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Configuring OPC and DCOM



Configuring OPC and DCOM for OPC server and client applications from
SAE – Automation, s.r.o.

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The purpose of the article is to give answers and useful recommendations on the most frequently asked questions from our customers, which relate with the DCOM configuration of OPC Servers and OPC Clients located on the local or remote computers.

Introduction

OPC is based on Microsoft's COM and DCOM technology for data exchange between applications. The architecture of OPC is a client-server model. OPC servers and OPC clients may be provided by different vendors (vendor independence).

To establish reliable DCOM communication, in some cases e.g. communication between different network domain, workgroups, operating systems, etc., may be sometimes very frustrating.

Finally, this document should perform as a user guide which will lead you step-by-step through your DCOM configuration in order to establish reliable and secure OPC connection.

STEP 1: Turn off the “Windows Firewall” (only temporary)

The first step to establish DCOM communication is to disable the Windows Firewall, which is turned on by default in Windows XP Service Pack 2 and later. Otherwise, for not relevant windows operating systems is possible the point to skip and continue with the next step.

The Windows Firewall protects your computers from unauthorized access. Please contact and discuss about possibility to turn off the Windows Firewall on short time with the network Administrator.

Note that: You will turn on the Windows Firewall back in step 5 (STEP 5: Turn on the “Windows Firewall”).

To turn off **Windows Firewall**, please do the following (see Figure 1):

1. Click on the Windows Start ⇒ Control Panel ⇒ Windows Firewall.
2. In the **General** tab, select the **Off (not recommended)**.
3. Click on **OK** button.

