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plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 0, false); var boolDemoRead = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 0, VarType.Bit, 1); Console.WriteLine("修改后bool值打印：" + boolDemoRead); 在途中第一个参数，标识数据块类型。第二个标识数据块。我们是db1，所以写：1 偏移量为0 类型为bit 获取长度（除了字符类型和数组其他都默认1）以下代码是其他值类型的示例：Plc plc = new Plc(CpuType.S71500, "192.168.43.14" + "" + 0, 1); plc.Open(); if (plc.IsConnected) { Console.WriteLine("PLC连接成功"); } var a = plc.Read("DB1.DBX0.0"); plc.Write("DB1.DBX0.0", true); int db = 1; var boolDemo = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 0, VarType.Bit, 1); Console.WriteLine("bool值打印：" + boolDemo); plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 0, false); var boolDemoRead = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 0, VarType.Bit, 1); Console.WriteLine("修改后bool值打印：" + boolDemoRead); var wordDemo = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 2, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("word值打印：" + wordDemo); plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 2, (ushort)9); var wordDemoRead = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 2, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("修改后word值打印：" + wordDemoRead); var DwordDemo = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 4, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("Dword值打印：" + DwordDemo); plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 4, 8); var DwordDemoRead = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 4, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("修改后Dword值打印：" + DwordDemoRead); var intDemo = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 8, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("int值打印：" + intDemo); short readInt = 9; plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 8, readInt); var intDemoRead = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 8, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("修改后int值打印：" + intDemoRead); var DintDemo = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 10, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("Dint值打印：" + DwordDemo); plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 10, 100); var DintDemoRead = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 10, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("修改后Dint值打印：" + DintDemoRead); var RealDemo = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 14, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("Real值打印：" + RealDemo); plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 14, (float)99.9); var DrealDemoRead = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 14, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("修改后Real值打印：" + DrealDemoRead); var LRealDemo = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 18, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("LReal值打印：" + LRealDemo); plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 18, 88.88); var LrealDemoRead = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 18, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("修改后Lreal值打印：" + LrealDemoRead); var byteDemo = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 290, VarType.Byte, 1); Console.WriteLine("byte值打印：" + byteDemo); plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 290, (byte)2); var byteDemoRead = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 290, VarType.Byte, 1); Console.WriteLine("修改后byte值打印：" + byteDemoRead); var dateDemo = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 282, VarType.DateTime, 1); Console.WriteLine("date值打印：" + dateDemo); plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, 2, 282, System.DateTime.Now); var dateDemoRead = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 282, VarType.DateTime, 1); Console.WriteLine("修改后date值打印：" + dateDemoRead); var charDemo = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 4, VarType.String, 1); Console.WriteLine("char值打印：" + charDemo); plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 4, "a"); var charDemoRead = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 4, VarType.Int, 1); Console.WriteLine("修改后char值打印：" + charDemoRead); 比较特殊的：string：需要先获取string值的所占长度。再拿到具体byte值。转换为utf8格式的ascii码 具体代码中有体现 +1表示获取到长度 +2表示获取到跳过偏移长度的字符 string类型只能存储ascii码，需要注意，不能存储中文 #pragma warning disable var count = (byte)plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 26 + 1, VarType.Byte, 1); byte[] stringDemo = plc.ReadBytes(DataType.DataBlock, db, 26 + 2, count); string stringValue = Encoding.Default.GetString(stringDemo); Console.WriteLine("string值打印：" + stringValue); plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 26 + 1, (byte)"nihao".Length); plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 26 + 2, "nihao"); stringDemo = plc.ReadBytes(DataType.DataBlock, db, 26 + 2, count); string stringDemoRead = Encoding.Default.GetString(stringDemo); Console.WriteLine("修改后string值打印：" + stringDemoRead); wstring：wstring的读取比较简单，需要注意的是获取的字符需要为254个。因为符号占用了4个字节 var wstringDemo = plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, startByteAdr: 292, VarType.S7WString, varCount: 254); array：array区别于其他方法的原因是：在读取时需要转换，例如使用float[] 将博途的real类型转换为float数组类型。在读取时count值也需要和plc中设置的长度一致 在写入时，可以在读取的值上做修改如：arraydemo。也可以自定义一个新数组。注意新数组的长度可以少于plc中设定的长度。那么长度只能的值会写入生效。例如plc中设置长度为2，我写入的长度只有1，那么数组第一个值会写入，plc中第一个值随之改变，第二个值则不变。如果新数组的长度大于plc中设置的长度，则抛出异常 具体可以看代码实现 //读取array float[] arrayDemo = (float[])plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 804, VarType.Real, 10);/array较为特殊，他设定的范围值可能有多种类型，real，int，wrod，bool等，需要根据不同类型做处理 Console.WriteLine("array值打印：" + System.String.Join(", ", arrayDemo)); //写入array并打印 for (int i = 0; i < arrayDemo.Length; i++) { arrayDemo[i] += 0.1F; } plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 804, arrayDemo);/在原有的基础上修改 float[] arrayDemo2 = { 0.11F, 0.22F };/如果只改变其中一个的话我自己写一个帮助方法去修改传值的array plc.Write(DataType.DataBlock, db, 804, arrayDemo2);/可以修改少数几个。如果只修改其中几个则修改后完整修改 指针不能超过长度 float[] arrayDemoRead = (float[])plc.Read(DataType.DataBlock, db, 804, VarType.Real, 10); Console.WriteLine("修改后array值打印：" + System.String.Join(", ", arrayDemoRead)); 实现了一个帮助类，导入即用：资源链接：文章来源：♣♣♣权声明：本文为博主原创文章，遵循CC 4.0 BY-SA 知识共享协议，转载请附上原文出处链接和本声明。