc': 16,
        // INTERNAL UnitID of C4
        'unitid': 1,
        // START ADDRESS: 4x65502,I:65501
        'address': 65501,
        // 3 LEDS with 3 vaklues each...
        'quantity': 9
}
return msg;
```

Then we want to prepare a message for the

MODBUS/RTU flex-write node. Therefore our message must have the correct format.
fc': 16 stands for the MODBUS function code 16
which means write holding registers.
'unitid': 1 stands for the MODBUS unit ID. For our controllers always 1.
'address': 65501 stands for the first MODBUS holding
'address': 65501 stands for the first MODBUS holding
register index (Starting with base=0), which we want to write new values into.
'quantity': 9 defines, that we want to write to 9 consecutive holding registers.

In this function block we first build an array of 9 elements to keep the new state of the global variables. The array is called C4_LEDs.

## NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO DIP switch+LEDs



The flex write block executes the MODBUS command defined in the incoming message. We have only to select the correct serial interface dev/ttyACM1

# NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO DIP switch+LEDs 

## Control the LEDs with Node-RED

The next flow will update the status of the green LED. The white and red LEDs work similar. We use the event object titled HIT to indicate, that whenever you press this node with the mouse you will trigger the corresponding action to test easily every LED state interactively. But the deeper sense is that you learn, how writing to global variables will trigger MODBUS write actions.


## Edit function node

| Delete |  | $1$ | Cancel | Done |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 玺 Properties |  |  |  | 目 | [1믄 |
| - Name | C4 LED1 to OFF |  |  | E- |  |
| \% Setup | On Start | On Message | On Stop |  |  |
| global.set("C4_LED1_State", 0) ; |  |  |  | $\pm *$ |  |
| 3 return msg; |  |  |  |  |  |

Name

| C4 LED1 to ON | 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Setup | On Start |


| 1 global.set("C4_LED1_State",1); <br> 2  <br> 3 return msg; | On Message |
| :--- | :--- |

Every 100ms we build a new message. We add the current content of the global variables for the three LEDs into the payload. Then we return the new created message to the flow for the next node.

Setting the global variable C4_LED1_State to 0 will update the LED via MODBUS write and switch the LED OFF!

Setting the global variable C4_LED1_State to 1 will update the LED via MODBUS write and switch the LED ON!

# NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO DIP switch+LEDs 






Setting the global variable C4_LED1_State to 3 will update the LED via MODBUS write. The LED will flash cyclically with 1000 ms ON and 1000 ms OFF interval!

Setting the global variable C4_LED1_State to 3 will update the LED via MODBUS write. The LED will flash cyclically with 250ms ON and 250ms OFF interval!

Setting the global variable C4_LED1_State to 4 will update the LED via MODBUS write. The LED will flash cyclically with 1000 ms ON and 2000 ms OFF interval!

Setting the global variable C4_LED1_State to 4 will update the LED via MODBUS write. The LED will flash cyclically with 250 ms ON and 1000 ms OFF interval!

# NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO relay outputs 

Read/Write the relay outputs from RESI-C4 controller

Now we create a new flow C4 ROs. Import this flow:

## NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO relay outputs

## Set C4 relay outputs with Node-RED

The next flow will cyclically update the relay outputs to the new status. Therefore we explain every node.



## NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to update RESI-C4-8CO relay outputs

Again we prepare an new message containing the current status of all 8 digital outputs from the global variables C4_DOxx as payload.
The next node C4 DOs changed? will wait as long as there is no change in the digital outputs.
As soon as we change one of the global variables this node will trigger the MODBUS write to the holding register.

