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## Learn-/Training Document

Siemens Automation Cooperates with Education  
(SCE) | From Version V14 SP1

**TIA Portal Module 051-201**  
High-Level Language Programming  
with SCL and SIMATIC S7-1200

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Order no.: 6ES7214-1AE30-4AB3
- **Upgrade SIMATIC STEP 7 BASIC V14 SP1 (for S7-1200) (set of 6) "TIA Portal"**  
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# High-Level Language Programming with SCL and S7-1200

## 1 Objective

In this section, you will become familiar with the basic functions of the SCL high-level language. Test functions for eliminating logical programming errors will also be presented.

The SIMATIC S7 controllers listed in section 3 can be used.

## 2 Requirements

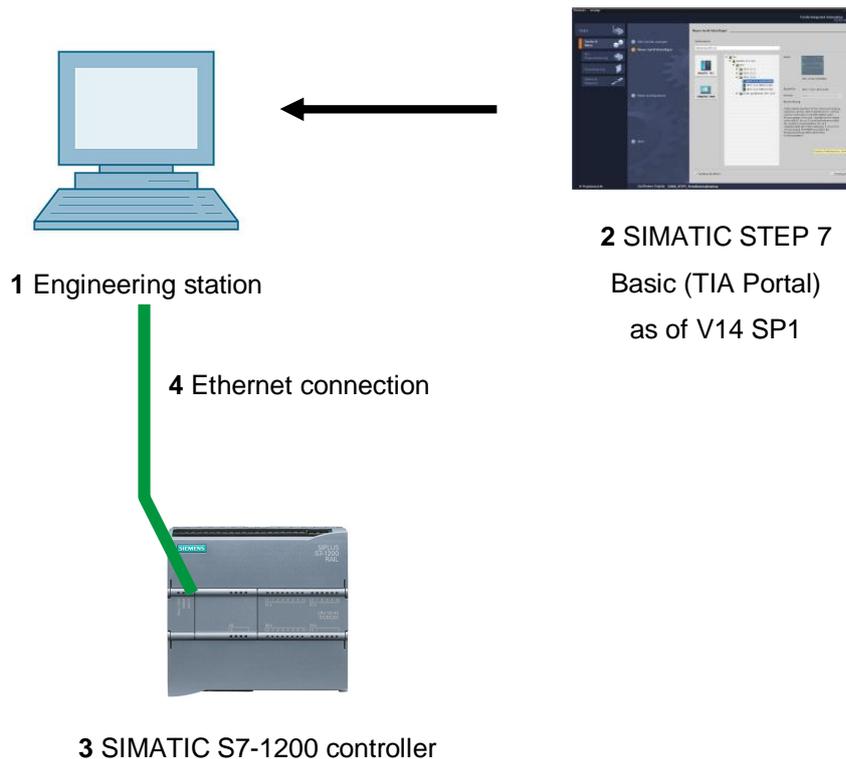
This section builds on the hardware configuration of a SIMATIC S7-1200. It can be implemented with any hardware configurations that have digital input and output cards. To implement this section, you can use the following project, for example:

"SCE\_EN\_011\_101\_Hardware\_Configuration\_CPU1214C.....zap14"

You should also be familiar with high-level language programming, such as Pascal.

### 3 Hardware and software required

- 1 Engineering Station: The requirements are hardware and operating system (for additional information, see Readme on the TIA Portal Installation DVD)
- 2 SIMATIC STEP 7 Basic software in the TIA Portal - as of V14 SP1
- 3 SIMATIC S7-1200 controller, e.g. CPU 1214C DC/DC/DC – Firmware V4.2.1 or higher
- 4 Ethernet connection between the engineering station and controller



## 4 Theory

### 4.1 SCL programming language

SCL (Structured Control Language) is a high-level, Pascal-based programming language that enables structured programming. The language corresponds to the "Structured Text" (ST) programming language specified in DIN EN-61131-3 (IEC 61131-3). In addition to high-level language elements, SCL contains typical elements of the PLC as language elements such as inputs, outputs, timers, block calls, etc. It supports the STEP 7 block concept and enables block programming in compliance with standards in addition to programming with Ladder Logic (LAD) and Function Block Diagram (FBD). This means SCL supplements and expands the STEP 7 programming software with its LAD and FBD programming languages.

You do not have to create every function yourself but can use pre-compiled blocks, such as system functions and system function blocks that are present in the CPU's operating system.

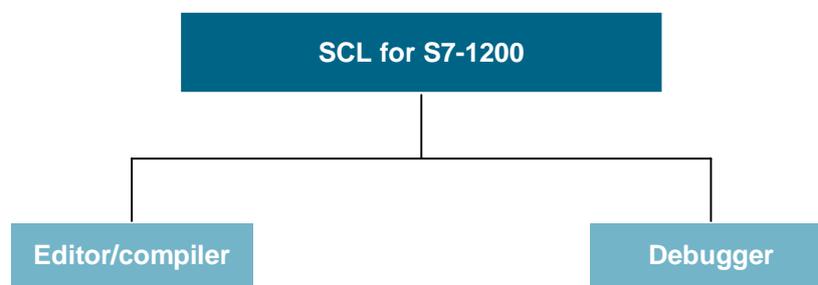
Blocks that are programmed with SCL can be mixed with LAD and FBD blocks. This means that a block programmed with SCL can call another block that is programmed in LAD or FBD. Accordingly, SCL blocks can also be called in LAD and FBD programs.

SCL networks can also be inserted in LAD and FBD blocks.

The SCL test functions can be used to find logical programming errors in an error-free compilation.

### 4.2 SCL development environment

There is a development environment that is tailored to the specific properties of both SCL and STEP 7 for use and application of SCL. This development environment consists of an editor/compiler and a debugger.



## **Editor/compiler**

The SCL editor is a text editor that can be used to edit any text. The main task of the SCL editor is the creation and editing of blocks for STEP 7 programs. A basic syntax check is performed during the input which makes it easier to avoid errors during programming. Syntax errors are displayed in different colors.

### **The editor offers the following options:**

- Programming of an S7 block in the SCL language
- Convenient insertion of language elements and block calls using drag & drop
- Direct syntax check during programming
- Customization of the editor to meet your needs, e.g. color-coding for the different language elements according to syntax
- Checking of the finished block through compiling
- Display of all errors and warnings that occur during compiling
- Localization of error locations in the block, optionally with error description and information on troubleshooting

## Debugger

The SCL debugger enables you to check a program while it is running in the automation system (AS) and thus find potential logical errors.

SCL provides two different test modes:

- Continuous monitoring
- Step-by-step monitoring

With "Continuous monitoring" you can test a group of instructions within a block. During the test, the values of the tags and parameters are displayed in chronological order and – if possible – updated cyclically.

With "Step-by-step monitoring" the logical program sequence is followed. You can run the program algorithm instruction-by-instruction and observe how the contents of the processed tags change in a result window.

The type of CPU you are using determines whether or not you can use "Step-by-step monitoring". The CPU must support the use of breakpoints. The CPU used in this document does not support breakpoints.

## 5 Task

### 5.1 Example task – Tank volume

In the first part, you are to program the calculation of the tank volume.

### 5.2 Expansion of the sample task

In the second part, the task is expanded and you are to program an error evaluation.

## 6 Planning

The tank is in the shape of a vertical cylinder. The filling level is measured with an analog sensor. For the first test, the filling level value should be available as a scaled value (in meters).

Global parameters, such as the diameter and height of the tank, are to be stored in a structured manner in a global data block "Data\_Tank".

The program for calculation of the volume should be written in a "Calculate\_Volume" function and the parameters are to use the unit 'meter' or 'liter'.

### 6.1 Global data block "Data\_Tank"

The global parameters are stored in multiple structures in a global data block.

Name	Data type	Start value	Comment
Dimensions	STRUCT		
Height	REAL	12.0	in meter
Diameter	REAL	3.5	in meter
measured_data	STRUCT		
filling_level_per	INT	0	value between 0...27648
filling_level_scal	REAL	0.0	range 0...12.0.
Volume	REAL	0.0	Volume of tank in liter
fault_flags	STRUCT		
calculate_volume	BOOL		fault == true
Scaling	BOOL		fault == true

Table 1: Parameters in the "Data\_Tank" data block

## 6.2 "Calculate\_Volume" function

This block calculates the volume of the tank in liters.

In the first step, there is to be no check of the transferred parameters for reasonableness.

The following parameters are required for this step:

Input	Data type	Comment
Diameter	REAL	Diameter of cylindric tank in meter
Filling_level	REAL	Filling level of liquid in meter
<b>Output</b>		
Volume	REAL	Volume of liquid in the tank in liter

Table 2: Parameters for "Calculate\_Volume" function in the first step

The formula for calculating the volume of a vertical cylinder is used to solve the task. The conversion factor 1000 is used to calculate the result in liters.

$$V = \frac{d^2}{4} \cdot \rho \cdot h \quad \Rightarrow \quad \# \text{Volume} = \frac{\# \text{Diameter}^2}{4} \cdot 3.14159 \cdot \# \text{Filling\_level} \cdot 1000$$

## 6.3 Expansion of the "Calculate\_Volume" function

The second step checks whether the diameter is greater than zero. In addition, a test is to be performed to determine whether the filling level is greater than or equal to zero and less than or equal to the height of the tank.

In case of an error, the new parameter "er" is set to TRUE, and the "Volume" parameter is set to the value -1.

For this purpose, add the "er" and "Height" parameters to the interface.

Input	Data type	Comment
Height	REAL	Height of cylindric tank in meter
Diameter	REAL	Diameter of cylindric tank in meter
Filling_level	REAL	Filling level of liquid in meter
<b>Output</b>		
er	BOOL	fault flag; fault == true
Volume	REAL	Volume of liquid in the tank in liter

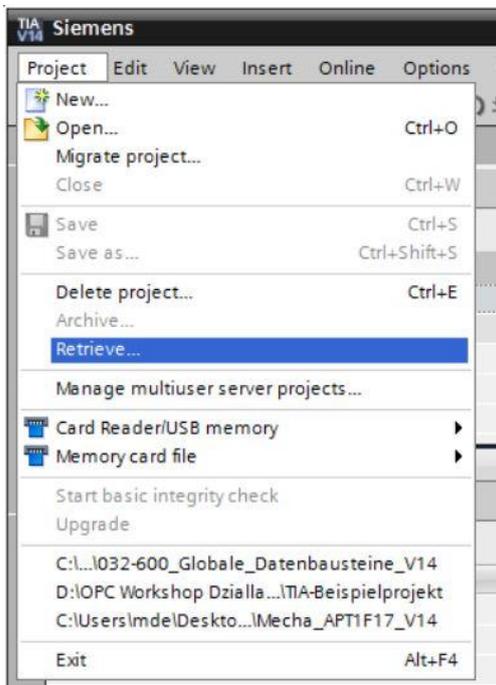
Table 3: Parameters for "Calculate\_Volume" function in the second step

## 7 Structured step-by-step instructions

You can find instructions on how to implement the planning below. If you already have a good understanding of everything, it is sufficient to focus on the numbered steps. Otherwise, simply follow the steps of the instructions explained below.

### 7.1 Retrieving an existing project

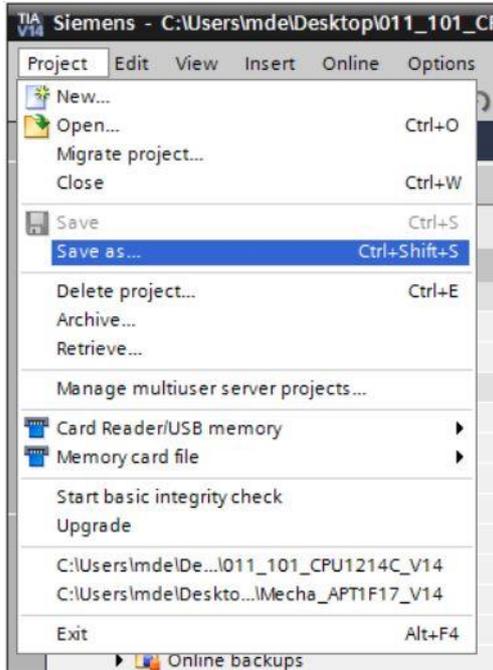
- ① Before you can start programming, you need a project with a hardware configuration.  
(e.g. SCE\_EN\_011-101\_Hardware\_Configuration\_CPU1214C\_....zap14).  
To retrieve an existing project, you must select the respective archive from the Project view under ① Project ① Retrieve. Confirm your selection with "Open".  
(① Project ① Retrieve ① Selection of a .zap archive ① Open)



- ② Next you can select the target directory to which you want to save the retrieved project.  
Confirm your selection with "OK". (① Project ① Save as... ① OK)