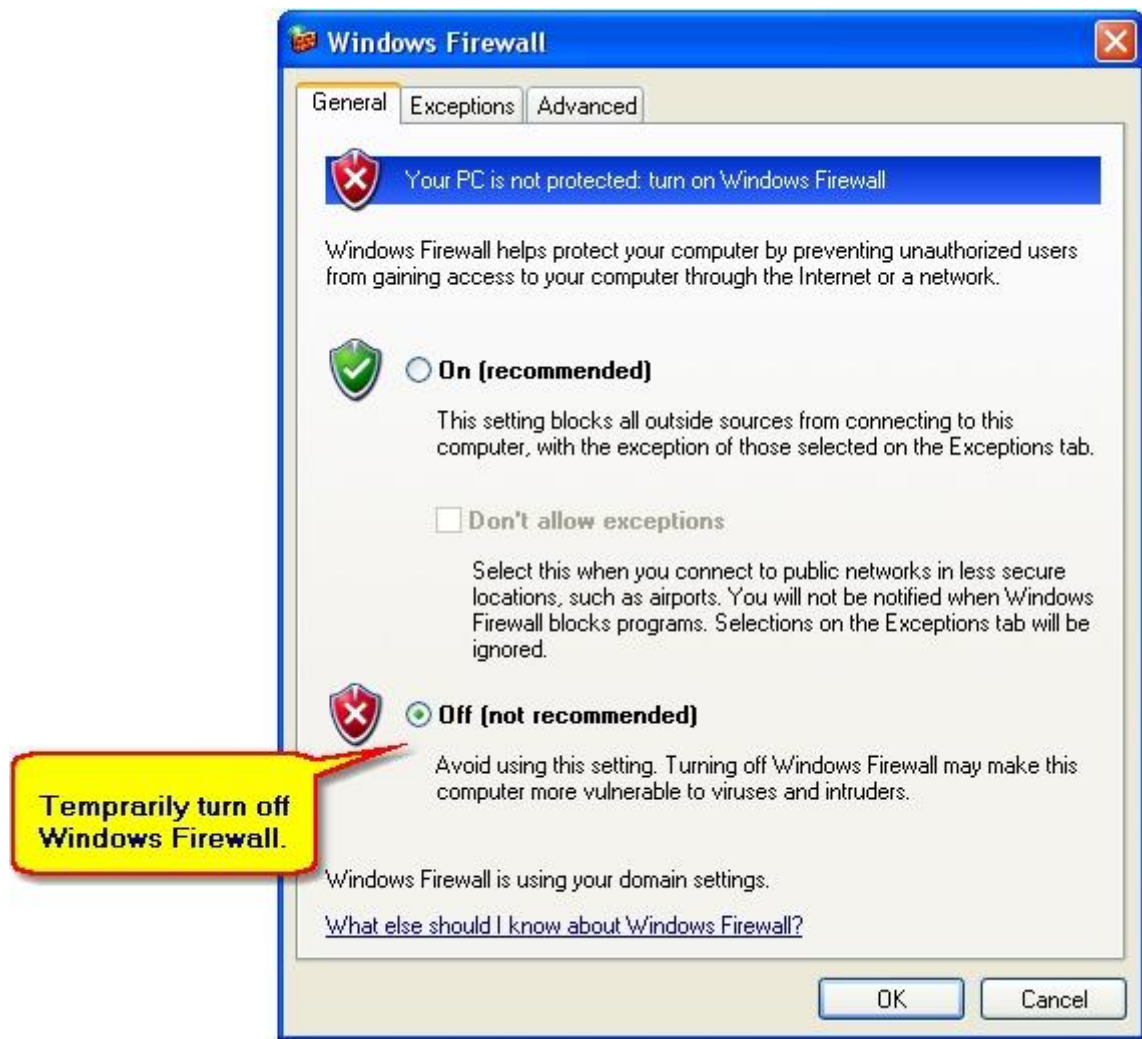


Figure 1: Windows Firewall is turn off.

STEP 2: User Accounts

To enable both computers to properly recognize User Accounts, it is necessary to ensure that User Accounts are recognized on both the OPC Client and OPC Server computers. This includes all the User Accounts that will require OPC access.

STEP 2.1: Add the “User Accounts”

Ensure that both computers have access to the same User Name and Password combinations. User Names and Passwords must match on all computers that require OPC access.

Recommendations:

- A User Account must have a User Name and Password. It is not possible to establish communication if a User Account does not have a Password.
- When using Windows Workgroups, each computer must have a complete list of all User Accounts and Passwords.
- When using a single Windows Domain, User Accounts are properly synchronized by the Domain controller.
- When using multiple Windows Domains, you will either have to establish a Trust between the Domains, or add a Local User Account to the affected computers.

To add a new **User Account**, please do the following (see Figure 2):

1. Click on the **Windows Start** ⇒ **Control Panel** ⇒ **User Account**.
2. In the **Users** tab, click on **Add...**
3. Click on **OK** button.



Figure 2: Add a new user account.

STEP 2.2: Select the “Local users authenticate as themselves”

In Windows XP and Windows Vista, there is another setting that you should modify. This is not necessary in Windows 2000 or earlier.

Simple File Sharing is always turned on in Windows XP Home Edition-based computers. By default, the Simple File Sharing user interface is turned on in Windows XP Professional-based computers that are joined to a workgroup. Windows XP Professional-based computers that are joined to a domain use only the classic file sharing and security interface.

Simple File Sharing forces every remote user to Authenticate as the Guest User Account. This will not enable you to establish proper security.

To select the **Classic – local users authenticate as themselves** option, please do the following (see Figure 3):

1. Click on the Windows Start ⇒ Control Panel ⇒ Administrative Tools ⇒ Local Security Policy. (Or click on the Windows Start ⇒ Run and type “secpol.msc”).
2. Double click on Security Settings ⇒ Local Policies ⇒ Security Options ⇒ Network access: Sharing and security model for local accounts.
3. Select the option Classic – local users authenticate as themselves.
4. Click on OK button.

