



SCADA Engine  
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# BACnet Simulator User's Manual

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## Contents

Introduction .....	3
Installation .....	4
System Requirements .....	4
Install.....	4
Installed Files.....	7
Application Data.....	7
Uninstall .....	7
Getting Started.....	8
Overview .....	8
Start the BACnet Simulator User Interface .....	8
Add BACnet device.....	9
Add BACnet Object .....	13
Update Object Properties .....	15
Updating a property with a simple value format.....	15
Updating a property with a value collection.....	17
Updating a property value with a choice .....	18
Non updatable properties.....	19
Alarms .....	19
Notification Class .....	19
Intrinsic Reporting.....	20
Algorithmic reporting.....	23
Site Backup.....	25
Project properties .....	26
Restore Site .....	27
Copy / Paste network objects .....	28
Delete Network Object .....	31
Exporting a Network or Device .....	33
Importing a network or device .....	34



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Closing the application.....	36
Simulation settings.....	36
BACnet REST Web Server .....	38
Confirmed Service .....	39
Unconfirmed Service.....	39
Object Access .....	40
Customisation .....	41
Troubleshooting.....	42
Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement .....	42

## Introduction

BACnet (Building Automation and Control Network) is a communication protocol for building automation and control systems. The BACnet simulator is a tool that allows users to test and simulate BACnet-based systems and devices. It allows developers to create and test BACnet applications, and it can also be used for training and education purposes.

The BACnet simulators can be used to simulate various types of BACnet devices, such as controllers, sensors, and actuators, and it can also simulate different BACnet network configurations and communication patterns. The BACnet simulator can be useful for testing the performance and functionality of BACnet systems and ensuring that they are working correctly before they are deployed in real-world environments.

The BACnet simulator uses a virtual network which is a software-based network that is created and simulated by the application. It is used to mimic the characteristics and behavior of a real-world BACnet network, such as a BACnet/MSTP or BACnet/IP network. Virtual networks are often used for testing and development purposes, as they allow users to create and experiment with different network configurations and scenarios without the need for physical hardware.

Within the BACnet virtual network 1 or more virtual devices can be created. A virtual device is a software-based representation of a physical BACnet device, such as a room controller. It can be used to simulate the behaviour and functionality of the physical device in a virtual environment. Virtual devices are often used in conjunction with virtual networks, as they allow users to create and test network configurations and communication patterns with virtual devices. They can be useful for training, development, and testing purposes, as they allow users to experiment with different configurations and scenarios without the need for physical hardware.

## Installation

Installing the BACnet Simulator involves the following steps:

- Download the installation file for the application from the internet or obtain it on a physical medium such as a DVD.
- Navigate to the location where the installation file was saved and double-click on it to begin the installation process.
- Follow the on-screen prompts to complete the installation. This may include agreeing to a license agreement, selecting an installation location, and specifying any additional options or settings.
- If the application requires any additional components or dependencies to be installed, the installer may automatically download and install these as part of the process.
- Once the installation is complete, the application will be installed on your computer and will be ready to use. It may also be added to the Start menu or Start screen for easy access.
- Note: Some applications may require administrative privileges to install, in which case you may be prompted to enter the administrator password for your computer before the installation can proceed.

## System Requirements

The minimum hardware requirements for the BACnet Simulator are:

- Intel® Pentium® 4 Processor
- 512 MB RAM
- 500 GB hard drive

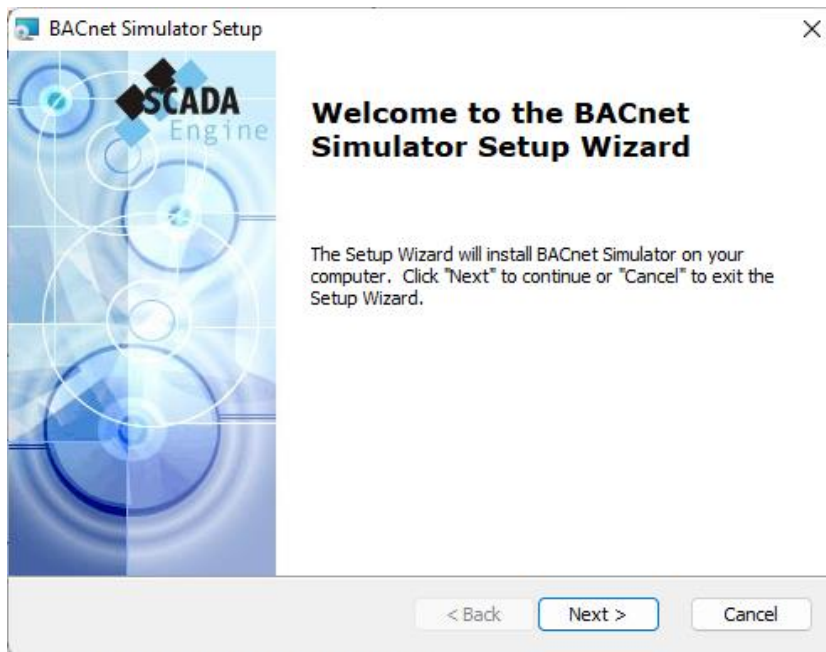
The CBMS studio BACnet Simulator can be used with the following operating systems:

- Microsoft Windows 7
- Microsoft Windows 2016 Server
- Microsoft Windows 10
- Microsoft Windows 11

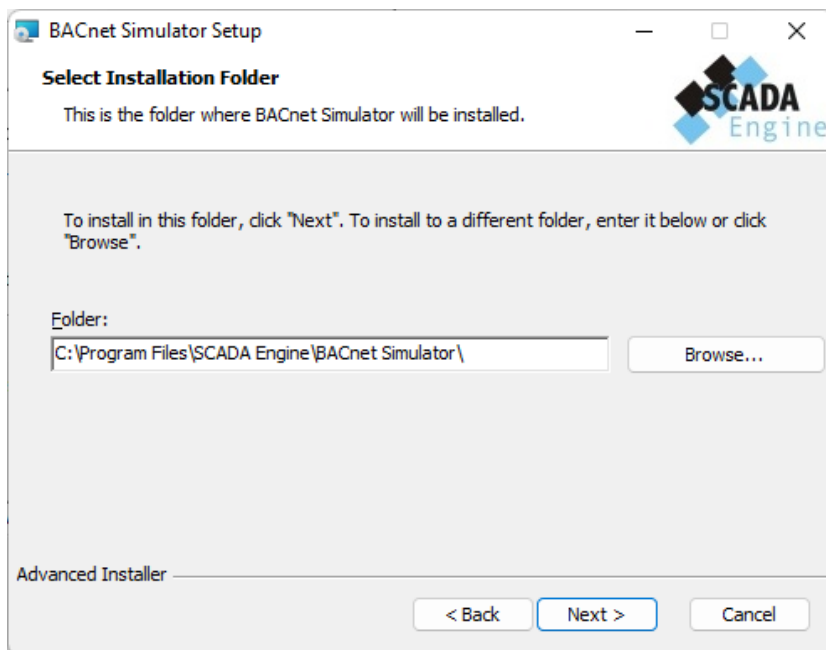
## Install

Log onto the system as Administrator before running the installation program, it cannot be installed under a limited user account.

1. Place the CBMS studio BACnet Simulator CD into the CD drive, or double click on the **BACnetSimulator** program.
2. The Windows Installer will start and you should see the following screen.

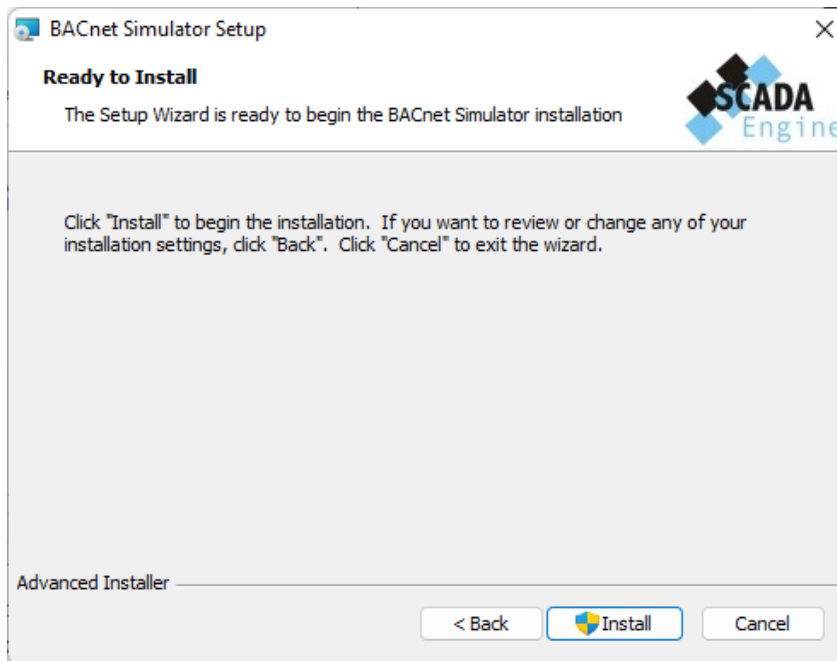


3. Click the Next Button to select the installation folder.

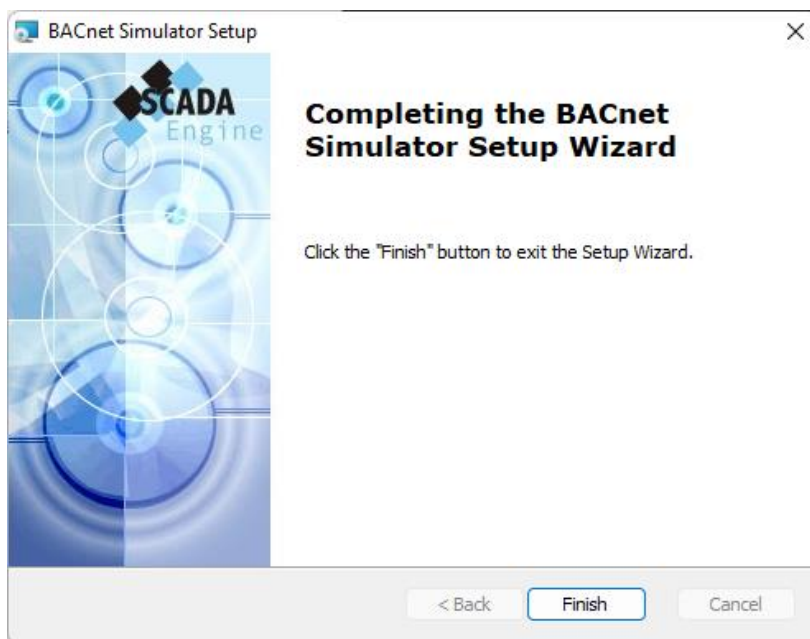


Browse for a new Installation folder or keep the default location.

4. Click next Button. You will be displayed the "Ready to Install" dialog.



5. Click the Install button and it will display the progress of the installation.
6. Once the installation is completed you will be displayed the following dialog. Click Finish Button to exit the wizard.





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## Installed Files

The program files are installed by default into the C:\Program Files\SCADA Engine\BACnet Simulator directory on the hard drive.

## Application Data

Application data is stored onto the hard drive into the C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Application Data\SCADA Engine\BACnet Simulator directory for Windows 2000, 2003 and XP. It is stored into C:\ProgramData\SCADA Engine\BACnet Simulator for Windows 10 and above.

## Uninstall

To remove the BACnet Simulator, go to the Control Panel and select Add/Remove programs. Locate the entry for the BACnet Simulator and remove it.

## Getting Started

This section contains a tutorial with a step by step walk through all the functionalities of the BACnet Simulator.

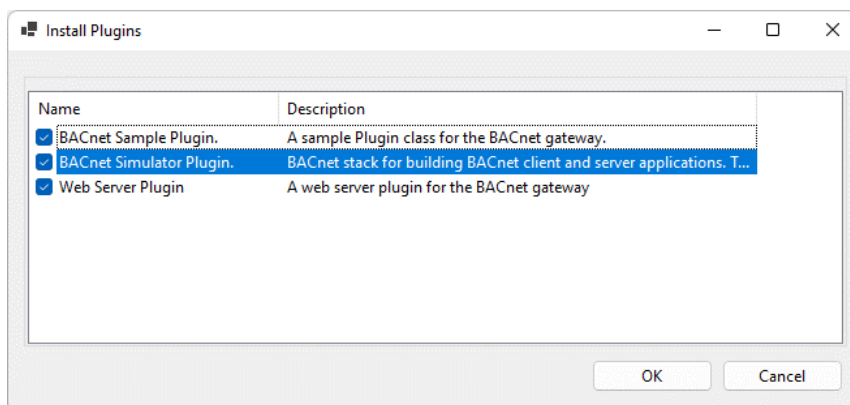
### Overview

The simulator has a Windows service that runs in the background on the computer running the Windows operating system. It is designed to perform all the BACnet communication, and it can be configured to start automatically when the computer starts up. Unlike a regular application, a Windows service does not have a user interface that is visible to the user. Instead, it runs in the background and performs its tasks without requiring any input from the user.

A separate application includes a graphical user interface (GUI) that allows the user to interact with the service and configure its settings. This document describes the operation of the user interface which will be used to configure the windows service. The user interface can be closed at any time and the operation of the simulator will not be effected because the windows service will continue running.

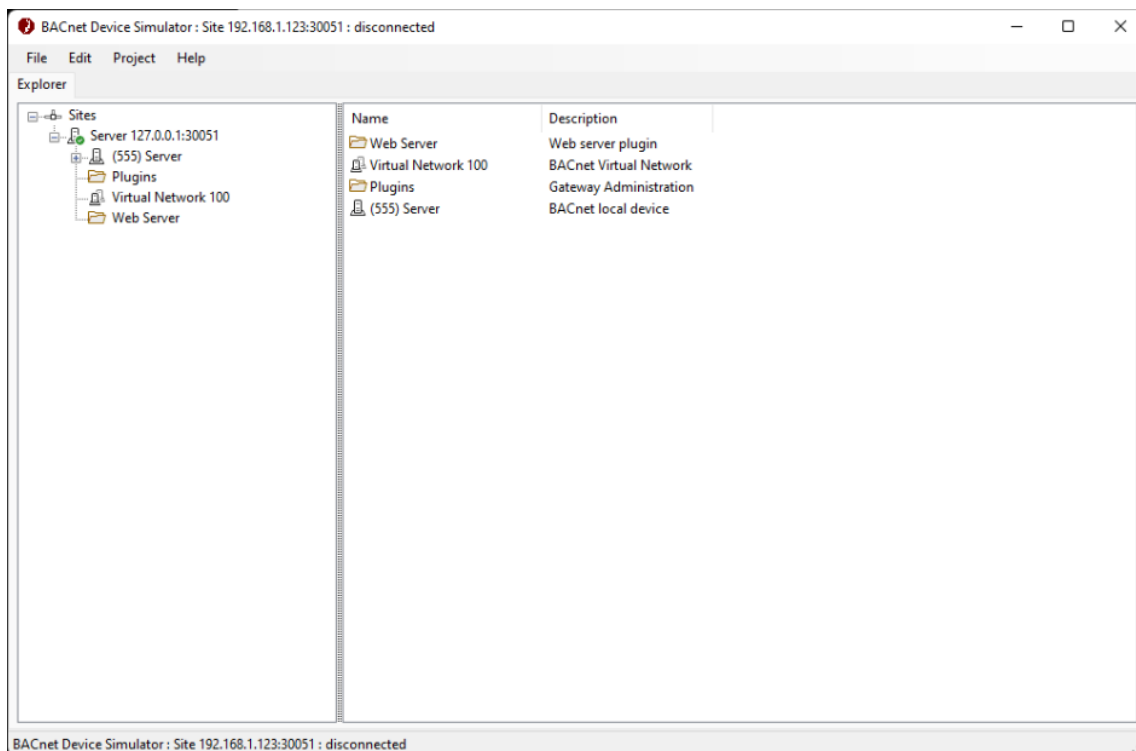
### Start the BACnet Simulator User Interface

From the Start Menu select **"SCADA Engine -> BACnet Simulator"** to start the BACnet Simulator. You will see the following screen when you start it for the first time. Select the plugins that you wish to install and then select ok.