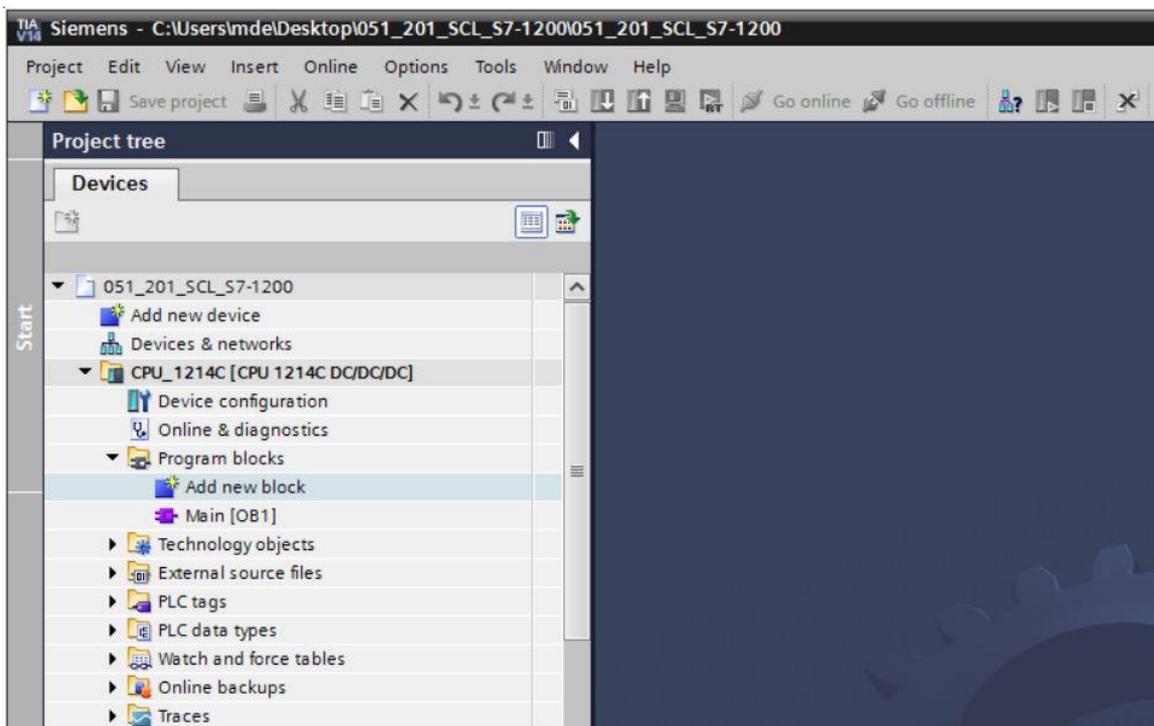
## 7.2 Saving the project under a new name

- ① You save the opened project under the name 051-201\_SCL\_S7-1200.
- (① Project ① Save as ... ① 051-201\_SCL\_S7-1200 ① Save)



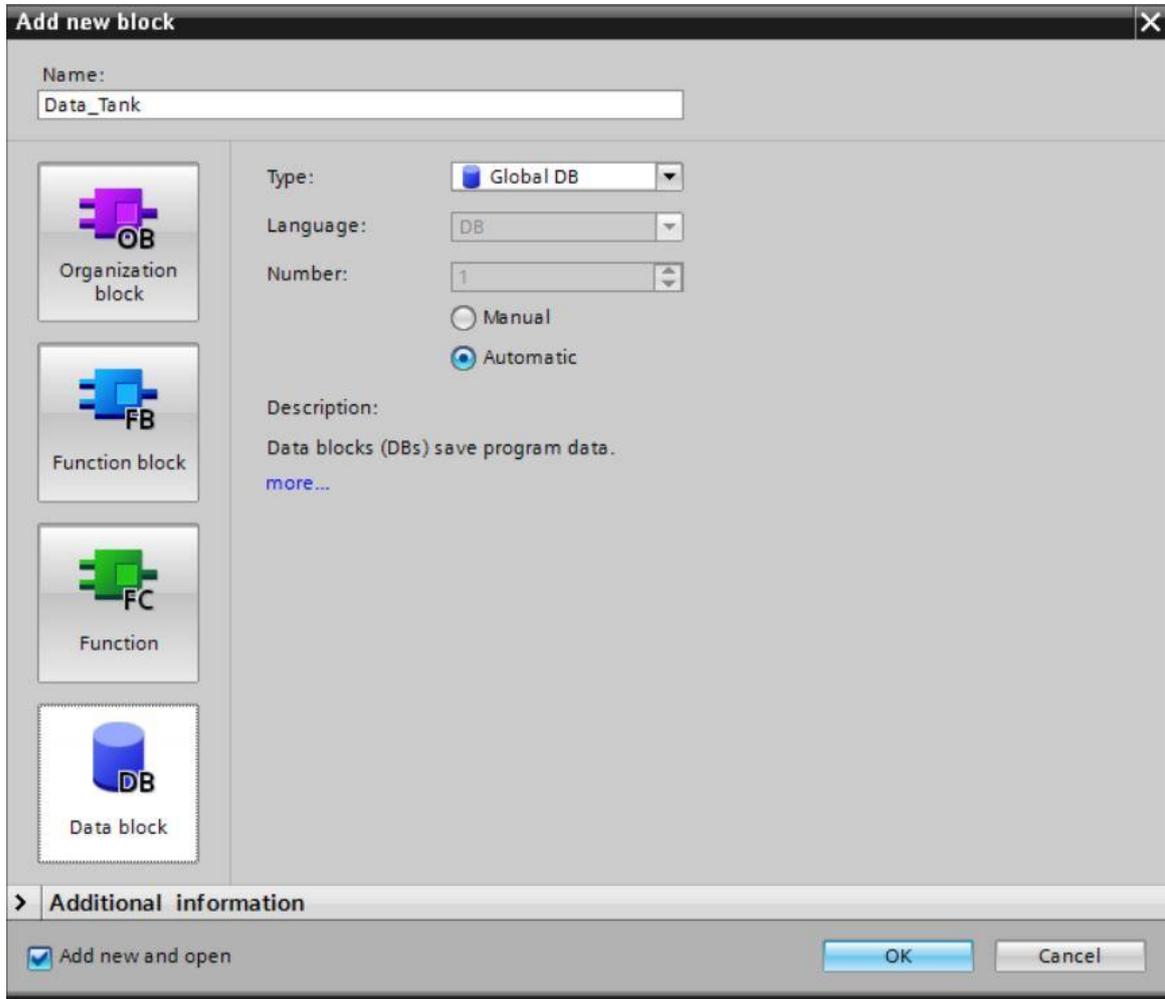
## 7.3 Creating the "Data\_Tank" data block

- ① In the Project view, navigate to ① the program blocks and create a new block by double-clicking ① Add new block.



Ⓜ Now select a data block and enter the name.

 (Ⓜ Data block Ⓜ "Data\_Tank" Ⓜ OK)



Ⓜ Next, enter the names of the tags listed below with data type, start value and comment.

	Name	Data type	Start value	Retain	Accessible f...	Writa...	Visible in ...	Setpoint	Comment
1	Static			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	dimensions	Struct		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	height	Real	12.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in meter
4	diameter	Real	3.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in meter
5	measured_data	Struct		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	filling_level_per	Int	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	range 0...27648
7	filling_level_scal	Real	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	range 0...12.0
8	volume_liquid	Real	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in liter
9	fault_flags	Struct		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10	calculate_volume	Bool	false	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	fault == true
11	scaling	Bool	false	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	fault == true

## 7.4 Creating the "Calculate\_Volume" function

Ⓜ Next, add a function, enter the name and select the language.



(Ⓜ Add new block Ⓜ Function Ⓜ "Calculate\_Volume" Ⓜ SCL Ⓜ OK)

**Add new block**

Name:

Language:

Number:

Manual  
 Automatic

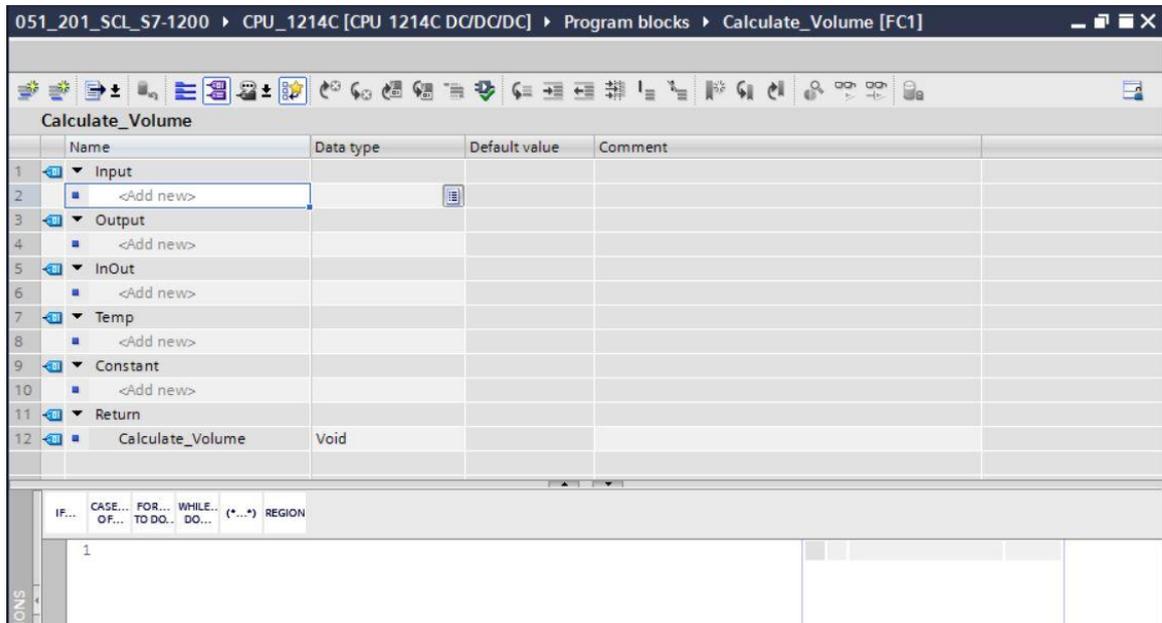
Description:  
Functions are code blocks or subroutines without dedicated memory.

Add new and open

OK Cancel

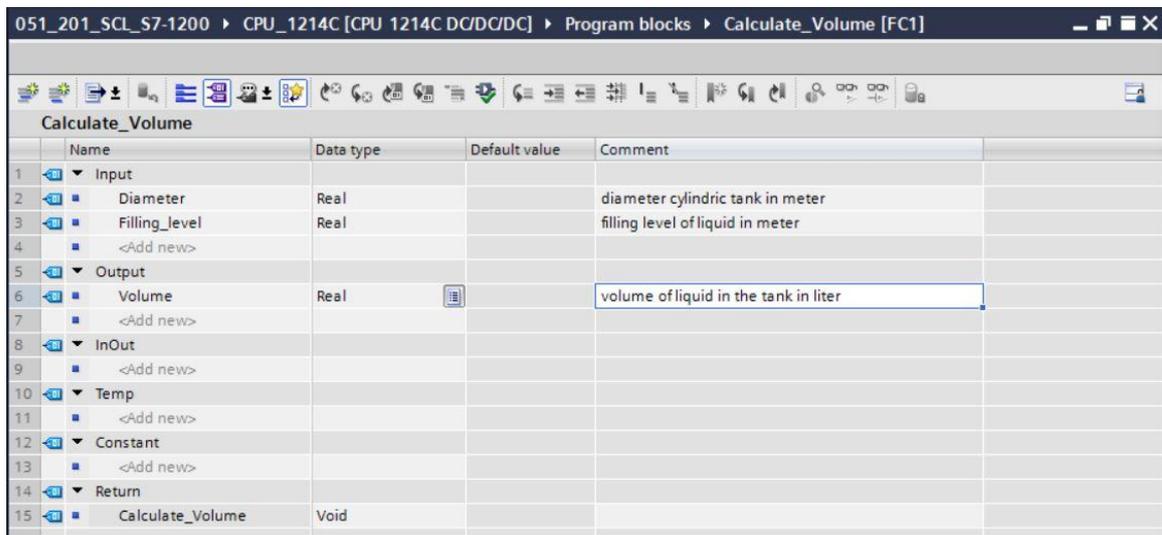
## 7.5 Specifying the interface of the "Calculate\_Volume" function

④ The top section of your programming view shows the interface description of your function.



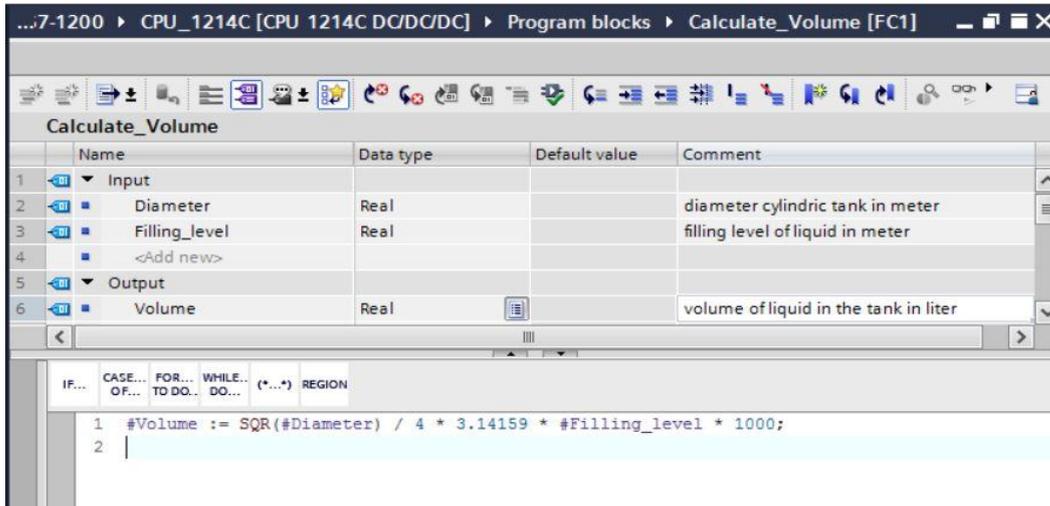
④ Create the following input and output parameters.