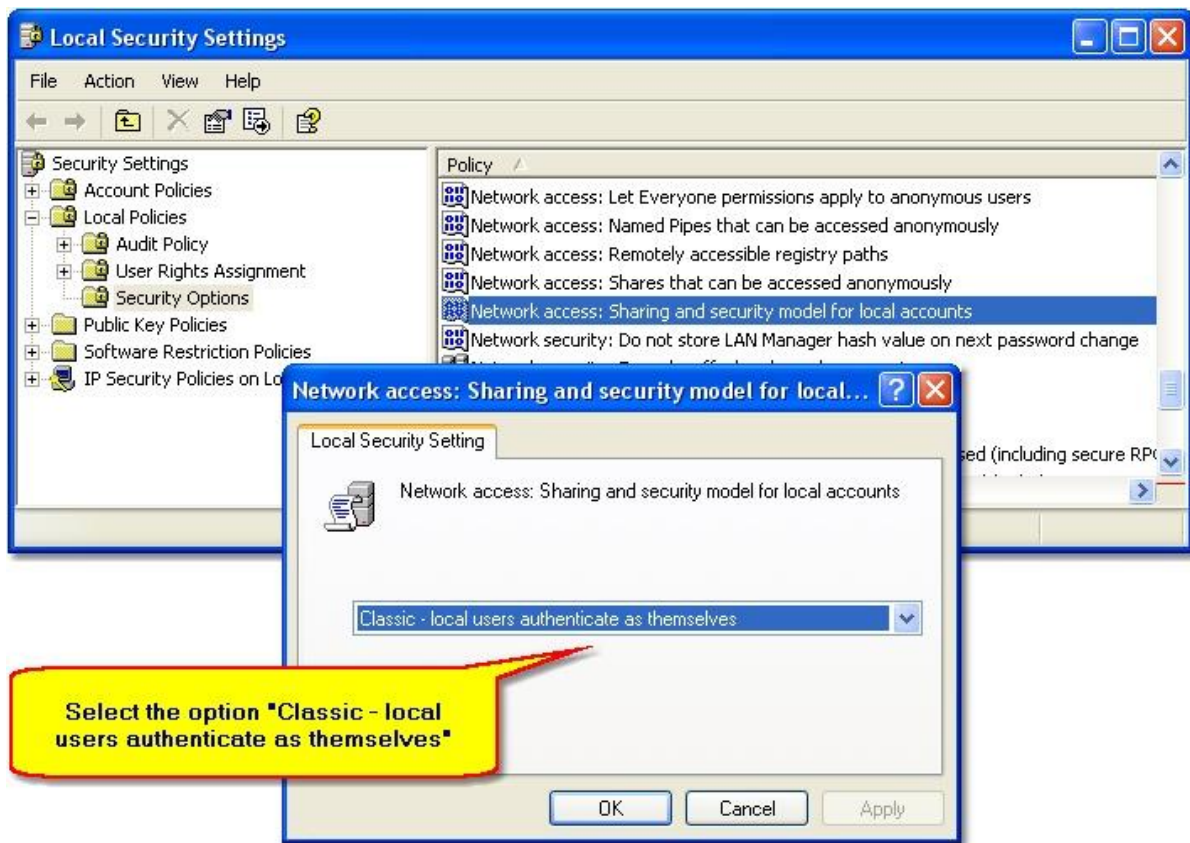


Figure 3: Select the local users authenticate as themselves.

STEP 3: Configuration of general DCOM settings

The general DCOM settings affect all Windows applications that use DCOM, **including OPC application**. In addition, since OPC Client applications do not have their own DCOM settings, they are affected by changes to the default DCOM configuration.

DCOM settings are possible to set through the DCOMCNFG utility which is supplied as part of operating system.

To start **DCOMCNFG** utility, please do the following (see Figure 4):

1. Click on the Windows Start ⇒ Control Panel ⇒ Administrative Tools ⇒ Component Services. (Or click on the Windows Start ⇒ Run and type DCOMCNFG.)
2. Click on OK button.

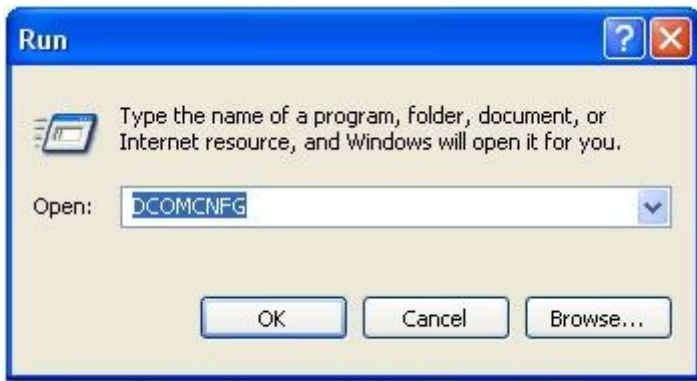


Figure 4: Start the DCOMCNFG utility.