```
var i;
// for C4-A-8C0 controller ...
if (global.get("C4_TYPE")=="RESI-C4-A-8CO")
{
    // Our controller offers 8 Relay outputs
    // therefore we need 1 16 Bit registers
    // 4x10001,I:10000: OUTPUTS D01-D08
    let C4_DOS=[ 0 ];
    let Word=0,Bit=0;
    // 8RO controller
    C4_DOS[0]=0;
    // Check for new value of C4_DOxx
    for (i=0;i<global.get("C4_MAX_DOS");i++)
    {
        Word=~~(i/16);
        Bit=~~(i816);
        if (global.get("C4_DO" +String(i+1).padStart(2, '0'))==1)
        {
            C4_DOS[Word]=C4_DOS[Word]| (1<<Bit);
        }
    }
        5
```


## Edit Modbus-Flex-Write node



In the function node C4 Set all DOs we prepare the message for a MODBUS flex write to a holding register.

First we check, if the correct controller is defined. Then we build out of the 8 global variables C4_DOxx a variable, where every bit stands for one digital output.

Then we want to prepare a message for the MODBUS/RTU flex-write node. Therefore our message must have the correct format.
'fc': 16 stands for the MODBUS function code 16 which means write holding registers.
'unitid': 1 stands for the MODBUS unit ID. For our controllers always 1.
'address': 10000 stands for the first MODBUS holding register index (Starting with base=0), where we want to write the new output state.
'quantity': 1 defines, that we want to write only one holding register.
mag. payload $=\{$
'value': [ C4_DOS[0] ],
// WRITE MULTIPLE HOLDING REGISTERS
'fc': 16,
// Our C4 MODBUS UnitID
'unitid': 1,
// 4x10001,I:10000: OUTPUTS D01-DO8
'address': 10000,
// for the 8 DOs or 1 registers...
'quantity': 1
\}
\}
else
\{
msg.payload=null;
\}
return msg;
$\circlearrowleft$ Delay to activate input

## NodeRED ${ }^{\circledR}$ flow to test RESI-C4-8CO relay outputs

## Testing the relay outputs with Node-RED

The next flows will switch a certain relay output to ON or OFF respectively. We use the event object titled HIT to indicate, that whenever you press this node with the mouse you will trigger the corresponding action to test easily every relay output interactively. But the deeper sense is that you learn, how writing to global variables will trigger MODBUS write actions in other flows.


| 1 | global.set("C4_D001", 0); |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 |  |
| 3 | return msg; |

2
3 return msg; 2

```
```

```
1 global.set("C4_D001",1);
```

```
```

1 global.set("C4_D001",1);

```

Setting the global variable C4_DOxx to 0 will switch the relay output to OFF, writing 1 to this variable will set the relay output to ON!

\title{
NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to read/write relay outputs to MQTT
}

\section*{Read/Write the relay outputs from RESI-C4 controller to MQTT}

Now we create a new flow C4 MQTT. Import this flow:


\section*{NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to read/write relay outputs to MQTT}

HOWTO send actual status to MQTT broker
First of all we setup a MQTT server. We use MOSQUITTO. There are many installation guides, howto setup mosquitto on LINUX. After successful installation you can check the mosquitto server with. We use resimqtt as user and r4MQTT as password. Please use better and safer credentials in your installation!
```

mosquitto_sub -t RESI_C4/\# -d -u resimqtt -P r4MQTT

```

This command will show all entries in the MQTT server starting with RESI_C4, which is our root.
```

Client (null) sending CONNECT
Client (null) received CONNACK (0)
Client (null) sending SUBSCRIBE (Mid: 1, Topic: RESI C4/\#, QoS: 0, Options: 0x00)
Client (null) received SUBACK
Subscribed (mid: 1): 0
Client (null) received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r1, m0, 'RESI_C4/DigitalInputs/Cx_DI1', ... (1 bytes))
Client (null) received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r1, m0, 'RESI_C4/DigitalInputs/C4 DI1', ... (1 bytes))
Client (null) received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r1, m0, 'RESI_C4/WL01/LEVEL', ... (4 bytes))
1234
Client (null) received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r1, m0, 'RESI_C4/WL01/TEMPERATURE', ... (5 bytes))
22.56
Client (null) received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r1, m0, 'RESI_C4', ... (1 bytes))
Client (null) sending PINGREQ
Client (null) received PINGRESP

```

\section*{NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to read/write relay outputs to MQTT}

Set C4 relay outputs with Node-RED
The next flow will cyclically check the status of relay output DO1. If there is a change, a message is sent to MQTT server.