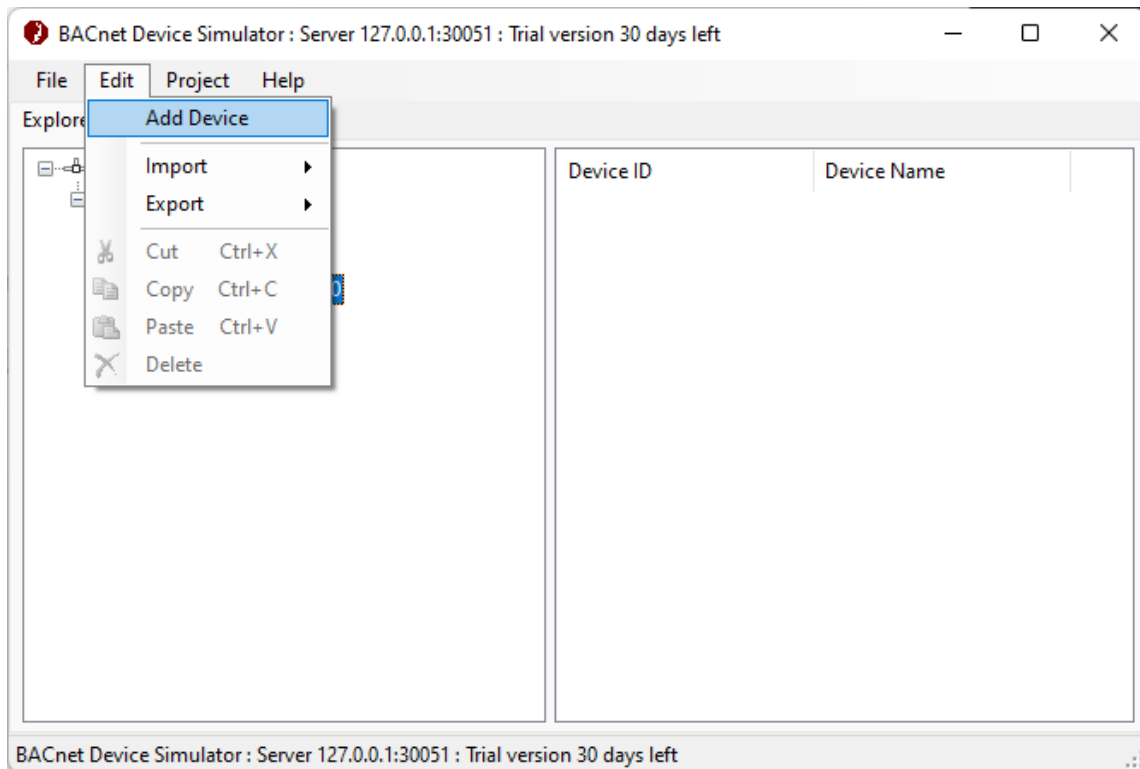
You can then select the first node which corresponds to the simulator running on the local PC as shown in the diagram below.



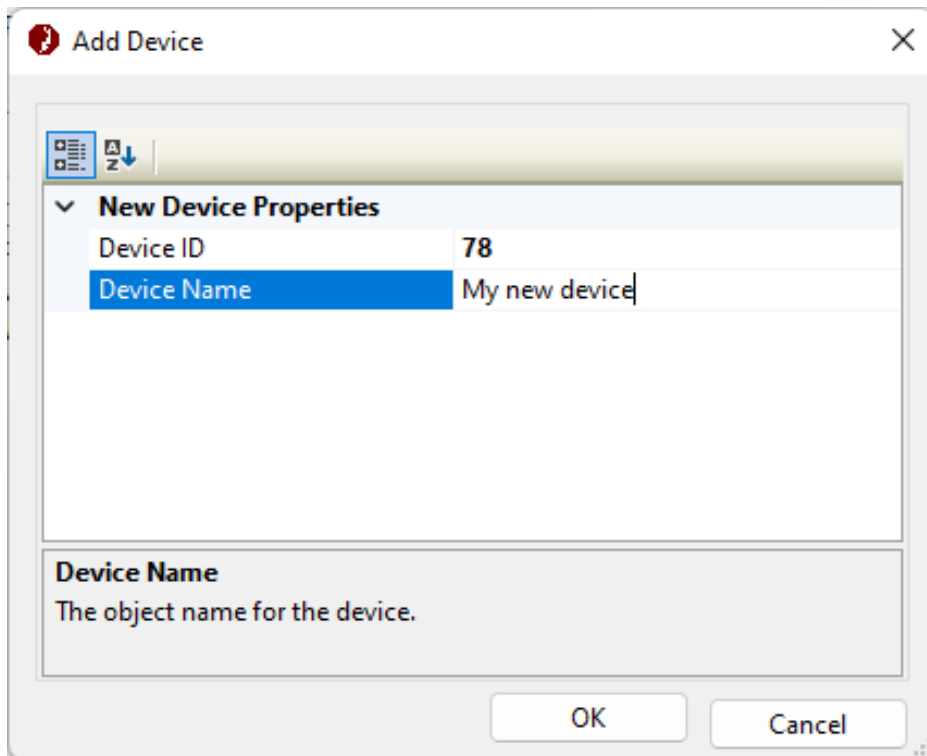


## Add BACnet device

You can add devices to the virtual network by navigating to the virtual network node and then selecting the **Edit -> Add BACnet Device** menu or by right clicking on the node and selecting **Add BACnet Device**.

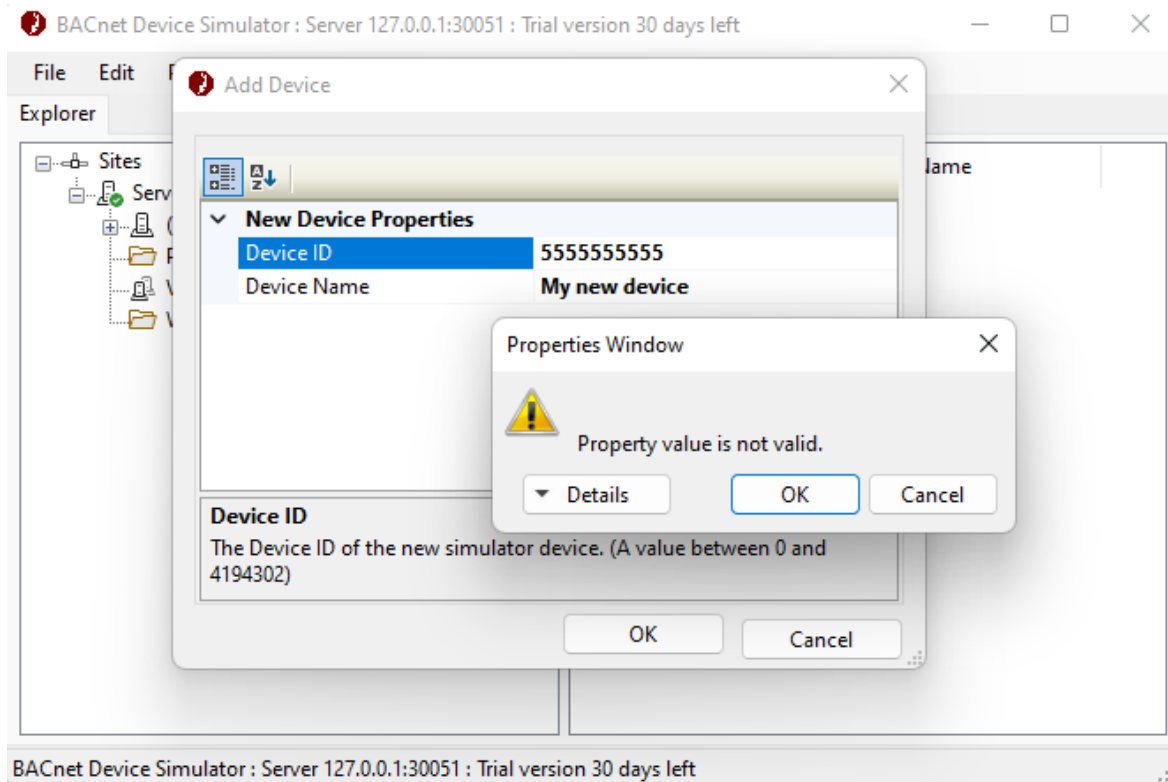


When you click on the **Add Device**, the following dialog box will be displayed.

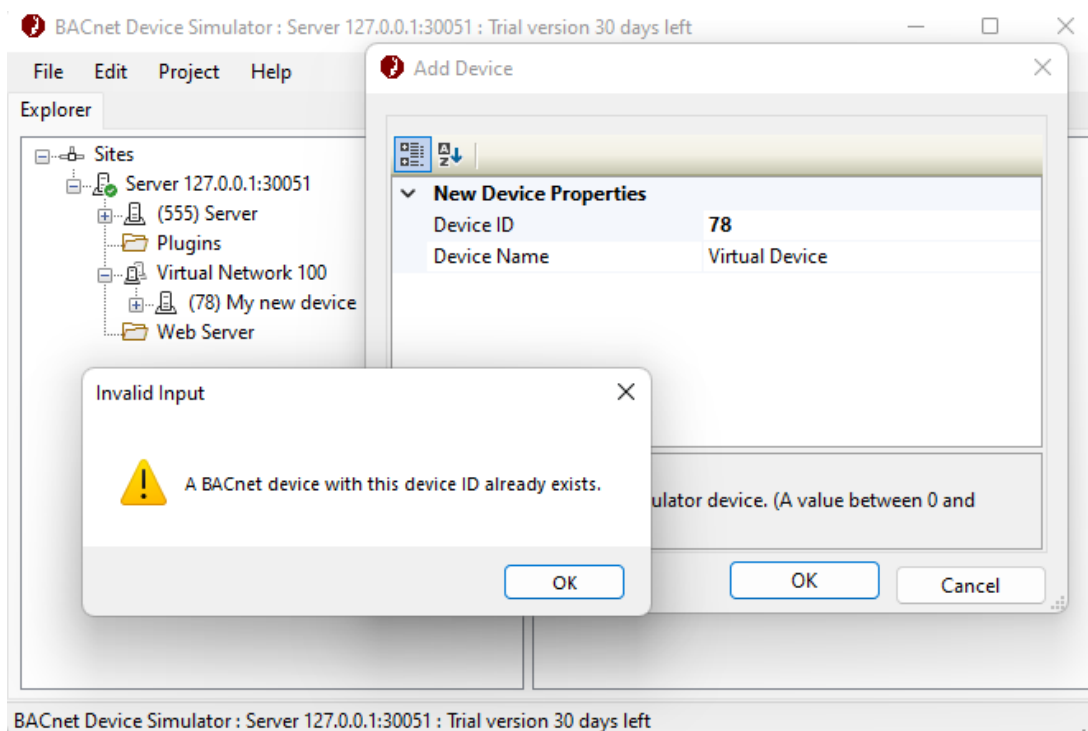


You must specify the Device ID and a name for the device. The device ID displayed is the next possible device ID. Users can change it as they need.

Device ID must be between 0 and 4194302. If user specifies an invalid ID it will display the following error message.

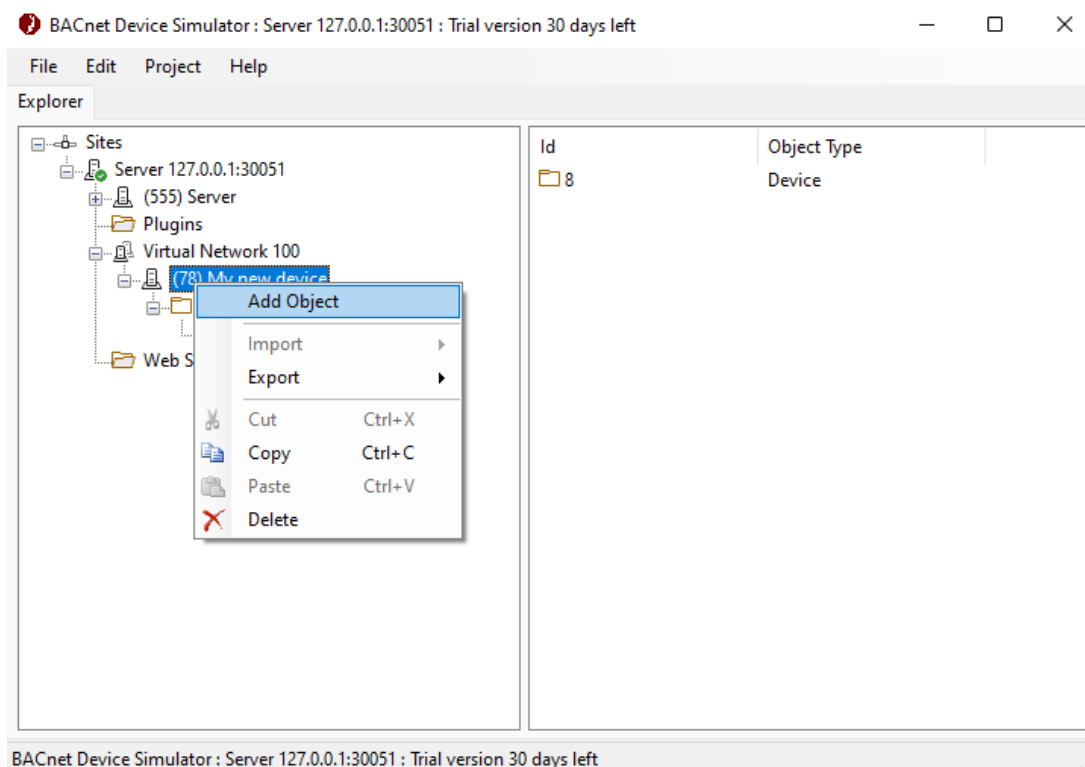


If user enters an existing device ID, it will display the following error.

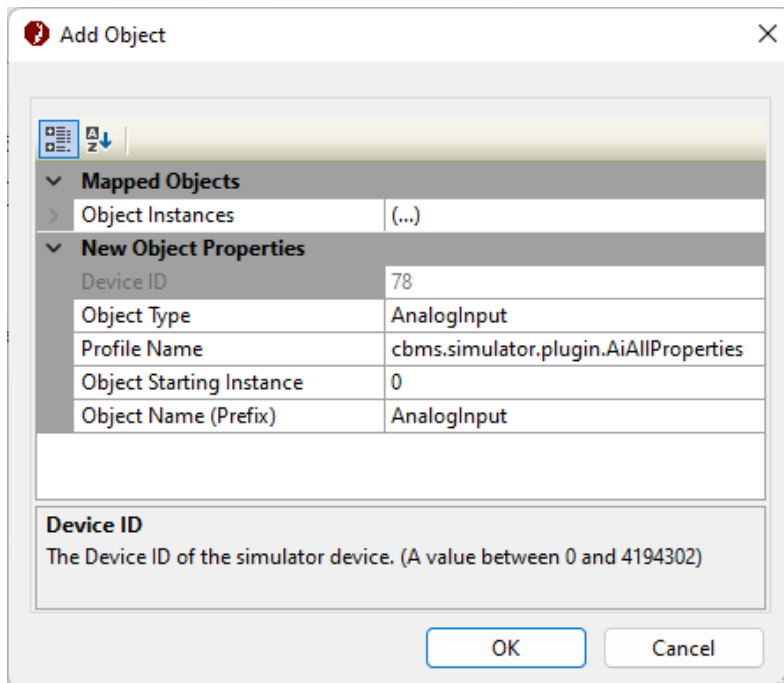


## Add BACnet Object

Users can add BACnet objects to the selected device by using the menu **Edit -> Add BACnet Object** or **Add Object** in the popup menu which appears when you right click on the virtual device in the tree on the left panel.



When you click on the **Add Object** it will display the following dialog.