To open **My Computer Properties** dialog, please do the following (see Figure 5, Figure 6):

1. Right click on Console Root ⇒ Component Services ⇒ Computers ⇒ My Computer in dialog tree.
2. Click on Properties.

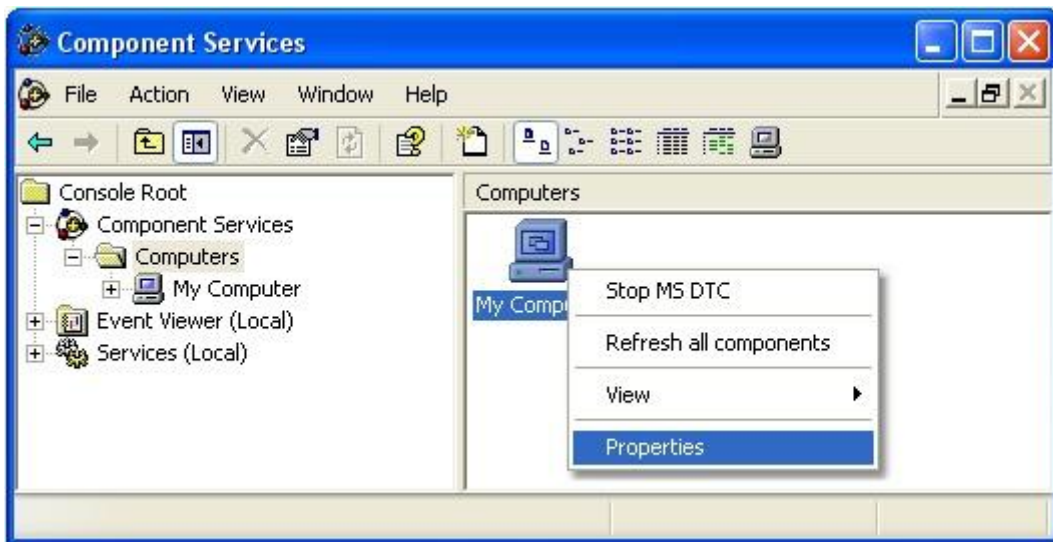


Figure 5: To open My Computer Properties dialog.

STEP 3.1: Default Properties

To set up **Default Properties** as necessary, please do the following (see Figure 6):

1. Select **Default Properties** tab.
2. Select the **Enable Distributed COM on this computer** menu option. It specifies that DCOM is available for all COM applications installed on this computer. (Note that you will have to reboot the computer if you make changes to this checkbox).
3. Set the **Default Authentication Level** to **Connect**. There is possibility to use other settings in the list, but the **Connect** option is the minimum level of security that you should consider.
4. Set the **Default Impersonation Level** to **Identify**.