(④ Name ④ Data type ④ Comment)



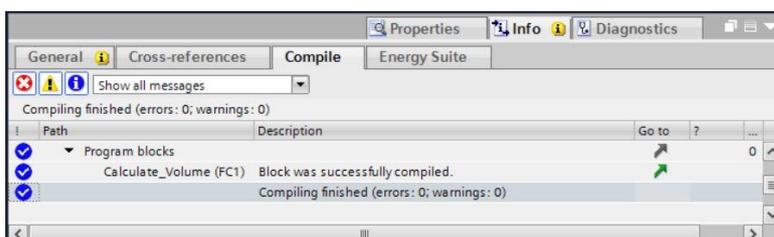
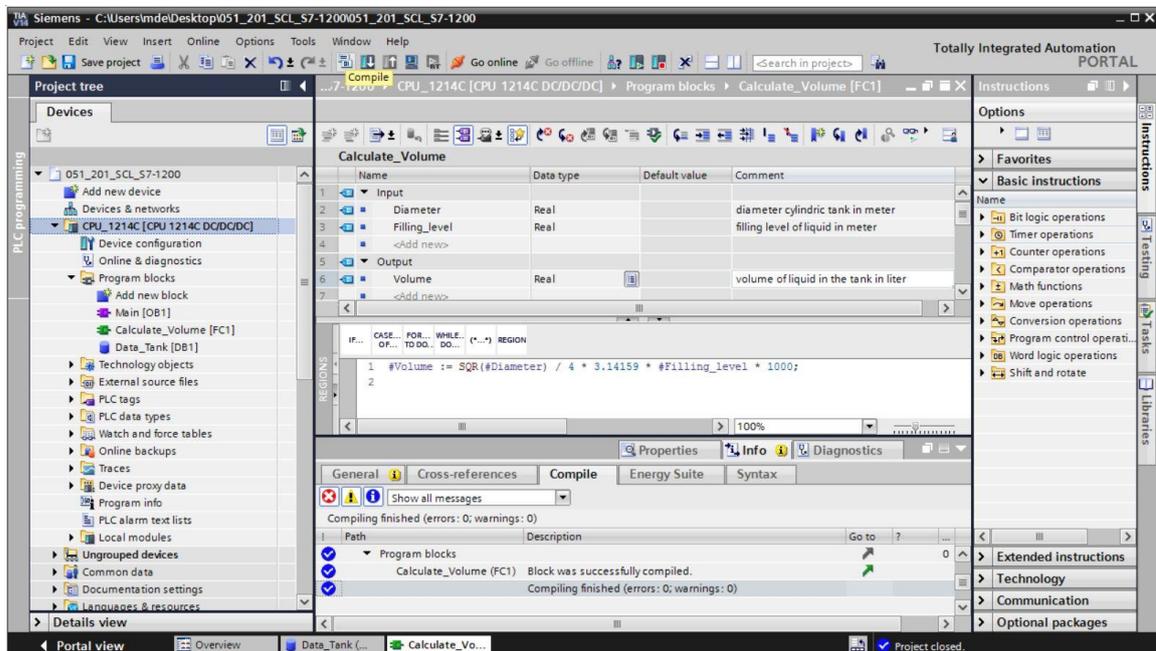
## 7.6 Programming the "Calculate\_Volume" function

Ⓜ Enter the program shown below. (Ⓜ Enter program)



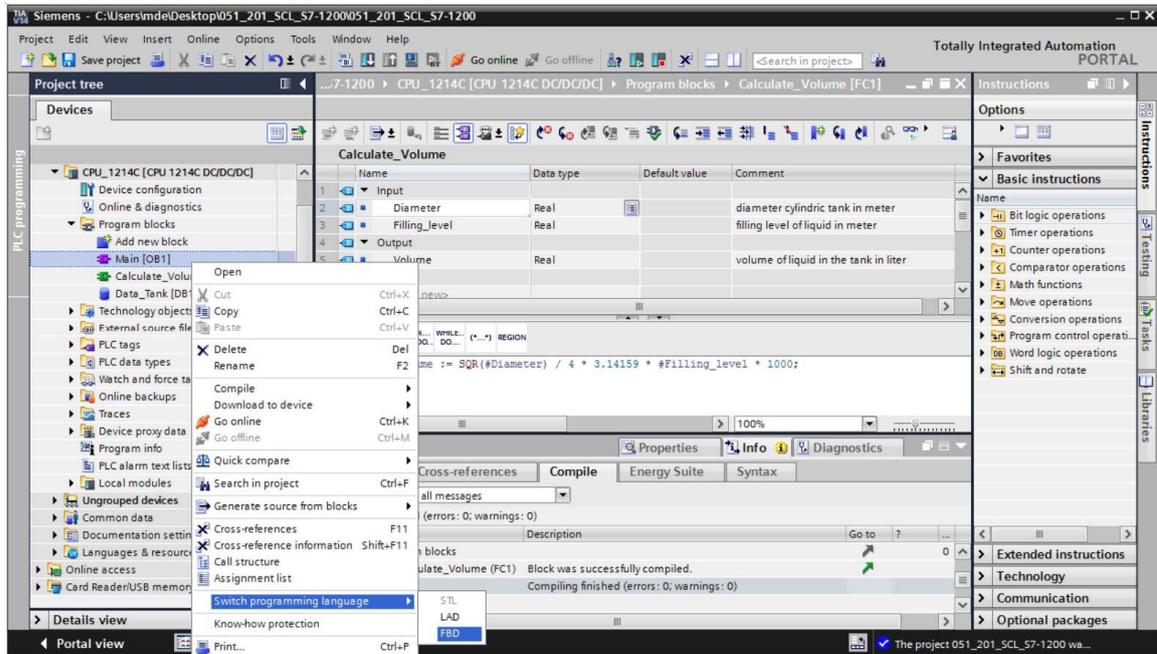
Ⓜ Now compile your program and check it for syntax errors. These are displayed in the Inspector window below the programming. Correct any errors and compile the program again.

Then save your program. (Ⓜ  Ⓜ Eliminate errors Ⓜ  Save project)

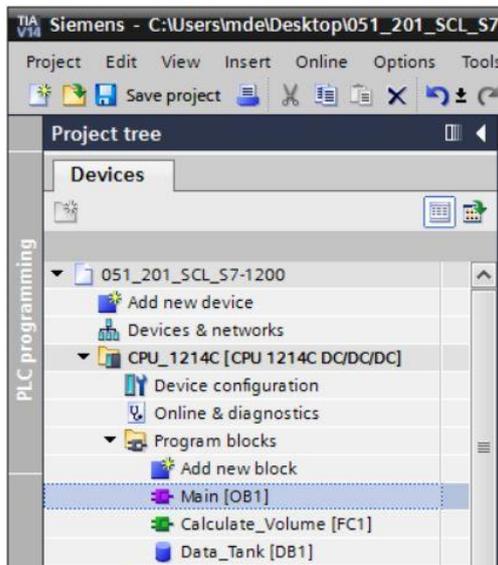


## 7.7 Programming the "Main [OB1]" organization block

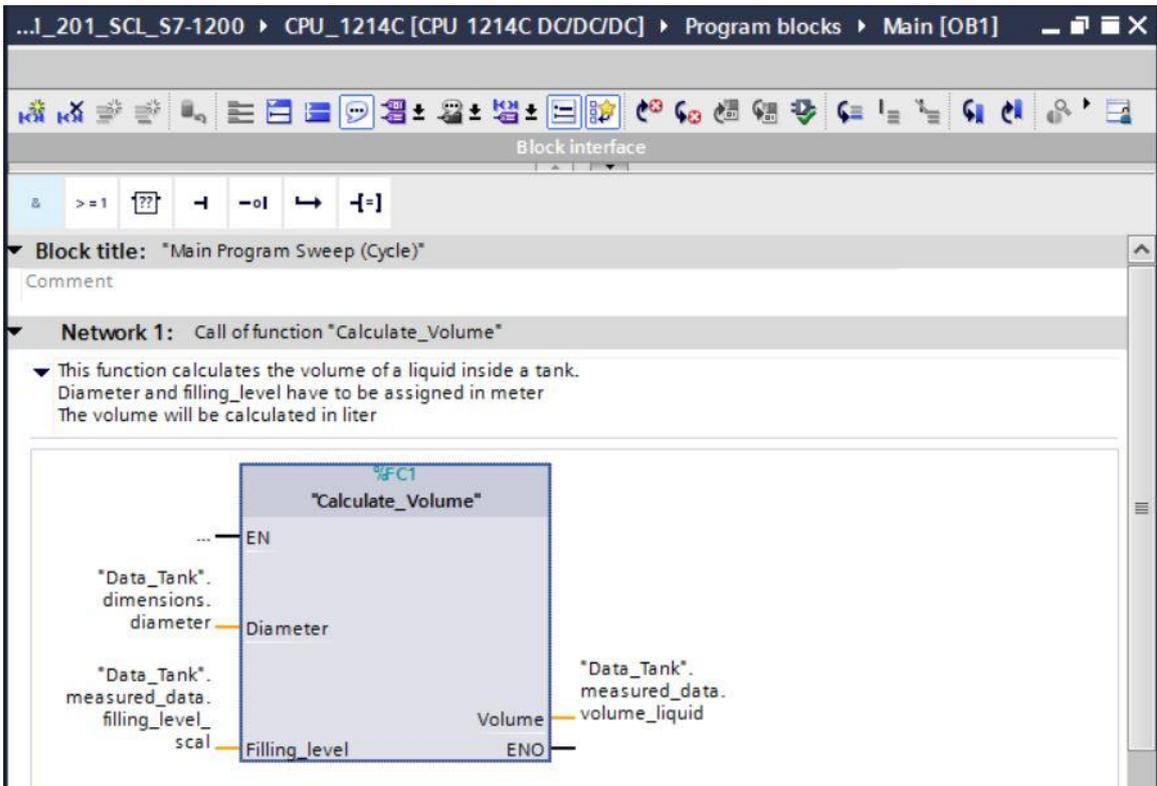
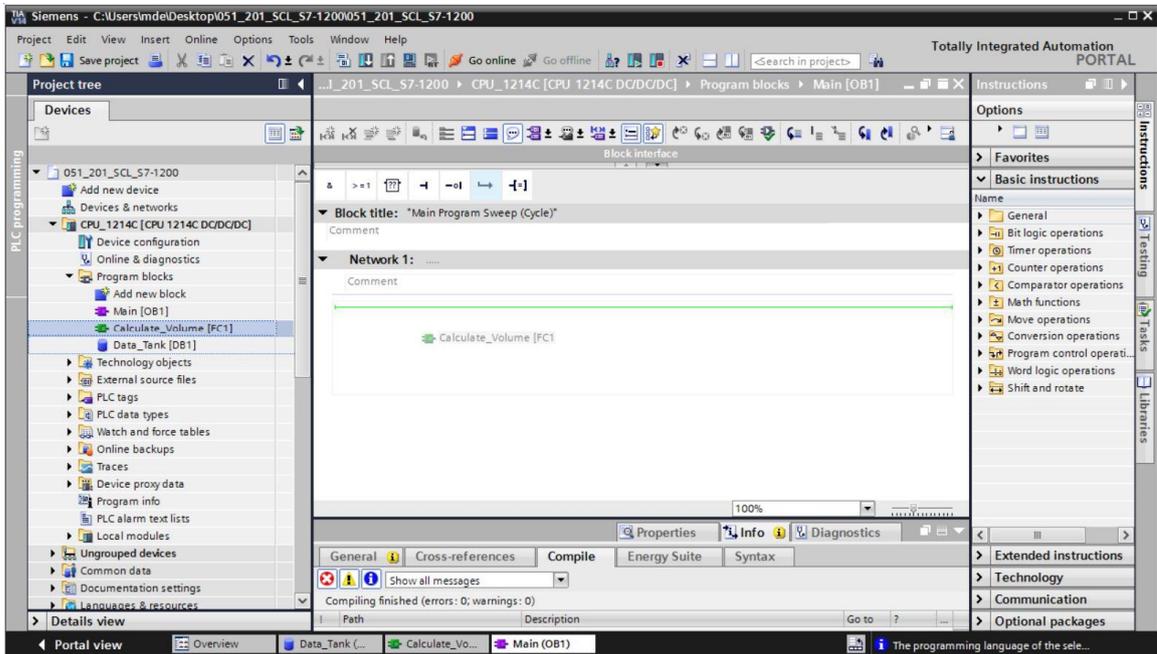
- Ⓡ Before programming the "Main [OB1]" organization block, switch the programming language to FBD. To do this, click on "Main [OB1]" in the "Program blocks" folder.
- (Ⓡ CPU\_1214C[CPU 1214C DC/DC/DC] Ⓡ Program blocks Ⓡ Main [OB1] Ⓡ Switch programming language Ⓡ FBD)



- Ⓡ Now double-click the "Main [OB1]" organization block to open it.

