

**Programming in G language of LabView and
development a Web page for the remote access
using LabView tools**

Students: Cascone Domentico e Castellani Matteo
Tutors: Elisabetta Pace e M. Antonietta Frani

Preface

During the stage in the INFN we built a program in LabVIEW that allows elaborating remote data, using a Web browser. The user, accessing an HTML page from the network, can ask to elaborate some data. With this program we could handle any data but we decided to elaborate the data of environment radiation collected by other students in our school and in the INFN laboratory.

In order to carry out this program we had to learn the LabVIEW G language, what is a Web server and how to configure it, how to write an HTML page, how to manage CGI queries.

What is LabVIEW?

LabVIEW (Laboratory Virtual Instrument Engineering Workbench) is a development environment based on graphical programming: it relies on graphical symbols rather than on text-based language to describe programming actions. LabVIEW programs are called virtual instruments, or VI, because their appearance and operation imitate physical instruments. Every virtual instrument uses functions that manipulate input from the user interface or other sources and display that information or move it to other files or other PCs. A VI contains the following three components: Front Panel (serves as the user interfaces), Block Diagram (contains the graphical source code that defines the functionality), Icon and Connector pane (identifies the VI so that you can use the VI in other VI).

A VI within another VI is called subVI. A subVI corresponds to a subroutine in text-based programming languages.

HTML

HTML is a universal language for hypertext used in World Wide Web clients. HTML documents consist of plain text with embedded tags. You use tags for sectioning HTML documents, setting styles and colours, specifying links etc.

The HTML language continually changes. Because of this, some tags can be understood only by their own browser application but are not part of the official standard. This practice doesn't cause problems because the HTML specification states that browsers should ignore tags they don't understand.

WEB SERVER and CGI

Web servers are designed around a certain set of basic goals: accept network connections from browser; retrieve content from disk; run local CGI programs; transmit data back to clients; be as fast as possible. The first step is to view the WEB server as a black box and ask the questions. It serves static content to a WEB browser that receives a request for a WEB page and map that to a local file on the local host server. The server then loads this file from disk and serves it out across the network to user's WEB browser. This entire exchange is mediated by the WEB browser and server talking to each other using Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

The most important expansion on this was the concept of dynamic content (i.e., Web pages created in response to a user's input, whether directly or indirectly). The oldest and most used standard for doing this is Common Gateway Interface (CGI) that basically defines how a WEB server should run programs locally and transmit their output through the WEB browser that is requesting the dynamic content.

Internet Toolkit

Internet Toolkit is the extension in LabVIEW of the Internet protocol. It implements the WEB server (G WEB server) and CGI-BIN.

The G Web Server

The G Web Server is an HTTP\1.0-compatible server for making HTML and other documents available on the Internet and for connecting VI's to the net. The G Web Server can perform the following tasks with your VI's: publishes VI instruments on the Web (you can publish static or animated images of the your VI on the net) and work with CGI VI instrument (you can develop CGI VI's that execute dynamically when a browser requests them).

Our Program

A remote user can select, on an HTML page, data to be elaborated and the kind of manipulation to perform on them (plot, mean, maximum, minimum) (see fig.1). In Appendix A you can find the HTML source of this page.