This node generates a message with the global variable C4 DO01.

This node blocks the event to the next node as long as the content of the message has not changed.

\section*{NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to read/write relay outputs to MQTT}

Set C4 relay outputs with Node-RED
The next flow will cyclically check the status of relay output DO1. If there is a change, a message is sent to MQTT server.



Edit mqtt out node


Tip: Leave topic, qos or retain blank if you want to set them via msg properties.

This node prepares the message to send to the MQTT server.

This node will send the received message with the topic to the MQTT Server.

\section*{NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to read/write relay outputs to MQTT}

\section*{Set C4 relay outputs with Node-RED}

In the section of the configuration nodes you will find the MQTT broker node, which establishes the connection to your MQTT server and where you have to define your credentials. Also you can define messages in case of connection/disconnection.


Edit mqtt-broker node


\section*{Edit mqtt-broker node}
Delete
Cancel
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Properties} & & & \% & 目 \\
\hline - Name & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Name} & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Connection} & Security & Messages & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 를 Topic & Leave blank to disable birth message & 5 Retain & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{false \(\checkmark\)} \\
\hline - Payload & Payload & (1) QoS & 0 & \(\checkmark\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 를 Topic & Leave blank to disable close message & 5 Retain & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{false \(\checkmark\)} \\
\hline - Payload & Payload & * QoS & 0 & \(\checkmark\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 폴 Topic & Leave blank to disable will message & 5 Retain & false & \(\checkmark\) \\
\hline \(\sim\) Payload & Payload & * QoS \(^{\text {a }}\) & 0 & \(\checkmark\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to read/write relay outputs to MQTT}

Receive one specific message from MQTT to switch DO2
The next flow will wait for a specific message from MQTT broker to switch relay output DO2



\section*{Edit function node}


This node triggers an event, whenever the MQTT broker will send the message RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/C4_DO02

The contents of the message is 0 for OFF and 1 for ON.

This node receives the message and checks if the payload is 0 or 1 .

Then we set the global variable C4_DO02 to the new value.

The flow C4 ROs will check the change in the set point and will write via MODBUS to the correct register to switch the digital output according to the new state.

\section*{NodeRED \({ }^{\oplus}\) flow to read/write relay outputs to MQTT}

Receive more than one message from MQTT to switch all DOx
The next flow will wait for a specific message from MQTT broker to switch relay output DO2



Edit function node

This node triggers an event, whenever the MQTT broker will send a message starting with RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/

The \# stands for everything

In this function node we check if the topic really starts with RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/.

Only in this case we change the topic of the message to the digital output C4_DOxx

\section*{NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to read/write relay outputs to MQTT}

\section*{Edit function node}

- Name

\section*{C4 Set DOx}

Br
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline S Setup & On Start & On Message & On Stop \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

