WorkstationST* Alarm Viewer Instruction Guide

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Revised: Aug 2019
Issued: March 2006


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Public Information
## Document Updates

<table>
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<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>ActiveX Alarm Viewer</td>
<td>Added ActiveX controls methods used in CIMPLICITY CimView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>ActiveX Alarm Viewer</td>
<td>New section describing how to configure the ActiveX properties to embed the alarm viewer into a CIMPLICITY CimEdit screen</td>
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</table>
| U        | Live Alarms               | Added a Note and identified columns with text that reflects the setting of the WorkstationST Status Monitor – Regional Settings – Use Second Language selection. Added the following column names and descriptions:  
  • Comments  
  • Primary Language Comment  
  • Secondary Language Comment  |
|          | OPC UA Alarms             | Updated to listed features to reflect that Comments are now supported in Mark* controls products                                               |

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

- **CMP**: Command Message Protocol
- **EGD**: Ethernet Global Data, a control network and communication protocol
- **EMT**: EGD Management Tool
- **GUI**: Graphical User Interface
- **MRU**: Most Recently Used
- **OOS**: Out-of-Service
- **OPC**: A standard for data exchange in the industrial environment.
- **SOE**: Sequence of Events
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<td>13.1</td>
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1 Introduction

The WorkstationST* Alarm Viewer displays and manages live and historical alarm and event information from a computer configured with the WorkstationST application, and running the Alarm Server Feature. Alarm and event information displays by using advanced filtering and sorting capabilities, as well as functions such as acknowledging, locking, and silencing alarms and events.

The following alarm and event information can be generated:

- Alarms
- Events
- Holds
- Sequence of Events (SOE)
- Diagnostics

The Alarm Server connects to and receives alarm and event data from one or more controllers listed as consumed devices in a WorkstationST component configured in the ToolboxST* application. An Alarm Server configuration connected to four controllers is displayed in the following figure. The Alarm Viewer then connects to the Alarm Server to display and manage the alarm and event data from the configured controllers and the Alarm Server.

Note: The Alarm Viewer can connect to any single Alarm Server in the system.
The terms in the following table are defined in ISA 18.2 and are also used in the alarm system by GE. The definition describes their use as implemented in the GE alarm system.

**Note** For further information refer to ISA 18.2, Management of Alarm Systems for the Process Industries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Class</td>
<td>Represents a group of alarm configuration parameters used in configuring an alarm. These parameters include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Active Unacknowledged Alarm display color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Active Acknowledged Alarm color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Normal, Unacknowledged Alarm display color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Normal, Acknowledged Alarm display color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sound definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Alarm symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A variable can only have one alarm class assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Group</td>
<td>A set of alarms by device or by logical plant area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Type</td>
<td>Represents one of five types of alarms/events managed in the alarm system (for example, Process Alarm, Events, Holds, SOES, and Diagnostics).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>Alerts do not have a formal implementation in the alarm system. However, alert behavior is accomplished using the Alarm Class in conjunction with the Auto Reset property when the variable is configured for use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset</td>
<td>The operator action that clears an alarm from the alarm display when the alarm has been Acknowledged and is in the Normal condition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.1 System Requirements

System requirements are listed in the *ToolboxST User Guide for Mark Controls Platform* (GEH-6700 or GEH-6703), the section *System Requirements*. For further assistance, contact the nearest GE Sales or Service office, or an authorized GE sales representative.

**Note** The ControlST* Software Suite no longer supports Windows® 2000 and Windows XP.

### 1.2 Installation

The Alarm Viewer is installed from the ControlST DVD by selecting the WorkstationST application installation option. The Alarm Viewer can be installed with the WorkstationST application or by itself for use on a remote computer. If a new version is installed, the desktop and Start menu update to reflect the most recently installed version. For further instructions, refer to the *ToolboxST User Guide for Mark Controls Platform* (GEH-6700 or GEH-6703), the section *Installation*. 
2 Multi-language Support

Starting with the ControlST V04.03, the Alarm Viewer can be displayed in the local Windows language as selected in the Control Panel - Region and Language - Keyboards and Languages, on the tab Display Language. Refer to the section Alarm Viewer Settings, the option Enable Non-translated Content.

To enable the Alarm Viewer to display in the selected language, the following is required:

• The Windows Language Pack is installed on the computer for the desired language.

Or

• A native language Windows operating system

And

• The Alarm Viewer resource DLLs are installed that match the selected Windows display language.

The resource DLLs can be created or modified by using the Resource Translation Manager utility application and exporting the strings to a dictionary text file for translation. This application is installed automatically when the ControlST Configuration Tools Package or the WorkstationST application is installed. This utility can be found in the following directory: C:\Program Files\GE Energy\Resource Translation Manager. For more information, refer to the Resource Translation Manager (GEI-100793).

Note The Alarm Viewer does not support right-to-left languages.
2.1 Language Usage Rules

Beginning with ControlST V04.03, the WorkstationST Alarm Viewer supports displaying text in the native language as selected from the Control Panel - Regional Settings - Keyboards and Languages - Display Text. With this new capability, support for subcultures in the language component of the help files names is available. For further details, refer to the Resource Translation Manager (GEI-100793).

The language component used in the file name can now contain the subculture for that country. The language component of the file can be defined as:

\[ \text{<culture>-<subculture>} \]

or

\[ \text{<culture>} \]

**Example:**

A file name can be defined using the culture and subculture for Spanish - Spain (Spanish for Spain) as

L63QTX.es-SP.txt

or it can be defined using just the culture for Spanish as

L63QTX.es.txt

If the alarm help subsystem detects the use of the subculture in the language component of the file name, it displays. Otherwise, the culture form displays.

3 Application Help

The Alarm Viewer includes a help file to aid in the understanding of the configuration and operation of the application. The help file is located in the installation directory and is named WorkstationSTAlarmViewer.chm.

Beginning with ControlST V04.03, the Alarm Viewer supports displaying text in the native language of the operating system. When enabled, the Alarm Viewer displays the application help in the native display language of the operating system. The help file must reside in the language subdirectory under the installation directory for the Alarm Viewer. Refer to the section Language Usage Rules.

**Example:**

The Alarm Viewer is installed and has been enabled to use Spanish for Spain (Spanish – Spain) display text. The language name for the subdirectory that is used is es-SP. The Spanish for Spain translated Alarm Viewer help file would be named WorkstationSTAlarmViewer.es-SP.chm and would be located in the es-SP subdirectory as follows:

C:\Program Files (x86)\GE Energy\WorkstatationST Alarm Viewer\es-SP
4 Security

Logon security qualifies the capabilities of the Alarm Viewer user. A logon prompt displays if the user logon account names and user roles are defined in the ToolboxST application. The logon validates the user against the Windows account credentials on the current computer, and against the user logon name entered in the Users and Roles section in the ToolboxST System Editor. If the logon is successful, the user’s role, as defined in ToolboxST, establishes the capabilities in the Alarm Viewer. The user Name (SteveH in the following illustration) and Role (Operations in the following illustration) are assigned by the Administrator.

![Diagram of ToolboxST application]

**Note** If the User Logon dialog box displays when the Alarm Viewer is started, select the User from the drop down list (as defined in the ToolboxST system component User Names and Roles feature), and enter the Windows account Password.

The Alarm Viewer user capabilities are determined by the Alarm Privilege assigned to the user role. The Alarm Privilege is defined as True or False for each role.

- **Alarm Privilege**, when set to True, allows the user to interact completely with the alarm system. This includes performing tasks such as acknowledging, locking, silencing, and reset of alarms, defining or saving views, and defining or saving filters.
- **Alarm Shelving Privilege** allows the user to shelve or unshelve alarms.
- **Download Privilege** allows the user to download to a controller.
- **Alarm Service Privilege** allows the user to place alarms as Out-of-Service from the Alarm Viewer.
- **Go To Definition From HMI Graphics Privilege**, when set to True, allows the user to open the ToolboxST application to display the logic writing the current alarm. When set to False, this feature is disabled.
- **Live Data Force Privilege** allows the user to force live values.
- **Live Data Modify Privilege** allows the user to modify live values.
- **Tag Out Privilege** allows the user to perform tag outs in the system.
5 Command Line Arguments

The Alarm Viewer supports a number of command line options for starting up the Alarm Viewer. The leading “/” and trailing “:” characters around the option keywords are required, and only one option is supported at a time.

**Note** The < > brackets are displayed to demonstrate usage, not to be included with the value.

The following command line arguments are supported:

/**Host:<HostName>**

Where:

/Host: is the option to be used

HostName is a valid host name on the network.

Usage: /Host:LocalHost

**Note** If there is an AlarmViewerDefault.AvView defined, the Alarm Viewer uses that file instead of the HostName specified to control the display behavior.

/**IP Address:<QuadIP Address>**

Where:

/IP Address: is the option to be used

QuadIP Address is a valid IP address on the network.

Usage: /IP Address:127.0.0.1

**Note** If there is an AlarmViewerDefault.AvView defined, the Alarm Viewer uses that file instead of the IP Address specified to control the display behavior.

/**View:<Alarm Viewer View State File Name>**

Where:

/View: is the option to be used.

View file name is the name of the AvView file to be used. The file can be fully qualified or be the name of the file without the path.

**Note** If just the file name is specified, the Alarm Viewer uses the Alarm Configuration Root Path option, and then checks in the Views subdirectory.

**Note** The View file name must be enclosed in double quotes if there are spaces in the path or file name.

Usage (Fully Qualified):

/View: “C:\WorkstationST\AlarmViewerConfiguration\Views\SpecialView.AvView”

Usage (File Name Only): /View:SpecialView.AvView

The Alarm Configuration Root Path is assigned to be C:\WorkstationST\AlarmViewerConfiguration and Views is the required subdirectory.
Note For the view file name, the file extension AvView is registered for use by the Alarm Viewer during installation. When you double-click on a file with that extension, the Alarm Viewer opens and uses that file to define the display.

/NoSplashScreen indicates to suppress the startup splash screen when the Alarm Viewer is started.

6 Operation

➢➢ To start the Alarm Viewer: from the Start menu, select All Programs, GE ControlST, and WorkstationST Alarm Viewer.

or

➢➢ Double-click the desktop icon.

6.1 Screen Overview

Tabs control the information that displays. The initial Alarm Viewer screen displays the Short Term Historical Alarms and Filter Definitions tabs. Additional tabs display when items are selected from the View menu.
## 6.1.1 Menus

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<th>Menu</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Use to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><strong>File</strong></td>
<td>New Filter Collection</td>
<td>Define a new collection of alarm filters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open Filter Collection</td>
<td>Open a previously saved set of alarm filters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Save Filter Collection</td>
<td>Save the current set of alarm filters to a different file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Save Filter Collection As</td>
<td>Save the current set of alarm filters to a different file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Close Filter Collection</td>
<td>Close the current filter set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recent Filter Collections</td>
<td>Display a list of recently used filter collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open Alarm Data File</td>
<td>Browse for an alarm data file to display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Close Alarm Data File</td>
<td>Close the currently open data file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Print Alarm Data</td>
<td>Print the currently displayed alarm/event data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Print Alarm Summary</td>
<td>Print the historical alarm summary data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Export Alarm Data</td>
<td>Export the displayed alarm/event data to a .csv file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Export Alarm Summary Data</td>
<td>Export the historical alarm data to a .csv file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open View</td>
<td>Open a previously saved view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Save View</td>
<td>Save the current view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Save View As</td>
<td>Assign a name and save the current view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recent Views</td>
<td>Display a list of recently used views</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exit</td>
<td>Exit the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>View</strong></td>
<td>Connect</td>
<td>Select the computer (local or remote) as the source of alarm data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Show Live Alarms</td>
<td>Select the mode of operation to display live alarm/event data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Show Live Alarms Summary</td>
<td>Display the Live Alarm Summary Data tab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Show Live Alarm Messages</td>
<td>Display the Live Alarm Messages tab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Show Historical Alarms</td>
<td>Select the mode of operation to display historical alarm data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Show Alarm Reports</td>
<td>Display the Alarm Reports tab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Show Filter Collection</td>
<td>Display the Filter Definitions tab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advanced</strong></td>
<td>Show OPC AE Test Client</td>
<td>Enables the OPC AE tab to connect to OPC AE Servers for testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>View Alarm Server Logs</td>
<td>Displays three options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Alarm Server User Log</td>
<td>Displays an Alarm Server Log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Alarm Server Debug Log</td>
<td>Displays the Alarm Server Debug Log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Alarm Server Backup Debug Log</td>
<td>Displays a backup of the Alarm Server Debug Log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Options</strong></td>
<td>Settings</td>
<td>Display a dialog box of viewing options</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.1.2 Alarm Interaction and Filtering Toolbars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Live Alarm Data</strong></th>
<th><strong>Short Term Historical Alarms</strong></th>
<th><strong>Alarm Reports</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tab – displays all live alarms</td>
<td>tab – displays historical data.</td>
<td>tab – displays report options and reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Live Alarm Summary Data** tab – displays a summary of the alarm data.

**Filter Definitions** tab – edits the filter collection.

A ToolTip is provided for each of the options available on this toolbar.
### 6.1.3 Status Bar

The following is an example of an Alarm Viewer status bar.

![Status Bar Example](image)

The display states are as follows:

**Connection** indicates the source of the alarm data (local or remote computer). The IP address or host name of a remote computer also displays. A green icon indicates that the connection status is good, a red icon indicates a connection problem. The following are examples of connection options:

**Single Alarm Server Connection**
- **Normal Connection Status**

![Single Connection Status](image)

**Redundant Alarm Server Connection**
- **Both Primary and Secondary connection failure**

![Redundant Connection Status](image)

**Alarm Source** indicates whether the data displayed is from a live connection or is historical, and if the data is filtered.

**Filter Applied** indicates the name of the filter applied or `<Unfiltered>` or No Filter. If a single alarm file displays, File Contents also displays.

**Alarm Data** indicates the number of rows used for live or historical alarm data. If live data is displayed, an icon indicates the update status of the screen. If the update is interrupted, the icon displays in red. The icon turns green when the connection is reestablished.
7 Advanced Features

The WorkstationST Alarm Viewer supports a number of advanced features that must be enabled in the ToolboxST application before they can be used. These features are Out of Service, Shelving, and Parent/Child.

These features are enabled in the ToolboxST System Editor, System properties. When enabled, they are available plant wide.

Note Refer to the sections Alarm Shelving and Out-of-Service and Alarm Parent Child.