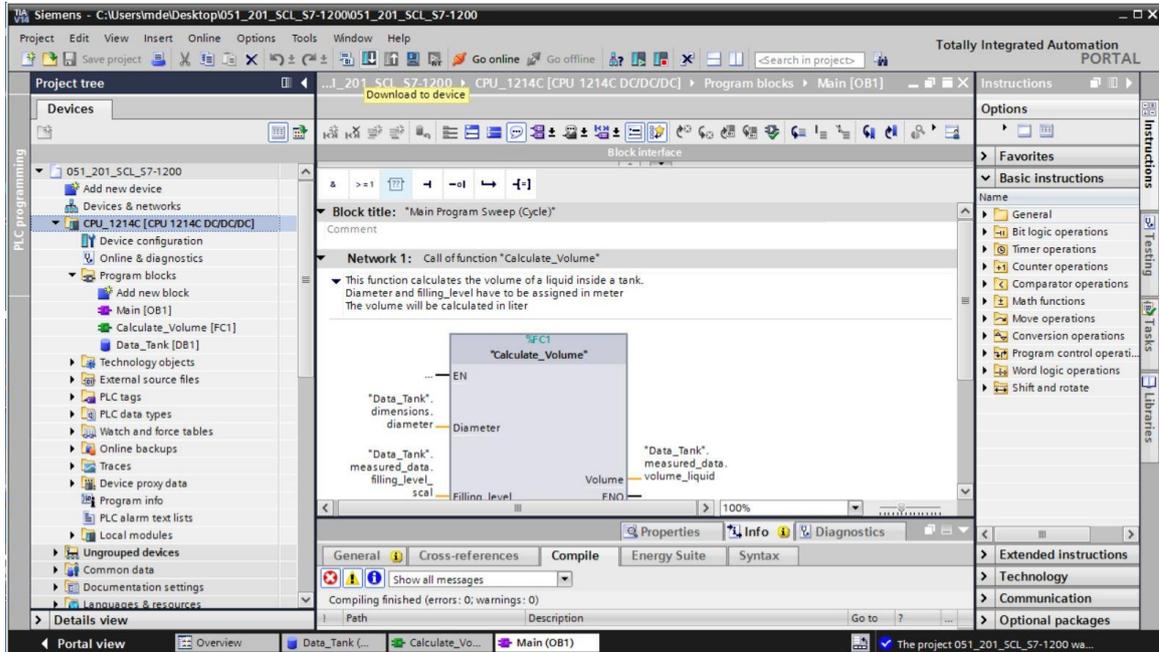


- ⑧ Call the "Calculate\_Volume" function in the first network. Assign network title, comment and connect the parameters. (⑧ Call "Calculate\_Volume" ⑧ Assign network title ⑧ Write network comment ⑧ Connect parameters)

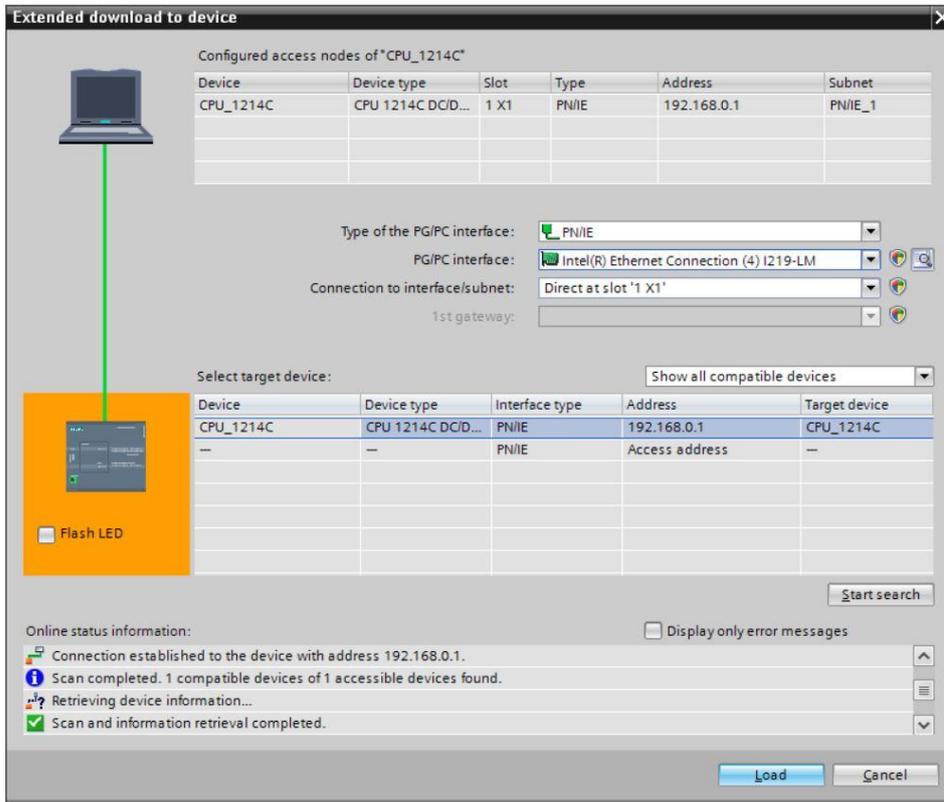


## 7.8 Compiling and downloading the program

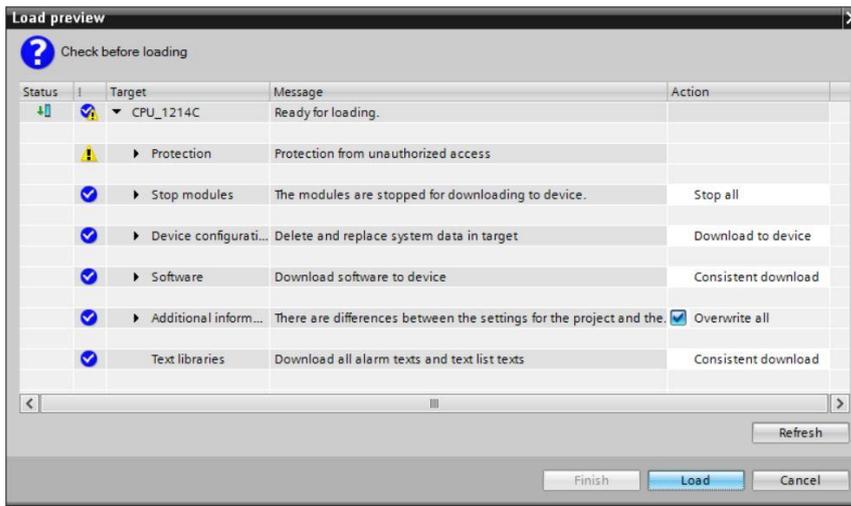
- Ⓜ Click the "Program blocks" folder and compile the entire program. After successful compilation, save your project and download it to the controller.



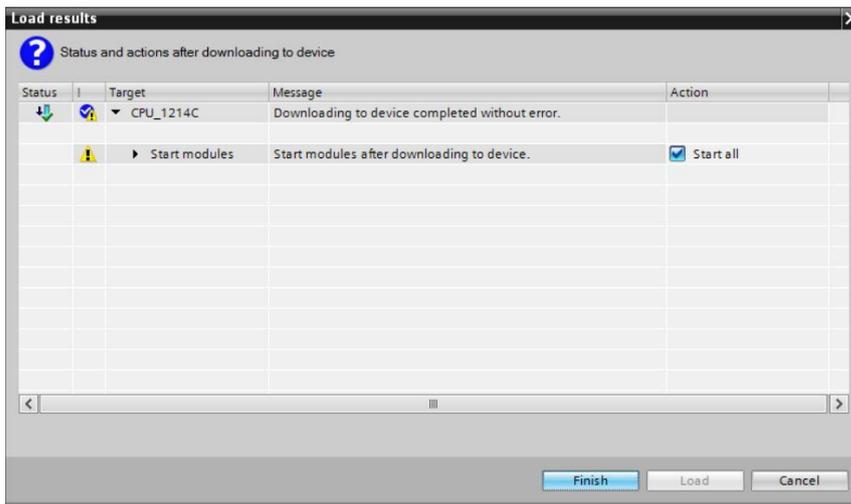
- Ⓜ Select PG/PC interface Ⓜ Select subnet Ⓜ Start search Ⓜ Load



Ⓜ Make a selection, if necessary Ⓜ Load

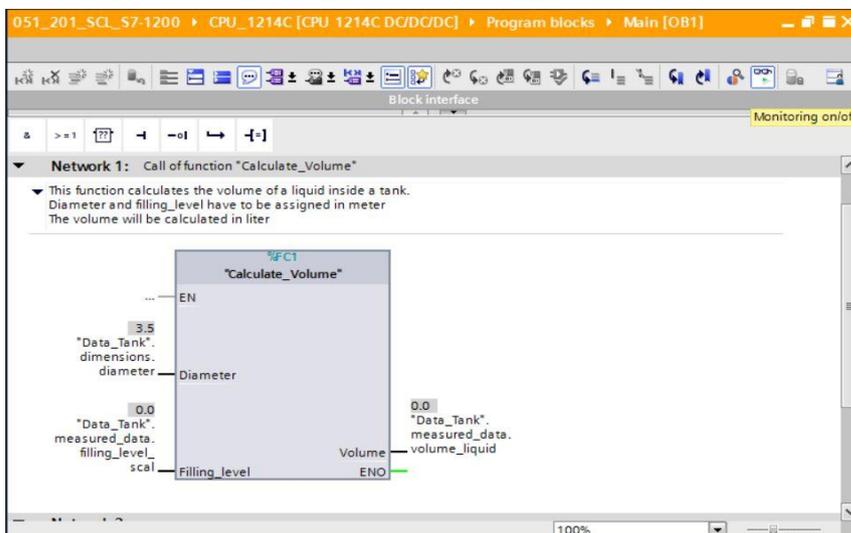


Ⓜ Finish

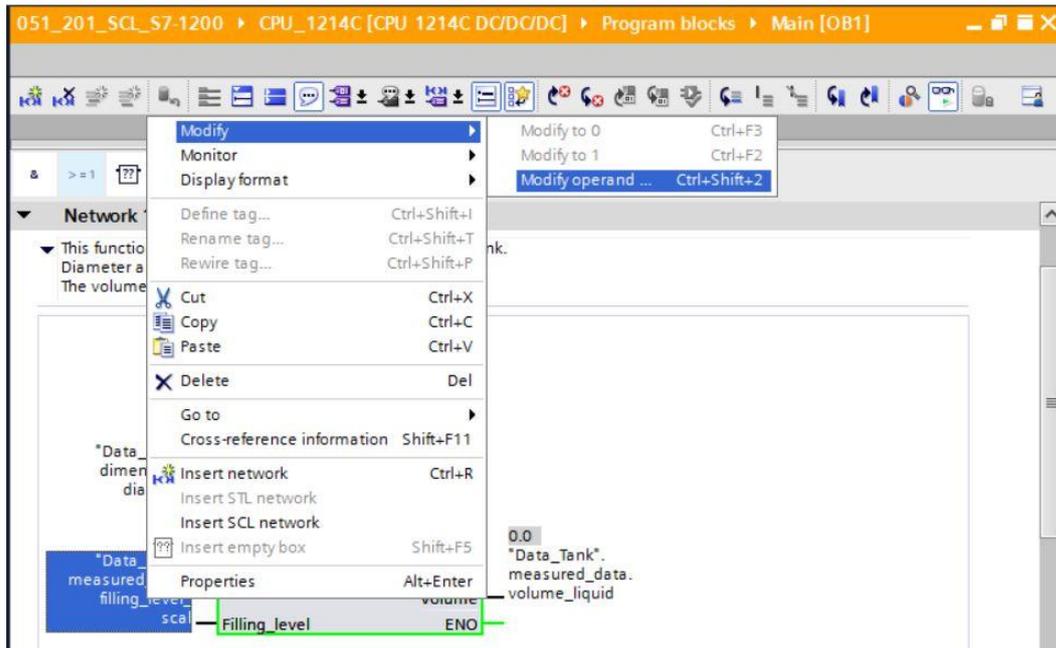


## 7.9 Monitoring and testing the organization block

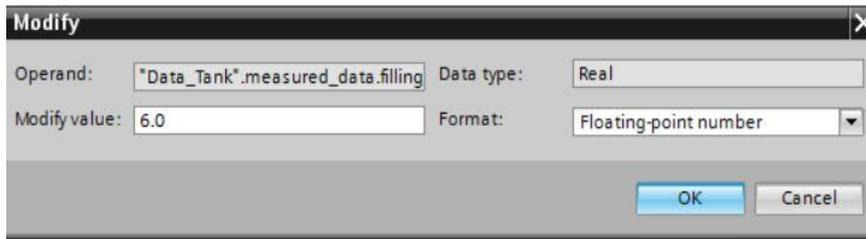
Ⓜ In the open OB1, click the  icon to monitor the block.



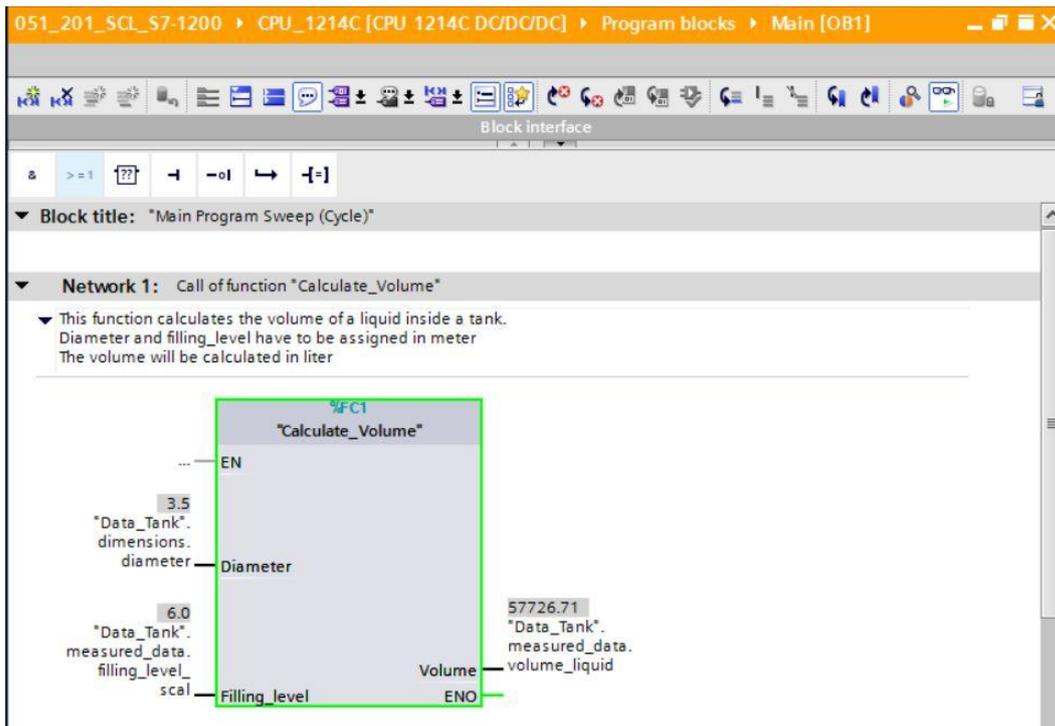
- Ⓡ Test your program by writing a value to the "Filling\_level\_scal" tag in the data block.
  - (Ⓡ Right-click on "Filling\_level\_scal" Ⓡ "Modify" menu Ⓡ Modify operand)