let ok=false;
if (msg.topic.startsWith="C4_DO")
{
let DOnr=msg.topic.substring(5,100);
if (Number.isInteger(parseInt(DOnr)))
{
let DOx=parseInt(DOnr,10);
if (DOx>=1 \&\& DOx<global.get("C4_MAX_DOS"))
{
ok=true;
if ((msg.payload == 0 || msg.payload == 1) \&\& ok)
var DOxNAME="C4_DO"+String(DOx).padStart(2, '0');
global.set(DOxNAME, msg.payload);
}
}
}
return msg;

```

This node checks if the topic has the name C4_DO01 to C4_DO08.

Only in this case the global variable C4_DOxx is updated with the new output state.

Again the flow on C4 ROs will then check the change and update the digital outputs via MODBUS.

\section*{NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to read/write relay outputs to MQTT}

To test the MQTT broker use the command to view all incoming messages of your MQTT server:
mosquitto_sub -t RESI_C4/\# -d -u resimqtt -P r4MQTT
To switch the digital output DO2 ON, use this command
mosquitto_pub -t RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/Cx_DO2 -u resimqtt -P r4MQTT -m 1
To switch the digital output DO2 OFF, use this command
mosquitto_pub -t RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/Cx_DO2 -u resimqtt -P r4MQTT -m 0
To switch the digital outputs DO1 to DO8 ON or OFF, use this command
mosquitto_pub -t RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/Cx_DO1 -u resimqtt -P r4MQTT -m 1
mosquitto_pub -t RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/Cx_DO1 -u resimqtt -P r4MQTT -m 0
...
mosquitto_pub -t RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/Cx_DO8 -u resimqtt -P r4MQTT -m 1
mosquitto_pub -t RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/Cx_DO8 -u resimqtt -P r4MQTT -m 0

As soon as NodeRED sends a new MQTT status you will receive similar logging output:


\section*{NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to read/write relay outputs to MQTT}

If digital output changes send new state of all DOs to MQTT broker
The next flow will check cyclically, if the digital outputs have changed. If yes, a message for every digital output is send to the MQTT broker.



\section*{Edit filter node}


This node forms a message with an array of 8 elements. Each element in payload represents the actual state of a specific digital output.

This node waits until the message changes. This means unit one of the digital outputs has a new state

\section*{NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to read/write relay outputs to MQTT}

Edit function node

- Name

\section*{C4 Create MQTT DOx data}

On Start
On Message

\section*{On Stop}
```