The 'Add Object' dialog box contains the following sections:

- Mapped Objects**
  - Object Instances: (...)
- New Object Properties**

Device ID	78
Object Type	AnalogInput
Profile Name	cbms.simulator.plugin.AiAllProperties
Object Starting Instance	0
Object Name (Prefix)	AnalogInput

**Device ID**  
 The Device ID of the simulator device. (A value between 0 and 4194302)

Buttons: OK, Cancel

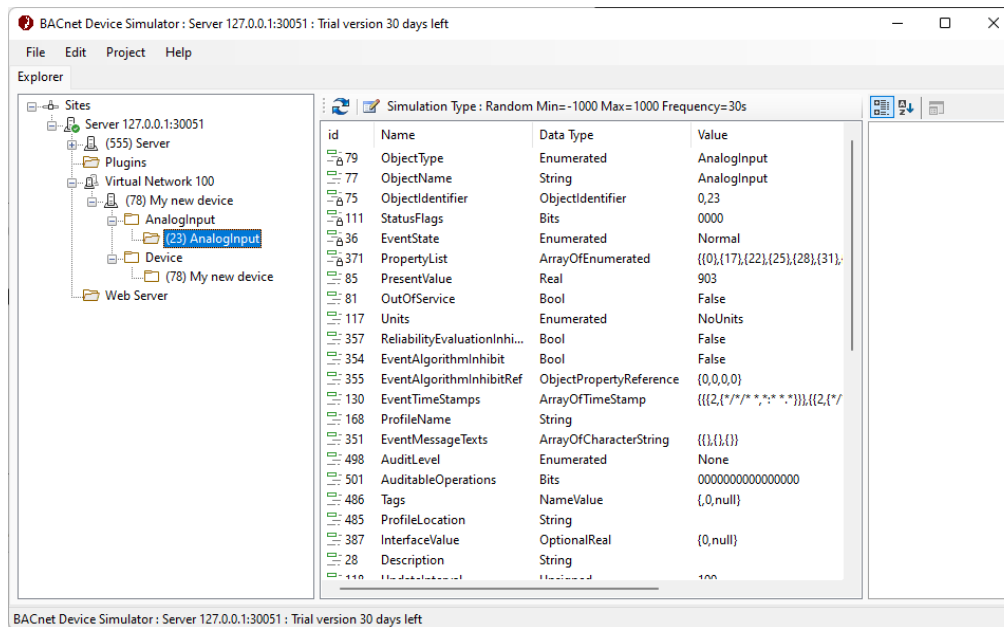
User has to specify the Device ID, Object Instance, Object Name, Object Type and Profile Name. Next possible Device ID, next Object Instance ID, Default object name and the selected object type will be displayed as the default values in the dialog. Users can change these values as they require.

Profiles have been created with different sets of properties within the object. Some BACnet properties are optional and may not appear in the object based on the profile that was selected.

Device ID and the Instance ID should be between 0 and 4194302. Object Type can be any of the available BACnet object types except the BACnetObjectTypeDevice.

If you are creating a new object of an existing object type, new object instance will be added under the existing object type folder. If it is a new object type, folder corresponds to the new object type will be created and an instance will be created under the newly created folder.

The devices, object types and instances hierarchy will be displayed like below.



When you select a device, object type or an instance, details of the particular item will be displayed on the right hand pane.

If user selects the BACnet Network (root level) on the left hand tree, all the devices belongs to the network will be displayed on the right hand pane. If the selected item is a device, object types of that devices and if it is an object type, the instances of that object type will be displayed on the right had side. Also users can navigate further down by clicking the particular item in the right hand pane.

If you select an instance on the left hand tree panel or click on the instance name on the right hand panel, details of that instance will be displayed in the right hand panel.

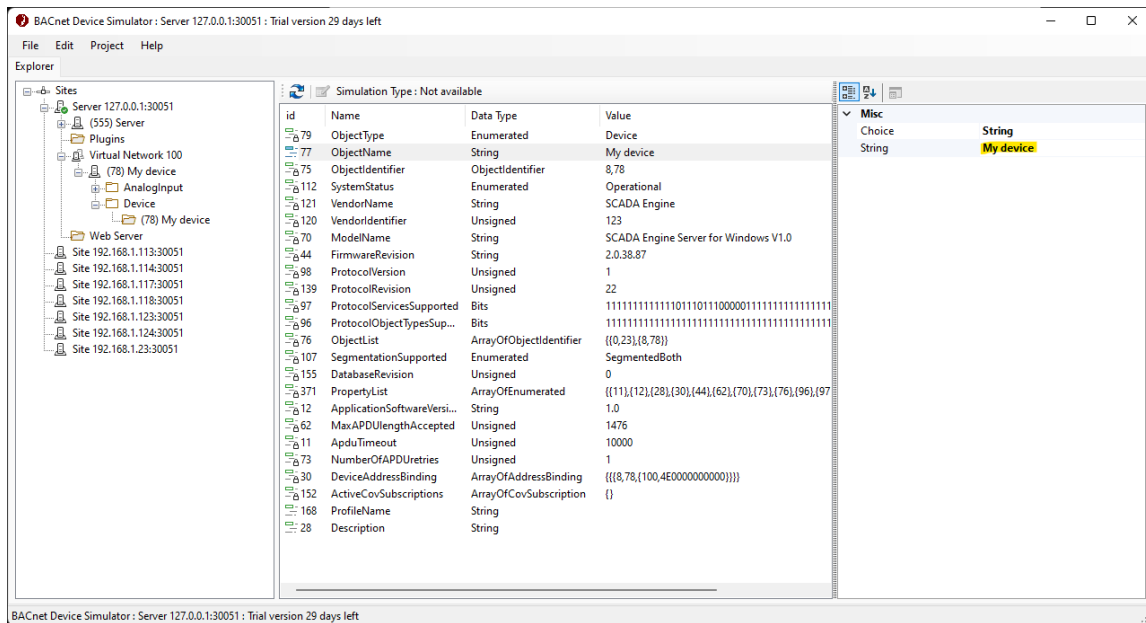
## Update Object Properties

Users can update the object property values by clicking on the particular property value in the property grid. Read Only properties are displayed with a lock in the Icon and are not writable. For these properties the property grid is greyed to indicate that the value is read only.

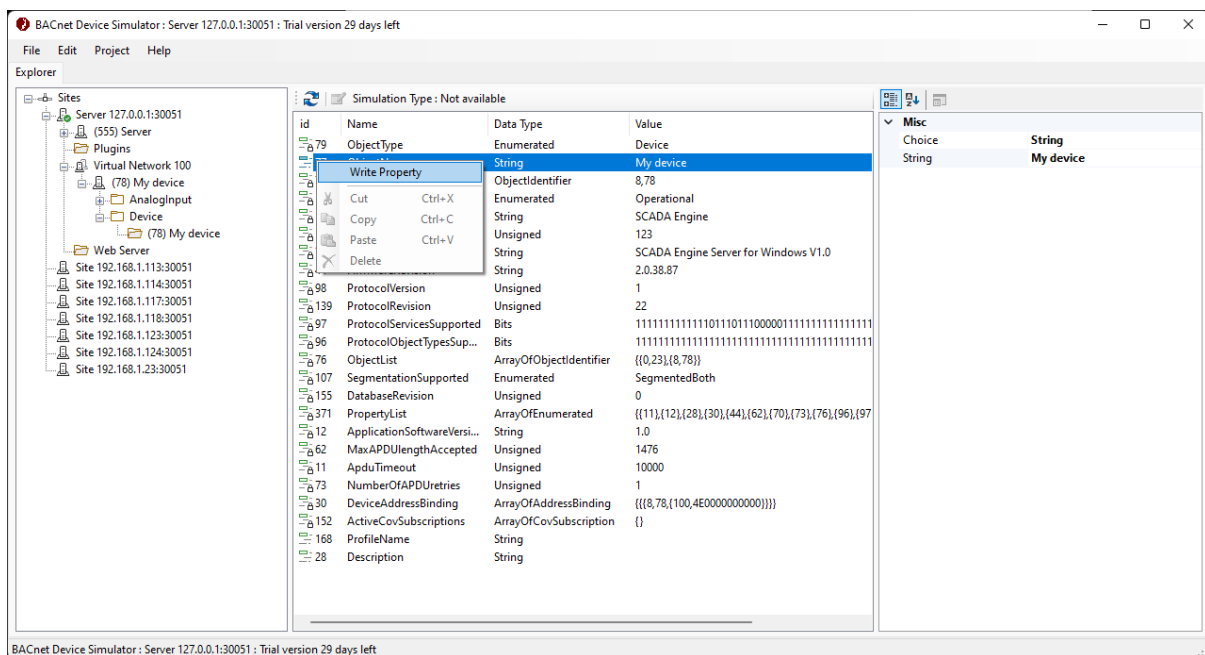
The value can have different value formats such as simple value, selection from a collection of values, array, choices, etc. The method of displaying and updating the value depends on the value format.

## Updating a property with a simple value format

Select the corresponding value field in the right column of the property grid and simply edit the value in the property grid to the required value and press enter. For example, to change the object name select the property in the list and then change the text in the property grid.



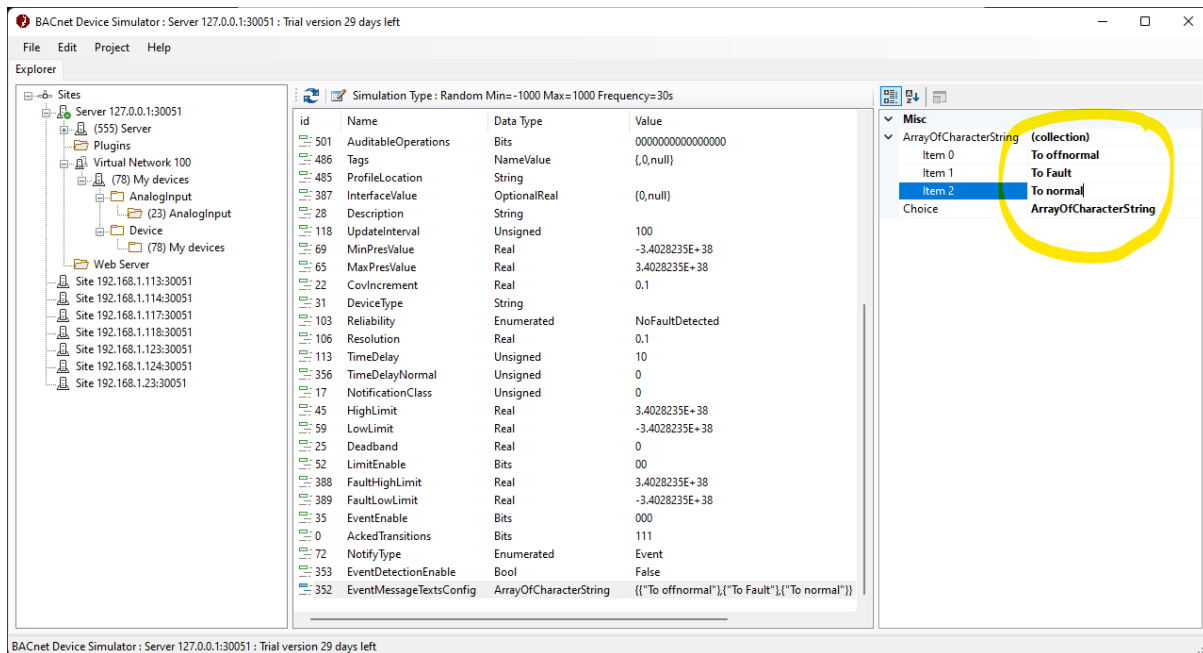
The value can also be changed by a right click on the property and then selecting the **Write Property** menu item to bring up the write property dialog box.





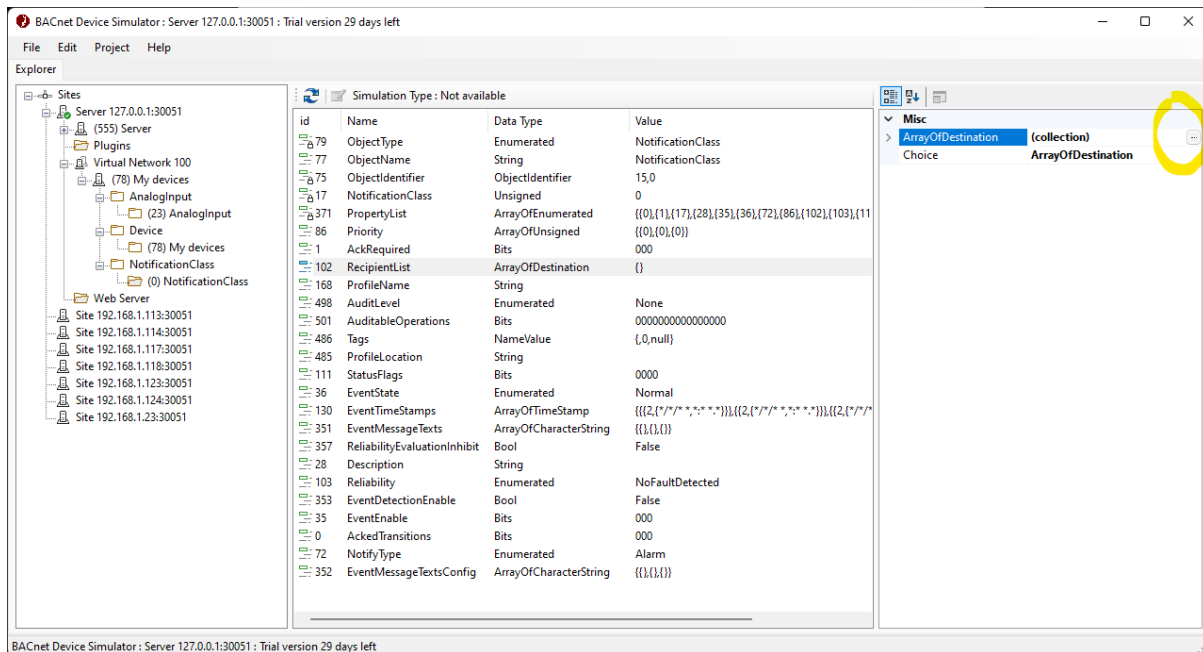
## Updating a property with a value collection

If the property is a collection of values, it will display an expandable button (+) at the beginning of the property name. Users can expand and see the values of the sub properties and update them.



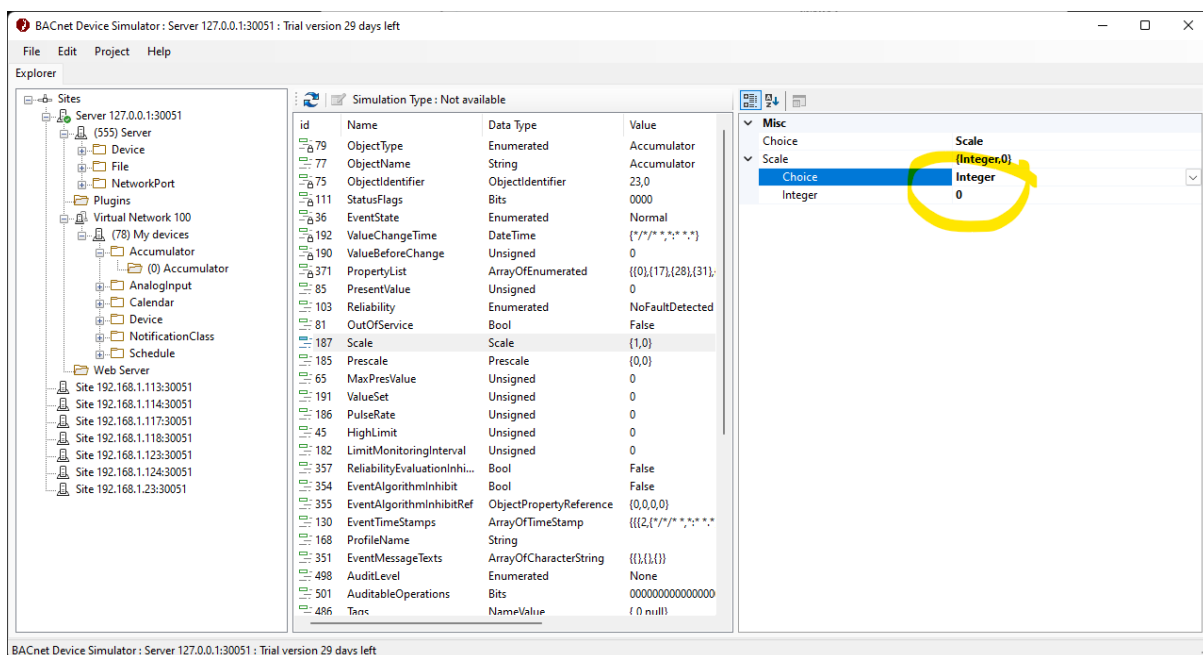
If the sub properties are simple values or selection values you can update them in a similar manner to the previous two sections.