➢➢ To enable the Alarm Shelving, Alarm Out-of-Service, and Alarm Parent Child features: open the System Editor, from the Tree View, select the system item, and in the Property Editor, set the Alarm Shelving, Alarm Out of Service, and/or Alarm Parent Child properties to True.
8 Live Alarms

Live alarms can be displayed from either a local or a remote Alarm Server.

➢ To display live alarms from an Alarm Server running on the same computer: from the View menu, select Local Mode and Show Live Alarms.

➢ To display live alarms from the Alarm Server on a different computer: from the View menu, select Remote Mode, enter the Host name or IP address of the remote Alarm Server, and click OK.

8.1 Organize and Display Columns

➢ To organize the columns that display: right-click any column header, select Organize Columns from the shortcut menu, and use the arrows to select and arrange the order of the columns to display.

8.1.1 Managing Columns

Live Alarm Display Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default Column Organization</td>
<td>Resets the column order from left to right to the default order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hide Column</td>
<td>Hides the column under the cursor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organize Columns</td>
<td>A dialog box with the column names displays. The columns can be displayed or hidden and the order can be changed as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Size Columns</td>
<td>Click on this option to automatically adjust the width of all columns to display the data in those columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit Column Filter Equation</td>
<td>When filtering is applied, the element of the filter that applies to the column can be edited. Changes made are automatically applied to the live alarms being displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicolumn Sort Order</td>
<td>Allows you to sort up to three columns of displayed data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Alarms</td>
<td>Prints all alarms that display or could display if scrolled into view. Selection state and alarm color is included. Only columns visible are printed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settings</td>
<td>Select to display Alarm Viewer Settings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Alarm Viewer can display the items listed in the following table for each alarm.

Note † next to a column name in the following table indicates that the text displayed in that column reflects the setting of the WorkstationST Status Monitor – Regional Settings – Use Second Language selection.

Live Alarm Display Columns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledged</td>
<td>The acknowledged state of the alarm. (Yes = Acknowledged, No = Unacknowledged)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledged Required</td>
<td>Indicates that acknowledgement is required on this alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor ID</td>
<td>The user ID of the operator that performed the last action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm ID</td>
<td>A unique alarm identifier for the alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Server</td>
<td>The IP address of the Alarm Server being used as the source of the alarm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Live Alarm Display Columns (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alarm State †</strong></td>
<td>The current state of the displayed alarm or event. If the alarm state is <em>Undefined</em>, the OPC AE alarm configuration must be added to the external OPC Servers in ToolboxST.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Comment †**             | The user comment displayed for the current alarm state.  
*The comments displayed in the column reflect the setting of the WorkstationST Status Monitor – Regional Settings – Use Second Language setting. Comments are supported for all process alarms displayed and will be persisted in the Historical Alarm Archive. Comments can be used to meet customer needs such as for tracking, troubleshooting, regulation requirements, and informational purposes.*  
*Reset Comments and Acknowledge Comments must be enabled (set to True) in the ToolboxST System Editor Alarm System Property grid.* |
<p>| <strong>Primary Language Comment</strong> | The user comment entered for the alarm in the primary language. This is the primary language defined in ToolboxST.                                                                                           |
| <strong>Secondary Language Comment</strong> | The user comment entered for the alarm in the secondary language. This is the secondary language defined in ToolboxST.                                                                                         |
| <strong>Class</strong>                 | The Class the alarm is assigned to.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <strong>Description †</strong>         | The description of the alarm.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <strong>Device</strong>                | The name of the unit.                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <strong>Device Time</strong>           | The time when the alarm was generated by the device. From the Options menu, select Settings to change the time display type (UTC, Local Time).                                                            |
| <strong>Last State</strong>            | The previous state of the alarm. If the previous state is unknown the displayed value will be blank.                                                                                                          |
| <strong>Locked State</strong>          | The current state of the locked attribute. Used by the operator to control the alarm from being updated. (L = Locked, U = Unlocked) Locked freezes the alarm. Unlocked allows the alarm to update.         |
| <strong>OPC Severity</strong>          | The severity of the alarm or event. (1 is a message, 1000 is critical)                                                                                                                                       |
| <strong>Plant Area</strong>            | The logical plant area assigned to the alarm or event.                                                                                                                                                       |
| <strong>Primary Language Description</strong> | The alarm description in the primary language. This is entered in the Description column for all variables in the ToolboxST application.                                                                     |
| <strong>Priority</strong>              | The priority of the alarm or event. (1 is the highest priority)                                                                                                                                               |
| <strong>Quality</strong>               | The quality of the alarm or event. When the quality is poor, the color changes to light gray on white to indicate that the alarm is stale and its state may not be correct.                                  |
| <strong>Rate</strong>                  | The number of notifications received between updates of the display for a given alarm. Used as an indicator to detect high rate of notifications per alarm. The threshold value default is 10 and can be changed in Settings. |
| <strong>Recorded Time</strong>         | The time when the alarm was recorded by the alarm system (time received by the alarm server). This allows you to find time-sync problems when the device time has not yet been set and alarms are being generated. The units and precision are the same for Device Time. |
| <strong>Second Language Description</strong> | The alarm alternate language description in the second language defined in the ToolboxST application.                                                                                                        |
| <strong>Service State</strong>         | The In Service or Out of Service state of the process alarm.                                                                                                                                                |
| <strong>Service Time</strong>          | The time when the alarm was placed either In Service or Out of Service based on the Service State value.                                                                                                   |
| <strong>Shelved State</strong>         | The Shelved state of the process alarm.                                                                                                                                                                     |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelved Time</td>
<td>The time when the alarm was placed either in the Shelved or Unshelved state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelved Time</td>
<td>The remaining time the alarm will be in the Shelved state, Time displays in the form, Days Hours: Minutes:Seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelved Time</td>
<td>Remaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silenced</td>
<td>The silenced state of the alarm. (Y = Silenced, N = Normal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound</td>
<td>The name of the source of the sound in the systems component in the ToolboxST application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>The symbol representing the priority, alarm state, and acknowledgement state of the alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type (alarms, events, holds, SOEs, or diagnostics) of the alarm being displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units</td>
<td>The units the value is displayed in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>The value of the alarm, either True or False, for Boolean alarms, or the current value of an analog alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable Alias</td>
<td>The customer assigned variable alias name associated with this alarm or event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable Name</td>
<td>The fully qualified name of the variable associated with this alarm or event. Device names have a unique prefix.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.2 Sort Alarm Data

➢ To sort by information in a single column: click the column header of the column to be sorted to display a sort arrow that indicates the direction of the sort.

Any column can be used to sort data. Re-selecting the same column toggles the sort direction. Single-column sorting is the default.

**Note** Rest the cursor on the sort arrow to display a ToolTip describing the sort direction.

➢➢➢ To sort using multiple columns

1. Right-click any column header and from the shortcut menu, select **Multicolumn Sort Order**.

From the **Columns Available for Sorting** list, select the columns to be sorted.

Use the right / left icons to move the selected column to the **Columns Sorted** text box.

Use the up / down arrows to define major to minor sorting.

2. Click **OK**.

An arrow now displays on each column that was selected and the same ToolTip displays when the cursor rests on either column header.

**Note** After multi-column sort is configured, it remains in effect until removed.
8.3 Filter Live Alarms

The Alarm Viewer allows you to edit and apply filters that control the displayed alarms. The filter toolbar is displayed in the following figure.

![Filter Toolbar](image)

**Note** The special filter <Unfiltered> is available even if no filter collection is loaded.

The filter toolbar contains the following items:

- **Collection** is the name of the filter collection currently in use. This name is user-defined and can be set in the filter collection editor.
- **Filters Available** is a list, displayed in a drop-down box, of all defined filters. Selecting a filter applies it to the displayed alarm data. The filters available are all user-defined and named. Refer to the section Filters for more information.
- **Priority Filter** displays the highest priority active and not acknowledged alarms. When selected, the drop-down list of filters is unavailable. Clicking the icon toggles the priority filter on or off.

Selecting a filter automatically updates the live alarm display using the selected filter. The column headers also update if the alarm data in a particular column is used in the filter.

**Note** The filter equation applied displays when the cursor is positioned over the drop-down arrow of the filter list.

The following is an example of an alarm display after a filter is applied.

![Alarm Display](image)
Note All columns that have the Filter icon displayed can be edited.

➢ To edit the applied filter: from the column header, click any of the red filter icons.

Clicking the Filter icon for the Type column allows you to edit the filter term for that column. Changing the selection changes the display based on the new evaluation. Changes made are reflected back into the current filter.

If no Filter icon is displayed in the column header, you can add the filter term for the column. Right-click over the column header and select Edit Column Filter Equation from the shortcut menu.

Note If the Edit Column Filter Equation item is unavailable, there is no filter allowed for that column.

Note If no selection is made in a filter element, it is considered unused when the filter is evaluated.

The Column Filter dialog box (obtained by clicking the Filter icon in the Type column) allows you to change the alarm event types being filtered. Selecting the Events check box displays both alarms and events.

When Event is selected, the screen changes to display events (configured in this case with a red triangle symbol).
8.4 Active Alarm Background Notification

The Alarm Viewer alerts you to any active alarms that have not been acknowledged while a filter is being applied. A ToolTip points to an icon in the system tray.

In the following example, there are 8 active, unacknowledged alarms that are currently not being displayed by the Alarm Viewer. This is due to the filter currently being applied (keeping them in the background). The notification is removed when:

- The filter is changed to display all the alarms
- The background alarms are acknowledged, or return to a normal state

The information in the ToolTip updates if the status of these alarms changes.

**Note** The notification does NOT display if the Dynamic Priority filter is applied.
8.5 Manage Alarms and Events

The Live Alarm Toolbar buttons are used to manage alarms and events. Additionally, when you right-click in the live display area, a shortcut menu displays with additional options.

Note Items that are unavailable are due to the current alarm conditions at the instant that this menu displays (for example, if a selected alarm has already been acknowledged).

Note For computers running the WorkstationST Alarm Viewer V04.04 or later, an alarm placed in the Out of Service state is displayed at all times (unless filtering is hiding the alarm) until the alarm is placed in the In Service state. Acknowledging and resetting the alarm while in the Out of Service state does not clear the alarm from the screen. If an Alarm Viewer running an earlier version is also displaying the same alarm, the operator cannot reset the alarm to clear it from the screen. There is no indication as to why the alarm cannot be cleared. It is recommended that all computers using the WorkstationST Alarm Viewer be upgraded to use V04.04 or later.
The following tables display alarm and event management options:

### Live Alarm Shortcut Menu Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Item</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledge All On Screen</td>
<td>Acknowledges all alarms visible on screen. Does not include alarms that must be scrolled into view. All connected clients see this action. Alarm selections are not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset All On Screen</td>
<td>Resets all alarms visible on screen. Does not include alarms that must be scrolled into view. All connected clients see this action. Alarm selections are not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silence All On Screen</td>
<td>Suppresses the sound being annunciated for all alarms visible on screen. All connected clients respond to this action. Only visible columns are printed. Alarm selections are not required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When an alarm set is selected, the row(s) display(s) in blue. The selected alarm set may be larger than can be displayed at one time. These actions are system-wide.

### Alarm Selection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-A</td>
<td>Selects all alarms visible on screen. Does not include alarms that must be scrolled into view. All connected clients see this action. Alarm selections are not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Mouse</td>
<td>Selects the alarm under the cursor and deselects all other selected alarms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-Left Mouse</td>
<td>Toggles the selected alarm under the cursor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following menu items affect the selected alarm set.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Item</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledge</td>
<td>Acknowledges the selected alarm set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unacknowledge</td>
<td>Removes the acknowledged condition on the selected alarm set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock</td>
<td>Prevents the selected alarm set from changing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlock</td>
<td>Releases the lock from the selected alarm set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset</td>
<td>Resets the selected alarm set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Service</td>
<td>Returns the selected alarm(s) to In Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of Service</td>
<td>Places the selected alarm(s) Out-of-Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelve</td>
<td>Places the selected alarm(s) in the Shelved state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unshelve</td>
<td>Takes the selected alarm(s) out of the Shelved state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Override</td>
<td>Overrides the alarm for the selected alarm set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Override</td>
<td>Removes the override attribute on the selected alarm set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silence</td>
<td>Silences the sound played by the Alarm Viewer for the selected alarm set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsilence</td>
<td>Reinstates the sound attribute on the selected alarm set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silence Alarm Horn</td>
<td>Silences the alarm horn on the selected alarm set by sending a command to the controller to stop the physical horn connected to I/O driven by the controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respond</td>
<td>Dialog specific alarm response option. The display will be updated based on what the server includes in the response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Comment</td>
<td>Displays the Comments Included in the Historical Alarm Data dialog box. Allows the addition of user comments in the selected language (Primary or Second).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following menu items affect the selected alarm set. They have no impact on the alarm state in the system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Item</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Go To Definition in Logic</td>
<td>Starts the ToolboxST application and navigates to the application code block that is writing the variable. If the ToolboxST application is not installed on the computer running Alarm Viewer, this menu item is unavailable. This menu item is only available when a single alarm is selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go To Display Screen</td>
<td>Causes the HMI screen that contains the selected alarm to display. Selection is not available if the HMI software is not installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Status History</td>
<td>Selects a time frame of Ten Minutes, One Hour, One Day, or a User Defined Filter that is used to retrieve the set of historical alarms that match the filter criteria. This historical alarm data then displays in the Short Term Alarms tab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The user-defined filter item is unavailable until the user defined filter is added to the Options/Settings/User Defined Alarm Status History Filter Name option, and also is defined in the current filter collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display Variable Attributes</td>
<td>Displays a data grid with the selected alarm variable attributes for the operator to review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Attributes</td>
<td>Displays alarm attributes for the selected process alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Help</td>
<td>Displays help for the selected process alarm or diagnostic alarm if installed and configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Alarms</td>
<td>Prints all alarms that are displayed or could be displayed if scrolled into view. Selection state and alarm color is included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy Selection</td>
<td>Copies the currently selected alarms into the clipboard. The copied alarms can be pasted into Word® or Excel®.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Filter from Selection</td>
<td>Creates a filter from the currently selected alarms and events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.6 Alarm Shelving and Out-of-Service

Beginning with ControlST V04.06, Alarm Shelving and an enhanced Out-of-Service features provided. These features apply only to process alarms. Alarm Shelving enables an operator to temporarily suppress alarms from the WorkstationST Alarm Viewer filtered alarm display, and from HMI screens that display alarms. The Shelving command can be issued from either the Alarm Viewer or selected screens on the HMI. Shelving capability is supported in all Mark VIe controllers, the WorkstationST Alarm Scanner, and the embedded OPC AE clients in the Alarm Server. The Out-of-Service feature enables an operator to place an alarm into the Out-of-Service state or return the alarm back to the in-service state.