- Ⓡ Enter value 6.0 Ⓡ OK

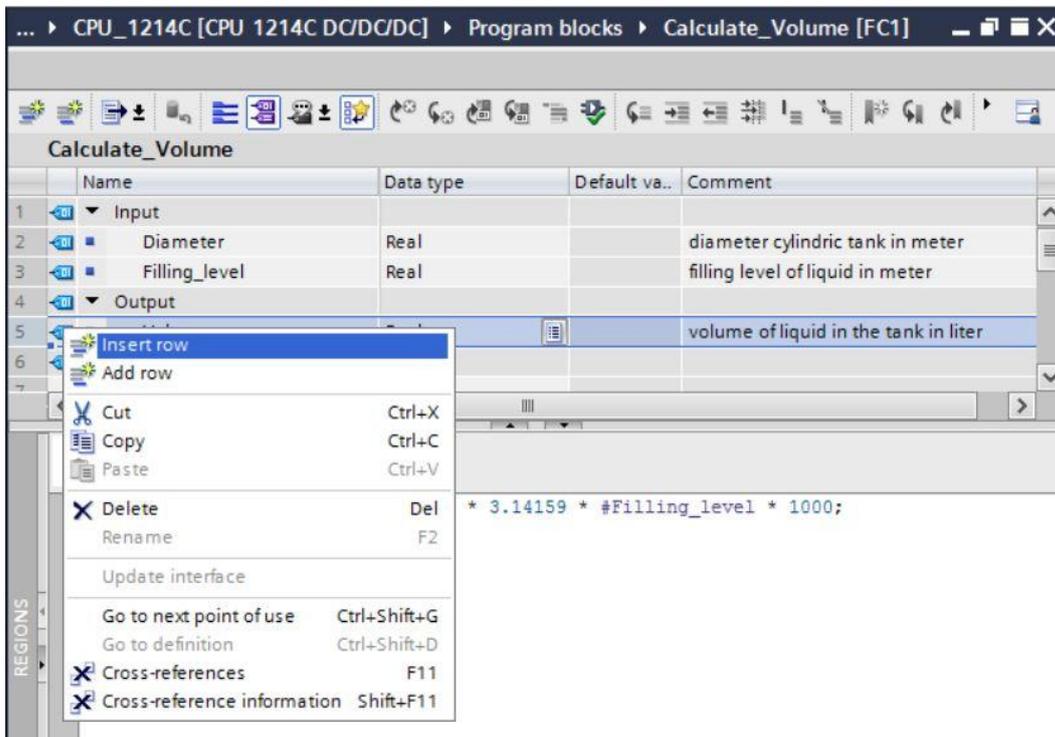


- Ⓜ Check the result for correctness.

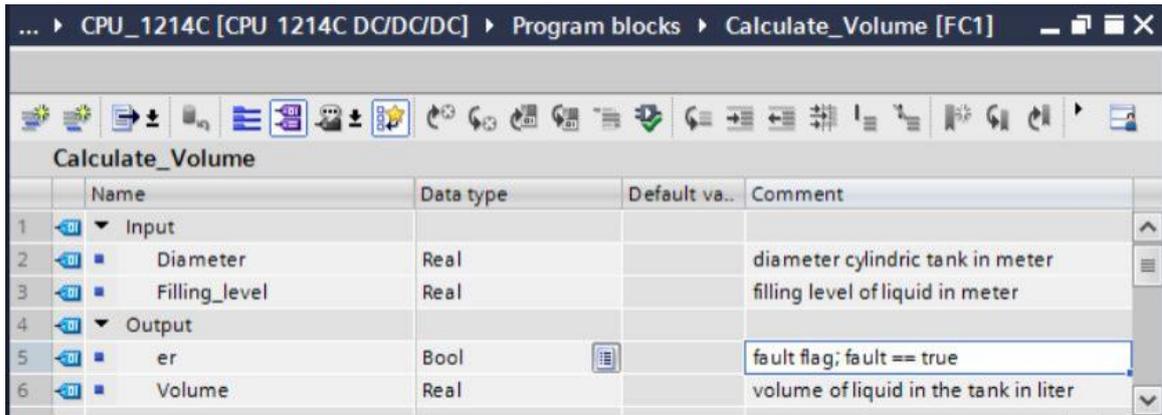


## 7.10 Expansion of the "Calculate\_Volume" function

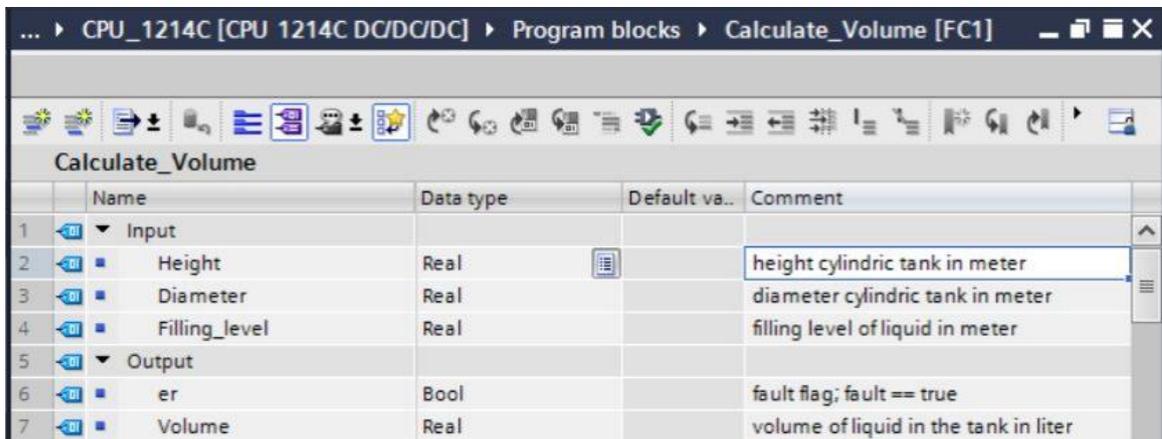
- Ⓜ Open the "Calculate\_Volume" function, and insert a row in the output parameters by right-clicking the row in the interface.
- (Ⓜ Open "Calculate\_Volume" Ⓜ Right-click on row 5 Ⓜ Insert row)



Ⓡ Enter the parameter "er" with data type BOOL and comment.

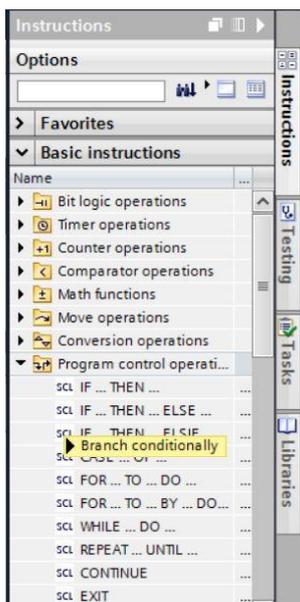


Ⓡ Follow the same steps to add the "Height" tag with data type Real and comment.

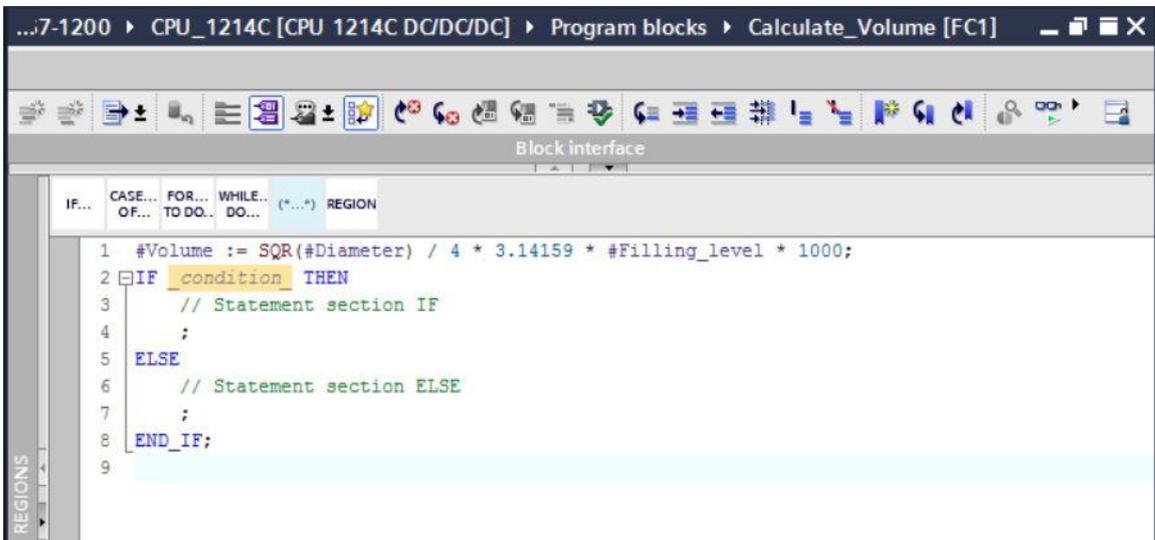
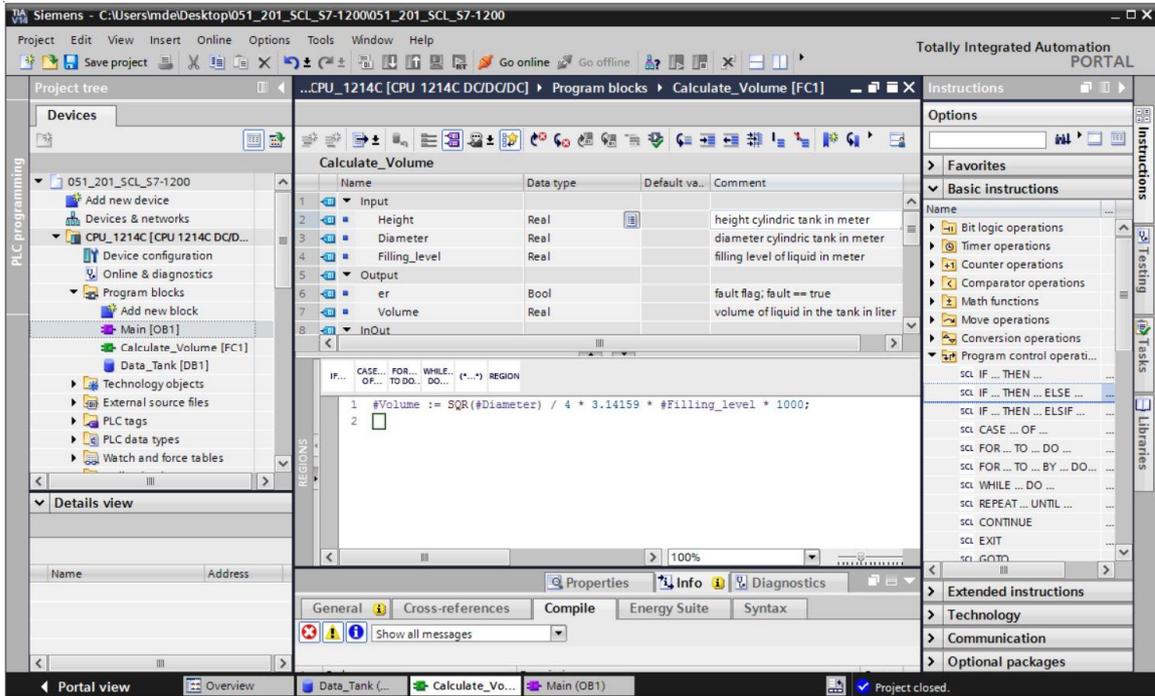


Ⓡ Then go to the "IF...THEN...ELSE" control statement from the "Program control operations" folder of Basic instructions.