Sometimes, the collection can hold an array of elements, an ellipse button will appear to the right of this property and it will display a dialog box for add/removing items when it is selected.



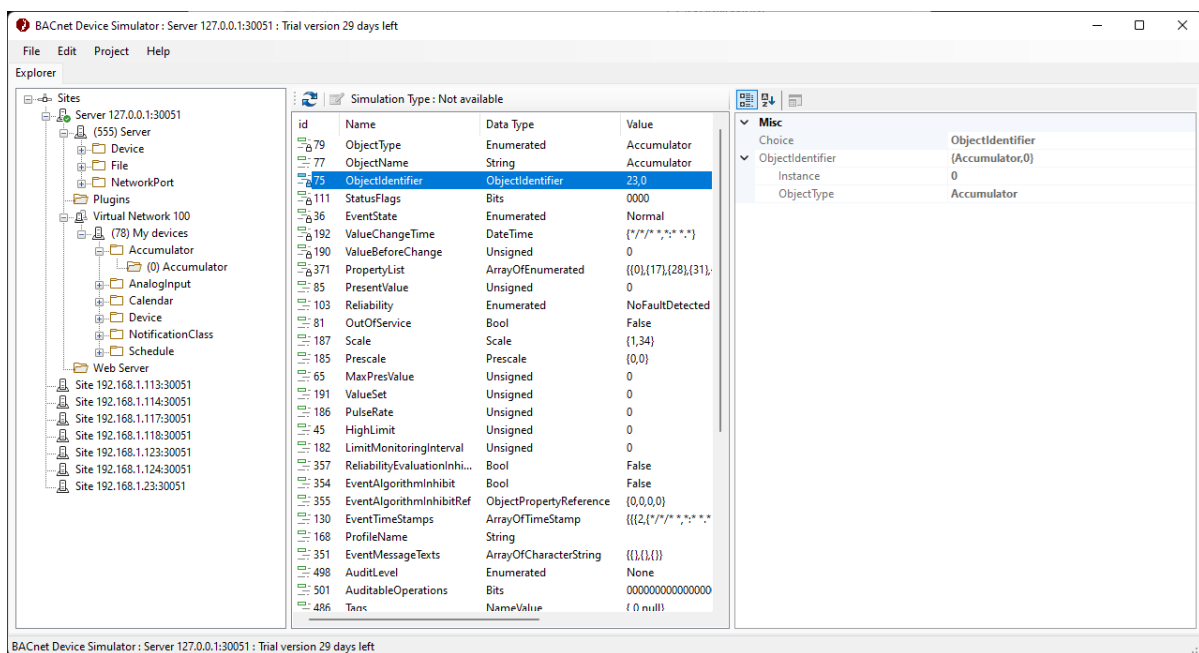
## Updating a property value with a choice

Some of the property values are choice values, which means that the displayed sub properties get changed based on the user's selection. The "choice" is a selection property from which you can select a value and based on that the other available sub properties get changed.



### Non updatable properties

Some properties are not allowed to be updated by the users and the property grid will appear greyed out and the values cannot be modified. The icon has a lock symbol to indicate that these are read only.



## Alarms

The OPC Simulator supports both Intrinsic reporting and Algorithmic reporting for generating alarms and sending them to other BACnet devices. Alarm generating objects within the simulator will trigger an alarm using the standard BACnet Alarm algorithms, for example a Binary Input can trigger an alarm when the presentValue equals the alarmValue. When an alarm is activate the simulator checks it's corresponding notification class object and send the alarm to the recipient.

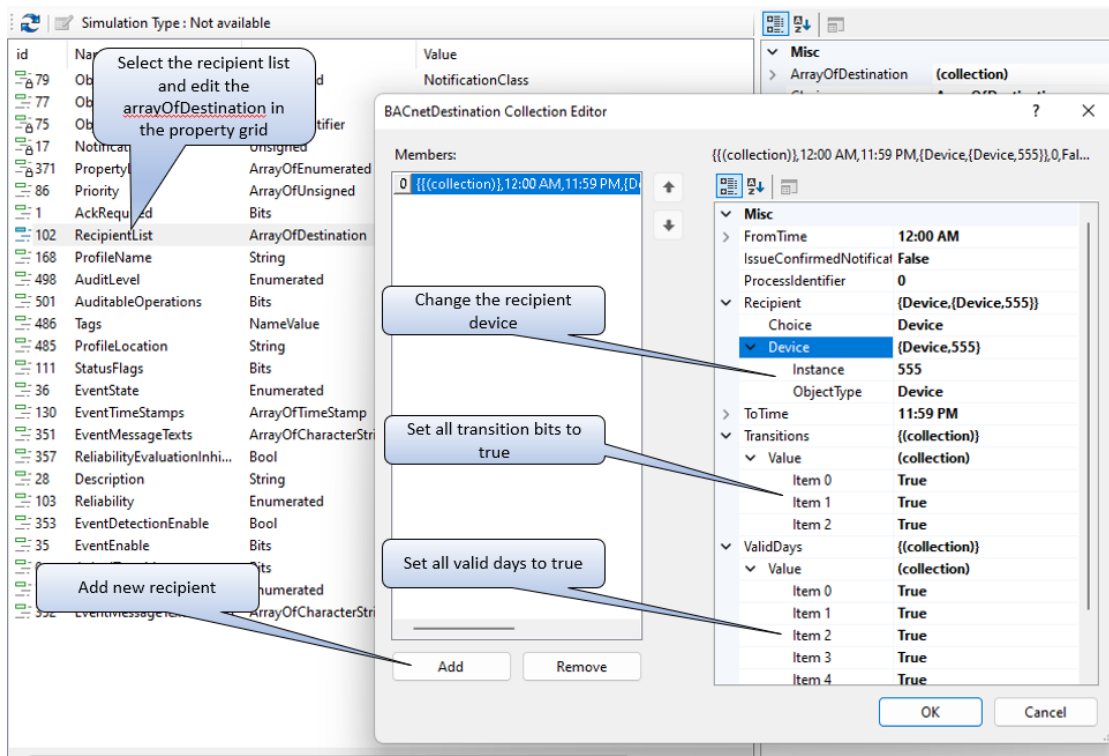
## Notification Class

In order to send alarms there must be one or more Notification Class objects configured within the same Virtual device of the simulator. Each Virtual device maintains its own independent Notification Class object. When an alarm occurs the simulator searches for its corresponding Notification Class object and then send the alarms to all the recipients in the list. To configure the notification class object, the following properties must be set.

- **ackRequired** – This property indicates if the alarm requires an acknowledgment.
- **recipientList** – This is a list of all recipients which will receive the alarm.

In order to send an alarm to a BACnet Workstation or any other BACnet device that will receive the alarm there must be an entry within the recipientList. In the simulator a recipient can be added and

then all flags within the validDays and transitions properties should be set to true. The from time must begin at 12 am and the to time at 11:59 pm the issueConfirmedNotifications property can be set to true. The recipient type should be device and the device id of the operator workstation should be entered here. The screenshot below shows how to set all of the properties so that device 555 will receive alarms.



## Intrinsic Reporting

Intrinsic reporting is the term used when an object is capable of generating an alarm based on a set of properties associated with the object. It is a convenient way to configure alarms on BACnet points within the same device.

Intrinsic reporting is not supported on all object type, however all properties are available for reading and writing. The simulator supports intrinsic reporting for the following objects

- AnalogInput
- AnalogOutput
- AnalogValue
- BinaryInput
- BinaryOutput
- BinaryValue
- MultistateInput

- MultistateOutput
- MultistateValue

To configure the class object, the following properties must be set.

- eventDetectionEnable – This property must be set to true in order to generate alarms.
- eventEnable – Set all flags to true to generate all types of alarms.
- eventMessageTextsConfig – These are the messages that will be sent when an alarm is generated.
- notificationClass – This is reference to a notificationClass object within the same device which contains a list of recipients where the alarm will be sent.
- timeDelay – The time delay before an offNormal alarm is generated.
- timeDelayNormal – The time delay before a toNormal alarm is generated.

Object specific properties – Each object type has additional properties used by the alarm algorithm for generating alarms. For example alarmValue property of the BinaryValue object is used as a comparison against the presentValue.

After an alarm is generated the eventStatus will transition to offNormal and the eventMessageTexts property will contain the message to be transmitted with the alarm. Several other properties will also change state including the eventTimeStamps and ackedTransitions.

It is best to use the AnalogValue, BinaryValue and BinaryOutput objects when generating alarms manually. For example to activate the alarm for a BinaryValue object simply set the presentValue to the active state an alarm will be generated.

The screenshot below is an example of how a BinaryValue object can be used to generate an alarm.

File Edit Project Help

Explorer

Sites

- Testing 127.0.0.1:30051
  - (555) Testing
    - Device
      - File
      - NetworkPort
    - Plugins
      - Virtual Network 100
        - (0) DEV 1
          - AccessCredential
          - AccessDoor
          - AccessPoint
          - AccessRights
          - AccessUser
          - AccessZone
          - Accumulator
          - AlertEnrolment
          - AnalogInput
          - AnalogOutput
          - AnalogValue
          - Averaging
          - BinaryInput
          - BinaryLightingOutput
          - BinaryOutput
          - BinaryValue
          - (0) BV 0
            - BitStringValue
            - Calendar
            - Channel
            - CharacterStringValue
            - Command
            - CredentialDataInput
            - DatapatternValue
            - DatetimepatternValue
            - DatetimeValue
            - DateValue
            - Device
            - ElevatorGroup
            - Excilator
            - EventEnrolment
            - EventLog
            - File
            - GlobalGroup
            - Group
            - IntegerValue
            - LargeAnalogValue
            - LifeSafetyPoint
            - Lift
            - LightingOutput
            - LoadControl
            - Loop

Simulation Type : Oscillating Frequency:30s

id	Name	Data Type	Value
0	AckedTransitions	Bits	111
4	ActiveText	String	Active
6	AlarmValue	Enum	1
501	AuditableOperations	Bits	1
498	AuditLevel	Enumerated	1
500	AuditPriorityFilter	OptionalPriorityFilter	1
15	ChangeOfStateCount	Unsigned	136
430	ChangeOfStateTime	DateTime	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
430	CommandTimeArray	ArrayOfTimeStamps	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
431	CurrentCommandPriority	OptionalUnsigned	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
28	Description	String	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
35	ElapsedActiveTime	Unsigned	1964
354	EventAlgorithmInhibit	Bool	False
355	EventAlgorithmInhibitRef	ObjectPropertyReference	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
353	EventDetectionEnable	Bool	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
35	EventEnable	Bool	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
351	EventMessageTexts	ArrayOfCharacterStrings	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
352	EventMessageTextsConfig	ArrayOfCharacterStrings	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
360	EventState	Enum	Normal
130	EventTimeStamps	ArrayOfTimeStamps	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
46	InactiveText	String	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
432	LastCommandTime	TimeStamp	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
66	MinimumOffTime	Unsigned	0
67	MinimumOnTime	Unsigned	0
17	NotificationClass	Unsigned	0
72	NotifyType	Enumerated	Event
75	ObjectIdentifier	ObjectIdentifier	5,0
77	ObjectName	String	BV 0
79	ObjectType	Enumerated	BinaryValue
81	OutOfService	Bool	False
85	PresentValue	Enumerated	Inactive
87	PriorityArray	PriorityArray	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
185	ProfileLocation	String	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
168	ProfileName	String	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
371	PropertyList	ArrayOfEnumerated	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
103	Reliability	Enumerated	1
357	ReliabilityEvaluationInhibit	Bool	False
104	RelinquishDefault	Enumerated	Inactive
111	StatusFlags	Unsigned	0000
486	Tags	ArrayOfNameValue	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
113	TimeDelay	Unsigned	10
356	TimeDelayNormal	Unsigned	10
114	TimeOfActiveTimeReset	DateTime	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
115	TimeOfStateCountReset	DateTime	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
433	ValueSource	ValueSource	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}
434	ValueSourceArray	ArrayOfValueSource	{/22/22/2023 4 10:02:51.831}

Set all Acked Transition bits to true

Set all event Detection Enable bits to true

Set event Enable to true

Add Event Message Text strings

Configure time delay

Configure time delay normal

### Algorithmic reporting

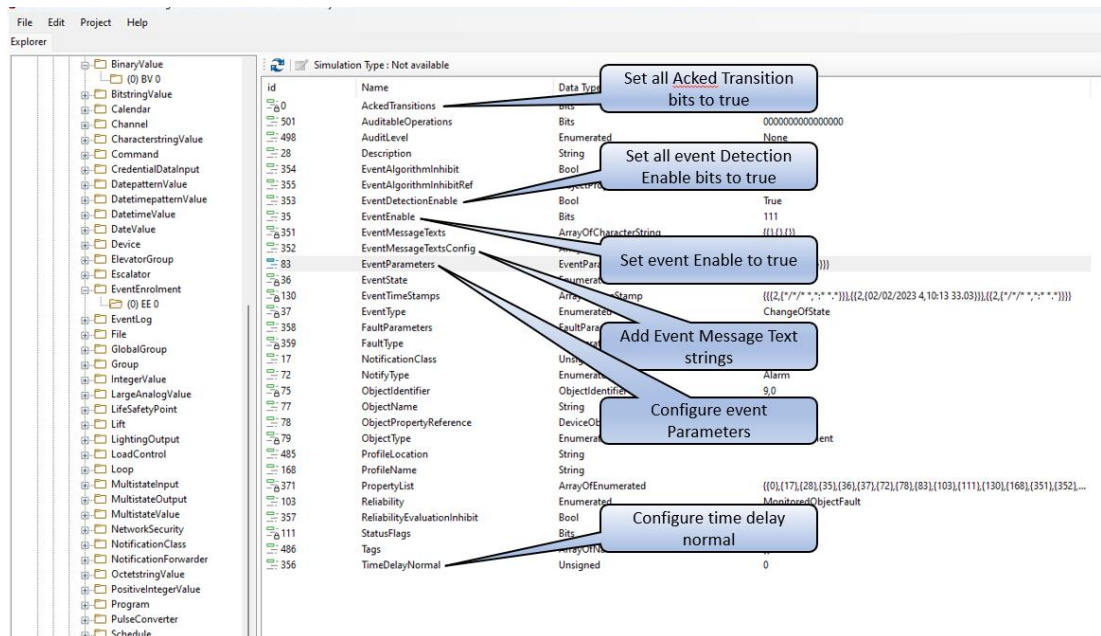
The simulator supports algorithmic reporting using the eventEnrolment object. There are many possible algorithms that are available in bacnet for generating an alarm, for example change of state is used to generate an alarm on a BinaryInput object. This type of alarming is most often used when a device does not support alarms and an alarm is required to be generated. The eventEnrolment object will read the referenced property and based on the algorithm it will generate an alarm.

To configure the class object, the following properties must be set.

- eventDetectionEnable – This property must be set to true in order to generate alarms.
- eventEnable – Set all flags to true to generate all types of alarms.
- eventMessageTextsConfig – These are the messages that will be sent when an alarm is generated.
- eventParameters – This property contains all of the parameters used for generating the offNormal alarm.
- faultParameters – This property is used by the fault algorithm.
- objectPropertyReference – This is the reference to the value used to generate an alarm.
- notificationClass – This is reference to a notificationClass object within the same device which contains a list of recipients where the alarm will be sent.
- timeDelay – The time delay before an offNormal alarm is generated.
- timeDelayNormal – The time delay before a toNormal alarm is generated.

