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CBL Compiler

Lookout *Direct* automatically compiles source files when you open the .1ks file instead of the .L4P file. There is always the possibility that an automatic compile might fail, so you can also use Lookout *Direct*'s CBL compiler to manually compile a Lookout *Direct* source file from a DOS command line.

If the source file has been corrupted, you can view the error file for compilation errors and either repair the source file or delete corrupted sections and rebuild your process from an intact foundation.

This appendix explains how to use the CBL command-line compiler to compile an .1ks file into an .14p file.

You can re-compile an .1ks file in Lookout *Direct* by using **File»Open** and choosing Lookout *Direct* Source Files (*.1ks) as the type of file to open.

When you save a process in Lookout *Direct*, Lookout *Direct* creates an .14p file and an .1ks file. The .1ks file is a source code file that includes object definitions, names, I/O configuration, communications, control logic, control panel layout, and other parameters. All .1ks files are standard ACSII text files that you can print or view in any text editor. The .14p file is a compiled executable that contains complete configuration information for a particular process control application. An .1ks file can be compiled into an .14p file with the CBL compiler. You can also generate an .1ks file by hand or modify an existing .1ks file and use the compiler to produce an .14p file.

CBL is a command-line compiler that takes three arguments: sourcefile, targetfile, and error log file. To use it, type the following at the command line in a DOS window, where file is the name of your file:

```
cbl file.lks file.l4p file.err
```

This command compiles the .1ks file into the .14p file and writes any error messages into the error file. If file.err is not included in the command line, errors will appear in the DOS window. If the compiler generates error messages, you need to debug your object or your .1ks file.

You can directly edit your .1ks file with any text editor. In general, if there is no simple repair to be made as indicated by an error message, you can often repair a file by deleting the problem object and recreating it in Lookout *Direct*.

CBL Compiler Error Messages

You can use the .err file to track down compilation errors.

The error file records errors one error per line, with a number at the beginning of each error message. This number corresponds to the line number of your .1ks file where this error was encountered. You can go to these line numbers on your .1ks file to correct the errors before recompiling your .1ks file.

Here is a partial list of the error messages that you might encounter and tips on what might be causing them and how they can be corrected.

Class not found: class_name

The .1ks file referred to a class that Lookout *Direct* does not know about (for which no corresponding .cbx file exists). It might be that the desired class name was spelled incorrectly, or it might be that the Lookout.dat file needs to be removed so that Lookout *Direct* loads the .cbx file that defines the class. For example, the line

```
Foo1 = new Foo ();
will produce the error
Class not found: Foo
```

Not a member of object name: member_name

The name used is not recognized as a valid member name for the object. For example, the line

```
Pot1.fred = 3;
produces the error
    error: Not a member of 'Pot1': 'fred'
```

Member is not writable for class class name: member name

```
The data member is read only. For example, the line
    Modbus1.update = 3;
produces the error
    error: Member is not writable for class 'Modbus':
    'update'
```

Name is not valid

```
The name is not valid. For example, the line

Foo@ = new Pot (0, 100, 1, yes, 0);

produces the error

error: Tag is not valid: Foo@
```

Member is not readable for class class_name: member_name

The data member is write only. For example, the line

Modbus1.1 = Pot1.increment;

produces the error

error: Member is not readable for class 'Pot':
 'increment'

Appendix B