(Ⓡ Instructions Ⓡ Basic instructions Ⓡ Program control operations Ⓡ "IF...THEN...ELSE")

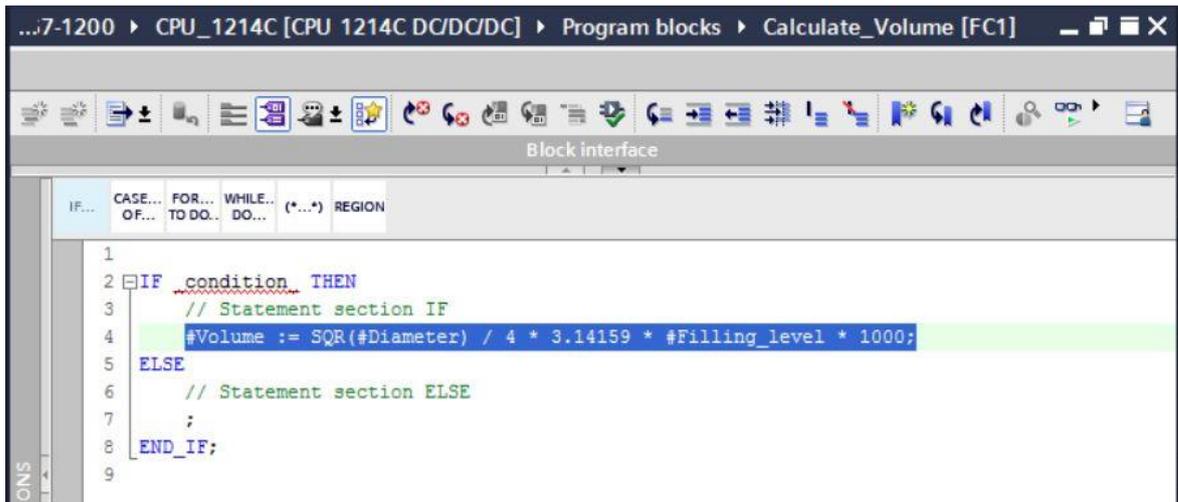
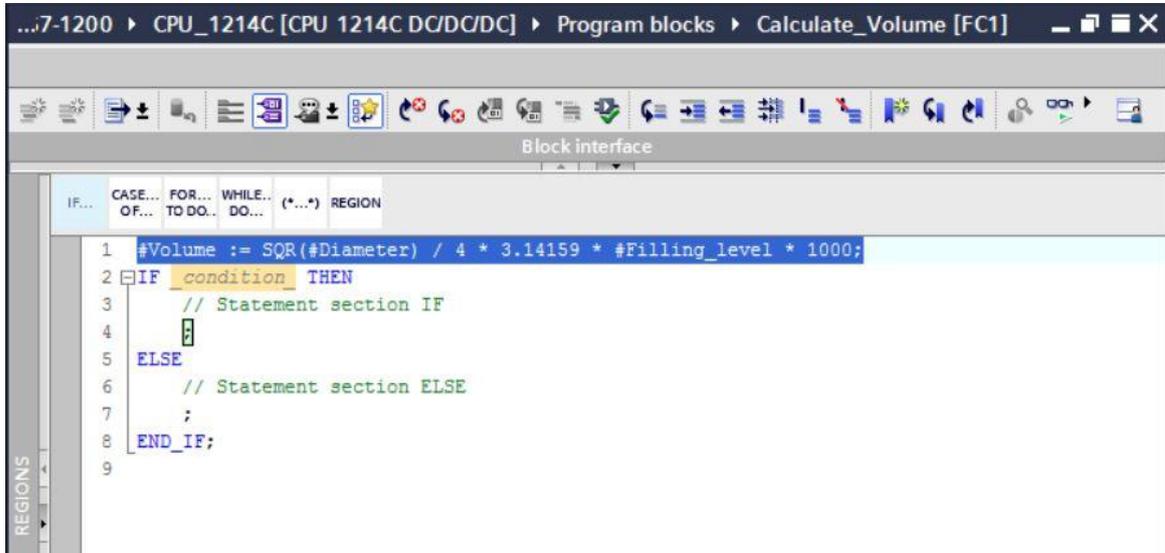


- Ⓜ Then drag the "IF...THEN...ELSE" control statement to the second row of the program.
- Ⓜ ("IF...THEN...ELSE" Ⓜ drag & drop)



- ④ Highlight the mathematical formula and move it onto the semicolon in front of the ELSE using drag & drop.

(④ Select ④ drag & drop)



- ④ Complete the function and check your program by compiling it.

(④ Complete program ④ )

```

1 IF #Diameter > 0 AND #Filling_level >= 0 AND #Filling_level <= #Height THEN
2   // Statement section IF
3   #er := FALSE;
4   #Volume := SQR(#Diameter) / 4 * 3.14159 * #Filling_level * 1000;
5 ELSE
6   // Statement section ELSE
7   #er := TRUE;
8   #Volume := -1;
9 END_IF;
10

```

Ⓜ Comments can be added with "(\*)" as block comment and with "//" as row comment. You can now add comments to your program.

(Ⓜ Insert block comment starting with row 1 Ⓜ Insert row comments in rows 12/16)

Name	Data type	Default va..	Comment
Input			
Height	Real		height cylindric tank in meter
Diameter	Real		diameter cylindric tank in meter
Filling_level	Real		filling level of liquid in meter
Output			
er	Bool		fault flag; fault == true
Volume	Real		volume of liquid in the tank in liter

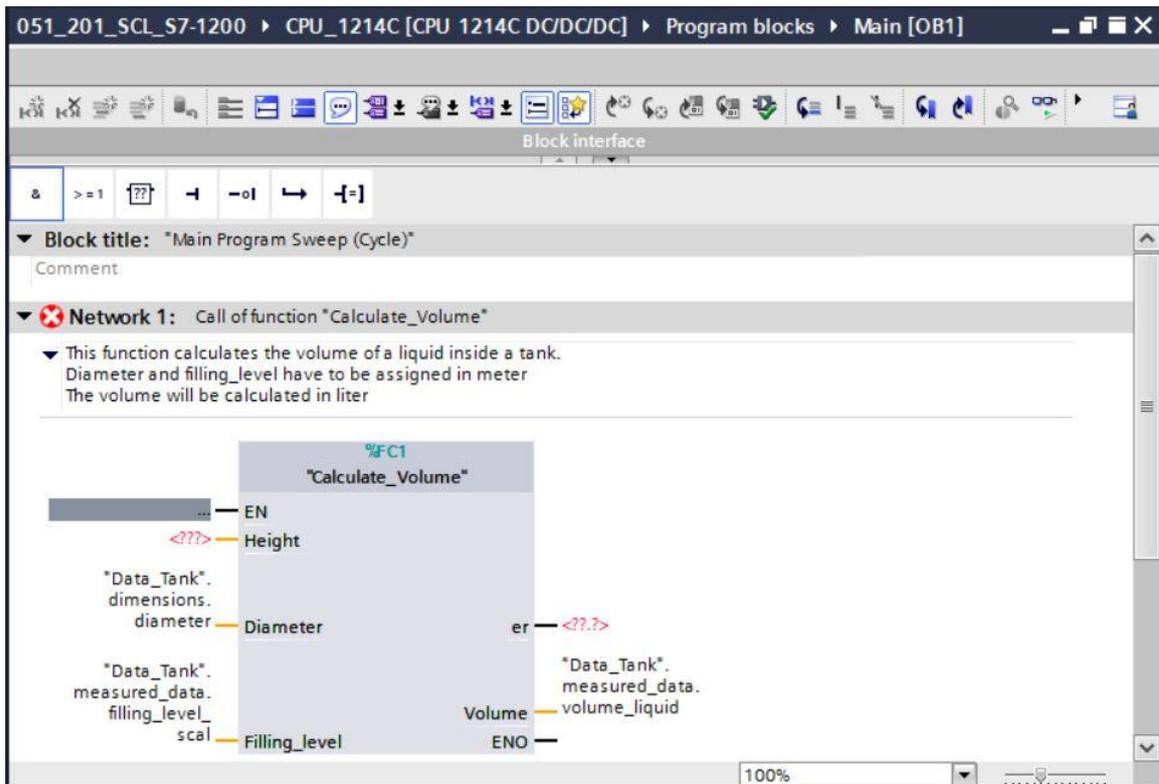
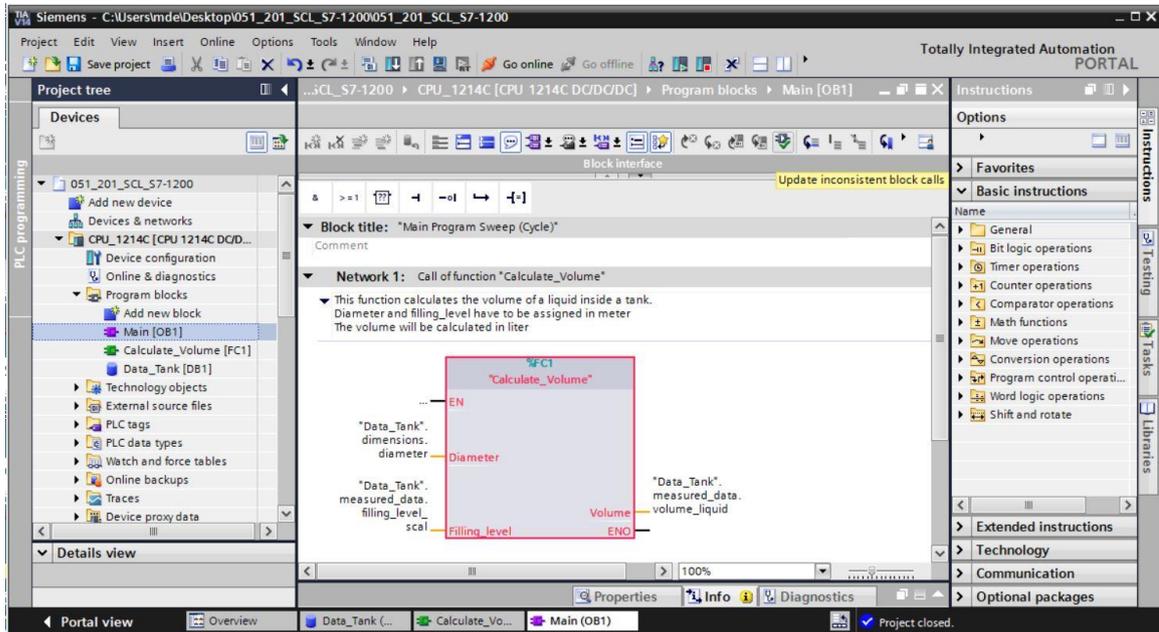
```

1 (*
2 This function calculates the volume of a liquid inside a tank.
3 Input-parameters #Height, #Filling_level and #Diameter have to be assigned in meter.
4 Output-parameter #Volume will be calculated in liter.
5 In case of an error the fault flag output-parameter #er will be set TRUE
6 and the output-parameter #Volume will be -1.
7 An error occurs if the diameter is less than or equal 0
8 or the filling level is less than 0 or
9 the filling level is greater than the height of the tank.
10 *)
11 IF #Diameter > 0 AND #Filling_level >= 0 AND #Filling_level <= #Height THEN
12   // no fault
13   #er := FALSE;
14   #Volume := SQR(#Diameter) / 4 * 3.14159 * #Filling_level * 1000;
15 ELSE
16   // fault
17   #er := TRUE;
18   #Volume := -1;
19 END_IF;
20

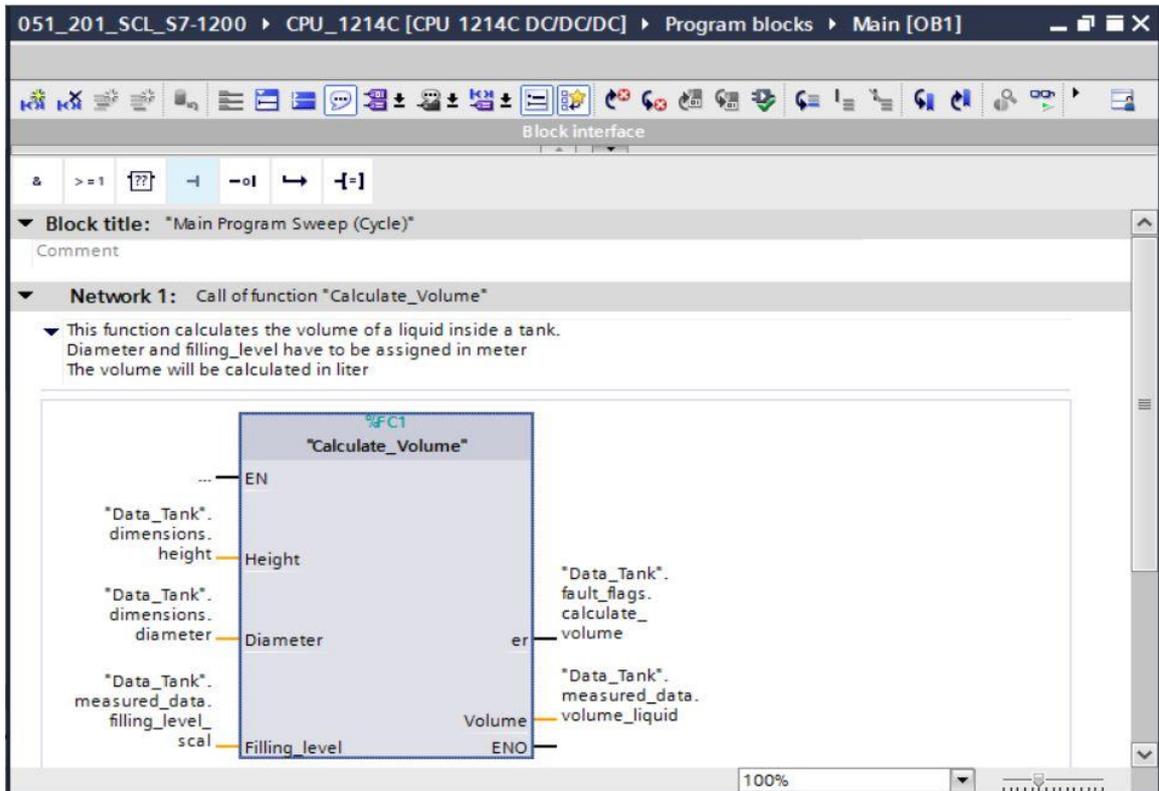
```

## 7.11 Customizing the organization block

- Ⓜ Open OB1 and update the inconsistent block calls by clicking . (Ⓜ Open OB1 Ⓜ )



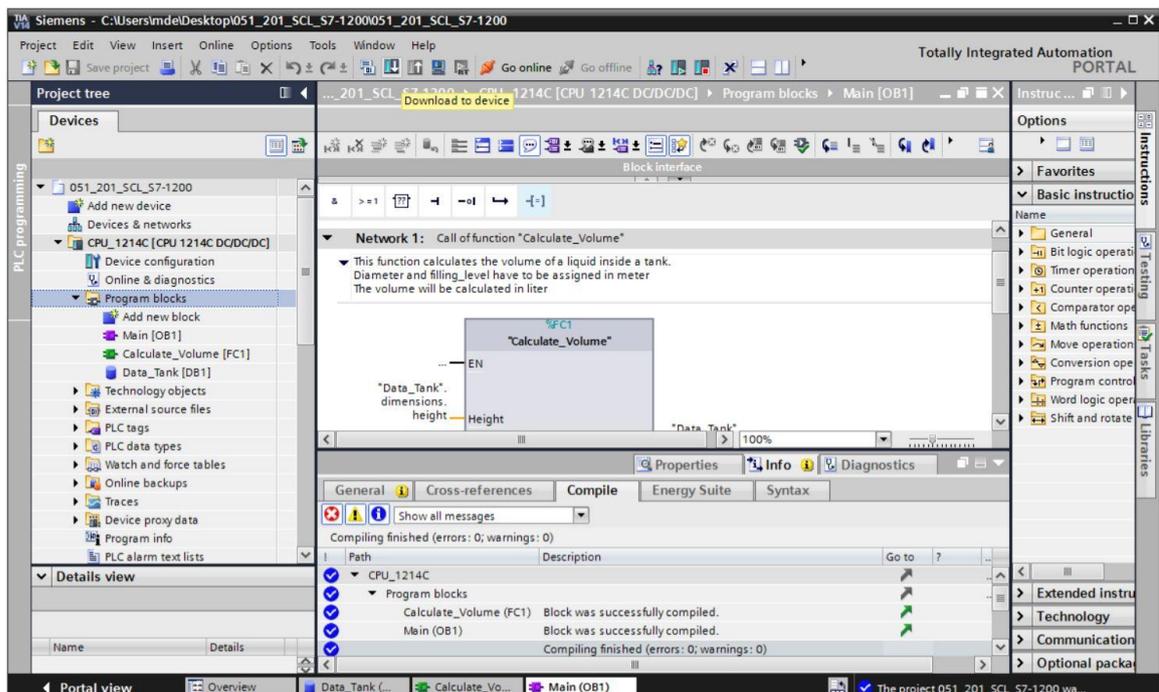
Ⓜ To do this, add the parameters "er" and "Height".