The screenshot below provides an example for generating an alarm when BinaryValue 0 changes state.

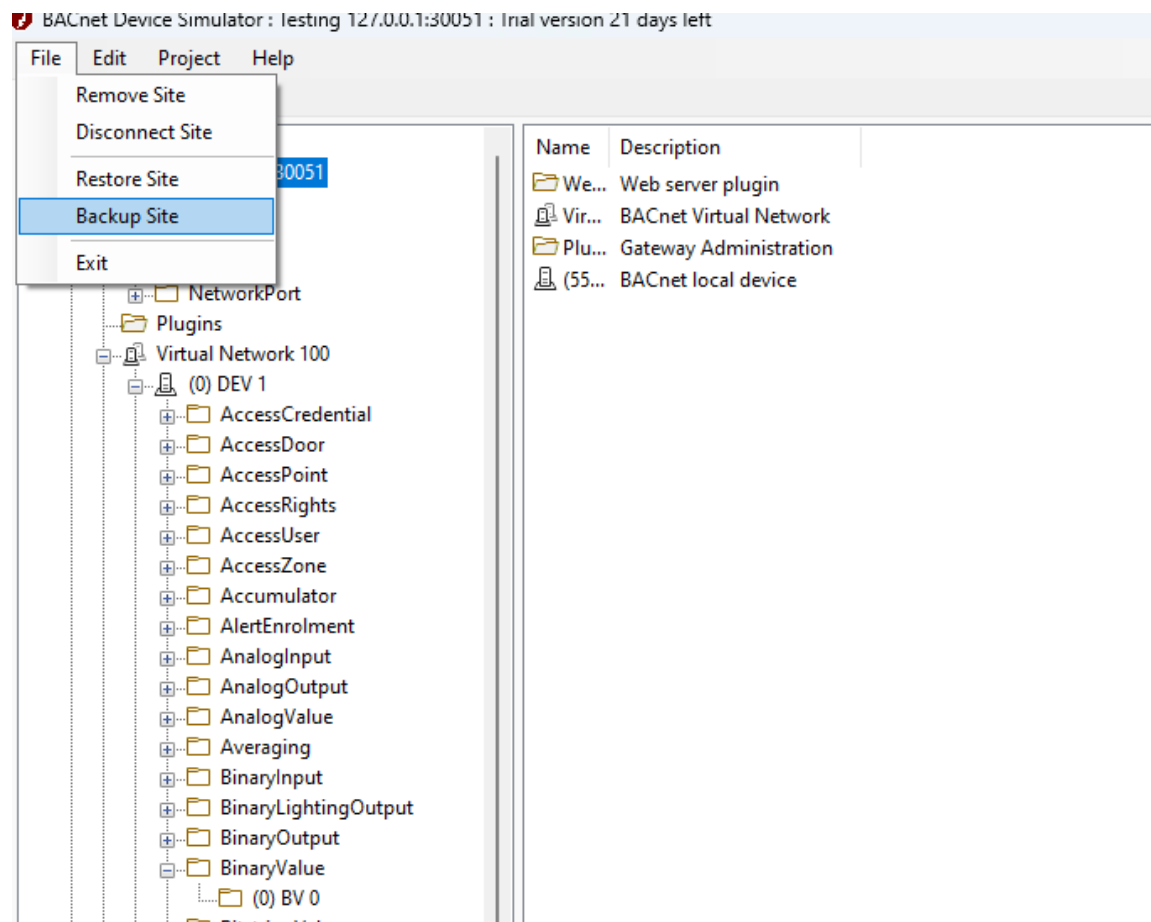




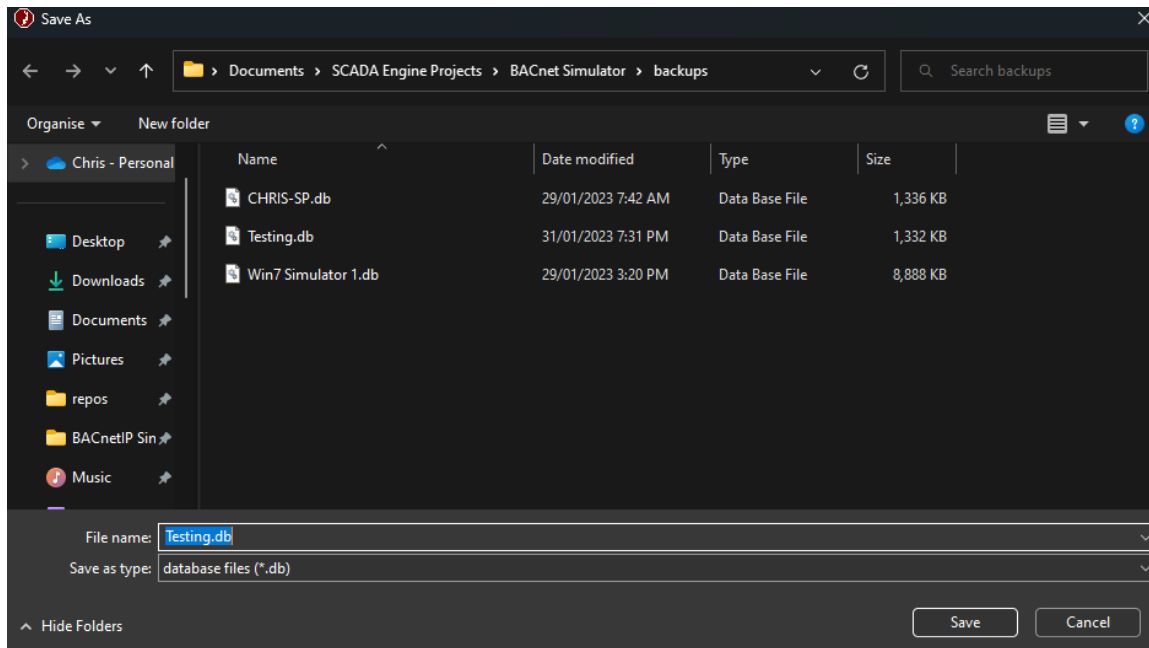


## Site Backup

Users can backup the database to a .db file by selecting the site node and then clicking the **File->Backup Site** menu.

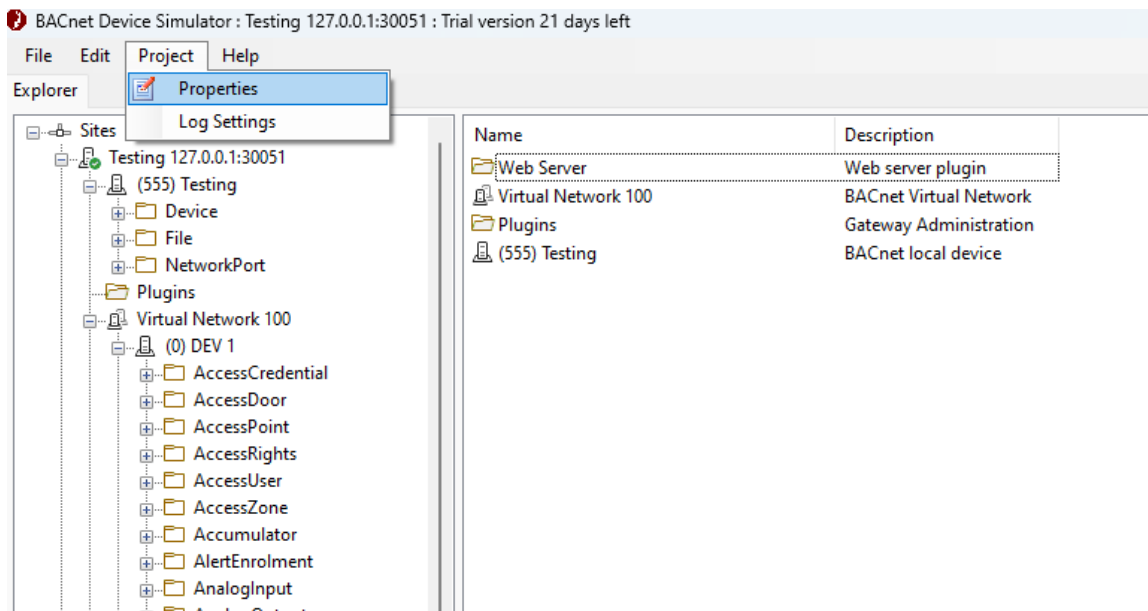


When you click on one of the above menus, File Save dialog will appear and users can specify the file name and the location for the new file. The site will be saved as a .db file.

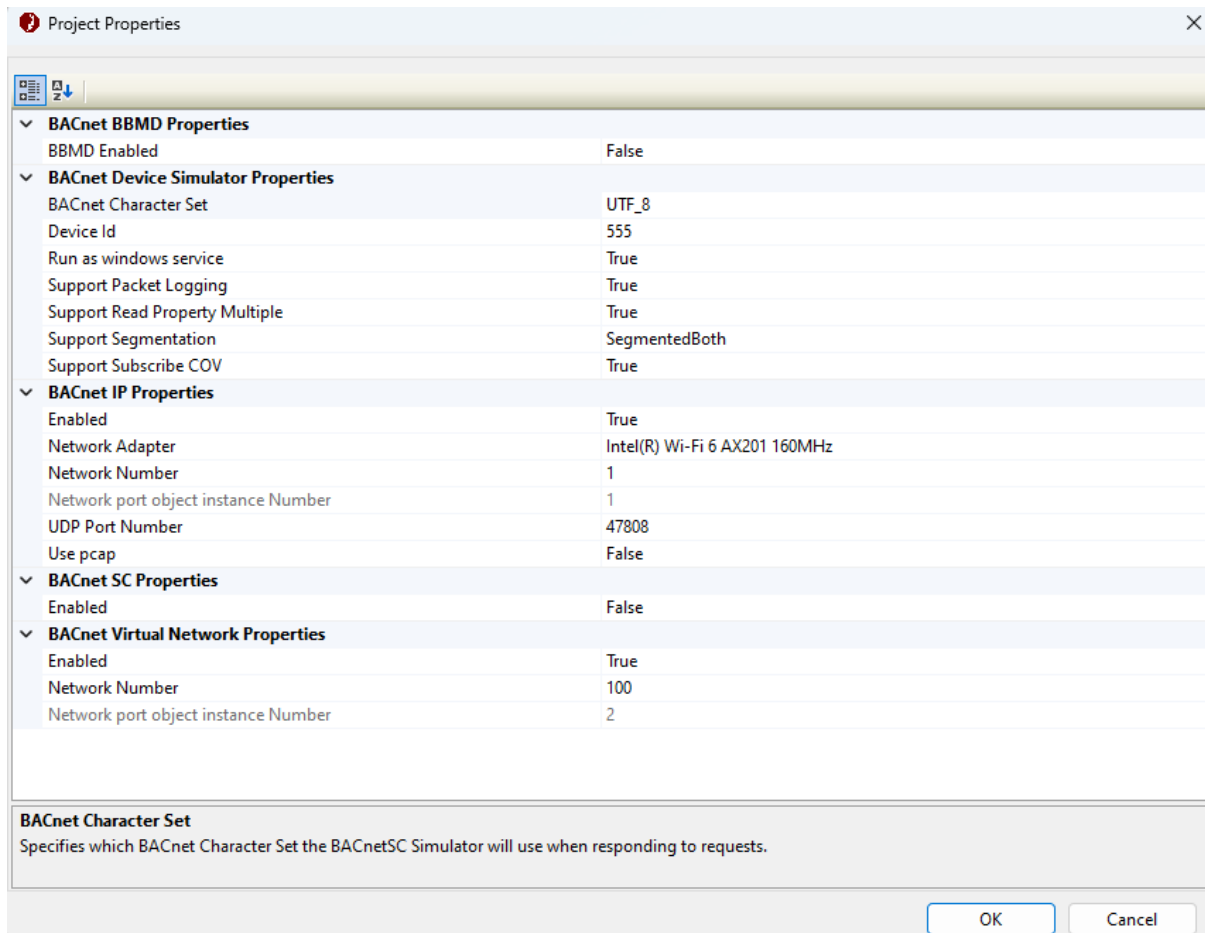


## Project properties

Users can set the project properties using the **Project -> Properties** menu.



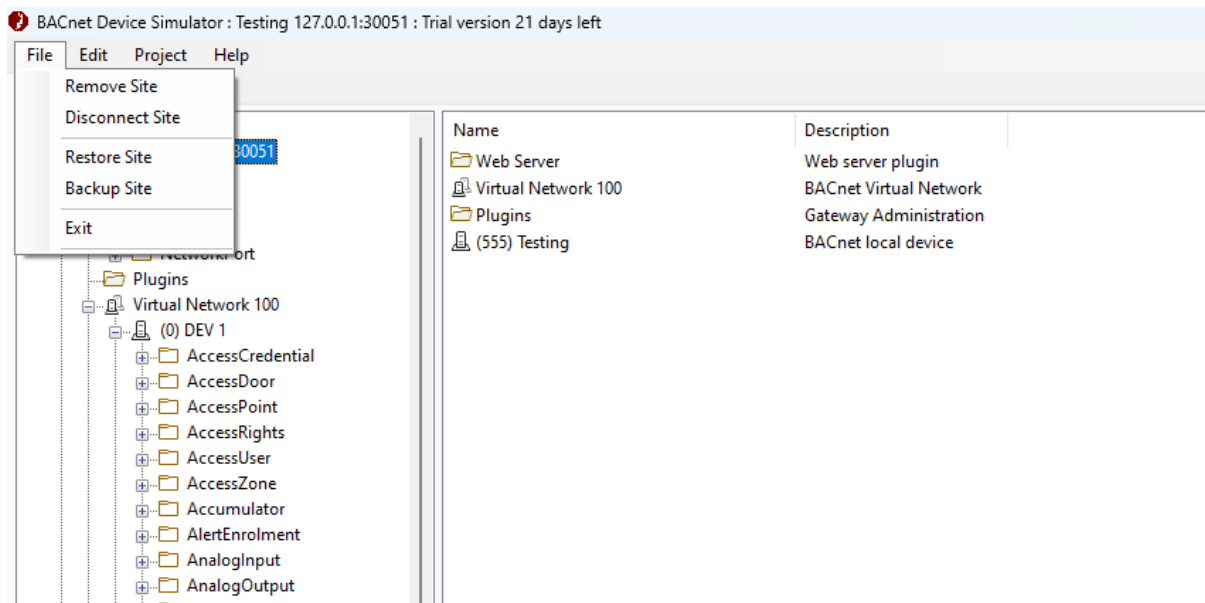
When you click on the properties menu, the following dialog will be displayed.