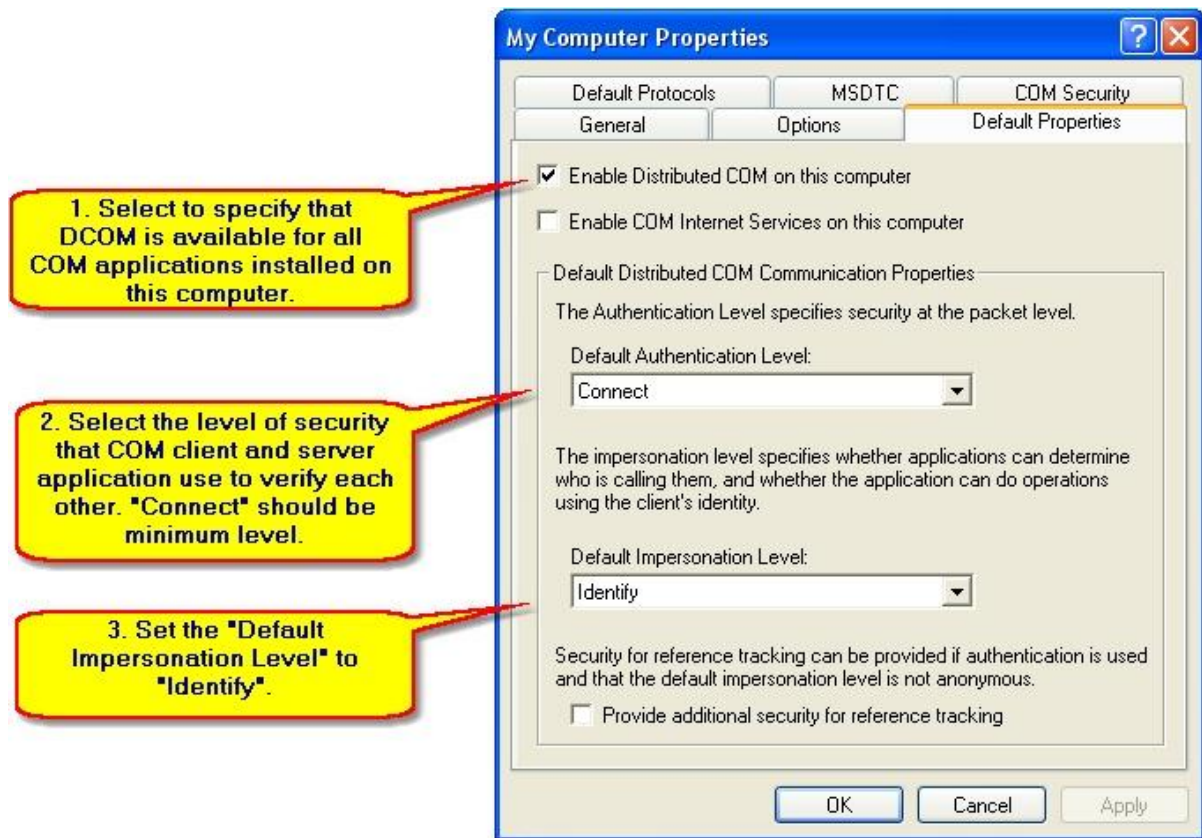


Figure 6: To set up Default Properties.

STEP 3.2: Default Protocols

To set up **Default Protocols** as necessary, please do the following (see Figure 7):

1. Select the **Default Protocols** tab.
2. Set the DCOM Protocols to **Connection-Oriented TCP/IP**.

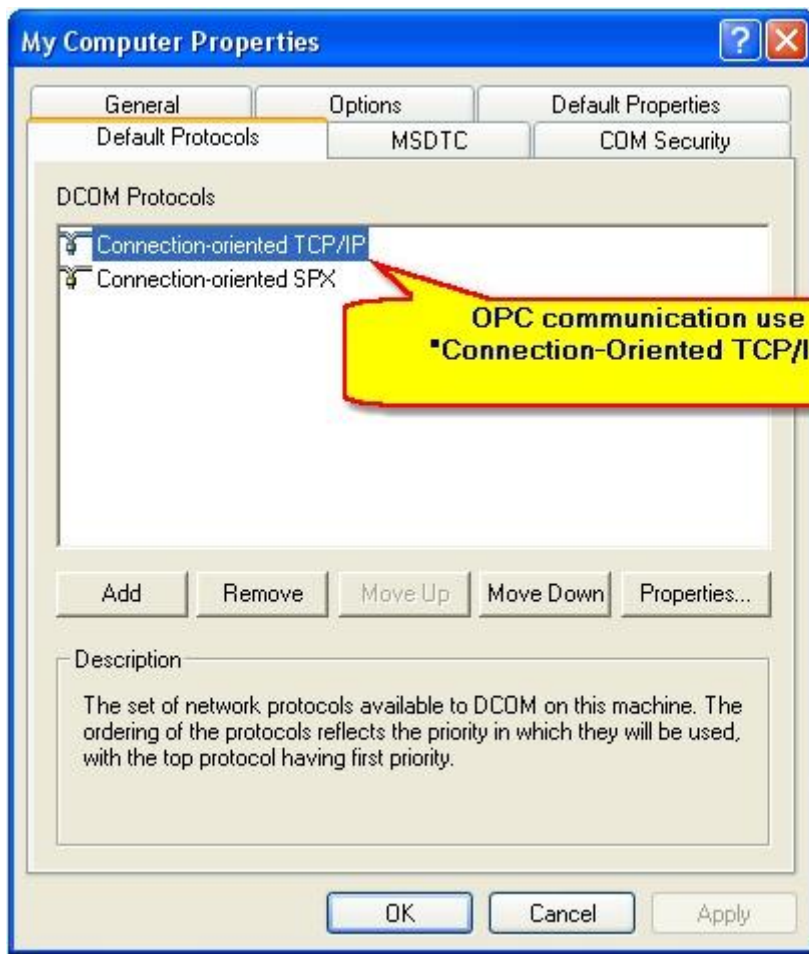


Figure 7: To set up Default Protocol to Connection-Oriented TCP/IP.