ar msg1={
topic:"RESI C4/DigitalOutputs/C4 DOO1"
payload: msg.payload[e]
}
var msg2={
topic:"RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/C4_DOe2",
payload: msg.payload[1]
}
var msg3={
topic:"RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/C4_DO03",
payload: msg.payload[2]
}
var msg4={
topic:"RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/C4_DOe4",
payload: msg.payload[3]
var msg5={
topic:"RESI_C4/Digitaloutputs/C4_Does",
payload: msg.payload[4]
}
var msg6={
topic:"RESI_C4/Digitaloutputs/C4_DOe6",
payload: msg.payload[5]
var msg7={
topic:"RESI_C4/Digitaloutputs/C4_DO@7",
payload: msg.payload[6]
}
var msg8={
topic:"RESI_C4/DigitalOutputs/C4_DOes",
payload: msg.payload[7]
}

```
return [ msg1, msg2, msg3, msg4, msg5, msg6, msg7, msg8 ];

\section*{Edit mqtt out node}


Tip: Leave topic, qos or retain blank if you want to set them via msg properties.

This node prepares 8 messages for the 8 digital outputs.

Every message topic is the MQTT reference for the output and the payload represents the actual state of the digital oputput: 0 for OFF and 1 for ON.

At the end of the function we return an array of eight messages for the eight output knots.


We connect all eight output knots to the same MQTT out node. This will trigger the send of eight individual MQTT messages.

\title{
NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to build USER INTERFACE for DIP switch and LEDs
}

\section*{Read/Write the relay outputs from RESI-C4 controller to MQTT}

Now we create a new flow C4 MQTT. Import this flow:


\section*{NodeRED® \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to build USER INTERFACE for DIP switch and LEDs}

Create flow for UI DIP+LEDs
We create a new flow with the title C4 UI DIP+LEDs.


Edit change node




This node copies the contents of the global variable C4_DIP_Actual to the message for the next node

This node waits until the message changes. This means the next node is activated only, if the DIP switch has changed.

\section*{NodeRED® \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to build USER INTERFACE for DIP switch and LEDs}


With this function node, we instruct the next node, which is the UI node, that the control is only for viewing, but not for control.

Therefore we set msg.enable to false.
The payload of the message is the current value of the DIP switch.

We choose the numeric node to display the current value of the DIP switch.

\section*{NodeRED® \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to build USER INTERFACE for DIP switch and LEDs}

HOWTO build simple dashboard for DIP switches and LEDs
First you have to install the component node－red－dashboard．
Now open the new menu Dashboard．Create the tabs C4 ROs and C4 DIP＋LEDs．Within the tab C4 ROs create the group node ROs． Within the tab C3 DIP＋LEDs create the group node DIP Switch and the group node LEDs

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Lill dashboard} & i & E & ） & \％ & 틀 \\
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& D C D
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\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{\(\checkmark\) 믹 C4 DIP＋LEDs} \\
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\(\checkmark\) 囲 DIP Switch \\
DIP Switch
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \(\checkmark\) 兆 & LEDs & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NodeRED® \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to build USER INTERFACE for DIP switch and LEDs}


We copy with this node the contents of the global variable C4_LED1-Actual to the message payload.

Then we wait for an change in the value to update the UI node

\section*{NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to build USER INTERFACE for DIP switch and LEDs}


\section*{Edit function node}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Delete & 7 & Cancel & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Done} \\
\hline \% Properties & & & ¢ & 장 & 回 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Name

* Setup

On Start
On Message

if (msg.payload \(>=0\) \&\& msg.payload \(<=5\) ) \{ global.set("C4_LED1_State", msg.payload); \}
return msg;

We choose a drop down UI interface element to show the actual status of the LED and to select a new command for the LED. The other two LEDs operate in the same way.

When the user selects a new mode from the drop down list, this node will check, if the value is correct and updates the global variable C4_LED1_State.

The flow C4 DIP Switch+LEDs will react on the change an write via MODBUS the new mode value to the affected LED.

\section*{NodeRED® \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to build USER INTERFACE for DIP switch and LEDs}

Open your browser and enter the correct URL for your UI. You can now select a new mode for the three LEDs and if you change the DIP switch, the shown value will change too. Select from the Drop Down Menu the correct page.


\title{
NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to build USER INTERFACE for relay outputs
}

\section*{Read/Write the relay outputs from RESI-C4 controller to MQTT}

Now we create a new flow C4 MQTT. Import this flow:


\section*{NodeRED \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to build USER INTERFACE for relay outputs}

\section*{Create flow for UI ROs}

We create a new flow with the title C4 UI ROs



This node copies the contents of the global variable C4_DO01 to the message for the next node

This node waits until the message changes. This means the next node is activated only, if the DIP switch has changed.

\section*{NodeRED® \({ }^{\circledR}\) flow to build USER INTERFACE for relay outputs}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Edit function node} \\
\hline Delete & & & Cancel & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Done} \\
\hline \% Properties & & & & \% & E \\
\hline - Name & C4 Set DO01 & & & & E. \\
\hline \% Setup & On Start & On Message & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{On Stop} & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1 if (msg.payload \(==0\) || msg.payload \(==1\) ) \{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{TNexancor} \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{global.set("C4_D001", msg.payload);} \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{3 \}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{4} \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{5 return msg;} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

With this UI node we display a switch. We use a light bulb as symbol. It will be yellow, if DO is ON and gray if \(D O\) is OFF.

Also we allow switching the state to 0 or 1 .

When the user clicks onto the light bulb, this node will be activated with the new state (0 or 1 ).

This node sets the corresponding global variable C4_DOxx to the new value.

The flow C4 ROs will then update the digital outputs via MODBUS.

\section*{NodeRED® flow to build USER INTERFACE for relay outputs}

Open your browser and enter the correct URL for your UI. You can now switch the digital outputs by clicking on the light bulb. But if you send a MQTT message to switch the digital output the new status will be shown also. Select from the Drop Down Menu the correct page.
```


[^0]:    You can get info from NodeRED with
    pm2 info node-red
    pm2 logs node-red