The Alarm Shelving and Out-of-Service features are similar to one another. Dedicated Out-of-Service and shelved alarm displays are available in the Alarm Viewer to reduce alarm information on the filtered alarm display. Both features are enabled through properties in the ToolboxST System Editor. When enabled, these features impact alarm displays throughout the system. For instructions to enable these features, refer to the section Advanced Features.

The correct privileges must also be enabled for each operator in the system. This is done using the Users and Roles feature in the ToolboxST System Information Editor. For Alarm Shelving, each user must have the Alarm Privilege and the Alarm Shelving Privilege enabled. For alarm Out-of-Service, each operator must have the Alarm Privilege and the Alarm Service Privilege enabled.
**Note** Refer to the ControlST Software Suite How-to Guides (GEH-6808) (if available), the chapters How to Shelve and Place Alarms Out-of-Service and How to Define Roles and Users in the ToolboxST Application for additional information.

**Note** Changes to these properties require that the component be built and downloaded.

For Alarm Shelving, there are two properties in each Component Editor that must also be configured. These properties display in the Property Editor when a variable is selected in the Data Grid:

**Alarm Shelving** must be set to Enabled before shelving is allowed on that variable.

**Alarm Shelving Max Duration** is the maximum time in minutes that the alarm may be shelved.

![](image)

When a set of process alarms is being shelved, the operator is prompted to enter an expiration time for the shelving and a comment as to why the alarms are being shelved. Once the alarms are shelved, the expiration time and the shelved time are used to determine when the shelved alarm is un-shelved. When the shelve command is issued, all alarm displays with alarm shelving enabled no longer display the shelved alarms. When the expiration time expires, the alarms again display.

When a set of process alarms is being placed out-of-service, the operator is prompted to enter a comment as to why the alarms are being placed out-of-service. Once the alarms are placed out-of-service, they must be manually placed in service to return them to their normal function.
When the Alarm Viewer is running and the Live Alarm Data tab is selected, the toolbar displays icons that indicate enabled features:

![Toolbar Icons]

**Filters Available** and **Feed Alarms** indicate the filters collection available for use.  

- ![P](image) represents the dynamic priority display.  
- ![S](image) represents the shelved alarm display.  
- ![O](image) represents the out-of-service display.

When an icon is clicked, it becomes highlighted ![P](image) to indicate that the selected display is active. Clicking it again toggles it back ![P](image), activating the filtered alarm display.

**Note** If no icons are selected, the filtered alarm display is active. If the Alarm Shelving or the Out-of-Service feature is not enabled, the ![S](image) and the ![O](image) do not display.

The status bar displays the total number of shelved and out-of-service alarms in the control system. When either number is zero, that area of the status bar does not display.

![Status Bar](image)

Shelving commands can be issued if:

- Alarm Shelving is enabled at the system level
- Operator has Alarm Shelving privileges
- Selected alarm has Alarm Shelving enabled

**Note** In the Alarm Viewer, shelving and Out-of-Service commands can be issued from the filtered alarm display. Shelving commands can also be issued from the shelved alarm display to re-shelve the alarm with a new duration.

**Note** If an alarm that does not have the Alarm Shelving property enabled is selected as part of a set, it is not shelved.

When a set of alarms is selected, both the Shelve and Out-of-Service icons are enabled on the toolbar.

![Toolbar Icons with Set](image)
Each **Shelve Type** is enabled if the device or server supports the shelving type and the alarm selected is enabled for shelving.

The **Shelve Time** must be entered. It ranges from 1 to the **Maximum Shelve Time** as configured in the **Component Editor** for the selected alarms.

Comments are optional. They can be entered in either, or both of the listed languages as desired. Comments are stored in the historical alarm archive.

The **Maximum Shelve Time** displayed is the minimum of the set of selected alarms.

Out-of-Service commands can be issued if:

- Out-of-Service is enabled at the system level
- Operator has Alarm Service privileges
8.6.1 Shelved Alarm Display

Alarms that have been shelved are removed from the filtered alarm display. Click the \( \text{\textbullet} \) icon to display all shelved alarms in the system.

\[ \text{\textbullet} \]

Note

Alarms displayed on the shelved alarm display screen can be managed as in the filtered alarm display.

Alarms can be un-shelved or re-shelved by selecting the alarms and clicking the Shelve or Un-shelve icon \( \text{\textbullet} \). The following columns contain additional information:

- **Shelved Time** is the time the alarm was shelved.
- **Shelved Time Remaining** is the amount of time the alarm will remain shelved. The value is updated automatically.
- **Shelved State** indicates that the alarm is in the shelved state.

Note

Shelved alarms that also have Auto Reset enabled are automatically un-shelved when not in the alarmed condition.

Alarms can be removed from this display by un-shelving manually or when the Shelved Time Remaining goes to zero. When either condition occurs, the alarms are removed from this display and return to the filtered alarm display.

Note

Shelved alarms do not play any configured sound or display blinking behaviors. These behaviors are available in the filtered alarm display only.

The filtered alarm display automatically removes the shelved alarms from the display when the feature is enabled, regardless of filters defined or selected. Filtering can be applied to further reduce the alarms displayed.

The Shelved State is available as a filter definition. This is used when generating historical alarm reports or performing alarm analysis. Setting the Shelved State while the filtered alarm display is active has no effect.

When Alarm Printing is enabled in the WorkstationST Component Editor Alarm tab, the shelf and un-shelve commands for each alarm are printed. However, any changes to these alarms while shelved are not printed. Printing alarm changes for the alarms resumes once the alarm is un-shelved.
8.6.2 Out-of-Service Alarm Display

Alarms that have been placed Out-of-Service are removed from the filtered alarm display. Click the icon to display all out-of-service alarms in the system.

Note Alarms displayed on the out-of-service alarm display screen can be managed as in the filtered alarm display.

Alarms can be placed out-of-service from the filtered alarm display by selecting the alarms and clicking the Out-of-Service icon. These alarms are only visible in the out-of-service alarm display, regardless of filters defined or selected. Place the out-of-service alarms back into service by selecting the out-of-service alarm display, select the alarms and click the Service icon. The alarms will be put back into service and displayed on the filtered alarm display.

Note Out-of-Service alarms do not play any configured sound or display blinking behaviors. These behaviors are available in the filtered alarm display only.

The Service State is available as a filter definition. This filter can be set for In Service, Out-of-Service, or Unused and is used when generating historical alarm reports or performing alarm analysis. Setting the Service State while the filtered alarm display is active has no effect.
### 8.7 Alarm Parent Child

**Note** To enable this feature refer to the section *Advanced Features*.

With the release of ControlST V04.07, the Alarm Parent Child feature is available. This feature uses the parent child configuration in the ToolboxST application for each variable that is defined as an alarm. The configuration in the ToolboxST application creates an alarm hierarchy. The top most alarm is the parent alarm, which can be configured in application code as an indicator that there are one or more alarms under the parent that need attention. The parent/child criteria can then be used in an Alarm Viewer filter to selectively display only the parents or children in the live alarm data. This parent child association is evaluated in the Alarm Viewer when alarms are to be displayed. The feature is enabled through a property in the ToolboxST System Information Editor.

The symbol and the foreground and background color used to display the Parent and Child icons in the Alarm Viewer are selected in ToolboxST System Editor. If the symbol selected is *None*, no Parent or Child icon displays. The following figure shows the symbols configuration in the ToolboxST application.

**Note** When selecting colors, unnamed colors display the RGB code in place of the name in the data grid.

The symbol and color selected will display ![Red Symbol](image1.png) for parents and ![Blue Symbol](image2.png) for children.

After enabling the Alarm Parent Child feature and configuring the symbol for the parent and child icons, the variables must be configured in the controller to establish the parent child associations. The following procedure shows the ToolboxST application configuration to define four Boolean variables that are enabled as process alarms with one parent and three interconnected child alarms.

> To configure alarms in the controller configuration
From the Component Editor Software tab Tree View, select Variables.

From the Summary View, select a variable and configure the Parent Alarms and Child Alarms as required.

This configuration can be visualized using the following diagram. In the application code defined in the ToolboxST application, any combination of alarms available for display will be represented in the hierarchy as shown.

The diagram is read as follows:
- A1 has children A2, A3, and A4.
- A2 has children A3 and A4.
- A3 has child A4.

### 8.7.1 Live Alarm Display

The Live Alarm display will show alarms based on the filter selected and the display mode selected. The parent and child symbols will be shown for all alarms displayed on the filtered Live Alarm Data display. The Dynamic Priority display, the Shelved Alarm display, and the Out of Service Alarm display will not show the parent child associations.

Parent or child alarms can be identified by the symbol in front of the variable name of the alarms being displayed. The symbol represents the position in the hierarchy, based on the set of alarms available at the time the alarms are being displayed.

The following figure shows the all BoolA* alarms on screen. No hierarchy is displayed at this point but the alarms position in the hierarchy is denoted by the or symbol.
The user can select the ![alarm symbol] or ![child symbol] to see the alarms that are available in the specific alarms hierarchy for that alarm. When the ![child symbol] is selected, the list of all available child alarms in the defined hierarchy is displayed in a dialog box.

**Note**  This list excludes any alarms that have been shelved or placed out of service.

The following figure shows the parent alarm selected, along with all child alarms that are available. Both displays can be used to interact with the alarms.

When a child alarm is selected, the child name displays in the dialog box header, and all alarms up to the parent display in the grid. In the following figure, the alarm A3 is selected. The dialog box displays all alarms available up the hierarchy (in this example A2 and A1).
8.7.2 Filtering

The Parent Child filter option has been added to the filter definition. This option can be used to manage the alarms that are displayed using the parent or child configuration information. The filtering selections are Parents Only, Children Only, and Unused. Additionally, there is a check box selection Include Non-Parented Alarms. This allows alarms that are not parented to also be displayed.

**Note** The Parent Child filter option is only used when displaying alarms on the Live Alarm Data tab. The filter has no effect on any of the other alarm displays. This option is hidden if the Alarm Parent Child feature is not enabled.

When Parents Only is selected on the existing applied filter, the display will be as follows:
Changing to *Children Only* displays the following:

An *Include Children* option is available for *Plant Area* filtering.

In this example, when *Include Children* and *Plant.TG.GasSystem* are selected, then alarms with the plant area *Plant.TG.GasSystem.Dln*, *Plant.TG.GasSystem.Pump1*, and *Plant.TG.GasSystem.Valve1* will display in the alarm viewer when this filter is applied.
8.8 OPC UA Alarms

Beginning with ControlST V05.03, the alarm system supports an embedded OPC UA Alarm client. This allows for connecting to an external OPC UA Alarm Condition Server.

8.8.1 Features

Live Alarms – Alarms from an external OPC UA Server are displayed and updated like any other alarm in the control system. However, the following differences apply:

Comments – Comments can be entered for any process alarm displayed (Context Menu Only) from an OPC UA Alarm Conditions Server, an OPC AE Server, the WorkstationST alarm scanner, or any Mark® controls product.

Comments With Acknowledge – Comments when acknowledging process alarms can be entered for any process alarm displayed from an OPC UA Alarm Conditions Server, an OPC AE Server, the WorkstationST alarm scanner, or any Mark controls product.

Note Acknowledge Comments must be enabled (set to True) in the system overview property grid in the ToolboxST System Editor. (By default this property is set to False.)

Comments With Reset – Comments when resetting process alarms can be entered for any process alarm displayed from an OPC UA Alarm Conditions Server, an OPC AE Server, the WorkstationST alarm scanner, or any Mark controls product.

Note Reset Comments must be enabled (set to True) in the system overview property grid in the ToolboxST System Editor. (By default this property is set to False.)

➢➢ ToolboxST System Editor Alarm System Properties

➢ To add a comment to a supported alarm: from the Alarm Viewer Live Alarm Data tab, right-click a supported alarm, and from the context menu, select User Comment.
**One-shot Shelving** – This optional feature shelves an alarm until one of two conditions are met:

- The alarm transitions to the Normal state. **OR**
- The maximum shelving duration is exceeded.

Support for One-shot Shelving and Duration are defined by the OPC UA Server and cannot be changed by ControlST. OPC AE Alarms and alarm scanner alarms support this feature and use the maximum shelve time of 1440 minutes.

![Alarm Shelving Dialog Box](image)

**Alarm Shelving Dialog Box**

**Dialog Conditions** – This optional feature provides a request for action to the operator. When the alarm is selected, a dialog box is displayed that presents the choices to the operator. Once a selection has been made it is sent to the UA Server, which then sends a response. The display is updated based on what the server includes in the response.

The following is an example from the AlarmConditionServer:

The Dialog Condition is displayed expecting a response from the operator.

![Alarm Condition Server Dialog](image)

The **D** icon is selected with the mouse, or **Respond** is selected from the context menu.
A dialog box displays with the choices listed.

After a selection is made the dialog box closes and the selection is sent to the server.

In this example the Dialog Condition is removed from the screen indicating no further action is required.

**Branch Alarms** – These are alarms that have not been acknowledged or reset by the operator. Usually there is a current alarm that these are related to. In the following example, `AlarmConditionServer.NorthMotor.Green` is the current active alarm. The other two alarms are the alarms that were active but have not been acknowledged and reset by the user. This is an optional feature and the extension added to the name of the alarm is server specific. Alarm help is not supported for branched alarms.

![Branch Alarms Example](image)

**8.8.2 Command Behaviors**

**Reset** – The reset command calls the Confirm method in the OPC UA Server. The rules for the behavior are server dependent. The Reset command for any OPC UA alarm is allowed independent of the Acknowledged state or the Alarm state of the alarm.

Reset is enabled for all other alarms if they have been Acknowledged and the alarm state is normal.

**8.9 Live Alarm Status History**

➢ To display on-demand historical information from one or more alarms or events: from anywhere in the alarm grid, right-click one or more rows of selected alarm data, select **Alarm Status History** and **Ten Minute Filter** from the shortcut menu.

If the **User Defined** item is unavailable, from the **Options** menu, select **Viewer Options**, then in the **User Defined Alarm Status History Filter Name** field, enter a name for the filter.

**Note** The selection made on the screen overwrites the variable(s) defined in the filter. Refer to the section **Filters**.