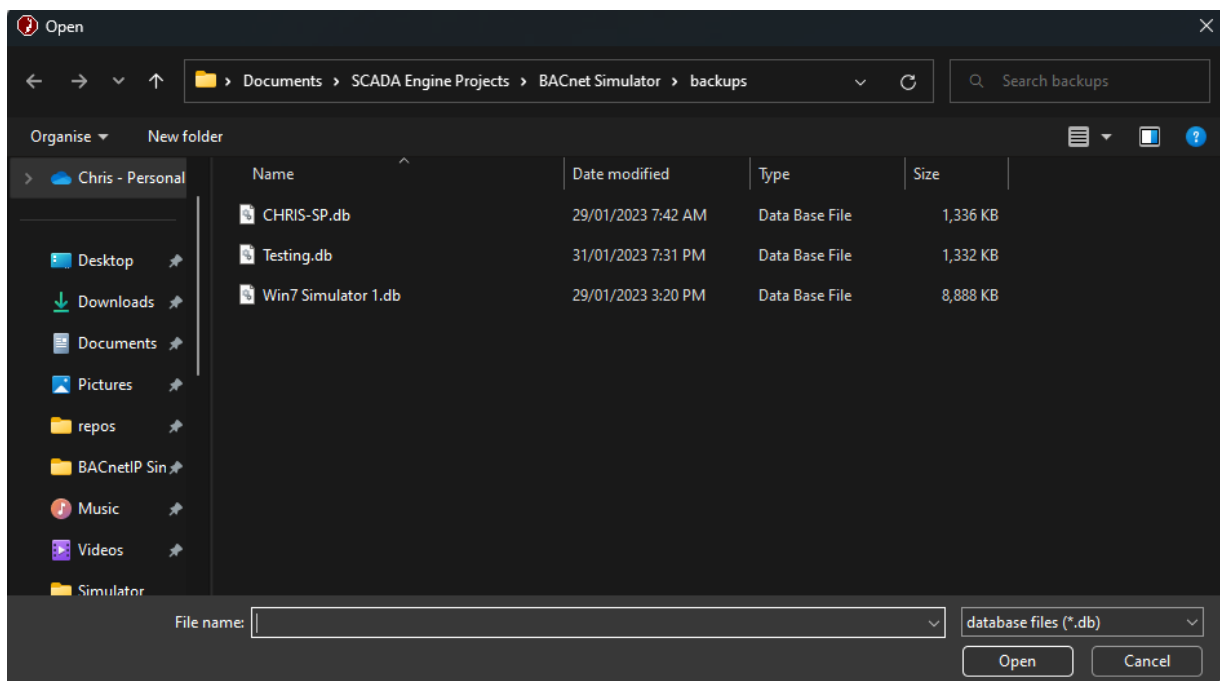
From the properties page you can enable/disable ports and configure the device and simulator settings..

## Restore Site

Users can open an already saved .db file selecting a site node and then using the **File -> Restore Site** menu.



When you clicked on the Open button file open dialog will be displayed and user can select the file that needs to be opened.

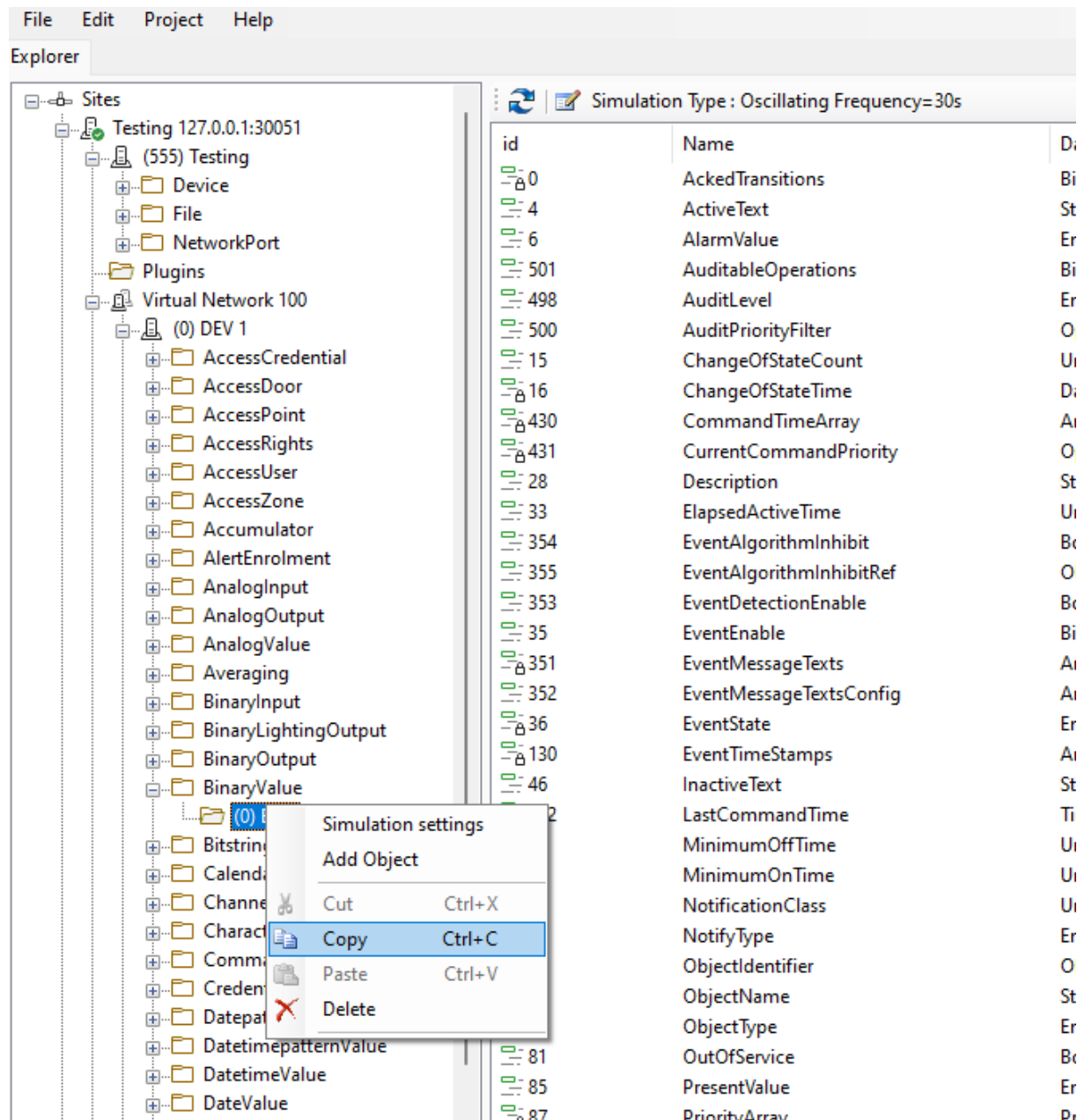


When the file is opened, the opened network will be displayed in the BACnet Simulator.

## Copy / Paste network objects

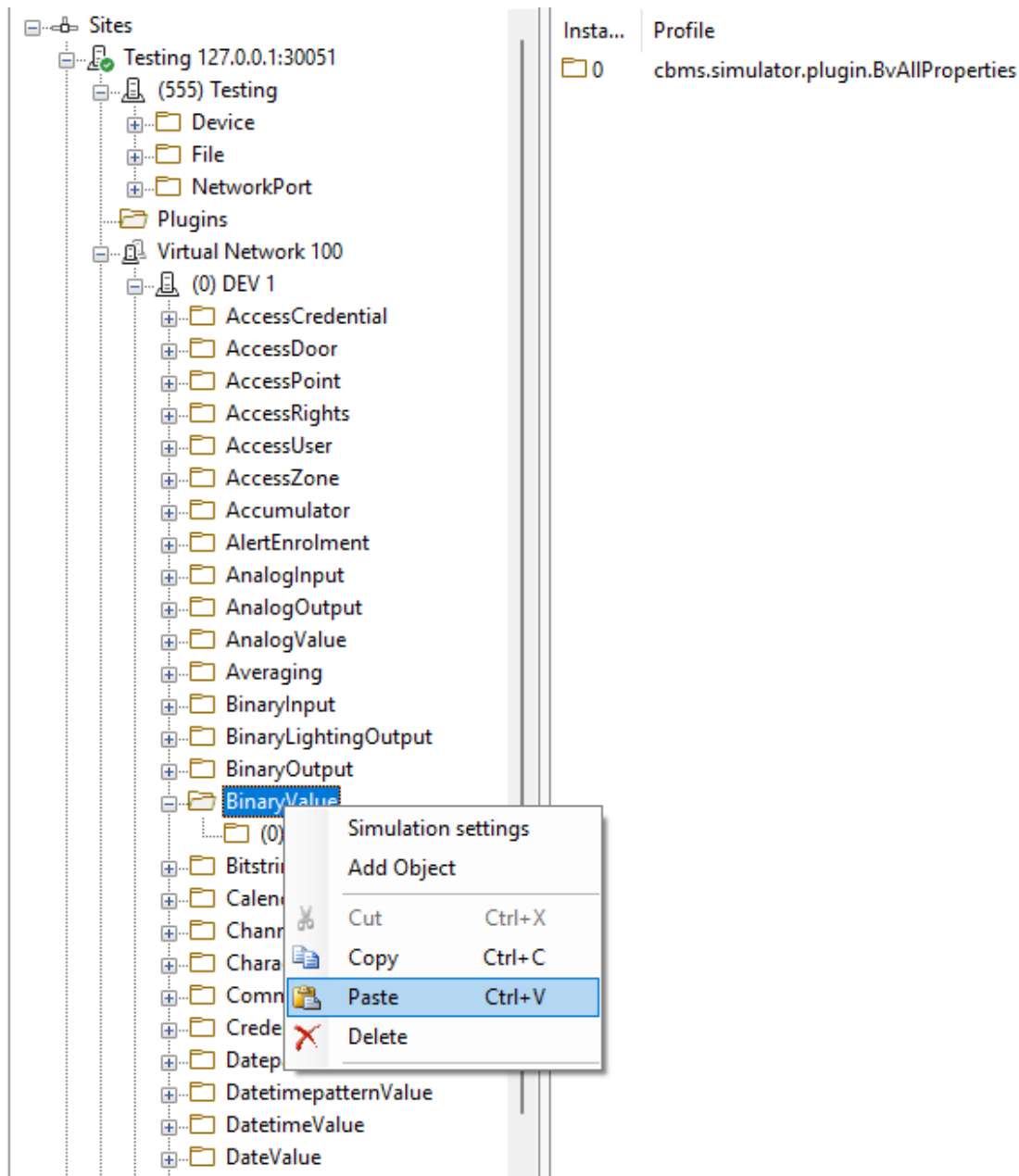
Users can copy and paste the network devices, object types or instances in the network.

Users can copy the corresponding object by using the **Edit->Copy** menu or **Copy** menu in the popup menu (Which appears when you right click on the left tree panel).



If user selects at the device level, all the object types and instances under the device will be copied.  
 If user selects at the object type level all the instances under that device will be copied and if it is the instance level, only the instance details will be copied.

After user copying a network object, users can paste it to the network using the **Edit -> Paste** menu or **Paste** menu in the popup menu.



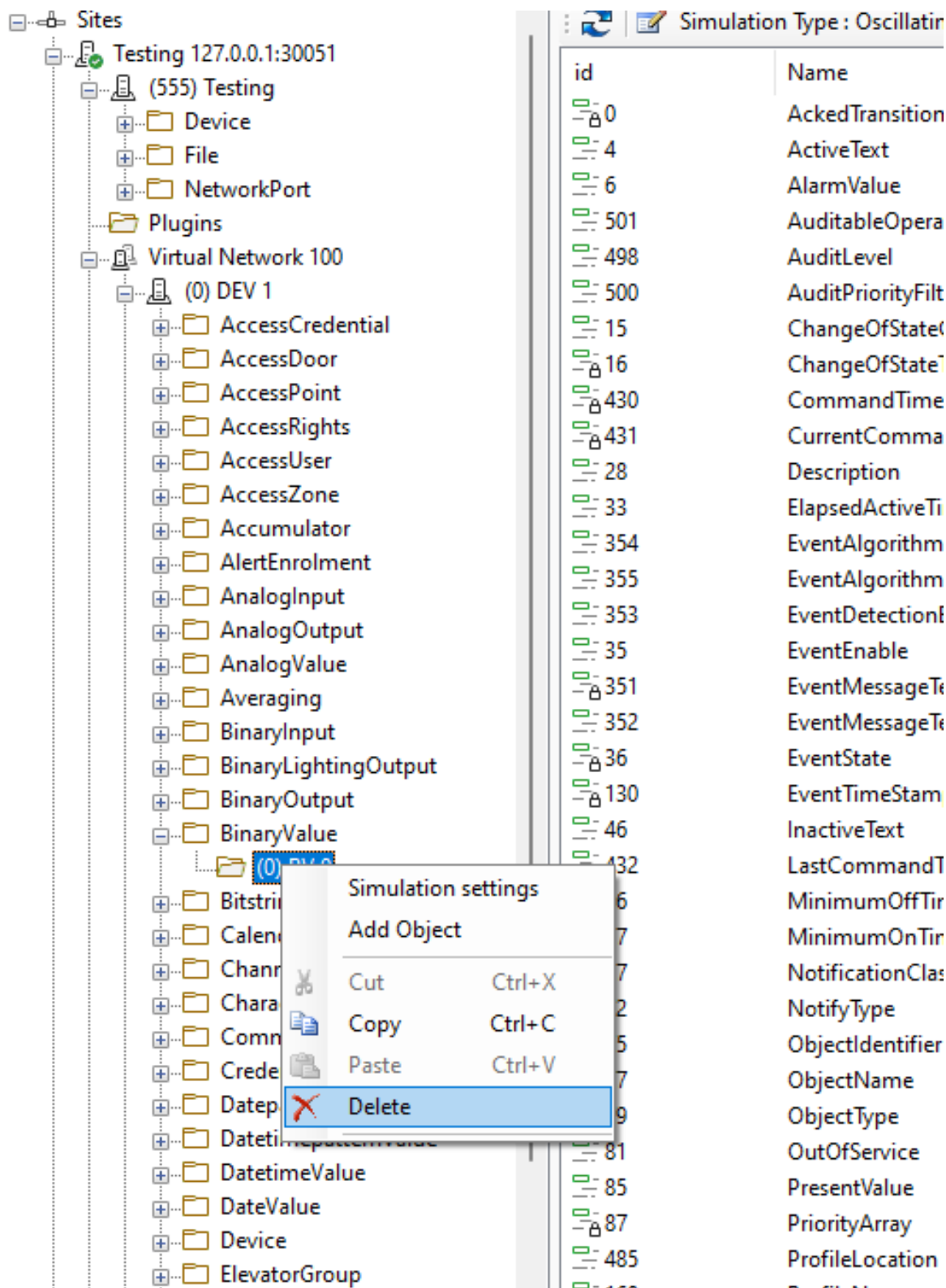
Pasting operation depends on where user needs to paste the copied item.

If user select to paste at the root level (by selecting the BACnet Network node), copied item will be pasted as a new device with the copied content. If user selects a particular device node, object type node or an instance node, copied item will be pasted under the selected device.

In detail, if the copied item is a device, then all the object types and instances are pasted under the selected device, if copied item is an object type or an instance, then all the copied instances or the copied instance will be pasted under the corresponding object type of the selected device.

### **Delete Network Object**

Users can delete network objects using the **Edit-> Delete** menu or **Delete** menu item in the popup menu.



The screenshot displays the SCADA Engine interface. On the left, a tree view shows the hierarchy of objects under 'Sites'. The 'Testing 127.0.0.1:30051' site contains a '(555) Testing' device, which has sub-objects like 'Device', 'File', 'NetworkPort', 'Plugins', and 'Virtual Network 100'. Under 'Virtual Network 100', there is a '(0) DEV 1' device with a long list of sub-objects including 'AccessCredential', 'AccessDoor', 'AccessPoint', 'AccessRights', 'AccessUser', 'AccessZone', 'Accumulator', 'AlertEnrolment', 'AnalogInput', 'AnalogOutput', 'AnalogValue', 'Averaging', 'BinaryInput', 'BinaryLightingOutput', 'BinaryOutput', 'BinaryValue', 'Bitstri...', 'Calen...', 'Chanr...', 'Chara...', 'Comn...', 'Crede...', 'Datep...', 'Dateti...', 'DatetimeValue', 'DateValue', 'Device', and 'ElevatorGroup'. A context menu is open over the '(0) DEV 1' device, showing options: 'Simulation settings', 'Add Object', 'Cut (Ctrl+X)', 'Copy (Ctrl+C)', 'Paste (Ctrl+V)', and 'Delete' (highlighted with a red X icon).

On the right, a table lists the properties of the selected object. The table has two columns: 'id' and 'Name'.