## 7.12 Compiling, saving and downloading the program

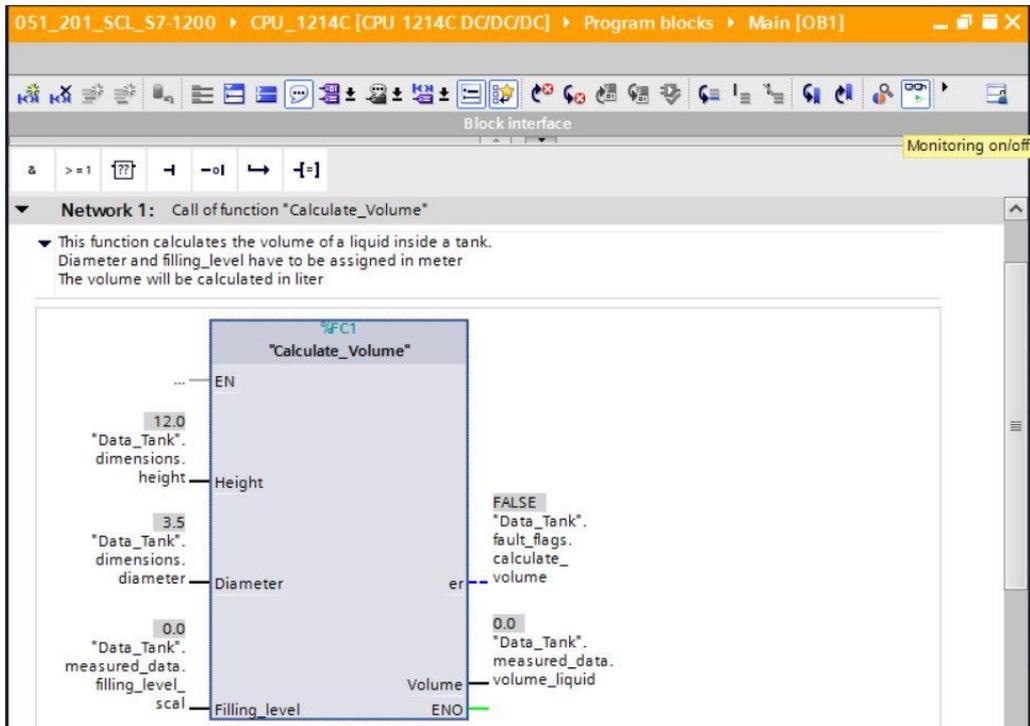
Ⓜ Click the "Program blocks" folder, compile the entire program and then save it. After successful compilation and saving, download the project to the controller.

(Ⓜ Program blocks Ⓜ  Ⓜ Save project Ⓜ )

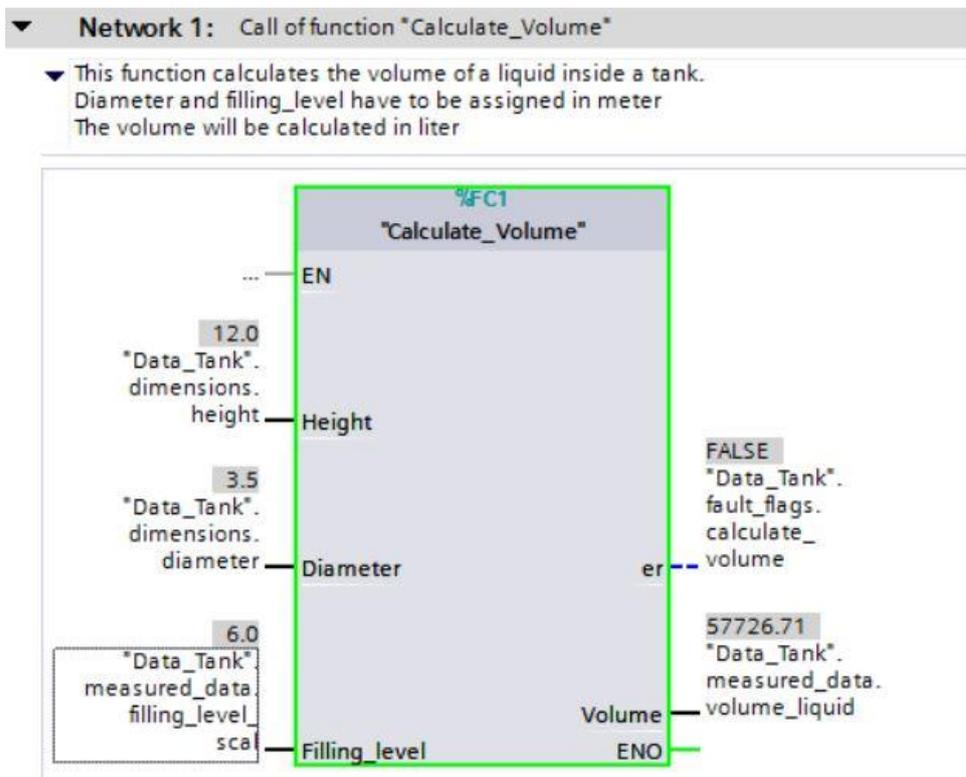


## 7.13 Monitoring and testing the organization block

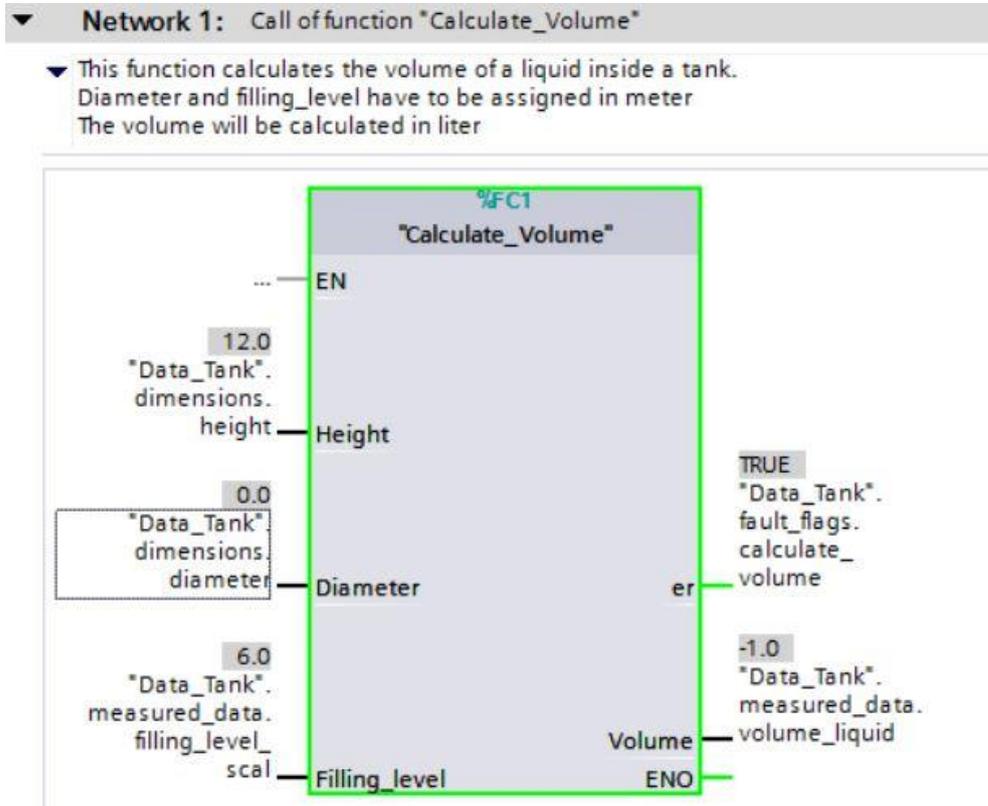
- Ⓜ In the open OB1, click the  icon to monitor the block.



- Ⓜ Test your program by writing a value to the "Filling\_level\_sca" tag in the data block. (Ⓜ Right-click on "Filling\_level\_sca" Ⓜ "Modify" menu Ⓜ Modify operand Ⓜ Enter value 6.0 Ⓜ OK Ⓜ Check)

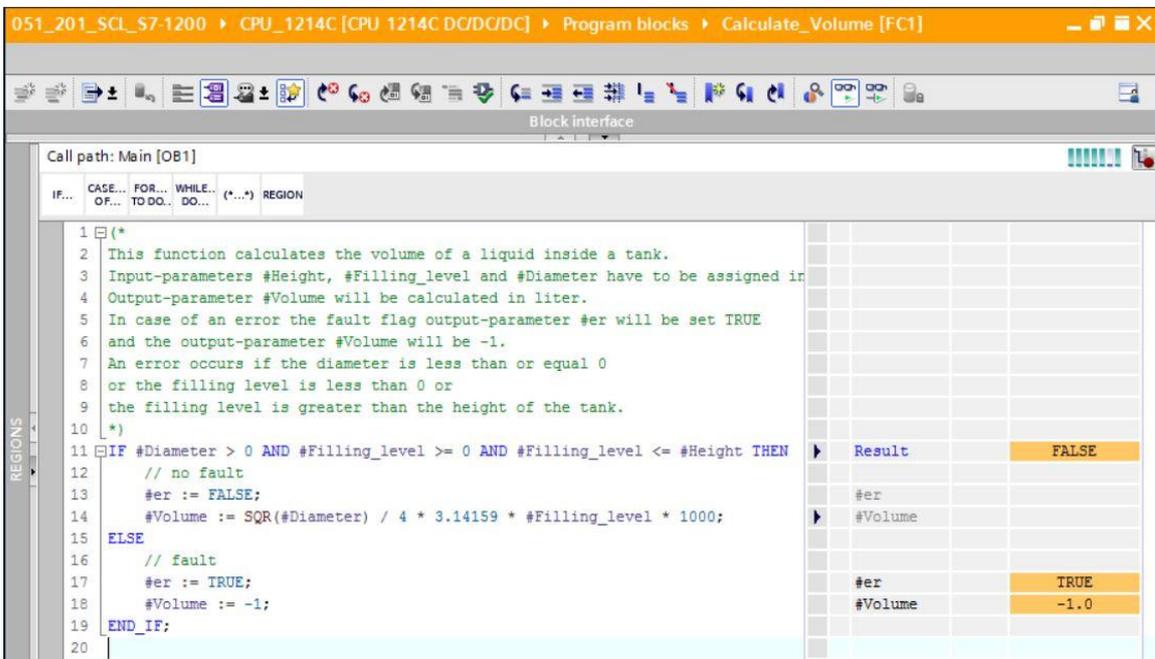
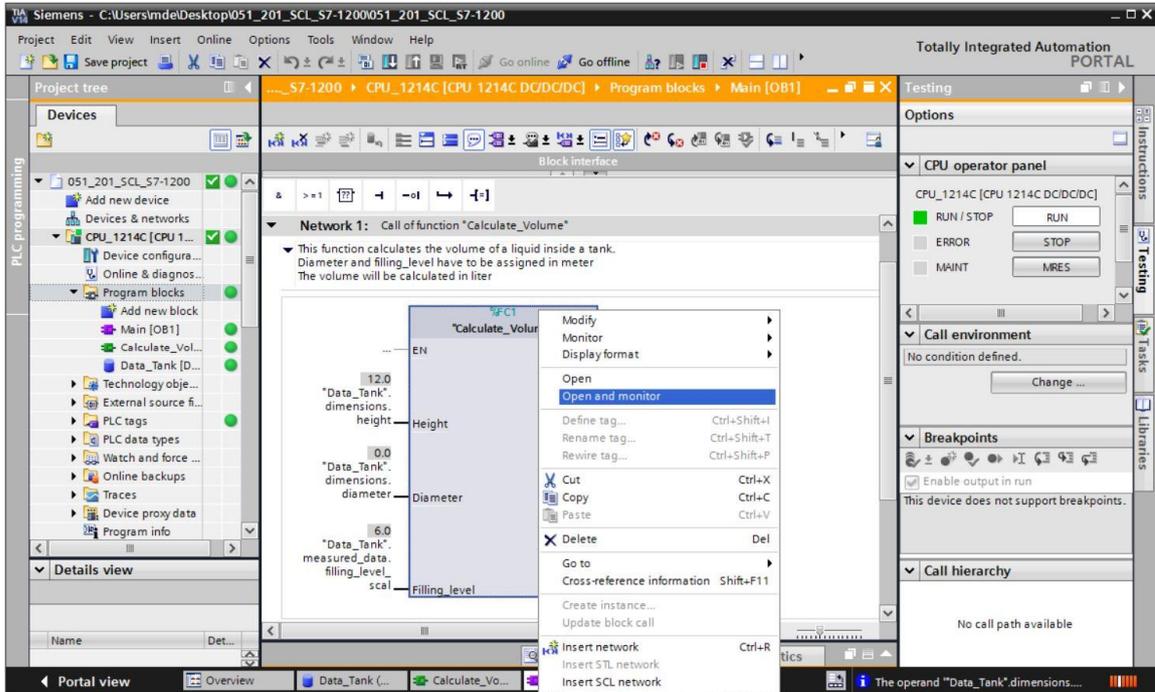