STEP 3.3: COM Security

Windows uses the COM Security tab to set the system-wide Access Control List (ACL) for all objects. The ACLs define permissions on **Launch and Activation** and **Access** of applications.

To Add **Access Permissions** as necessary, please do the following (see Figure 8):

1. Select the **COM Security** tab.
2. Click on the **Edit Default...** button in the **Access Permissions** group.
3. Add the **Everyone** to the list of **Group or user names**.
4. Click on the **OK** button.

Note that on some systems is available the **Edit Limits...** button then please go on as follows (see Figure 8):

5. Click on the **Edit Limits...** button in the **Access Permissions** group.
6. Add the **Everyone** to the list of **Group or user names**.
7. Add the **Anonymous Logon** to the list of **Group or user names**. The **Anonymous Logon** account is required for the **OPCenum** application.
8. Click on the **OK** button.

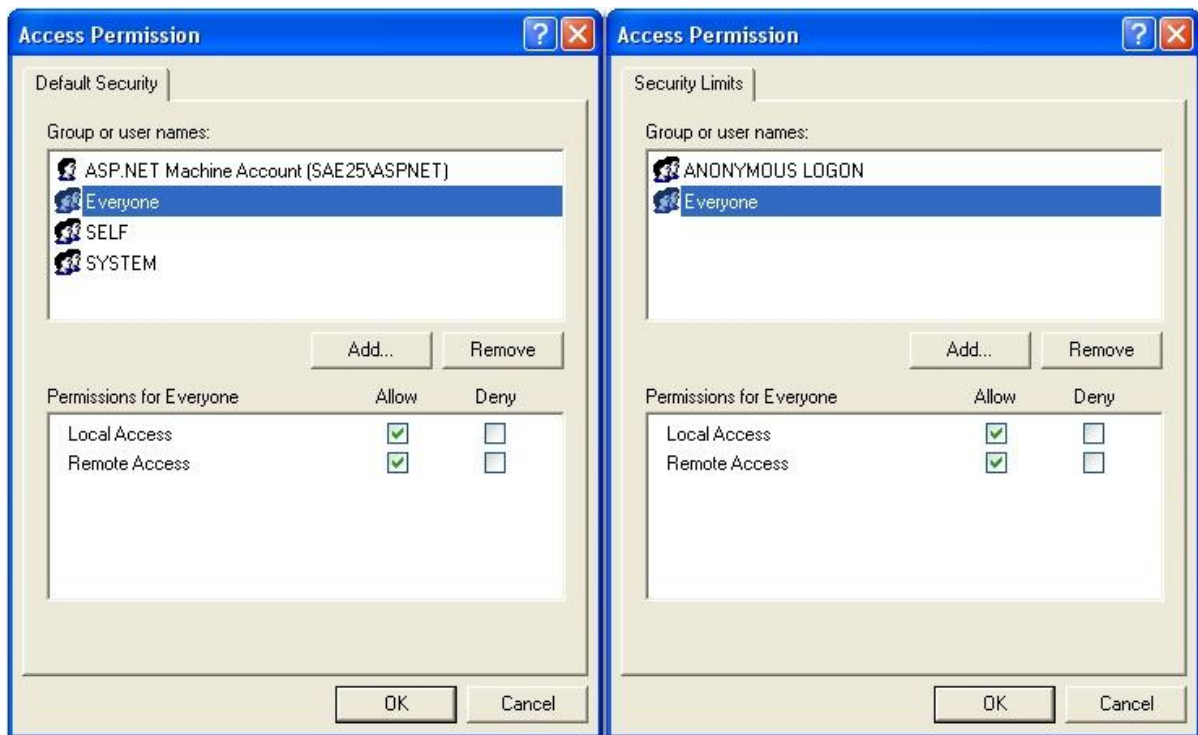


Figure 8: To set up Access Permissions of DCOM Security.