The results of the filter are displayed in the Short Term Historical Alarms display tab. To display and manage this information, refer to the section **Historical Alarms**.
8.10 Alarm Symbols

Beginning with ControlST V04.06, alarm symbols can be displayed in the Alarm Viewer in both the Live Alarm Data display and the Live Alarm Summary Data display. The symbols must be defined and configured in the ToolboxST application before they are available for display in the alarm viewer.

**Note** To configure Alarm Symbols refer to the *ToolboxST User Guide for Mark Controls Platform* (GEH-6700 or GEH-6703), the section System Information Editor.

Alarm symbols represent alarm conditions being displayed. The symbol is a combination of the selected shape, the shape color, the alarm state, acknowledged state, and priority. The color used comes from the alarm class associated with the variable. The Symbols column must be made visible in the Live Alarm Data display for symbols to display. The Live Alarm Summary Data display automatically displays the symbol that corresponds to the alarm data in the respective column.

**Example:**

In the System Information Editor, under the Alarm System, Classes item, the following are defined:

- Alarm class LVL_1
- Active, Normal, and Acknowledged colors
- Priority value

In the System Information Editor Alarm System Symbols item, the alarm class LVL_1 is assigned to use a triangle symbol as shown in the following figure.

The alarm class LVL_1 is associated with a variable in the controller and is declared to be an alarm. The symbol displayed indicates the priority (number inside the symbol), the alarm and acknowledged state (represented by the text and background color). A typical Alarm Viewer Live Alarm Data display using symbols is shown in the following figure.
Note The Rate symbol displays in the Rate column as shown in the second figure.

With the exception of the Rate symbol, the same symbols display on the Live Alarm Summary Data display as shown in the following figure:

The Rate symbol displays in the Rate column.

This is the default Rate symbol. It can be reconfigured as described previously in this section.
8.11 Sound Options

The Alarm Viewer can play sounds defined as part of the Alarm Class definition in the ToolboxST configuration. Sound options include Tone, Wave-File, and Voice. Once defined, they are assigned to an alarm class for variables. The Alarm Viewer updates the displayed alarm data approximately once a second. During the update, the Alarm Viewer detects the highest-priority alarm that is active, unacknowledged and not silenced, and plays the sound for that alarm. If the sound is defined as Voice, the Alarm Viewer states the phrase Priority <Value><AlarmType><Description>, where Value is the priority value of the alarm or event.

**Note** Sound will only be played by the Alarm Viewer for process alarm type alarms (Type = Alarm).

Alarm Type is the type of alarm/event and is a separate column in the alarm viewer. These types are distinctly different in their uses. The types are:

- **Alarm** – Generated from the controller block-ware or the Workstation and are considered process alarms. The alarm class Alarm will be used if an alarm class is not assigned to the variable during configuration. These alarms are actionable by the operator.
- **Event** – Generated from the controller block-ware or the Workstation and is used to provide non actionable information to the operator. The alarm class Event will be used if an alarm class is not assigned to the variable during configuration.
- **Hold** - Generated from the controller block-ware and is used holds for steam turbine applications. The alarm class Hold will be used if an alarm class is not assigned to the variable during configuration. The hold is considered actionable by the operator when used in a steam turbine application.
- **SOE** – Generated by controller I/O subsystem and uses the alarm class SOE and cannot be overridden.
- **Diagnostic** - Generated by the controller and by the I/O subsystem and uses the alarm class Diag and cannot be overridden.

Description is the description assigned to the variable in the ToolboxST configuration. An example of a phrase would be: Priority 1 Process Alarm, GasAuxiliaryStopPositionFilterPre-IgnitionTrip

**Note** Using abbreviations in the variable description results in a garbled voice message.

Refer to the section *Live Alarms* for options relating to sound.

➢ **To set the sound options:** From the Alarm Viewer toolbar, click Options and Settings. The Settings dialog box displays and allows you to configure the sound options.
8.12 Alarm Attributes

Alarm attributes can be displayed for process alarms in the Alarm Viewer. Alarm attributes cannot be displayed for non-process alarms such as holds, SOE, and such.

➢ To display alarm attributes: from the Alarm Viewer, in the Live Alarm Data display, right-click on a process alarm and select Alarm Attributes from the drop-down menu.

The Alarm Attributes Display window displays for the selected process alarm. Refer to the table Alarm Attributes for a complete list and description.

The left-hand side of the window displays the alarm attributes in a grid. Sort the attributes by clicking the Organize Attributes button, or right-click the header of the data grid and select Organize Attributes.

The right-hand side of the window displays the alarm help and comments for the selected alarm in the language selected in the combo box. Refer to the section Alarm Help.

Descriptions of current alarm attributes (others may be added over time) are provided in the following table. Holding the cursor over an attribute on the Alarm Attributes Display screen displays a ToolTip with detailed information.
## Alarm Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledged</td>
<td>Indicates if the alarm is currently acknowledged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledged Required</td>
<td>Indicates that acknowledgement is required on this alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Severity</td>
<td>The value assigned when the alarm is in the active state. Used for filtering and display in the Alarm Viewer. Valid range is from 1 – 1000, where 1 is the least severe. Range and usage defined by OPC for use in OPCAE servers and clients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor ID</td>
<td>The user ID that performed the last action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm ID</td>
<td>The unique alarm identifier for this alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm On Zero</td>
<td>When True, causes the alarm on a 1 to 0 transition. Requires alarm = True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Server</td>
<td>The IP address of the Alarm Server that is being used as the source of the alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Shelving Max Duration</td>
<td>The max duration the alarm can be shelved as configured in the Component Editor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm State</td>
<td>The current state of the alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Symbols</td>
<td>The symbol assigned to the type of alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Reset</td>
<td>Enable or disable the Return to Normal (RTN) Unacknowledged alarm state. RTN is reached when the process returns to within normal limits and the alarm clears automatically prior to the operator acknowledging the alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>The alarm class assigned to this alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Any user comment regarding this alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare Value†</td>
<td>For Deviation alarms only, the threshold value that is compared to the current value. This difference is checked to see if it exceeds the set point to determine if an action is to be performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay Time†</td>
<td>The time (in milliseconds) to wait after the set point has been exceeded before an action is performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The description text displayed follows the Option menu Display Language setting, or the WorkstationST Status Monitor tray icon Regional Settings selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>The device name in the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device Time (UTC)</td>
<td>The timestamp when the alarm transitioned to its current state. (The time units change based upon the Alarm Viewer settings.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display High Limit†</td>
<td>The default upper limit for displays on the HMI (such as bar-graph or trending displays). If a format spec has been specified, and this display high attribute is not specified, the format spec engineering max is used. <strong>When a measurement system is selected, HMI applications scale the display limits accordingly.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display Low Limit†</td>
<td>The default lower limit for displays on the HMI (such as bar-graph or trending displays). If a format spec has been specified, and this display low attribute is not specified, the format spec engineering min is used. <strong>When a measurement system is selected, HMI applications scale the display limits accordingly.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display Screen</td>
<td>The default HMI screen for this variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGD Page</td>
<td>The Ethernet Global Data page for this variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable BQ†</td>
<td>When True, the Bad Quality alarm is configured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Alarm Attributes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable Deviation†</td>
<td>When True, the Deviation alarm is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable H†</td>
<td>When True, the High state alarm is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable HH†</td>
<td>When True, the High-High state alarm is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable HHH†</td>
<td>When True, the High-High-High state alarm is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable L†</td>
<td>When True, the Low state alarm is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable LL†</td>
<td>When True, the Low-Low state alarm is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable LLL†</td>
<td>When True, the Low-Low-Low state alarm is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Rate Failure†</td>
<td>When True, the Rate Failure alarm is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>When True, the variable is enabled as an Event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format Spec</td>
<td>The format spec assigned to this variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historian Deadband</td>
<td>This value represents the amount that the data value must change before it is sent to the Historian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historian Deadband Definition</td>
<td>The definition of the Historian Deadband value (engineering units, percentage of range).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMI Resource</td>
<td>The HMI resource this variable is assigned to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold</td>
<td>When True, the variable is enabled as a Hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hysteresis†</td>
<td>The incremental value that is subtracted from the set point that is then compared to the current value to clear an action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last State</td>
<td>The previous state of the alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locked State</td>
<td>The current state of the locked attribute. Used to freeze the update of an alarm on screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement System</td>
<td>The measurement system currently selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Severity</td>
<td>The value assigned when the alarm is in the normal state. Used for filtering and display in the Alarm Viewer. Valid range is from 1 – 1000, where 1 is the least severe. Range and usage defined by OPC for use in OPCAE servers and clients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Area</td>
<td>The plant area assigned to this alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision†</td>
<td>The number of digits to display to the right of the decimal point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>The priority of the alarm as defined in the alarm class assigned to this variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>The quality of the current alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded Time (UTC)</td>
<td>The timestamp for when the Alarm Server received the alarm. (The time units change based upon the Alarm Viewer settings.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorder Deadband</td>
<td>This value represents the amount that the data value must change before it is stored by the Recorder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorder Deadband Definition</td>
<td>The definition of the Recorder Deadband value (engineering units, percentage of range).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Language Description</td>
<td>The second language description for this alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service State</td>
<td>The current service state (applies to process alarms only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Time (UTC)</td>
<td>The time that the Service State occurred for the process alarm (N/A for all other alarm types). (The time units change based upon the Alarm Viewer settings.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8.13 Redundant Alarm Server Support

The Alarm Viewer supports redundant Alarm Servers by providing automatic failover of the connection if the primary Alarm Server goes offline. This feature is configured in the ToolboxST System Editor by specifying the two workstations configured with the WorkstationST Alarm Server feature enabled to be used. After this is done, the Alarm Server configuration in each workstation must be made identical.

The Alarm Viewer displays the primary and secondary names of the hosts running the redundant Alarm Servers in the status bar connection pane. The following are samples of the Alarm Viewer status bar displaying the primary and secondary Alarm Servers:

![Normal Connection](image1)

**Normal Connection**

![Connection(s) Failed](image2)

**Failed Primary and Secondary Connections**
9 Live Alarm Messages

This display in the WorkstationST Alarm Viewer provides the ability to view incoming alarm notifications as they are generated within the control system.

**Note** The WorkstationST Alarm Viewer must be connected to a live alarm source for this feature to work correctly.

➢➢➢ To enable the Live Alarm messages display: From the View menu, select Show Live Alarm Message and the Live Alarm Messages tab.

The display is used to aid in troubleshooting fleeting, chattering, and dithering live alarms in the system. The newest alarm received is always displayed at the top of the screen. Sorting by columns is not supported.

The features available in the display are:

- **Filtering** – Used to display only the alarms that are being investigated.
- **Max Rows** – Used to limit the number of alarms displayed on screen.
- **Clear Screen** – Clears the screen of all alarms.
- **Freeze Screen** – Prevents the updating of alarms on screen. The screen can be scrolled and the alarm data that has been captured can be viewed. All new incoming alarms received are discarded while the screen is frozen.

➢➢➢ To select and organize columns: Right-click on a column header and select Organize Columns. (The Column Header context menu contains the standard features available on the other displays in the WorkstationST Alarm Viewer.)
The columns available for display when Organize Columns is selected are described in the section Managing Columns. In addition, the following columns are available:

- **Composite State** – Displays the alarm symbol if defined, followed by the alarm state. The additional alarm state information is also displayed from left to right using the following format:
  - **L** for Locked, **K** for Acknowledged, **S** for Silenced, **H** for Shelved, **O** for Out of Service.
  - If the alarm is not in the above states a “-” is displayed.
  - Example: Hi alarm that has been acknowledged and shelved would be Hi [-K-H-]

- **Reason** – The cause for the notification being sent.

The following figure shows the Live Alarm Messages tab with Max Rows set at 1000 and Freeze Screen selected.
10 **Live Alarm Summary**

With ControlST V04.06 a new capability has been added that provides an alarm summary based on a number of criteria selected by the user.

➢ **To enable the Live Alarm Summary Data tab**

![Live Alarm Summary Data tab](image)

The Live Alarm Summary Data screen is divided into three sections; summary display (upper left), summary filtering (lower left), and summary detail display (right panel). The summary totals display in a data grid in the summary detail. If symbols are defined, they display in the same column as the totals. A gray scale option changes how the summary display uses color. The following figures were taken with gray scale set to true. With gray scale set to false, the color defined in the alarm class is used as the background color for the cell. Live Alarm Summary Data display options include:

**Summary By Device** displays totals by device. The columns represent the Device Name, total Active Unacknowledged, Active Acknowledged, Normal Unacknowledged, Normal Acknowledged, Shelved, Out-of-Service, Locked, Parent, and Child alarms.
Summary By Device and Priority includes the priority column. This displays the alarm summary by priority by device.
The *Summary By Device* and *Summary By Device and Priority* displays can be filtered by using the device filter in the summary filtering section of the screen. No selections in the summary filtering section indicate that the screen data is unfiltered.

**Summary By Plant Area** produces totals by plant areas in the system.

![WorkstationST Alarm Viewer - AlarmViewerDefault](image)

*Note* Since Plant Area is optional, any alarm without a Plant Area defined will be included on the row in the data grid with the Plant Area blank.

**Summary By Plant Area and Priority** produces totals by priority and plant areas in the system.
The **Summary By Plant Area** and **Summary By Plant Area and Priority** displays can be filtered by using the Plant Area filter in the summary filtering section of the screen. No selections in the summary filtering section indicate that the screen data is unfiltered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Area</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Total Active Unacknowledged Alarms</th>
<th>Total Active Acknowledged Alarms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11 Connect

The Alarm Viewer allows you to display alarm and event data from all alarm servers accessible in the system.

➢ To select the Alarm Server as the source of alarms to display

1. From the Alarm Viewer View menu, select Connect.

2. From the Remote Connection To WorkstationST Alarm Server dialog box, select the appropriate Connection and click OK. If the appropriate Alarm Server is not available on the list go to Step 3.

3. If the appropriate Alarm Server is not on the list, click Add a Connection.
4. Enter the **Host** (either the name or IP Address) and click **OK**.

![Remote Connection To WorkstationST Alarm Server](image)

5. The Alarm Server displays in the list. Select the **Connection** and click **OK**.

![Remote Connection To WorkstationST Alarm Server](image)

**Note** The checked item indicates the connection that is to be used.

The selected row is used when the Resolve button is pressed.
12 Historical Alarms

The Alarm Viewer allows you to display alarm and event data from the short-term historical alarm data file collection on the connected Alarm Server. When no alarm data displays, the filters toolbar displays as follows:

![Filter Toolbar](image)

When alarm data displays, the filter toolbar displays as follows:

![Filter Toolbar](image)

Clicking the Find button displays the Find dialog box, used to find specific information in the alarm data displayed.