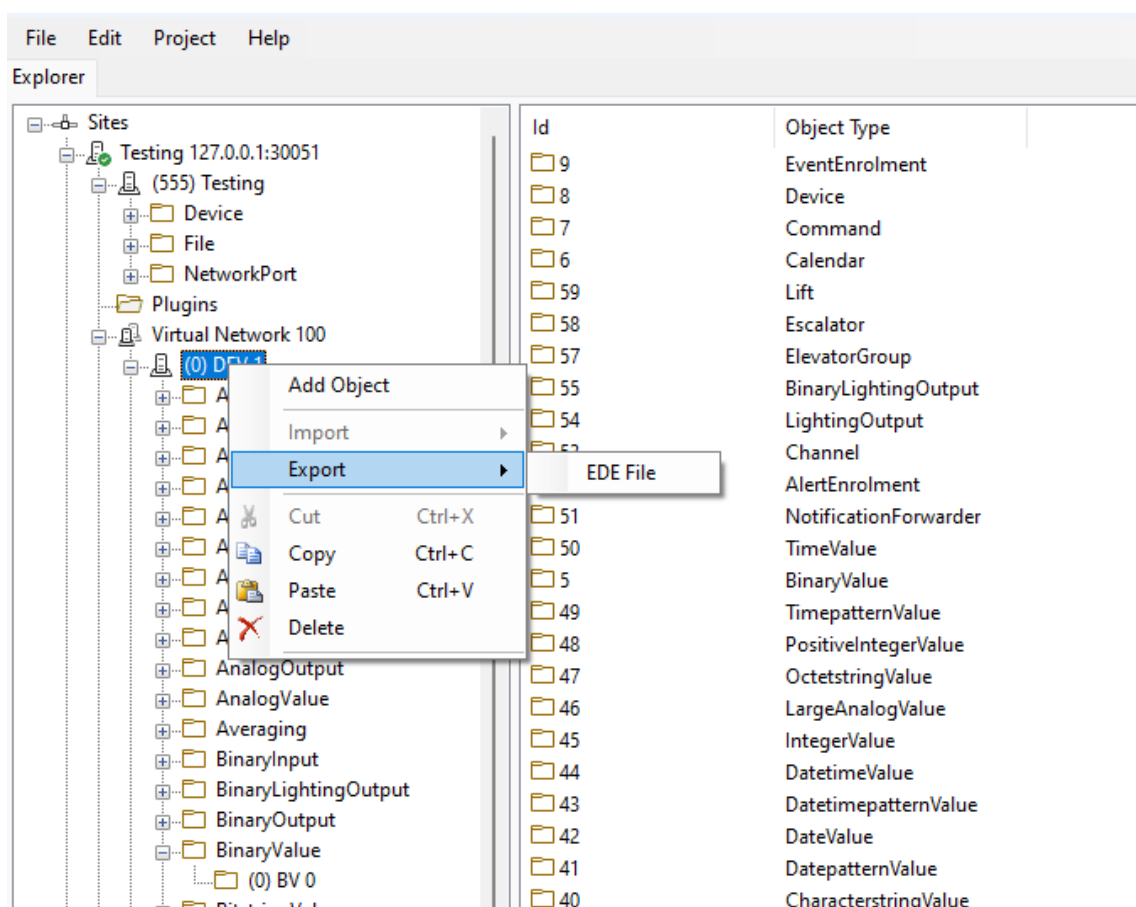
id	Name
0	AckedTransition
4	ActiveText
6	AlarmValue
501	AuditableOpera
498	AuditLevel
500	AuditPriorityFilt
15	ChangeOfState
16	ChangeOfState
430	CommandTime
431	CurrentComma
28	Description
33	ElapsedActiveTi
354	EventAlgorithm
355	EventAlgorithm
353	EventDetection
35	EventEnable
351	EventMessageT
352	EventMessageT
36	EventState
130	EventTimeStam
46	InactiveText
432	LastCommandT
6	MinimumOffTir
7	MinimumOnTir
7	NotificationClas
2	NotifyType
5	ObjectIdentifier
7	ObjectName
9	ObjectType
81	OutOfService
85	PresentValue
87	PriorityArray
485	ProfileLocation



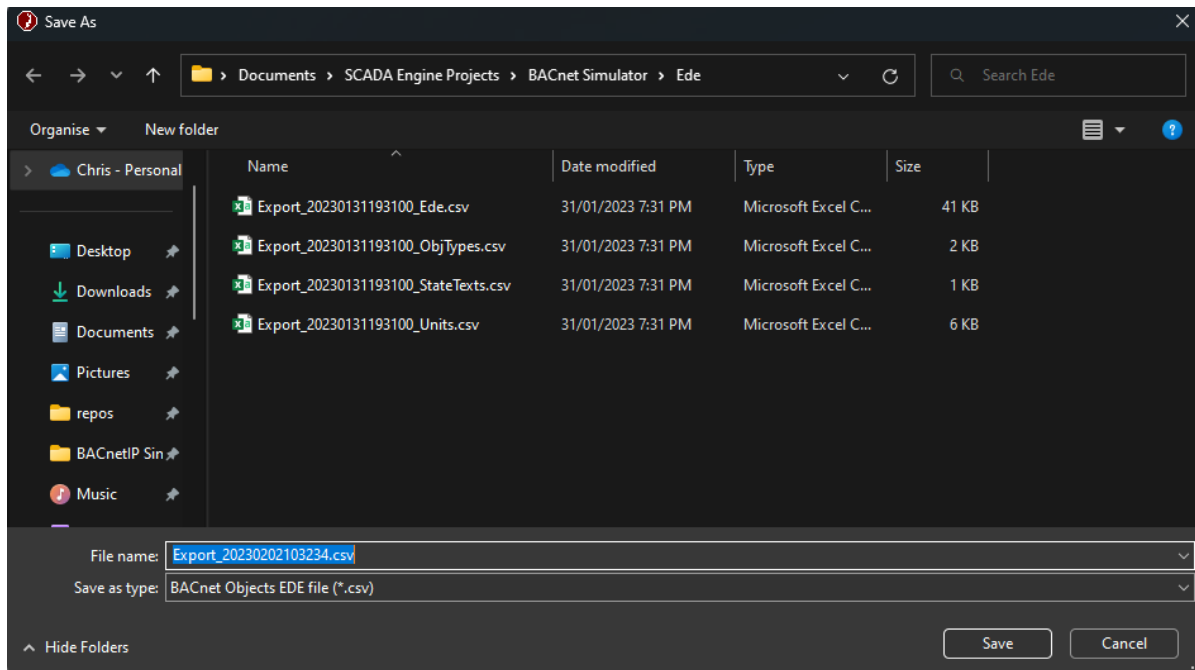
If user selects at the device level, all the objects and instances of that device will be deleted. If user selects at object level or instance level only the corresponding object type or the instances will be deleted.

## Exporting a Network or Device

Users can export a device or network to an EDE file using the **File ->Export -> EDE File** menu.

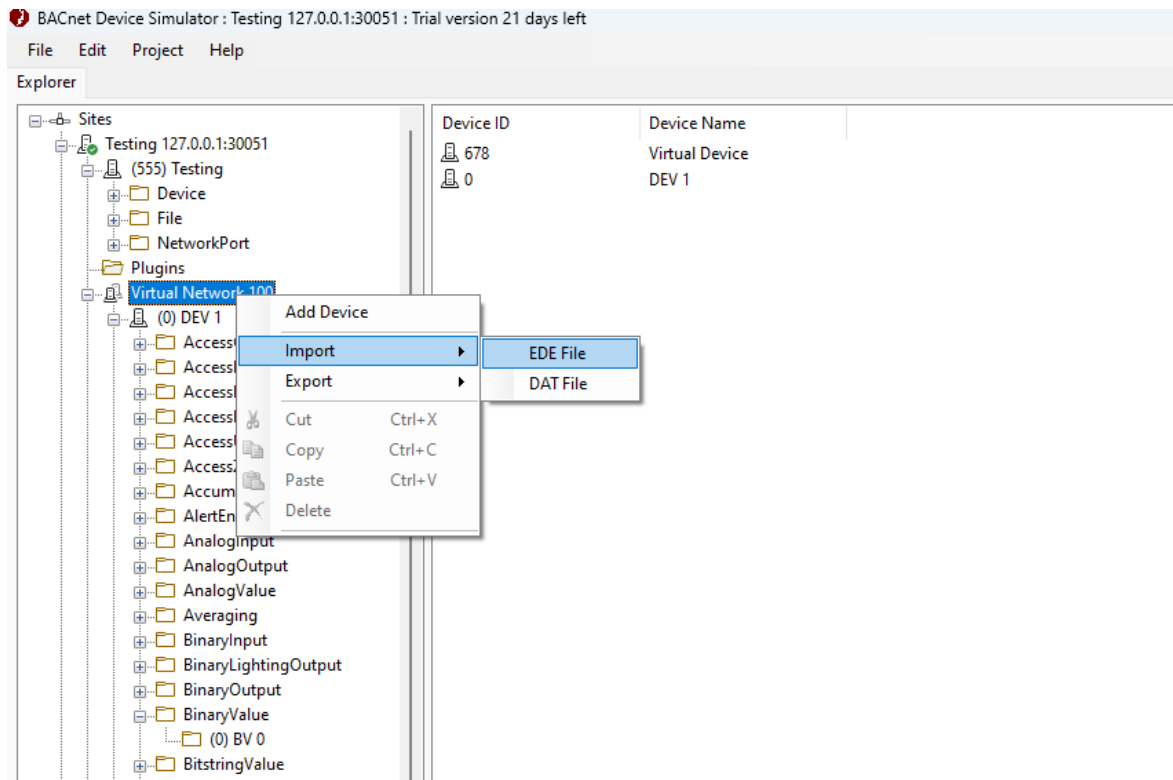


When you click on the menu, Save As dialog will be displayed and in that you can specify the file location and a file name for the new file. File will be saved as a .csv file.

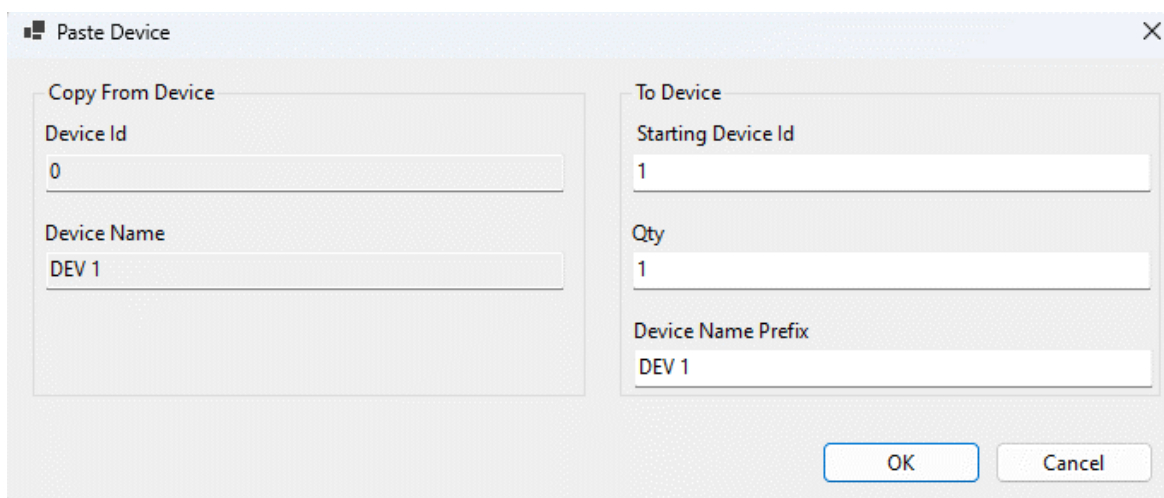


## Importing a network or device

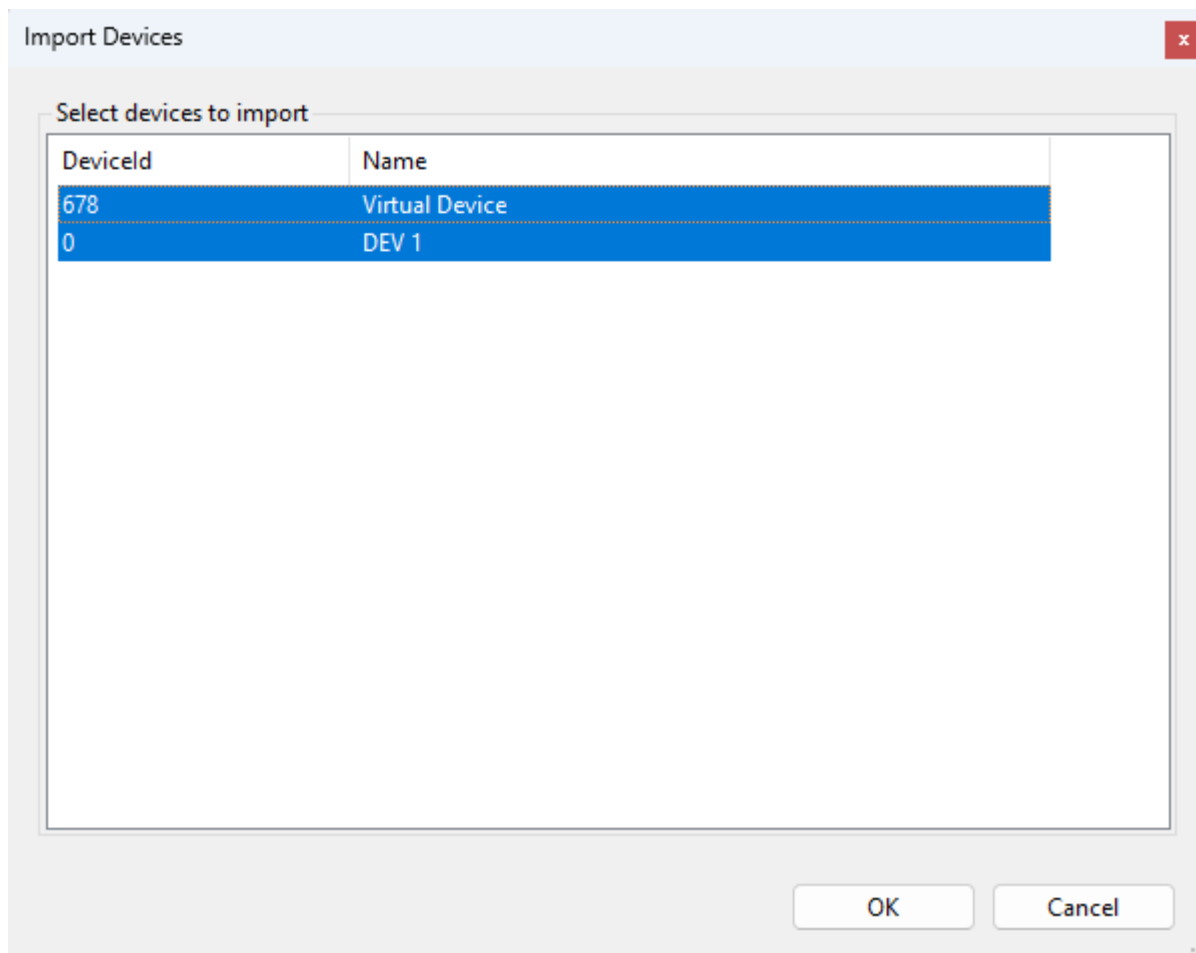
You can import an EDE or Dat file using the File->Import->EDE File Menu. The dat file format is compatible with previous versions of the simulator and can be used for importing a configuration from a previous release of the simulator.



When you select a file that contains a single device then the following dialog appears to allow the device name to be changed and the quantity of devices to be created.



When there are multiple devices in the file then the following dialog box appears and the user can select which devices to import.

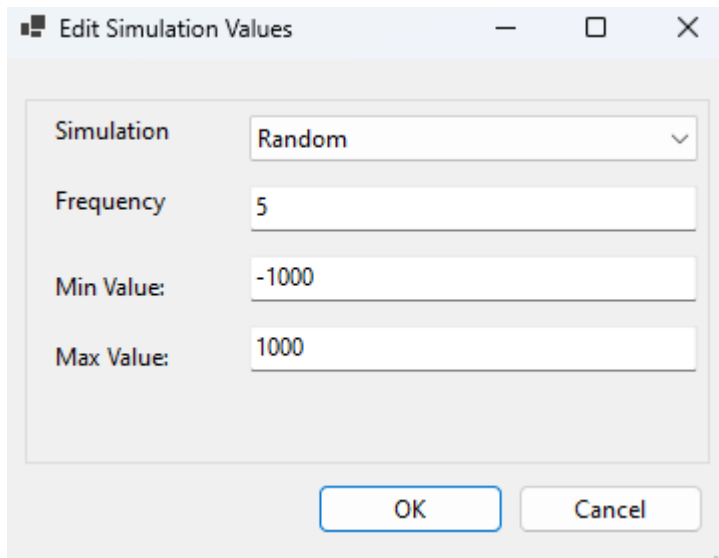


## Closing the application

When you press the windows close button to exit the information there is no need to save any changes because the database file keeps all changes when they are made. Previous versions of the simulator worked differently and changes were required to be saved before exiting the application.