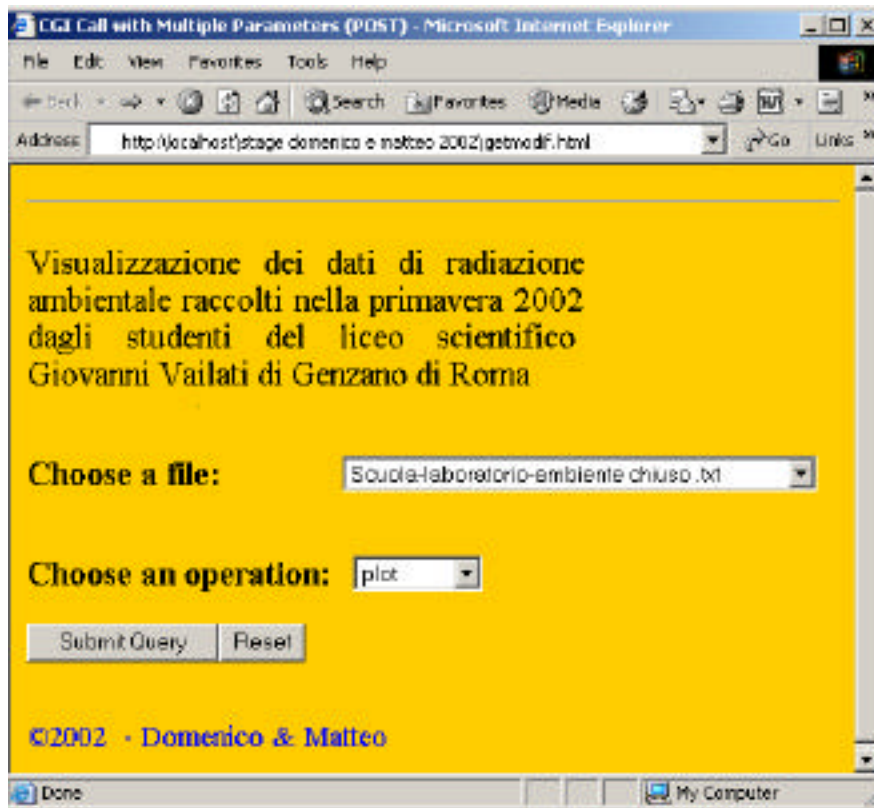


Fig.1 HTML page

This HTML page sends, through the network, a CGI request to a G WEB server that accepts it and passes it to a LabVIEW VI called *get.vi* (see fig.2).

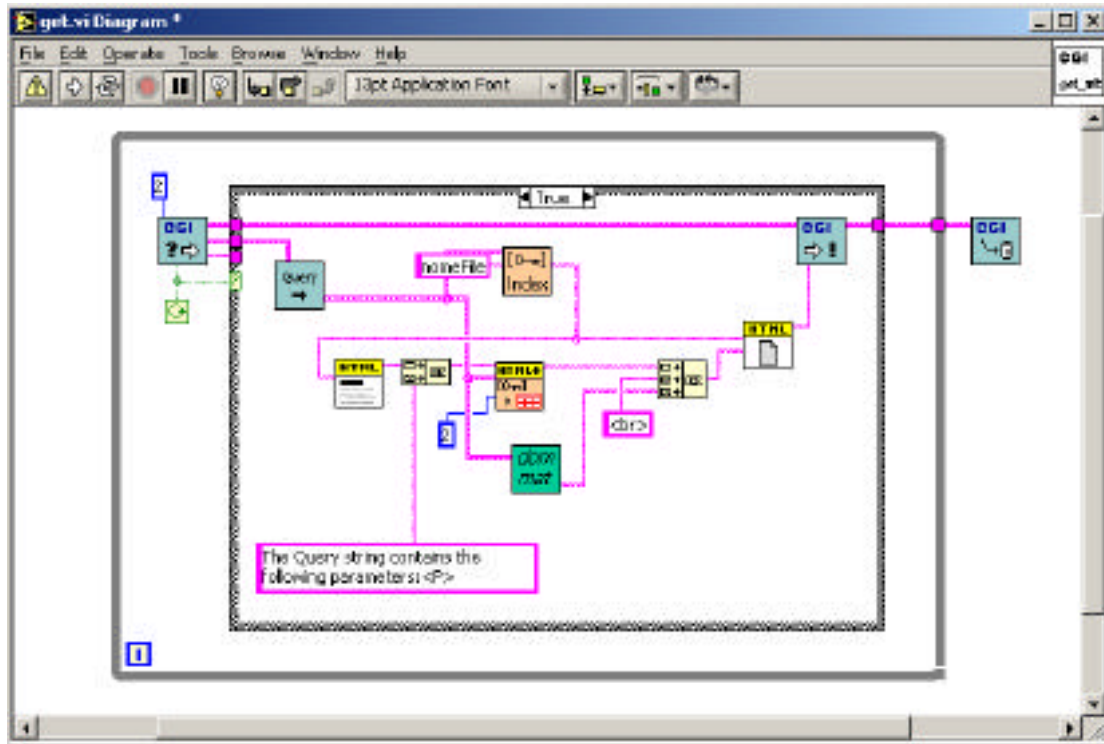


Fig.2 get.vi diagram

In the following, the functionality of each element of the *get.vi* diagram is described:



passes the CGI request made by the WEB browser to the LabVIEW program



extracts from the CGI query the parameters selected by the user



elaborates data and returns back a string in HTML format that will be inserted in the final HTML page



contribute building an HTML page that is sent back by



to the remote user that asked for it.



releases the resources allocated by CGI.