![Find Dialog](image)

Alarm data from one or more alarm data files displays in table form based on the filter selected from the drop-down list. Summary information in table or plotted form can also be displayed.
➢ To display the historical alarms screen

1. From the View menu, select Connect

2. From the Remote Connection To WorkstationST Alarm Server dialog box, select the Alarm Server to use. (or Click Add a Connection, enter the Host (name or IP Address) and click OK to add the correct Alarm Server to the list.)

3. Click OK.

4. From the View menu, select Show Historical Alarms. The Short Term Alarms tab is enabled, but no alarm data displays.

5. Select a filter to display the historical data from the files.
Note  If *Local Mode* is selected, the data is retrieved from the Historical Alarm Files on the local computer. If *Remote Mode* is selected, the data is retrieved from the Historical Alarm Files on the remote computer.

When working with a short-term historical alarm data file collection:

- The number of rows returned is clamped at 50,000 unless a filter is defined and the Maximum Alarm Rows To Return option in the filter definition is non-zero.
- The text in the selected tab is *Short Term Historical Alarms – Unfiltered*.
- Historical displays as the Alarm Source in the status bar.

12.1 **Display Columns**

For Historical Alarms, the Alarm Viewer can display most of the columns available in the *Live Alarms* display, in addition to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledged Time</td>
<td>The time the alarm or event was last acknowledged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>The user comments displayed following the WorkstationST Use Second Language selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite State</td>
<td>A string that represents the alarm state and all additional command states of the alarm. (L for Locked, A for Acknowledged, SI for Silenced, Sh for Shelved, O for Out of Service)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Override State</td>
<td>The Hold Override state of the alarm. (Yes = Overridden, No = Override Removed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Language Comments</td>
<td>The user comments in the primary language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Language Comments</td>
<td>The user comments in the alternate language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>The severity of the alarm/event (1 is a message, 1000 is critical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition Reason</td>
<td>The reason for the transition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Type</td>
<td>The type of Unit the alarm came from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.2 View a Single File

The Historical information in a single alarm data file from a collection can also be displayed.

➢➢ To view data in a single file

1. From the Alarm Viewer File menu, select Open Alarm Data File.
2. Select an alarm data file. The data from that file displays.

Note To restore viewing of all Alarm Data, the Alarm Data Display must be closed by selecting Close Alarm Data File from the File menu.
12.3 View All Files

Once the historical alarm file source has been selected, the information in the files can be displayed in various ways.

**Note** To update the initial historical data display, select a filter from the drop-down list. Selecting a different filter always applies the new filter to the current alarm data file selected.

When the *Charts* button is clicked, the alarm data displays in table form (the default).

When the *Summary* button is clicked, summary information displays.

From the **Tree View**, select **Time Range Summary** to display time range information, summary information for all devices, and summary information by device alarm type.
From the **Tree View**, select **Device Summary** to display summary information for all devices and all alarm/event types.

Alarm details include:

- Time range of the alarm
- Number of Locked/Unlocked transitions
- Number of Active/Normal transitions

**Note** When the selection is changed to an item in the Device Summary, the corresponding alarm summary displays and a new chart button is added to the toolbar. No alarm summary information is displayed, and the chart button is removed from the toolbar if the Time Range Summary item is selected.

Click the **Charts** button to display the selected chart type.
The following are examples of the four different chart types that are available:

- **Transitions Frequency** – A Pareto chart that is scaled to the largest frequency value found.

![Transition Frequency Chart By Variable](image1)

- **Transitions Pareto** – A Pareto chart that is scaled to display the data scaled as percent of the total frequency found. A cumulative percent line from highest to lowest frequency displays.

![Transition Frequency Pareto Chart By Variable](image2)
- **Priority** – A Pareto chart of the highest frequency by priority. The chart starts with the alarms grouped from highest priority to the lowest priority.

![Priority Chart](image1.png)

- **Alarms Per Hour** – A bar chart displaying transition frequency by hour.

![Alarms/Events Per Hour](image2.png)
Note Refer to the section Historical Chart Settings for Alarms per hour options.

By selecting the alarm types for a single device in the tree, a Pareto chart of the alarms and events that occurred within the hour displays.
Right-click anywhere in the chart area to display the Settings dialog box and select **Historical Chart Settings** to display options for the chart.
13 Filters

A filter contains one or more terms that can be configured. These terms, which correspond to the column names of the live or historical alarm data display, can be edited to provide filtering capability. Filters used in this application are pass-through filters. The alarm/event data displays if the evaluation of the filter is True for the alarm/event. Created filters are immediately available for use in both the live and historical displays.

13.1 Filter Collections

A filter collection consists of one or more filters. Only one collection can be opened at one time. Individual filters can be added, modified or deleted within this collection.

➢ To create a new filter collection: from the File menu, select New Filter Collection. A new filter collection is created with a default filter named Filter1.

Select Filter1 and the following screen displays.

Select the Filter Definitions tab to display the filter collection in the Tree View.

The collection and filter names can be modified.
The **Tree View** displays all filters in the collection. The **File Name** used to store the filter collection. The filter **Name** and **Description**.

Enter a number from 0 to 60 to specify the time in minutes the filter is allowed to be applied.

Enter a value that limits the number of historical alarms that display.

Refer to the following section, *Alarm Filter Timeouts* for additional information.

The default configuration for a new filter added is Display All Alarms.
13.2 Alarm Filter Timeouts

With the release of ControlST V04.07, a Filter Timeout field has been added to the alarm filter definition. This allows a timeout value to be entered that specifies the time in minutes the filter is allowed to be applied when used on the live alarm display. The behavior is as follows:

- The number entered must be between 0 and 60 minutes.
- A 0 indicates the filter is to be applied indefinitely.
- The timeout only applies to the live alarm display. Other displays are not affected.

When the filtered live alarm data screen is displayed, alarm filters can be selected as before. If a filter has a timeout defined, the alarm filter in the available filters drop-down list displays in a distinct color, with a clock icon to indicate that the time is limited to the time defined in each filter.
After selection, the filter name displays with the clock icon and in the timed color.

Upon expiration of the time specified, the filter selection reverts to Unfiltered as shown in the following figure.
13.3 Edit a Filter

➢ To edit a filter: from the Tree View, select the filter element name. A dialog box displays to allow you to edit the filter element.

Note Alarm Class displays all alarm classes defined in the ToolboxST configuration for the current system.

13.3.1 Filter Element Names

Acknowledge State filters on Acknowledge, Unacknowledged or both.

Alarm Class displays a list of Alarm Classes. These Alarm Classes are read from the current system configuration if the option Use Local Workstation Alarm Configuration is set to True. You can right-click to add or delete Alarm Classes. Select the Alarm Class to include it in the filter.

Alarm State filters on the Condition States of Normal and Active/Alarmed. (For event and SOE alarm types, the condition is always Normal.) and Analog Alarm States Hi, Hi Hi, Hi Hi Hi, Bad Quality, Lo, Lo Lo, Lo Lo Lo, Rate, Deviation, and Inhibited.

Alarm Type filters on the type of alarm or event to display. The choices are Alarm, Event, SOE, Diagnostic, and Hold. Any combination may be selected.

Description filters on the description of the alarm or event. Wildcard characters ? and * are supported.

Device Name displays the devices that are the source of the alarm/events. These devices are read from the current system configuration if the option Use Local Workstation Alarm Configuration is set to True. You can right-click to add or delete devices. Select the device to include it in the filter.
**Device Time** specifies a number of time-filtering options for filtering on the time of the alarm or event. The options are:

- **None** – No time specified for this filter.
- **Absolute Time Range** – Specifies a time range for the filter.
- **Absolute Time To Current** – Specifies an ever-increasing time
- **Absolute Time** – Specifies a single point in time for the filter. The precision of the time value can be specified.
- **Relative Time To Current** – Specifies a moving time window for the filter.

Time entry units must be specified when entering a time for filtering. Time is managed and stored in Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) in the system. If using Local Time units, the time value must be expressed in local time. The application converts the time to UTC to perform any calculations or filtering.

---

**Note** It is recommended that the option **Time Type for Display** be set to the same units as the units defined here.

---

**Locked State** filters on Locked, Unlocked, or both.

**Plant Area** filters on a logical area of the plant. The Plant Area is configured in tree form in the ToolboxST application and is associated with each alarm/event. The Plant Area cannot be edited. All or any portion of the tree may be used in the filter.

**Priority** filters on the priority value associated with the alarm/event. The operators defined are <=, =, or >=.

**Quality** filters on Good, Bad, or both. Good indicates the alarm information is current, Bad indicates the information is stale and is not updating on the Live alarm display.

**Rate** filters on the rate value associated with the alarm/event. The operators defined are <=, =, or >=.

**Recorded Time** specifies the same time-filtering options as in Device Time. This can filter on the received time of the alarm/event. The received time is the time that the Alarm Server received the alarm or event. This is used to troubleshoot time-sync problems.

**Service State** filters on In Service, Out of Service, or Unused.

**Severity** filters on the OPC AE Severity value of the alarm/event. The operators defined are <=, =, or >=.

**Silence** filters on Silenced, Normal or both of the alarm or event.

**Shelved State** filters on Shelve, Unshelve, or Unused. A Not Selected option is also available.

**Variable Alias** filters on the alias name of the alarm or event. The definition can be a single variable or a list of variables. Wildcard characters ? and * are supported.

**Variable Name** filters on the alarm or event name. The definition can be a single variable or a list of variables. Wildcard characters ? and * are supported.

---

### 13.3.2 Save a Filter Collection

➢➢ To save a filter collection: from the **File** menu, click **Save Filter Collection** (enter a unique name for the file). The file extension is .xml.

The default directory can be specified in the alarm viewer options (Options/Settings/Alarm Viewer Settings/Local Settings/Alarm Configuration Root Path).
### Alarm Viewer Settings

- To access Alarm Viewer Settings: from the Alarm Viewer Options menu, select **Settings**.
  
or

- Right-click any tab and select **Settings** from the shortcut menu.

#### Alarm Description Language

**Alarm Description Display Language** selects the default language for displaying alarm descriptions, alarm state information, and alarm/event help. These languages are defined in the ToolboxST application, primary and second languages. These can also be selected using the WorkstationST or ControlST icon in the taskbar notification area.

#### Alarm Help

**Master Workstation Host Name** is the host name that is the source of the Process Alarm/Diagnostics Help.

#### Communications

**Ping Timeout** is the time to wait, in milliseconds, when initially connecting to a remote host. The default is 1000.
Filter Options

**Add Default Filters**, if True, opens the file DefaultFilters.xml (if found) and adds all contents to the new filter collection being created. The DefaultFilters.xml file is generated by creating and editing a set of filters and then saving them to the file named DefaultFilters.xml. This file must be located in the Filters folder of the Alarm Configuration Root Path.

**Load Last Used Filter**, if True, loads the last filter file. The filters can then be selected and applied.

**User Defined Alarm Status History Filter Name** is the name of the filter to locate and apply when selecting the Historical Status.

Local Settings

**Alarm Configuration Root Path** sets the path to the Alarm Viewer root configuration directory. All views, filters, and sound filters are located under this directory.

**Alarm Export Path** is the path used when the current alarm display is exported to a .csv file.

**Alarm Files Path** is the path used when Use Local Workstation Alarm Configuration is set to False.

**Export CSV data with headers**, if set to True, writes the headers when the alarm data is exported to a .csv file. If set to False, no headers are written. Only the visible columns are written.

**Use Local Workstation Alarm Configuration**, if set to True, uses the workstation configuration on this computer. If set to False, uses the local Alarm Files Path to point to the alarm data to process.

Startup Settings

**Display Style** selects either a resizable, movable form or a fixed size and fixed position form.

**Show Main Menu**, when True, displays the main menu. When False, the main menu is hidden.

**Show Startup Splash Screen**, when True, displays the startup splash screen. When False, the startup splash screen is suppressed when the Alarm Viewer is started.

**Show Status Bar**, when True, displays the status bar at the bottom of the screen. When False, the status bar is hidden.

**Show Toolbar**, when True, displays the toolbar. When False, the toolbar is hidden.
Viewer Display Options

**Alarm ID in Hex**, when True, displays the alarm ID in hex. When False, the value is displayed as a decimal.

**Always On Top**, when True, keeps the Alarm Viewer on top of all other windows.

**Enable Non-Translated Content** displays only when the Alarm Viewer is configured to display in a language other than English. When True, it enables access to non-translated documentation and advanced features of the WorkstationST Alarm Viewer that are not translated into the selected display language.

**Image Size**, sets the size of the images displayed on the Live and Historical toolbars.

**Main Font** changes the font used for all items displayed.

**Show Text With Toolbar Buttons**, when True, displays the text for each toolbar button displayed.

**Time Resolution Displayed** selects the time data displayed (*Milliseconds* is the default)

**Time Type for Display** defines the time type that displays. The selections are *UTC Time*, *Site Time*, or *Local Time*. Local and site settings use the local time zone to calculate the time for display.

**Enable Non-translated Content** displays when displaying text in a language other than English. When False, it prevents access to the following features/documentation:

- View\Advanced\Show OPC AE Test Client
- View\Advanced\View Alarm Server Logs
- Help\Release Notes
- Help\How To Guides

When changed to True, the following message displays:

*Setting this option to 'True' will enable access to features and documentation that may not be translated into the current Windows display language.*

After clicking OK, access to the listed features is enabled.

When displaying English, this option is hidden and set to True, allowing access to all features and documentation.
## 14.1 Live Settings

### Alarm Management Group Toolbar
- Enable Unconditional Acknowledge, Reset and Silence All: False
- Show Acknowledge All Command Button: True
- Show Filter Collection Name: True
- Show Filters Available Label: True
- Show Page Down Button: False
- Show Page Up Button: False
- Show Reset All Command Button: True
- Show Toolbar: True
- Show Zoom In Button: True
- Show Zoom Out Button: True

### Alarm Management Toolbar
- Show Acknowledge/UnAcknowledge Command Button Set: True
- Show Alarm Help: True
- Show Lock/Unlock Command Button Set: True
- Show Override/Remove Override Command Button Set: True
- Show Reset Command Button: True
- Show the In Service/Out of Service Command Button Set: True
- Show the Shelve/Unshelve Command Button Set: True
- Show Toolbar: True

### Display
- Disable Blinking: False
- Enable Gray Scale: False
- Row Height Percentage: 0
- Show Background Alarm Balloon Tooltips: True
- Show Column Headers: True
- Show Dynamic Priority Display Button: True
- Show Horizontal Grid Lines: True
- Show Only Priority One Alarms In Balloon Tooltip: False
- Show Vertical Grid Lines: True

### Rate
- Notification Rate Threshold: 10
- Rate Units: 1 Second

### Sound Configuration
- Play Sound Continuously: True
- Play Sound Continuously Repeat Delay: 15
- Time to Disable Mute Sound Button: 5

### Sound Toolbar
- Show Alarm Horn Command Button: True
- Show Mute Sound Button: True
- Show Silence All Command Button: True
- Show Silence/UnSilence Command Button Set: True
- Show Toolbar: True

### Voice Options
- Use Second Language Description Text: False

---

Show Acknowledge All Command Button

True to enable the display of the Acknowledge All Command button on the toolbar.
Alarm Management Group Toolbar

**Enable Unconditional Acknowledge, Reset, and Silence All** when set to True, enables the Acknowledgement, Resetting, or Silencing of all alarms, even if they have not been scrolled into view.