- Ⓜ Now test if an error is output by setting the diameter to zero.
  - (Ⓜ Right-click on "Diameter" Ⓜ "Modify" menu Ⓜ Modify operand Ⓜ Enter value 0.0 Ⓜ OK
  - Ⓜ Check)



## 7.14 Monitoring and testing the "Calculate\_Volume" function

- Ⓜ Finally, open and monitor the "Calculate\_Volume" function by right-clicking the function and selecting the "Open and monitor" menu command. (Ⓜ Right-click on function Ⓜ Open and monitor)



Ⓜ You can show the values of the individual tags of the IF query by clicking the black arrow ▼. (Ⓜ ▼)

▼	Result	FALSE
	#Diameter	0.0
	#Fillin...	6.0
	#Fillin...	6.0
	#Height	12.0
	#er	
▶	#Volume	
	#er	TRUE
	#Volume	-1.0

The screenshot shows the Siemens TIA Portal interface for the 'Calculate\_Volume [FC1]' function block. The main editor displays the following LAD code:

```

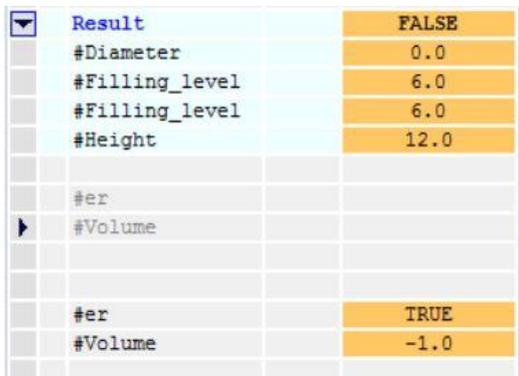
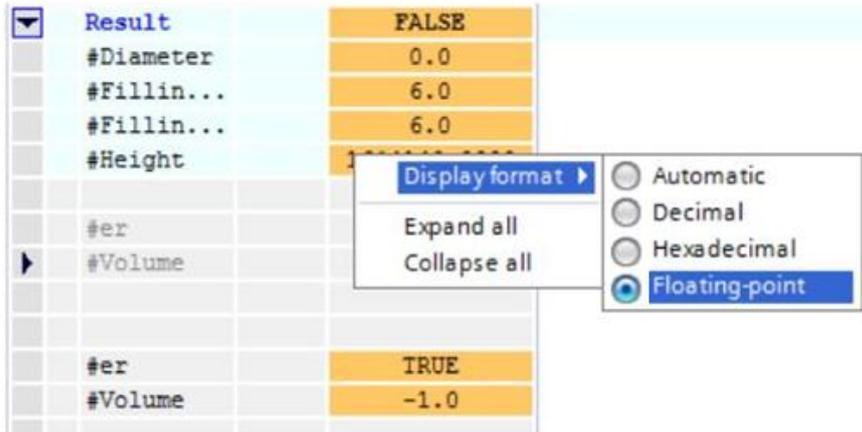
1 1 (*
2 This function calculates the volume of a liquid inside a tank.
3 Input-parameters #Height, #Filling_level and #Diameter have to be assigned in
4 Output-parameter #Volume will be calculated in liter.
5 In case of an error the fault flag output-parameter #er will be set TRUE
6 and the output-parameter #Volume will be -1.
7 An error occurs if the diameter is less than or equal 0
8 or the filling level is less than 0 or
9 the filling level is greater than the height of the tank.
10 *)
11 IF #Diameter > 0 AND #Filling_level >= 0 AND #Filling_level <= #Height THEN
12 // no fault
13 #er := FALSE;
14 #Volume := SQR(#Diameter) / 4 * 3.14159 * #Filling_level * 1000;
15 ELSE
16 // fault
17 #er := TRUE;
18 #Volume := -1;
19 END_IF;
    
```

On the right side of the editor, a data table displays the current values for the function's outputs:

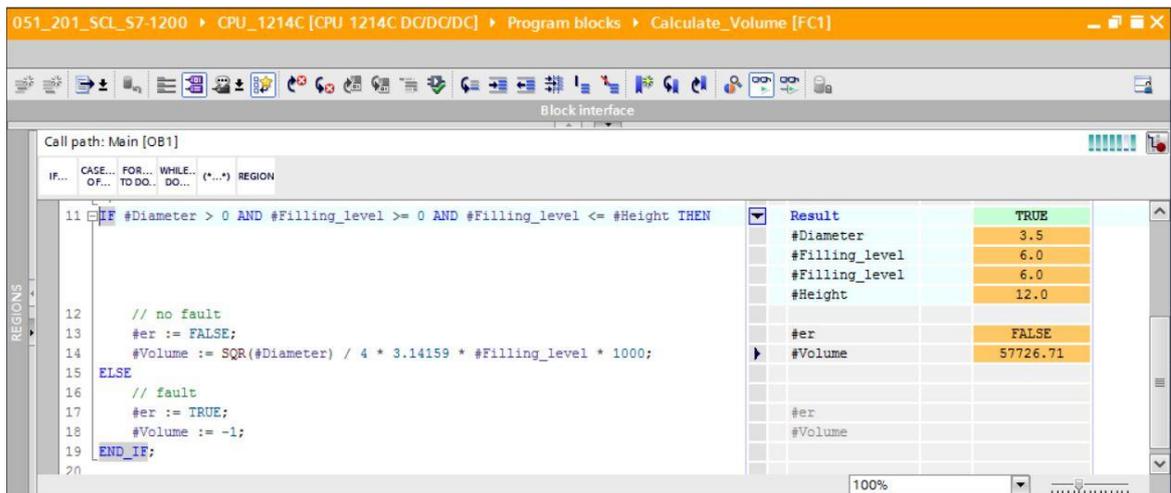
Result	FALSE
#Diameter	0.0
#Fillin...	6.0
#Fillin...	6.0
#Height	12.0
#er	
#Volume	
#er	TRUE
#Volume	-1.0

The right-hand sidebar contains several panels: 'Options', 'CPU operator panel' (with RUN/STOP, ERROR, MAINT, and MRES buttons), 'Call environment' (showing the call path as Main [OB1]), 'Breakpoints' (with a note that the device does not support breakpoints), and 'Call hierarchy' (showing Main [OB1] - NW1).

- Ⓜ Right-click the tag to adjust the display format. (Ⓜ Right-click tag Ⓜ Display format Ⓜ Floating point)

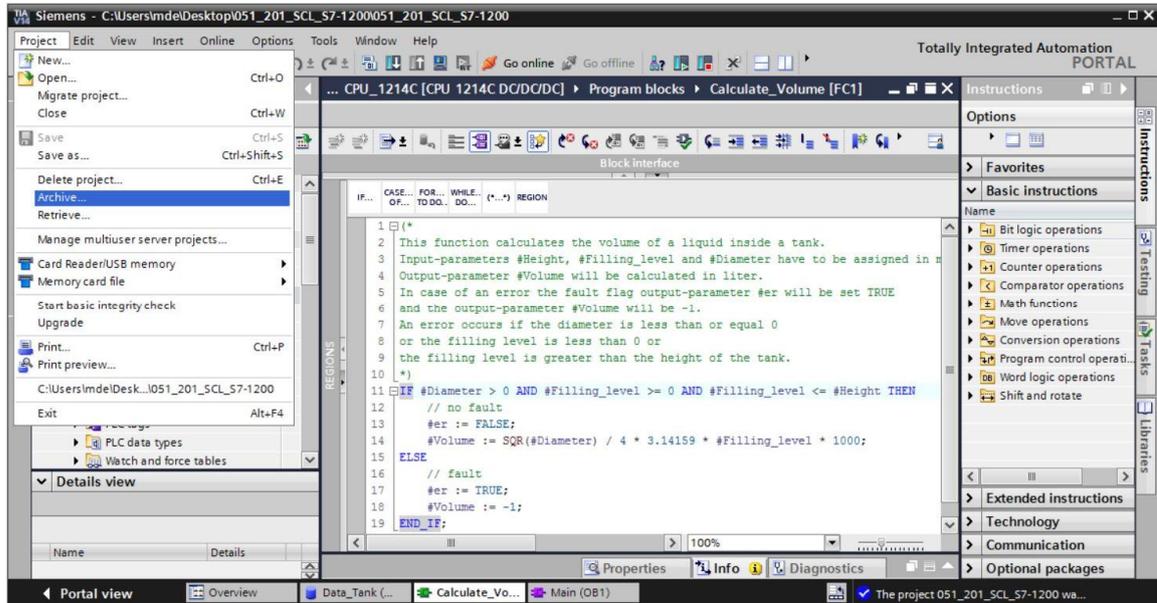


- Ⓜ Now test the other branch of the IF branch by modifying the diameter in OB1 back to 3.5 meters. (Ⓜ Open OB1 Ⓜ Modify diameter to 3.5 Ⓜ Open and monitor function)



## 7.15 Archiving the project

- Ⓜ Finally, the complete project is to be archived. Select Ⓜ "Project" Ⓜ "Archive ..." in the menu. Open the folder in which you want to archive your project and save it as file type "TIA Portal Project archive". (Ⓜ Project Ⓜ Archive Ⓜ TIA Portal Project archive Ⓜ File name: SCE\_EN\_051-201 SCL\_S7-1200... Ⓜ Archive)



## 8 Checklist

No.	Description	Checked
1	Successful compilation without error message	
2	Successful download without error message	
3	Modify operand (Diameter = 0.0) Result tag Volume= -1 Result tag "er" = TRUE	
4	Modify operand (Diameter = 3.5 and Level_scal = 0) Result Volume = 0 Result tag "er" = FALSE	
5	Modify operand (Filling_level_scal= 6.0) Result Volume = 57726.72 Result tag "er" = FALSE	
6	Modify operand (Filling_level_scal= 12.0) Result Volume = 115453.4 Result tag "er" = FALSE	
7	Modify operand (Filling_level_scal= 14.0) Result Volume = -1 Result tag "er" = TRUE	
8	Project successfully archived	

## 9 Exercise

### 9.1 Task description – Exercise

In this exercise you are going to program a "Scaling" function. The program is to be generally applicable to any positive analog values. In our example task "Tank", the filling level is read by an analog sensor and stored as a scaled value in the data block using this function.

In case of an error, the block is to set the error flag "er" to TRUE and set the parameter "Analog\_scal" to zero as a result. An error exists when the "mx" parameter is less than or equal to "mn".

The function must contain the following parameters.

Input	Data type	Comment
Analog_per	INT	Analog value of the IO between 0..27648
mx	REAL	Maximum of the new scale
mn	REAL	Minimum of the new scale
Output		
er	BOOL	Error flag, no error = 0, error = 1
Analog_scal	REAL	Analog value scaled between mn..mx In case of an error = 0

The following formula is used to solve the task:

$$\# \text{Analog\_scal} = \frac{\# \text{Analog\_per}}{27648} \cdot (\# \text{mx} - \# \text{mn}) + \# \text{mn}$$

An analog signal is required for this task. The operand used for this task must be entered in the PLC tag table.

Name	Data type	Address	Comment
B1	INT	%IW64	Filling level between 0..27648

## 9.2 Planning

Now solve this task on your own.

## 9.3 Checklist – Exercise

No.	Description	Checked
1	Operand added to PLC tag table	
2	Function FC: "Scaling" created	
3	Interface defined	
4	Function programmed	
5	"Scaling" function added to network 1 of OB1	
6	Input tags connected	
7	Output tags connected	
8	Successful compilation without error message	
9	Successful download without error message	
10	Analog value for filling level set to zero Result Filling_level_scal = 0 Result er = FALSE	
11	Analog value for filling level set to 27648 Result Filling_level_scal = 12.0 Result er = FALSE	
12	Analog value for filling level set to 13824 Result Filling_level_scal = 6.0 Result er = FALSE	
13	Modify operand (mx = 0.0) Result Filling_level_scal = 0 Result tag er = TRUE	
14	Project successfully archived	

## 10 Additional information

More information for further practice and consolidation is available as orientation, for example: Getting Started, videos, tutorials, apps, manuals, programming guidelines and trial software / firmware, under the following link:

[siemens.com/sce/s7-1200](https://www.siemens.com/sce/s7-1200)

### Preview "Additional information"

#### ☐ Getting Started, Videos, Tutorials, Apps, Manuals, Trial-SW/Firmware

- TIA Portal Videos
- TIA Portal Tutorial Center
- Getting Started
- Programming Guideline
- Easy Entry in SIMATIC S7-1200
- Download Trial Software/Firmware
- Technical Documentation SIMATIC Controller
- Industry Online Support App
- TIA Portal, SIMATIC S7-1200/1500 Overview
- TIA Portal Website
- SIMATIC S7-1200 Website
- SIMATIC S7-1500 Website

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