 **domenicomatteo.vi program**

 is the core of our program, called *domenicomatteo.vi*. Its diagram is shown in fig.3

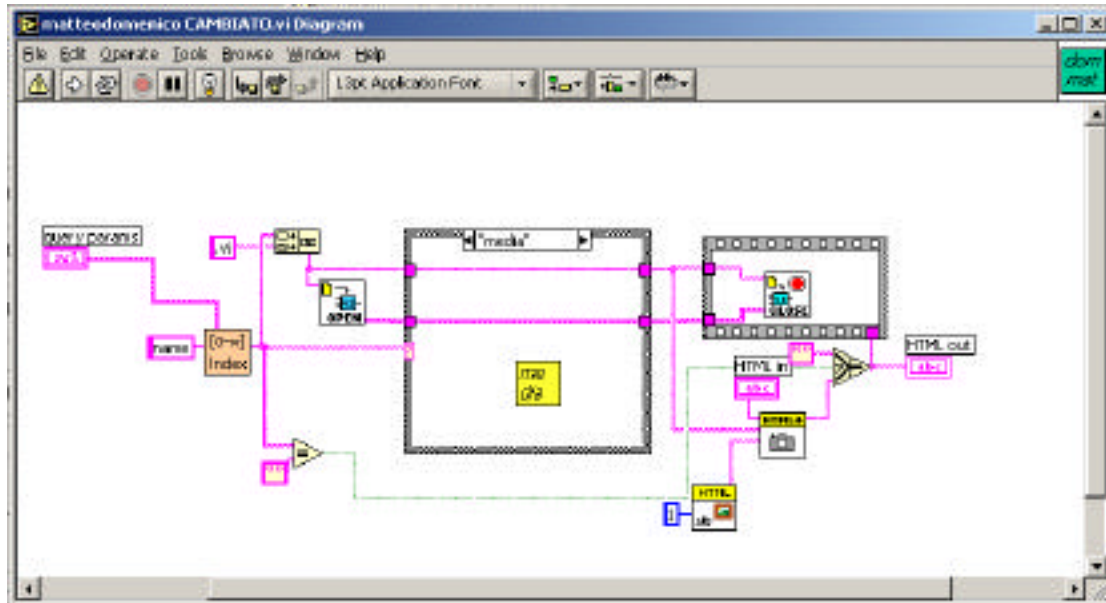

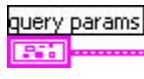









Fig.4 domenicomatteo.vi diagram

 selects parameters from  (that contains the options selected by the user) depending on an input constant. In this way, the operation chosen by the user is selected.

 opens a certain VI (for example the VI that performs the mean operation on the selected data)

 performs the mean on the selected data

 and  collect an image of the front panel of the program opened by  and put it in HTML format, ready to be sent back to *get.vi*

 closes the VI opened by 


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    margin-right:608.25pt;
    margin-bottom:0in;
    margin-left:0in;
    margin-bottom:.0001pt;
    text-align:justify;
    mso-pagination:widow-orphan;
    font-size:12.0pt;
    font-family:Ravie;
    mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";
    mso-bidi-font-family:"Times New Roman";}
p.MsoBodyText2, li.MsoBodyText2, div.MsoBodyText2
    {margin:0in;
    margin-bottom:.0001pt;
    text-align:justify;
    mso-pagination:widow-orphan;
    font-size:12.0pt;
    font-family:Ravie;
    mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";
    mso-bidi-font-family:"Times New Roman";}
a:link, span.MsoHyperlink
    {color:blue;
    text-decoration:underline;
    text-underline:single;}
a:visited, span.MsoHyperlinkFollowed
    {color:blue;
    text-decoration:underline;
    text-underline:single;}
tt
    {mso-ascii-font-family:"Courier New";
    mso-fareast-font-family:"Courier New";
    mso-hansi-font-family:"Courier New";
    mso-bidi-font-family:"Courier New";}
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    mso-header-margin:.5in;
    mso-footer-margin:.5in;
    mso-paper-source:0;}
div.Section1
    {page:Section1;}
-->
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    <o:colormenu v:ext="edit" fillcolor="#fc0"/>
  </o:shapedefaults></xml><![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]><xml>
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    <o:idmap v:ext="edit" data="1"/>
  </o:shapelayout></xml><![endif]-->
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</head>

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<div class=MsoNormal align=center style='text-align:center'>
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