**Show Acknowledge All Command Button** hides or displays the Acknowledge All Command button on the toolbar.

**Show Filter Collection Name** hides or displays the filter collection name.

**Show Filters Available Label** hides or displays the Filters Available label.

**Show Page Down Button** hides or displays the Page Down button. Used to control scrolling when using a touch screen.

**Show Page Up Button** hides or displays the Page Up button. Used to control scrolling when using a touch screen.

**Show Reset All Command Button** hides or displays the Reset All Command button.

**Show Toolbar** hides or displays this toolbar.

**Show Zoom In Button** hides or displays the Zoom In Button. Used to increase the font size used for display.

**Show Zoom Out Button** hides or displays the Zoom Out Button. Used to decrease the font size used for display.

Alarm Management Toolbar

**Show Acknowledge/Unacknowledge Command Button Set** hides or displays the Acknowledge/Unacknowledge Command button set.

**Show Alarm Help** hides or displays the Alarm Help button.

**Show Lock/Unlock Command Button Set** hides or displays the Lock/Unlock Command button set.

**Show Override/Remove Override Command Button Set** hides or displays the Override/Remove Override Command buttons set.

**Show Reset Command Button** hides or displays the Reset Command button.

**Show the In Service/Out of Service Command Button Set** hides or displays the In Service/Out of Service Command button set on the toolbar. The *Alarm Out of Service* feature in the ToolboxST application must be enabled for this feature to be available.

**Show the In Shelve/Unshelve Command Button Set** hides or displays the Shelve/Unshelve Command button set on the toolbar. The Alarm Shelving feature in the ToolboxST application must be enabled for this feature to be available.

**Show Toolbar** hides or displays this toolbar. If the toolbar is not displayed, the functionality provided by this toolbar is disabled.
Display

**Disable Blinking** overrides the configured blink value in the Alarm Class definition for the system. Alarm Class configuration is defined in the ToolboxST System Editor.

**Enable Gray Scale** when True, enables gray scale rendering and allows the *Enable Vertical Colored Bar* option to display. The Symbols column must be used to provide plant alarm conditions feedback.

**Enable Vertical Colored Bar** provides alarm state feedback using a vertical colored bar displayed in the 2\textsuperscript{nd} and last column on screen. These are always displayed regardless of the alarm viewer windows size or scrolling position. If the **Enable Gray Scale** option is false, the **Enable Vertical Colored Bar** option is forced to false and is hidden in the options dialog.

**Notification Rate Threshold** the threshold value for the maximum number of notifications allowed before an icon indicator is displayed. A value of 0 disables the icon. The update rate is set by the Rate Units selection.

**Rate Units** the unit of time that notifications are accumulated before being reset back to 1.

**Row Height Percentage** is the height of the row calculated as a percentage of the text height displayed. The value must be between 0 and 100. A value of 0 displays the most rows on screen. A value of 100 displays the fewest number of rows. Increase the number to improve readability.

**Show Background Alarm Balloon ToolTips**, when True, displays a balloon ToolTip listing the number of active and unacknowledged alarms that are not displayed due to the filter being used. (Refer to the section [Active Alarm Background Notification](#).

**Show Column Headers**, when True, displays the column headers. Hiding the headers prevents the reorganization of columns and prevents changing the selected sort direction.

**Show Dynamic Priority Display Button** hides or displays the Dynamic Priority Display button. Used to display alarms based on cascading priorities.

**Show Horizontal Grid Lines** is used to display or hide the lines.

**Show Only Priority One Alarms in Balloon ToolTip**, when True, displays priority one alarms only in the balloon ToolTip. The Show Background Alarm Balloon ToolTips must also be set to True.

**Show Vertical Grid Lines** is used to display or hide the lines.
Sound Configuration

**Play Sound Continuously**, when True, causes the sound configured for the highest-priority alarm to play repeatedly until the operator takes action to silence the alarm.

**Play Sound Continuously Repeat Delay** is the time delay, in seconds, before repeating the sound for the highest-priority alarm. Play Sound Continuously must also be set to True.

**Time To Disable Mute Sound Button** is the time delay, in minutes, before resetting the button when the Mute Sound Button is clicked. While the mute button is active, all sound is suspended. When this time expires, sound is played again. A value of 0 mutes the sound indefinitely.

Sound Toolbar

**Show Alarm Horn Command Button** displays or hides the Alarm Horn Silence Command button.

**Show Mute Sound Button** displays or hides the Mute Sound button.

**Show Silence All Command Button** displays or hides the Silence All Command button.

**Show Silence/Unsilence Command Button Set** displays or hides the Silence/Unsilence Command button.

**Show Toolbar** displays or hides this toolbar. If the toolbar is not displayed, the functionality provided by this toolbar is disabled. Sound will still be played if configured in the system.

Voice Options

**Use Second Language Description Text**, when False, uses the text description. When True, uses the second language description text as the phrase spoken when Voice is the sound type configured.

14.2 Historical Settings

Display

**Enable Alarm Symbols** when True displays alarm symbols in the Composite State column if alarm symbols have been configured for use in the control system.

**Enable Vertical Color Bar** when True enables display of a vertical colored bar that tracks the alarm background color.
14.3 Historical Chart Settings

Active Transitions Bar Color

Center Color for Active Transitions Bar Color is the color for the center of the Active Transition state bar when a chart is displayed.

Edge Color for Active Transitions Bar Color is the color for the edge of the Active Transition state bar when a chart is displayed.

Alarms Per Hour

Alarm Type Center Color is the color for the center of the Alarm Type displayed.

Alarm Type Edge Color is the color for the edge of the Alarm Type displayed.

Diagnostic Type Center Color is the color for the center of the Diagnostic Type displayed.

Diagnostic Type Edge Color is the color for the edge of the Diagnostic Type displayed.

Event Type Center Color is the color for the center of the Event Type displayed.

Event Type Edge Color is the color for the edge of the Event Type displayed.

Hold Type Center Color is the color for the center of the Hold Type displayed.

Hold Type Edge Color is the color for the edge of the Hold Type displayed.

Increasing Time Table Sort Direction Set to True to sort the time labels in increasing order (from oldest time to newest time). Set to False to sort in decreasing order (from newest time to oldest time). The time display format is Month-Day Hour:Minute:Second.

Show Time Label Sort Direction Set to True to display the hour time label on the x axis for data that is not defined for that hour. Set to False to skip displaying time for no data.

SOE Type Center Color is the color for the center of the SOE Type displayed.

SOE Type Edge Color is the color for the edge of the SOE Type displayed.

Background Color

Bottom Gradient Color is the gradient color at the bottom of the chart displayed.

Top Gradient Background Color is the gradient color at the top of the chart displayed.

Chart Options

Distance Between Bar Groups is the distance in pixels between bar groups.

Horizontal Grid, when True, draws the horizontal grid lines.

Show Alarm/Event states for each variable displays the alarm state appended on the alarm/event name (variable).

Show Alarm/Event types for each variable, when True, draws bars for each alarm/event type for all variables.

Show Alias Names, when True, the Alias name displays in the chart. When False, the standard variable name display behavior is provided. The variable names are displayed on the bars and also displayed in the ToolTip.

If the alias name to be displayed is blank, the variable name displays instead. Depending on the configuration, there can be a mixed display of alias and variable names on the same chart.

Show Bar Text, when True, displays the text inside or above the bar as necessary. When False, no bar text is displayed.
**Show cumulative percent line plot**, when True, draws the line connecting the first series of bars representing total percent of the data displayed. This option only works if the Chart Type selected is Pareto.

**Text Angle** is the alarm/event display angle on the screen, and has a range of 0 - 90 degrees.

**Vertical Grid**, when True, draws the vertical grid lines.

Starting with the Deviations Transitions Bar Color, the remaining Transitions Bar Color options use the same definitions as explained previously in the Active Transactions Bar Code section of this list.

### Deviation Transitions Bar Color

The three alarm states (Hi, HiHi, and HiHiHi) designate increasing levels of severity, or concern, for an alarm in this category. (The higher it gets, the more critical it is.)

**Hi Transitions Bar Color**

**HiHi Transitions Bar Color**

**HiHiHi Transitions Bar Color**

**Inhibited Transitions Bar Color**

The three alarm states (Lo, LoLo, and LoLoLo) designate increasing levels of severity, or concern, for an alarm in this category. (The lower it gets, the more critical it is.)

**Lo Transitions Bar Color**

**LoLo Transitions Bar Color**

**LoLoLo Transitions Bar Color**

**Normal Transitions Bar Color**

**Rate Transitions Bar Color**
15 Views

With the View menu, a set of parameters can be configured to view in a given situation. When saved, the view will return to the same set of parameters at any time.

15.1 Create a View

To create a view, you must first set the parameters to display in that view.

➢➢ To create a view

1. From the View menu, select Local Mode or Remote Mode, Show Live Alarms, and Show Historical Alarms as appropriate. Refer to the section Live Alarms.

2. Select the Live Alarm Data tab and organize the columns as they need to be displayed. Refer to the section Live Alarms, Organizing and Displaying Columns.

3. Sort the alarm data as required. Refer to the section Live Alarms, Sorting Alarm Data.

4. Create and name the necessary Filter Collection. Refer to the section Filters, Filter Collections.

Note If you have filters defined from previous versions of Alarm Viewer, you can manually copy them to the Filters subdirectory.

5. From the Options menu, select Settings.

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Select Alarm Viewer Settings.

Select Alarm Configuration Root Path

Click the ellipsis to display the Browse For Folder dialog box.

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Public Information
6. Set the **Alarm Configuration Root Path** to a directory that contains all **Filters**, **Views**, and **Sound Files** in one location. It is recommended that the root directory be named **AlarmViewerConfiguration**. The **Filters**, **Views**, and **Sound Files** subdirectories are created automatically under the root directory.

**Note**  At this point, the Alarm Viewer should be configured to display all the necessary parameters. Once you ensure this, proceed with the final step.

7. From the **File** menu, select **Save View As**. The file browser defaults to the **View** subdirectory. Save the view using a name that describes the view state.

Or

8. Right-click any tab and select **Save View As** from the shortcut menu.
15.2 Open a Saved View

➢➢ To open a saved view: From the File menu, select Open View.

Or

1. Right-click any tab and select Open View from the shortcut menu.
2. Select the desired view, then click Open. The selected view displays.

Note The Short Term Historical Alarms tab does not automatically apply and display the filter selected. You must apply the filter to update the Short Term Historical Alarms display.

➢➢ To apply a filter to the Short Term Historical Alarms display: with the Alarm Viewer, open to the correct view, select the Short Term Historical Alarms tab and from the drop-down list, select the required filter.

15.3 Open a Recently Used View

➢➢ To open a view from the Recent Views list: from the File menu, select Recent Views. A list of recently used views displays.

or

➢➢ Right-click any tab and select Recent Views from the shortcut menu.

15.4 Default View

When the Alarm Viewer is started, it searches for the AlarmViewerDefault.AvView view file. This is the saved default view and must be created and saved in the same manner as all other view files.

15.5 CIMPLICITY* Alarm Status History View

This view is used to implement the Alarm Status History feature from screen objects in CimView. The feature requires the CimplicityAlarmStatusHistory.AvView file be defined and saved. This view generates a historical alarm report on the variables passed into the WorkstationST Alarm Viewer when started from CimView.

This view file is also used to animate the alarm button on the navigation bar in CimView. The animation is controlled by an alarm status client running in the background when CimView is running. This client reads the CimplicityAlarmStatusHistory.AvView file to perform the connection to the designated alarm servers. A filter named AlarmStatusFilter is created to allow only process alarms to be received by the alarm status client.

Note Refer to the WorkstationST CIMPLICITY Advanced Viewer Integration Instruction Guide (GEI-100697) for more information.
15.5.1 Create CimplicityAlarmStatusHistory View File

➢ To create the CimplicityAlarmStatusHistory View file

1. From the Start menu, select All Programs, GE ControlST, and WorkstationST Alarm Viewer. The WorkstationST Alarm Viewer screen displays.

2. From the View menu, select Local Mode or Remote Mode to select the Alarm Server to use.

3. From the Options menu, select Settings to display the Settings dialog box.

4. Select Alarm Viewer Settings, expand Local Settings, and note the Alarm Configuration Root Path.

5. From the File menu, select Save View As.

6. Verify the file path matches the Alarm Configuration Root Path noted earlier.

7. Select File name and enter CimplicityAlarmStatusHistory.

8. Click Save.

Note The Short Term Historical Alarms tab display (such as column order, column visibility, and sort order can be customized by right-clicking the column header before saving the the view state.
16 Alarm Reports

Beginning with ControlST V04.04, the WorkstationST Alarm Viewer includes an Alarm Reports feature. The Alarm Reports feature analyzes alarm data to compute and display the performance metrics of the alarm system based on ISA 18.2 recommendations. All the metrics are computed based on the alarm data available for the reporting period as defined by the selected alarm filter. The reporting period is selected by the user and is sorted on a range of dates, hours, and minutes.

In addition to frequency-based reports the Alarm Reports feature provides for the creation of alarm metrics, including the most frequent alarms, alarm flood, stale alarms, and chattering alarm reports. These reports would be used as part of the continuous improvement of the control system.

➢ To display Alarm Reports

From the Alarm Viewer View menu, select Show Alarm Reports.
The Alarm Reports tab displays with the Alarm Reports options, including Filter Criteria.
16.1 Report Options

The following figure displays the report sorting options: Alarm Reports, Report Configuration, and Filter Criteria including Time Range, Alarm Types, Devices, Priority, and Plant Area.