## Simulation settings

Analog and binary objects can be configured to simulate a present value that changes on a timed basis. The settings can be changed on an object or globally for a device by right clicking on an object node and then selecting the **Edit ->Simulation Settings** menu to bring up the following dialog box.

A screenshot of a software dialog box titled "Edit Simulation Values". The dialog has a standard Windows-style title bar with minimize, maximize, and close buttons. Inside, there are four input fields: "Simulation" is a dropdown menu currently showing "Random"; "Frequency" is a text box containing the number "5"; "Min Value:" is a text box containing "-1000"; and "Max Value:" is a text box containing "1000". At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel".

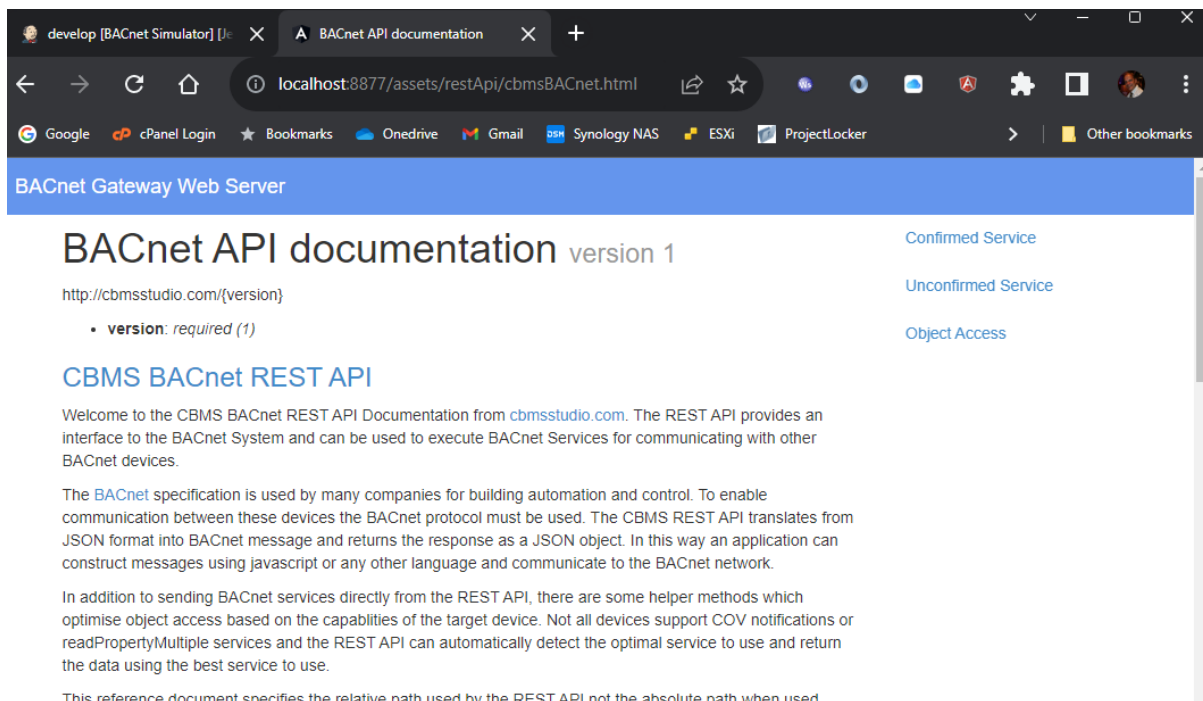
Users can specify the simulation frequency, simulation type and the value interval for the simulation (value interval is needed only for the incremental simulation type).

Available simulation types are Incremental, Random, Sinusoidal and Ramp. Incremental simulation will gradually increase the value of the present value of all the instances by an amount equal to the value interval, in each time interval equal to the simulation frequency.

Random simulation will randomly set the value of the present value of all the instances. In Sinusoidal simulation present value of all the instances will be set according to the Sin function, and in Ramp simulation present value will be set according to the Ramp function.

## BACnet REST Web Server

The simulator has an optional web server plugin which is open by default on localhost port 8877. If you have enabled this plugin then you can open a browser to view the web page which looks like the following.



The REST API provides an interface to the BACnet System and can be used to execute BACnet Services for communicating with other BACnet devices.

The BACnet specification is used by many companies for building automation and control. To enable communication between these devices the BACnet protocol must be used. The CBMS REST API translates from JSON format into BACnet message and returns the response as a JSON object. In this way an application can construct messages using javascript or any other language and communicate to the BACnet network.

In addition to sending BACnet services directly from the REST API, there are some helper methods which optimise object access based on the capabilities of the target device. Not all devices support COV notifications or readPropertyMultiple services and the REST API can automatically detect the optimal service to use and return the data using the best service to use.

This reference document specifies the relative path used by the REST API not the absolute path when used inside a web server. For example a web server may choose to use a web service path

beginning with /ws/bacnet. In this case, if the network method is required the path would be /ws/bacnet/network

## Confirmed Service

Confirmed BACnet services can be called directly from the REST API by constructing a message in JSON and posting it to the REST API. The API will convert the JSON text into a BACnet message and send it to the BACnet device using the BACnet protocol. When a confirmed message is sent the REST API will wait until the device responds or a timeout occurs before sending the response back in JSON format. The following paths can be used for sending BACnet Services.

- /confirmed/service/acknowledgeAlarm POST
- /confirmed/service/getAlarmSummary POST
- /confirmed/service/getEnrolmentSummary POST
- /confirmed/service/subscribeCov POST
- /confirmed/service/atomicReadFile POST
- /confirmed/service/atomicWriteFile POST
- /confirmed/service/addListElement POST
- /confirmed/service/removeListElement POST
- /confirmed/service/createObject POST
- /confirmed/service/deleteObject POST
- /confirmed/service/readProperty POST
- /confirmed/service/readPropertyMultiple POST
- /confirmed/service/writeProperty POST
- /confirmed/service/writePropertyMultiple POST
- /confirmed/service/deviceCommunicationControl POST
- /confirmed/service/confirmedPrivateTransfer POST
- /confirmed/service/confirmedTextMessage POST
- /confirmed/service/reinitializeDevice POST
- /confirmed/service/readRange POST
- /confirmed/service/lifeSafetyOperation POST
- /confirmed/service/subscribeCovProperty POST
- /confirmed/service/getEventInformation POST
- /confirmed/service/subscribeCovPropertyMultiple POST

## Unconfirmed Service

Unconfirmed BACnet services can be called directly from the REST API by constructing a message in JSON and posting it to the REST API. The API will convert the JSON text into a BACnet message and send it to the BACnet device using the BACnet protocol. When an unconfirmed message is sent, the

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REST API will return immediately without waiting for a response. The following paths can be used for sending BACnet Services.

- /unconfirmed/service/privateTransfer POST
- /unconfirmed/service/textMessage POST
- /unconfirmed/service/timeSynchronization POST
- /unconfirmed/service/whoHas POST
- /unconfirmed/service/whos POST
- /unconfirmed/service/utcTimeSynchronization POST
- /unconfirmed/service/writeGroup POST

## Object Access

The Object Access helper methods provide a simplified approach to accessing BACnet objects and properties from any device on the network. The REST API will determine the appropriate BACnet Service to use when accessing the data. This could be readProperty, writeProperty, readPropertyMultiple, writePropertyMultiple or COV.

- /objectAccess/network GET
- /objectAccess/read POST
- /objectAccess/write POST
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/objectTypes GET
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/objectList GET
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/read POST
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/write POST
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/{objectType}
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/{objectType}/instances GET
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/{objectType}/objectList GET
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/{objectType}/read POST
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/{objectType}/write POST
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/{objectType}/{instance} GET
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/{objectType}/{instance}/read POST
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/{objectType}/{instance}/write POST
- /objectAccess/{deviceId}/{objectType}/{instance}/{propertyIdentifier} GET PUT



## Customisation

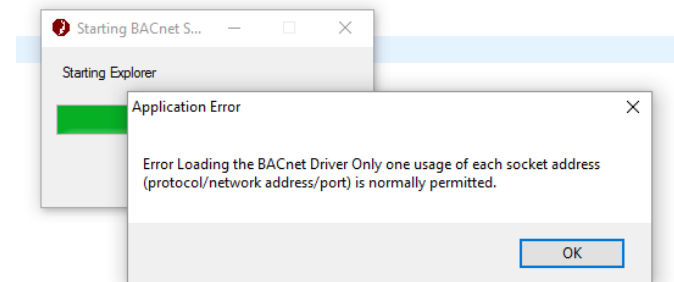
The default behaviour of the simulator can be customised by writing a plugin and placing it in the plugin directory. When the simulator starts the plugin will be loaded and it can be used to update the properties within the simulator. Each object type can be customised with a class that models the behaviour of the object type.

For example, if a class is defined for an AnalogInput object, then for every AnalogInput object within the simulator a new instance of this class will be created. The simulator will call virtual members on this class to indicate when the object is loaded, started, stopped, etc. Using these virtual members the plugin can define custom behaviour to take.

A separate document provides the detailed information for creating a plugin in csharp using visual studio.

## Troubleshooting

When you are starting the BACnet Simulator you might be displayed the following error message.



This error message indicates that there are some other BACnet application is running in the machine at that time.

To resolve this issue you need to shut down the other application and open the BACnet Simulator again.

## Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement

### Products

Product	Model Number	Protocol Revision	Software Version	Firmware Version
BACnet Simulator	SE-SIM	135-2020 (22)	6.0.55	6.0.55

Date Tested: 2 January 2023

### Vendor Information

**SCADA Engine**  
 11 Buccaneer Avenue  
 Lammermoor Queensland  
  
[www.scadaengine.com](http://www.scadaengine.com)

### Product Description

The SCADA Engine BACnet Simulator is used to simulate 1 or more BACnet Devices.

## BACnet Standardized Device Profile

Product	Device Profile	Tested
SE-SIM	BACnet Application Specific Controller (B-ASC)	

## Supported BIBBs

Product	Supported BIBBs	BIBB Name	
SE-SIM	DS-RP-A	Data Sharing-ReadProperty-A	
	DS-RP-B	Data Sharing-ReadProperty-B	
	DS-RPM-A	Data Sharing-ReadPropertyMultiple-A	
	DS-RPM-B	Data Sharing-ReadPropertyMultiple-B	
	DS-WP-A	Data Sharing-WriteProperty-A	
	DS-WP-B	Data Sharing-WriteProperty-B	
	DS-WPM-A	Data Sharing-WritePropertyMultiple-A	
	DS-WPM-B	Data Sharing-WritePropertyMultiple-B	
	DS-COV-A	Data Sharing-COV-A	
	DS-COV-B	Data Sharing-COV-B	
	DS-COVP-A	Data Sharing-COVP-A	
	DS-COVP-B	Data Sharing-COVP-B	
	DS-COVU-A	Data Sharing-COV-Unsolicited-A	
	DS-COVU-B	Data Sharing-COV-Unsolicited-B	
	SCHED-A	Scheduling-A	
	SCHED-I-B	Scheduling-Internal-B	
	SCHED-E-B	Scheduling-External-A	

Product	Supported BIBBs	BIBB Name	
	T-VMT-A	Trending-Viewing and Modifying Trends-A	
	T-VMT-I-B	Trending-Viewing and Modifying Trends-Internal-B	
	T-VMT-E-B	Trending-Viewing and Modifying Trends-External-B	
	T-ATR-A	Trending-Automated Trend Retrieval-A	
	T-ATR-B	Trending-Automated Trend Retrieval-B	
	NM-CE-A	Network Management-Connection Establishment-A	
	NM-CE-B	Network Management-Connection Establishment-B	
	AE-N-A	Alarm and Event-Notification-A	
	AE-N-I-B	Alarm and Event-Notification Internal-B	
	AE-N-E-B	Alarm and Event-Notification External-B	
	AE-ACK-A	Alarm and Event-ACK-A	
	AE-ACK-B	Alarm and Event-ACK-B	
	AE-ASUM-A	Alarm and Event-Alarm Summary-A	
	AE-ASUM-B	Alarm and Event-Alarm Summary-B	
	AE-ESUM-A	Alarm and Event-Enrollment Summary-A	
	AE-ESUM-B	Alarm and Event-Enrollment Summary-B	
	AE-INFO-A	Alarm and Event-Information-A	
	AE-INFO-B	Alarm and Event-Information-B	
	AE-LS-A	Alarm and Event-LifeSafety-A	
	AE-LS-B	Alarm and Event-LifeSafety-B	

Product	Supported BIBBs	BIBB Name	
	DM-RD-A	Device Management-ReinitializeDevice-A	
	DM-RD-B	Device Management-ReinitializeDevice-B	
	DM-DDB-A	Device Management-Dynamic Device Binding-A	
	DM-DDB-B	Device Management-Dynamic Device Binding-B	
	DM-DOB-A	Device Management-Dynamic Object Binding-A	
	DM-DOB-B	Device Management-Dynamic Object Binding-B	
	DM-DCC-A	Device Management-DeviceCommunicationControl-A	
	DM-DCC-B	Device Management-DeviceCommunicationControl-B	
	DM-PT-A	Device Management-Private Transfer-A	
	DM-PT-B	Device Management-Private Transfer-B	
	DM-TM-A	Device Management-Text Message-A	
	DM-TM-B	Device Management-Text Message-B	
	DM-TS-A	Device Management-TimeSynchronization-A	
	DM-TS-B	Device Management-TimeSynchronization-B	
	DM-UTC-A	Device Management-UTCTimeSynchronization-A	
	DM-UTC-B	Device Management-UTCTimeSynchronization-B	
	DM-LM-A	Device Management-List Manipulation-A	
	DM-LM-B	Device Management-List Manipulation-B	
	DM-OCD-A	Device Management-Object Creation and Deletion-A	
	DM-OCD-B	Device Management- Object Creation and Deletion -B	



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## Standard Object Types Supported

Product	Object Type	Creatable	Deletable	Tested
SE-SIM	Analog Input	Yes	Yes	
	Analog Output	Yes	Yes	
	Analog Value	Yes	Yes	
	Binary Input	Yes	Yes	
	Binary Output	Yes	Yes	
	Binary Value	Yes	Yes	
	Calendar	Yes	Yes	
	Device	No	No	
	Event Enrollment	Yes	Yes	
	File	Yes	Yes	
	Loop	Yes	Yes	
	Multi-state Value	Yes	Yes	
	Notification Class	Yes	Yes	
	Program	Yes	Yes	
	Schedule	Yes	Yes	
	Trend Log	Yes	Yes	
	LifeSafetyPoint	Yes	Yes	
	LifeSafetyZone	Yes	Yes	
	Accumulator	Yes	Yes	
	PulseConverter	Yes	Yes	

## Data Link Layer Options

Product	Data Link	Options	Tested
SE-SIM	BACnet/IP (Annex J)	Can communicate as a Direct BACnet/IP device. Can register as a Foreign BACnet/IP device.	

### Segmentation Capability

Product	Segmentation Type	Supported	Window Size (MS/TP product limited to 1)	Tested
SE-SIM	Able to transmit segmented messages	Yes	Configurable	
	Able to receive segmented messages	Yes	Configurable	

### Device Address Binding

Product	Static Binding Supported	Tested
SE-SIM	Yes	

### Networking Options

Product	Router Option	Options	Tested
SE-SIM			

### Character Sets

Product	Character Sets supported	
SE-SIM	ANSI X3.4	
	IBM Microsoft DBCS	
	ISO 8859-1	