**Note** When creating reports that are targeting ISA 18.2 metrics, expand the Alarm Types section and select Alarm only. This ensures that all reports generated are for process alarms only.
Filter Criteria allows selecting an existing filter, or using the following sections to select other criteria.

Time Range is used to select a specific time range from the database.

Alarm Types is used to select type of alarms and events.

Devices is used to sort alarms on selected devices.

Priority is used to select alarms of a specific priority.

Plant Area is used to sort alarms on selected plant areas.
Refer to the following sections for additional information on the reports available.

### 16.1.1 Alarm Reports

**Alarm Performance Metric Report** – Select to display the Alarm Metrics Report.

**Alarms Per Day** – Select to display the number of alarms created per day during the selected time range.

**Alarms Per Hour** – Select to display the number of alarms created per hour during the selected time range.

**Alarms Per Ten Minutes** – Select to display the number of alarms created per ten minute period during the selected time range.

**Alarm Flood Report** – Select to display the number of alarm floods, as defined in the section Percent Display Options, during the selected time range. Refer to the section Terms for a definition of alarm flood and alarm chattering.

**Chattering Alarms** – Select to display chattering alarms. Use the Chattering Alarm Definition options to define the chattering parameter (such as an alarm transitioning three times in a one minute period).

**Stale Alarms** – Select to display alarms that remain in effect continuously for more than 24 hours.

**Top Most Frequent Alarms** – Select to display the most frequently occurring alarms. Use the Maximum Alarm Quantity to determine the setpoint (such as top 10, top 15, top 20 and so forth).

### 16.1.2 Report Configuration

**End Flood Alarm Quantity** – Defines the quantity of alarms that must not be exceeded within the defined Flood Time Interval for the alarm flood to end.

**Flood Time Interval** – The period of time to use to define the alarm flood. (For example, 10 alarms in a 10 minute period.)

**Quantity** – Displays when creating a Top Most Frequent Alarms report. Defines the number of alarm variables to return for display. The alarms with the highest transition count display (such as top 10, top 15, top 20, and so forth).

**Restore Defaults** – Restores the defaults as recommended in the ISA 18.2 specification.

**Start Flood Alarm Quantity** – Defines the quantity of alarms that must be exceeded within the defined Flood Time Interval for the alarm flood to be detected.

**Show Threshold Quantity on Bar Chart** – Used to determine the number of time slices that exceed the Threshold Quantity. When selected, displays a horizontal line at the designated Threshold Quantity level on the bar chart.

**Show Percent Pie Chart** – Select to display the Alarm Quantity Percentage Pie Chart tab and chart that displays the percentage of alarms above and below the designated Threshold Quantity.

**Threshold Quantity** – This is the transitions value used as a threshold to calculate the percentage of time that exceeds this value. It is the actual number of transitions displayed on the bar chart.

**Transition Quantity** – Displays when creating a Chattering Alarms report. This defines the number of transitions that must be exceeded within the defined Time Interval for the chattering alarm to be detected.

**Time Interval** – Displays when creating a Chattering Alarms report. This is the time period in minutes over which the chattering alarms option is defined (such as an alarm transitioning three times in a one minute period).

**Note** When creating an Alarm Performance Metric Report or a Stale Alarms report the Report Configuration section does not display.

### 16.1.3 Filter Criteria

A drop-down list is provided to allow selection of filter already defined in the Alarm Viewer.
16.1.4 **Time Range**

**Enable Time Range** – Select to enable the Start Time and End Time options. When not selected, the entire database is used.

**Start Time** – Select the time at which to start sorting the database.

**Stop Time** – Select the time at which to stop sorting the database.

---

**Note**  The format of the Start Time and Stop Time criteria is based upon the Alarm Reports option selected (Day, Hour, or Ten Minutes).

16.1.5 **Alarm Types**

Select the type of alarm to display. The choices are *Alarms, Events, Diagnostics, SOE, or Holds*. Any combination can be selected.

16.1.6 **Devices**

This filters on the devices that are the source of the alarms.

16.1.7 **Priority**

Filters on the priority value associated with the alarm or event. The operators defined are $\leq, =, \text{or} \geq$. The range is from 1 to 99 with 1 being the highest priority.

16.1.8 **Plant Area**

This filters on a logical area of the plant. The Plant Area is configured in tree form in the ToolboxST application and is associated with each alarm/event. The Plant Area cannot be edited. All or any portion of the tree can be used in the filter.
16.2 Create Alarm Report

➢ To create an alarm report

From the Alarm Reports section, select the type of report (such as Alarms Per Hour).

From the Report Configuration section, options are available to configure the report. Click Restore Defaults to restore all configuration options to their default values.

Under Chattering Alarm Definition, enter a value for Transition Quantity and Time Interval to define the number of transitions required over the defined interval for the chattering alarm to be detected.

Under Maximum Alarm Quantity, select Show Threshold Quantity on Bar Chart to display the maximum quantity level on the bar chart.

Select Show Percent Pie Chart to display the Alarm Quantity Percentage Pie Chart.

Select Threshold Quantity Per Hour and enter a value (such as 5).

Under Alarm System Flood Definition enter the Start and End Flood Alarm Quantity and the Flood Time Interval to configure the requirements for an alarm system flood.

Under Frequent Alarm Maximum Quantity, enter a value to define the number of alarms to display in the Top Most Frequent Alarms report.

**Note** When Alarms Per Day, Alarms Per Hour, or Alarms per Ten Minutes is selected, the appropriate Threshold Quantity is enabled in the Report Configuration section.

From the Filter Criteria header, select a previously defined filter from the drop-down list, or use the following sections to define a report filter.
Note: When Unfiltered is selected, the Filter Criteria cannot be saved for future use. To save a filter selection, an existing filter must be selected from the drop-down menu.

From the **Time Range** section, select **Enable Time Range** to allow selection of a specific time range from the database.

In the **Start Time** text box, enter the start time (or select from the drop-down calendar).

In the **End Time** text box, enter the end time (or select from the drop-down calendar).

From the **Alarm Types** section, select the alarm and event types to display (such as **Alarm** and **Events**).

From the **Devices** section, select devices (such as **MarkStatA2** and **WTG001**) or right-click in the display area and select **Add Device** from the shortcut menu.

Enter the name of a device.

Highlight the name and click to access the name for editing.

After accessing the name, right-click for editing options.

**Note**: Not selected in the list indicates plant area is not configured in the ToolboxST application and is therefore not available as a filter.

From the **Priority** section, select a **Priority Value** to filter on.

Enter a number from 1 to 99 for the priority to filter on.
When creating an Alarm Flood Report, the Alarm System Flood Definition criteria display. A bar chart is not created.

From the **Plant Area** section, select devices (such as Plant) or right-click in the display area and select Add Plant Area from the shortcut menu.

**Note** Not selected in the list indicates plant area is not configured in the ToolboxST application and is therefore not available as a filter.

From the **Alarm Reports** section, select **Alarm Flood Report**.

From the **Report Configuration** section, in the **Start Flood Alarm Quantity** text box enter a value (such as 10) for the setpoint.

In the **End Flood Alarm Quantity** text box enter a value (such as 5) for the setpoint.

In the **Flood Time Interval** text box, enter a value in minutes (such as 10) for the duration of the alarm flood.
When creating a Top Most Frequent Alarms report, the Frequent Alarm Maximum Quantity option displays.

![Image]

From the **Alarm Reports** section, select **Top Most Frequent Alarms**.

From the **Report Configuration** section, in the **Quantity** text box, enter a value (such as 10) for the setpoint (such as top 10, top 15, top 20, and so forth) of the report.

When creating a Chattering Alarms report, the Chattering Alarm Definition criteria display. A pie chart is not created.

![Image]

From the **Alarm Reports** section, select **Chattering Alarms**.

From the **Report Configuration** section, in the **Transition Quantity** text box, enter a value (such as 3) for the number of times an alarm transitions.

In the **Time Interval** text box, enter a value (such as 1) for the time period of the transitioning alarm.
When creating a Stale Alarms report, there are no display options available and a pie chart is not created.

From the Alarm Reports section, select Stale Alarms.

When creating an Alarm Performance Metric Report, the Report Configuration section changes to allow entry of criteria for all other reports. A Restore Defaults option is included to set the criteria to ISA standards. Data displays in tabular form only.
From the **Alarm Reports** section, select **Alarm Performance Metric Report**.

From the **Report Configuration** section, click **Restore Defaults** to set report criteria to ISA standards.

If other settings are required, enter report criteria in each section as previously described.

Click **Create Report** to display the Alarm Reports tabs and associated reports.

---

**Note**  After selecting Create Report a progress dialog box displays. The amount of time it takes to create the report varies based upon the size of the database.
16.3 Report Results

The following are representative samples of the reports created:

**Note** When Alarms Per Day, Alarms Per Hour, or Alarms per Ten Minutes is selected, the tabs and reports display in the corresponding time segments.

**Note** For all tabular data reports (first tab in each report), right-click the header row and select Organize Columns to configure which columns display.

Report Configuration – Displays the report configuration options and their selected values. This tab displays for each type of report created.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Actual Value</th>
<th>Target Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annunciated Alarm Art...</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>~150 to 300 Alar...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annunciated Alarm Art...</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Average 6 to 12 Alar...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annunciated Alarm Art...</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Average 1 to 2 Alar...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of H...</td>
<td>99.59</td>
<td>~1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of 10...</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>~1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Number...</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>&lt;=10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Ti...</td>
<td>98.85</td>
<td>~1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 10 Percenta...</td>
<td>95.70</td>
<td>&lt;1% to 5% Max...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattering/Fluctu...</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stale Alarm Quan...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&lt;5 Per Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annunciated Prior...</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>~1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annunciated Prior...</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>~5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annunciated Prior...</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>~15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annunciated Prior...</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>~80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annunciated Prior...</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>Not Defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annunciated Prior...</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>Not Defined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alarm Quantity Per Hour Data – Displays the report data in one hour segments in tabular form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Alarm Quantity</th>
<th>Event Quantity</th>
<th>Hold Quantity</th>
<th>SOE Quantity</th>
<th>Diagnostic Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-06-11 14:00:00</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-06-11 13:00:00</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-06-11 12:00:00</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-06-11 11:00:00</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Alarm Quantity Per Hour Bar Chart** – Displays the data in one hour segments in bar chart form.

From the **Report Configuration** section, the **Threshold Quantity** entered displays as a line.
Alarm Quantity Percentage Pie Chart – Displays in blue the percentage of hours that exceeds the Threshold Quantity entered in the Display Options section.

Alarm Flood Summary – Displays the time periods when an alarm flood has occurred in tabular form.
**Alarm Flood Load Percentage** – Displays the number of time periods during which a defined alarm flood occurs as a percentage of the selected time range. (For example, 10 alarms in a 10-minute period over the selected 5-day time range.)

A breakdown of the selected alarm types, how many floods they contributed, and their percentage of overall time displays.

**Top Occurring Alarm Data** – Displays the Top Most Frequent Alarms in tabular form.
**Top Occurring Alarm Data Bar Chart** – Displays the Top Most Frequent Alarm data in bar chart form.

Top 2 Occurring Alarms

Time Range: 2014-05-12 20:00 to 2014-06-11 15:16

Alarm Source: 3.25.205.106
Top Occurring Alarm Percentage – Displays in orange the Top Most Frequent Alarms as a percentage of the total alarm load.

![Pie chart showing percentage of top 2 alarms]

- Top 2 - 22818 - (94.4 %)
- Total 24168 - (5.6 %)

Alarm Source: 3.25.205.106
**Chattering Alarm Data** – Displays the Chattering Alarms report data in tabular form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Variable Alias Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E2WarmBackup.XfersBlocked</td>
<td>Control Transfers are Blocked</td>
<td>Alarmed</td>
<td>E2WarmBackup.XfersBlocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup-C.UCSB-0-C....</td>
<td>Trip from ESYS (1 position) [Alarm ID 2424, U...</td>
<td>Alarmed</td>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup-C.UCSB-0-C....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup-C.UCSB-0-....</td>
<td>Problem in M2 [Alarm ID 2426, ...</td>
<td>Alarmed</td>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup-C.UCSB-0-....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup.C.UCSB-0-....</td>
<td>Bridge 1 Not Heard [Alarm ID 2...</td>
<td>Alarmed</td>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup.C.UCSB-0-....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup-C.UCSB-0-....</td>
<td>ACL/Inner Loop Watchdog Alar...</td>
<td>Alarmed</td>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup-C.UCSB-0-....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup-C.UCSB-0-....</td>
<td>ACL/Inner Loop Heart Beat Alar...</td>
<td>Alarmed</td>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup-C.UCSB-0-....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup-M2.UCSB-0-....</td>
<td>Trip from ESYS (1 position) [Alarm...</td>
<td>Alarmed</td>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup-M2.UCSB-0-....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup.C.UCSB-0-....</td>
<td>Trip from ESYS (1 position) [Alarm...</td>
<td>Alarmed</td>
<td>E2WarmBackup.E2WarmBackup.C.UCSB-0-....</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alarm Source: 3.25.205.106
**Chattering Alarm Data Bar Chart** – Displays the Chattering Alarm report data in bar chart form.

![Chattering Alarm Data Bar Chart](image)

**Stale Alarm Data** – Displays the Stale Alarm report data in tabular form.

![Stale Alarm Data](image)
Stale Alarm Data Bar Chart – Displays the number of stale alarms by duration in bar chart form.

Alarm Source: 3.25.205.106
17 Alarm Help

The process and diagnostics Alarm Help display and their associated alarm commenting capabilities are integrated into the Alarm Viewer. Alarm Help is displayed by one of the following methods:

- Click the Alarm Help Browser icon.
- Select a single process alarm or diagnostic alarm and click the Alarm Help icon.
- Right-click a single process or diagnostic alarm and select Alarm Help from the context menu.
- Right-click a single process or diagnostic alarm and select Alarm Attributes from the context menu.

17.1 Directory Structure

Alarm Help uses the existing Master Location defined in the Property Editor in the ToolboxST System Editor. It adds the Help subdirectory to the directory structure used by the Alarm Viewer. Two additional subdirectories required are ProcessAlarms and Diagnostics.

The directory structure created uses the defined component names to contain the help for that component. The diagnostics Help is configured by device type. The following is an example of the directory structure:

```
MasterDirectory
├── Help
│   ├── Diagnostics
│   │   ├── AEPA
│   │   ├── FAIC
│   │   ├── FDOA
│   │   ├── FPRO
│   │   ├── FSVO
│   │   └── UCCA
│   └── VAIC
└── ProcessAlarms
    ├── Ews1
    │   ├── G1
    │   └── G2
    └── S1
```

**MasterDirectory** is the root directory on the Master Workstation as defined in the ToolboxST application.

**Help** is the subdirectory that defines the start of the help file collection. This subdirectory is required, and must be named as displayed.

**Diagnostics** is the subdirectory that defines the start of the diagnostics section. This subdirectory is required, and must be named as displays. Subdirectories such as AEPA are specific Distributed I/O packs used in the system.

**ProcessAlarms** is the subdirectory that defines the start of the process alarms section. This subdirectory is required, and must be named as displayed.

**Ews1** is a name of a WorkstationST component.

**G1** and **G2** are component names.

**TMRM6E** is a Mark VIe component.
17.2 Process Alarms

Process alarm Help is managed on a per instance basis. This requires a file for each component and each variable, with the correct suffix, to display Help in Alarm Viewer. Help for a variable that is identical for G1 and G2 must also be copied into both G1 and G2 folders. An example of the process alarm help directory with a help file defined is as follows:

The file must use the format <Variable>.<language>.<extension> where:

- **<Variable>** is the variable name as defined in the ToolboxST application without the device prefix.
- **<Language>** is the language identifier in the Name column of the Language Naming table. (Refer to the Resource Translation Manager Instruction Guide (GEI-100793) for a list of language names and their culture and subculture abbreviations.)
- **<Extension>** is the required file extension (for example, .txt, .htm, and so on). A properly named file is L63QTX.en.txt, which indicates the file is for the variable L63QTX, is authored in English, and is a standard text file.

**Note** Process alarm help files can have the extension.txt, rtf, htm, or chm. If a set of files is located in this directory, the order txt, htm, rtf, chm is used to display the file. The first one found is displayed. The name of the file is not case-sensitive.

17.3 Diagnostic Alarms

Diagnostic alarm Help is managed on a per type basis. An example of the directory used for Diagnostics is as follows:

The file must use the format <Type>Diags.<language>.chm where:

- **<Type>** is the component type, usually distributed I/O packs (PDOA, PAIC, and such) but may also be UCCA or ALARMSERVER.
- **Diags** is the required string appended to the Type (for example PAICDiags)
<Language> is the language identifier in the Name column of the Language Naming table. (Refer to the Resource Translation Manager Instruction Guide (GEI-100793) for a list of language names and their culture and subculture abbreviations.) The Alarm Viewer allows you to determine which language to use when detecting the correct file for display.

**chm** is the required file extension. Diagnostics help files must be defined as chm files.

A properly named file is **PAICDiags.en.chm**, which indicates the file is for a PAIC pack, is authored in English, and is a standard chm file.

**Note** The file name is not case-sensitive.

**Note** For information on how Mark V diagnostic alarms are defined, refer to the ControlST Software Suite How-to-Guides (GEH-6808) (if available), the section How to Convert a Mark V Component for Use in ControlST Applications.
17.4 Alarm Help Comments

There are two types of comment files; user comment and comment lock files. These files are created by the Alarm Viewer when the customer adds or modifies comments, so the user does not need to create the file separately. Refer to the section Comments Tab for additional details.

17.4.1 User Comments File

A comment file uses the following formats:

The Process Alarms format is \texttt{<Variable>Comments.<language>.xml} where:

- \texttt{Variable} is the name of the process alarm as defined in the ToolboxST application.
- \texttt{Comments} is a constant string added to the variable name.
- \texttt{<Language>} is the language identifier in the Name column of the Language Naming table. (Refer to the Resource Translation Manager Instruction Guide (GEI-100793) for a list of language names and their culture and subculture abbreviations.)
- \texttt{xml} is the required file extension of xml.

The Diagnostics format is \texttt{<Type>Comments.<language>.xml} where:

- \texttt{<Type>} is the component type, usually distributed I/O packs (PDOA, PAIC, and such) but may also be UCCA or ALARMSERVER.
- \texttt{Comments} is the required string appended to the Type (for example PAICComments).
- \texttt{<Language>} is the language identifier in the Name column of the Language Naming table. (Refer to the Resource Translation Manager Instruction Guide (GEI-100793) for a list of language names and their culture and subculture abbreviations.)
- \texttt{xml} is the required file extension.

A properly named file is PaicComments.en.xml, which indicates that this is a comment file for a PAIC pack type, is authored in English, and is an xml file.

17.4.2 Comment Lock File

The comment lock file contains the computer name and user ID of the user currently editing the User Comments file. This information displays on the Alarm Help Viewer Comments tab to notify all users that the User Comments file is being edited. The file is created and managed by the Alarm Viewer. The format is:

\texttt{<Variable>Comments.lock.txt} for process alarms

and

\texttt{<Type>Comments.lock.txt} for component type
17.5 **Alarm Viewer**

The Alarm Viewer allows you to browse available help files, view live and historical alarm help in either the primary or second language, and view and enter comments through the Alarm Help Viewer.

17.5.1 **Alarm Help Browsing**

If the Master Workstation Host is not defined when the Alarm Viewer is started, the Alarm Help Browser button is unavailable.

You must enter the Master Workstation Host in the Settings dialog box.

➢ **To set the Master Workstation Host Name**

1. From the **Alarm Viewer Options** menu, select **Settings**.

   ![Alarm Help Browser icon](image)

   **Enter the Master Workstation Host Name.**

   After it is entered, the host name is resolved and the Master Workstation Path is retrieved. If an error is detected, the host name is not set. The Master Host and Path in the ToolboxST application must be fixed.

   After the Master Host and Path are validated, the Alarm Help Browser button is enabled.

2. Click the browser button to display a dialog box that allows you to navigate all defined alarm and diagnostic help files.
3. Navigate to the appropriate item to display the help file.

The Tree View displays the existing master directory and all its subdirectories. A document that can be displayed is represented by the Document icon. When the icon is selected, the file is read on demand from the Master Workstation and written locally to a temporary (temp) directory. ProcessAlarms help displays on the Help tab in the Summary View of the Alarm Help Viewer dialog box. Diagnostics help only displays when the CHM viewer is used. It does not display in the Summary View.
**Note** If the Master Workstation host name is not set, an error displays in the status bar, and only the root names display in the Tree View.

### 17.5.2 Selected Language Display

The Alarm Viewer language choices are set in the ToolboxST System Editor using the Primary Language and Second Language options in the Property Editor. The display language can be selected by right-clicking the WorkstationST or ControlST icon in the taskbar notification area and selecting or deselecting the *Use Second Language* option.

From the **Alarm Viewer Help** dialog box, the signal name language can be selected from a drop-down menu.

After the language is selected, the display refreshes and **Help** is displayed in the selected language.

If a document is not defined in Spanish (the signal name language), the document icon is missing and the Help tab is blank. The following screen displays.
17.5.3 Live Alarm Display Help

In a live alarm display, you can select a single process alarm or diagnostic by selecting the row. Alarm Help is enabled only if a single item is selected and the variable type is a Process Alarm or a Diagnostic type. Alarm Help is available from the live alarm toolbar and the alarm shortcut menu.

Examples:

Live alarms actively update without selecting rows.

The selection of a single Process Alarm or Diagnostic (row is highlighted in blue) enables the Alarm Help icon and the Alarm Help shortcut menu item. The Alarm Help icon displays on the toolbar and when the mouse pointer is held over it, a Tooltip displays. You can also right-click an alarm and select Alarm Help from the drop-down menu.
When Alarm Help is selected, the Alarm Viewer Help dialog box displays, the Tree View expands, the correct item is selected, and the corresponding Help content displays. All file types, except chm files, display in the Summary View.

**Note** Help displays for a single process alarm/diagnostic only.

### 17.5.4 Alarm Help Viewer Comments Tab

The Alarm Help Viewer supports customer-defined comments.

➢ **To enter comments:** from the Alarm Help Viewer, select the Comments tab.

The R icon shows that the Comment tab is in read-only mode.

Click the R icon to change to edit mode.
The icon changes to **L** to indicate it is locked for commenting by the displayed user.

At this point, the **Comment Lock** file gets created.

This lock is also displayed to any other user that may have the same alarm help open.

From the **Tree View**, right-click the **Comments** item and select **Add Comment** or **Modify Comment** from the drop-down menu.

**Comments** are displayed by creation date and time.

All comments for that date are displayed.

The red page indicates the **Comment** has been edited but has not yet been saved.

Click the **Save** icon.

This creates the **Comment** file, which is saved in the format for the selected language.
The toolbar on the Comments tab is used to control editing, and manage the display.

Controls available on this toolbar are as follows:

- 📝 saves the edited comment in the Master Workstation.
- ⏰ changes the sort direction of the date/time items in the Tree View (Oldest to Newest or Newest to Oldest)

The Lock/Unlock button controls access to the file for editing. The button states are:

- 🔒 to indicate the comment file is locked by the current user for editing.
- 📜 to indicate the comment file is read-only.
- 🗝️ to indicate the comment file is locked for editing by another user.

Locked By: <WALLY:Administrator> displays the computer and the user who has the file locked for editing. This is blank if the file is read-only.

The icons on the Comments tab and the icons in the Tree View change to:

- 📆 when one or more comment sections have been edited and not yet saved.
- ⏰ when the comment is in edit mode and no changes are pending.
- 📜 when the comment is read-only.

On the comments tab, when the Alarm Help 📝 item is selected, all comments display.

### 17.5.5 Historical Alarm Help

In the historical alarms display, Alarm Help is enabled only if a single item is selected, and the variable type is a Process Alarm or a Diagnostic. Alarm Help is available from the historical alarm toolbar and the historical alarm context menu. Refer to the section [Live Alarm Display Help](#) for additional details.
ActiveX® Alarm Viewer

The WorkstationST Alarm Viewer can be added in CIMPLICITY CimEdit as an ActiveX control.

➢ To configure the Alarm Viewer as an ActiveX control

1. Right-click the ActiveX Alarms object and select the Control Properties tab.

2. Set the View State File Path and Active Filter Name properties as described in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View State File Path</td>
<td>Set to a previously saved alarm View file. The View file settings include which tabs are visible (such as Live Alarms and Short Term Historical Alarms), an active filter, the Visible column, and column order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Filter Name</td>
<td>Set to change the display filter for the Live Alarms tab. The following script, Example Active Filter CIMPLICITY Script, provides an example CIMPLICITY script that sets the Active Filter to Device after locating an ActiveX alarms object that has been named ActiveXAlarms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example Active Filter CIMPLICITY Script

Sub OnMouseUp(x As Long, y As Long, flags As Long)
    Dim cimScreen As GefScreen
    Dim cimClassObj As GefObject
    Dim oCimOLEObj As Object
    Set cimScreen = CimGetScreen()
    Set cimClassObj = cimScreen.Object.Objects.Item("ActiveXAlarms")
    If Not cimClassObj Is Nothing Then
        Set oCimOLEObj = cimClassObj.OLEObject
        If Not oCimOLEObj Is Nothing Then
            oCimOLEObj.ActiveFilterName = "Device"
        End If
    End If
End Sub

Note  The CIMPLICITY object name is configured by setting the Object name property from the object’s Properties General tab.

The following methods are available for the Alarm Viewer ActiveX control:

- **SetActiveStateFile** allows setting the view state file for use by the Alarm Viewer.
- **LoadFilterFile** allows setting the path to the alarm filter file.
- **SetFilterName** allows the setting of a filter name. The filter must exist in the current list of filters.
- **AddFilterDevice** allows adding the specified devices in a comma separated string to the current filter’s device property.
- **RemoveFilterDevices** allows removing the specified devices in a comma separated string from the current filter’s device property.
- **GetFilterDevices** returns the current comma separated list of devices in the current active filter.
- **ShowMenu** makes the main menu visible.
- **HideMenu** makes the main menu invisible.
19  Glossary of Terms

**Alarm Flood** - A condition during which the alarm rate is greater than the operator can effectively manage (such as more than 10 alarms per 10 minutes).

**Bind** - To establish the correspondence between the data in an exchange and variables in a device.

**Bind/Build** - To bind the configuration for each consumed exchange and create/update the configuration for any produced exchange.

**Chattering Alarm** - An alarm that repeatedly transitions between the alarm state and the normal state in a short period of time. An alarm that repeats three or more times in one minute.

**Collection** - More formally, an EGD Collection. A group of devices that constitutes a formal subset of the devices participating in a particular EGD installation. This arbitrary grouping allows users to subdivide the system to make some tasks easier.

**Consume** - To receive an EGD data message (exchange).

**Consumer** - An EGD node configured to receive an EGD data message.

**EGD** - A mechanism that provides access to global data between nodes supporting the EGD protocol.

**Exchange** - An EGD data message consisting of a header and a body of data. The header contains the producer ID and the exchange ID that uniquely identifies the message. The body of data is a block of bytes in a format agreed upon by the producer and all consumers.

**Feature** - An element of the WorkstationST runtime system, which can be optionally enabled through the ToolboxST application. Examples include OPC Server, Recorder, and Alarm Viewer.

**In Service** - The state of an alarm indicating the alarm is displaying and updating correctly and is actionable by the operator.

**Latching Alarm** - An alarm that remains in alarm state after the process has returned to normal and requires an operator reset before it will clear.

**Global Data** - A concept in which multiple controllers on a network can share information by exchanging portions of their local memory with peer controllers.

**OPC** - A standard for data exchange in the industrial environment. The OPC foundation provides specifications for various OPC standards such as OPC DA (Data Access), OPC AE (Alarm and Event), and OPC UA (Unified Architecture).

**Out-of-Service (OOS)** - The state of an alarm during which the alarm indication is suppressed (not actionable by the operator), typically manually, for reasons such as maintenance.

**Produce** - To send an EGD data message (exchange).

**Producer** - The EGD node configured to send data messages. The source of the data samples for an exchange.

**Refresh** - To bind the configuration for each consumed exchange for a particular consumed device.

**Return to Normal (RTN)** - An unacknowledged alarm state reached when the process returns within normal limits and the alarm clears automatically (sometimes called auto-reset) before an operator has acknowledged the alarm condition.

**Runtime** - Software stored in the controller’s Flash memory that converts application code (pcode) to executable code.

**Service State** - The in service or out of service state of the process alarm. (Refer to In Service and Out-of-Service.)

**Stale alarm** - Alarms that remain in effect continuously for more than 24 hours may be considered as stale.

**Suppress** - Any mechanism to prevent the indication of the alarm to the operator when the base alarm condition is present (such as shelving, suppressed by design, or Out-of-Service).

**Unbound Variables** - Variables required by a consumer that were not found in the producer configuration during the bind.