To Add **Launch Permissions** as necessary, please do the following (see Figure 9):

1. Select the **COM Security** tab.
2. Click on the **Edit Default...** button in the **Launch Permissions** group.
3. Add the **Everyone** to the list of **Group or user names**.
4. Click on the **OK** button.

Note that on some systems is available the **Edit Limits...** button then please go on as follows (see Figure 8):

5. Click on the **Edit Limits...** button in the **Access Permissions** group.
6. Add the **Everyone** to the list of **Group or user names**.
7. Click on the **OK** button.

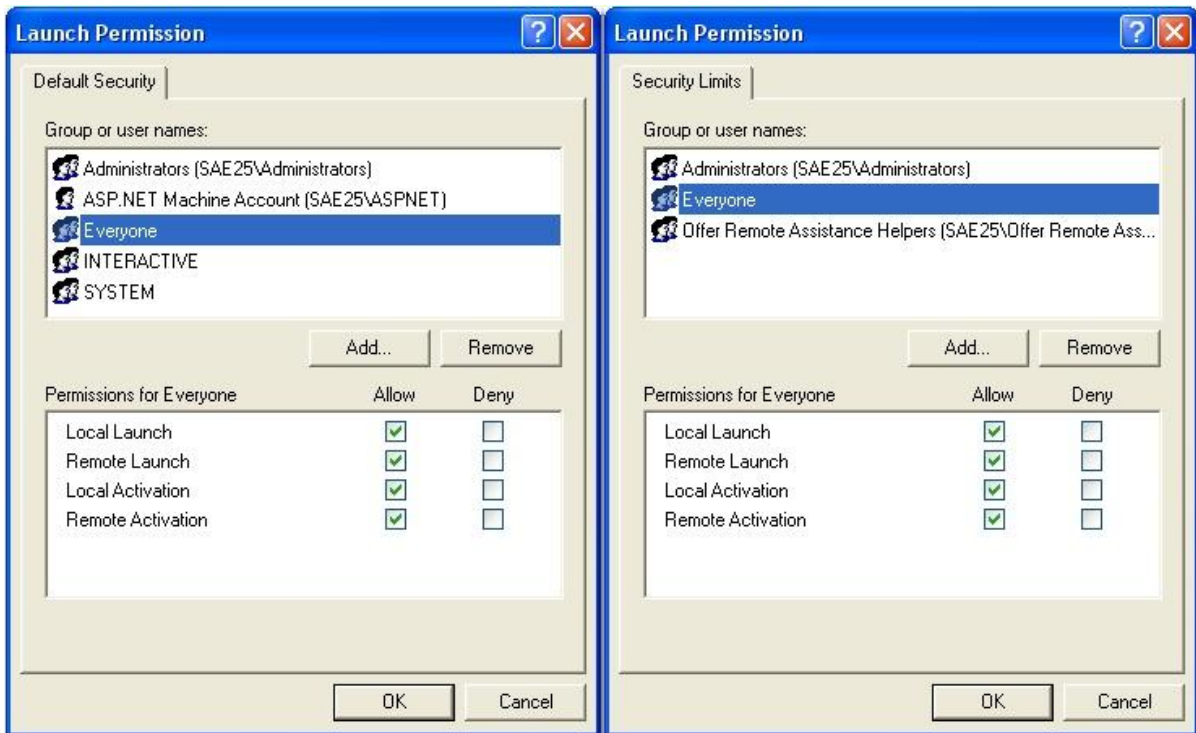


Figure 9: To set up Launch Permissions of DCOM Security.

STEP 4: Configuration of server specific DCOM settings

If the general DCOM settings are properly configured then it is possible to set up server specific DCOM settings. Why the server specific DCOM settings? Because of, these settings may be different for every OPC Server installed on the computer. To set up server specific DCOM settings, it is possible again to use the DCOMCNFG utility (please see above).

To open **OPC Server specific** dialog, please do the following (see Figure 10, Figure 11):

1. Right click on **Console Root** ⇒ **Component Services** ⇒ **Computers** ⇒ **My Computer** ⇒ **DCOM Config** ⇒ **OPC Server** (e.g OpcDbGatewayDA and OpcDbGatewayAE) in dialog thee.
2. Click on **Properties**.



Figure 9: To open OPC Server specific dialog.

The first four tabs refer to general DCOM settings (please see above) and it is not necessary to change them. (see Figure 10)

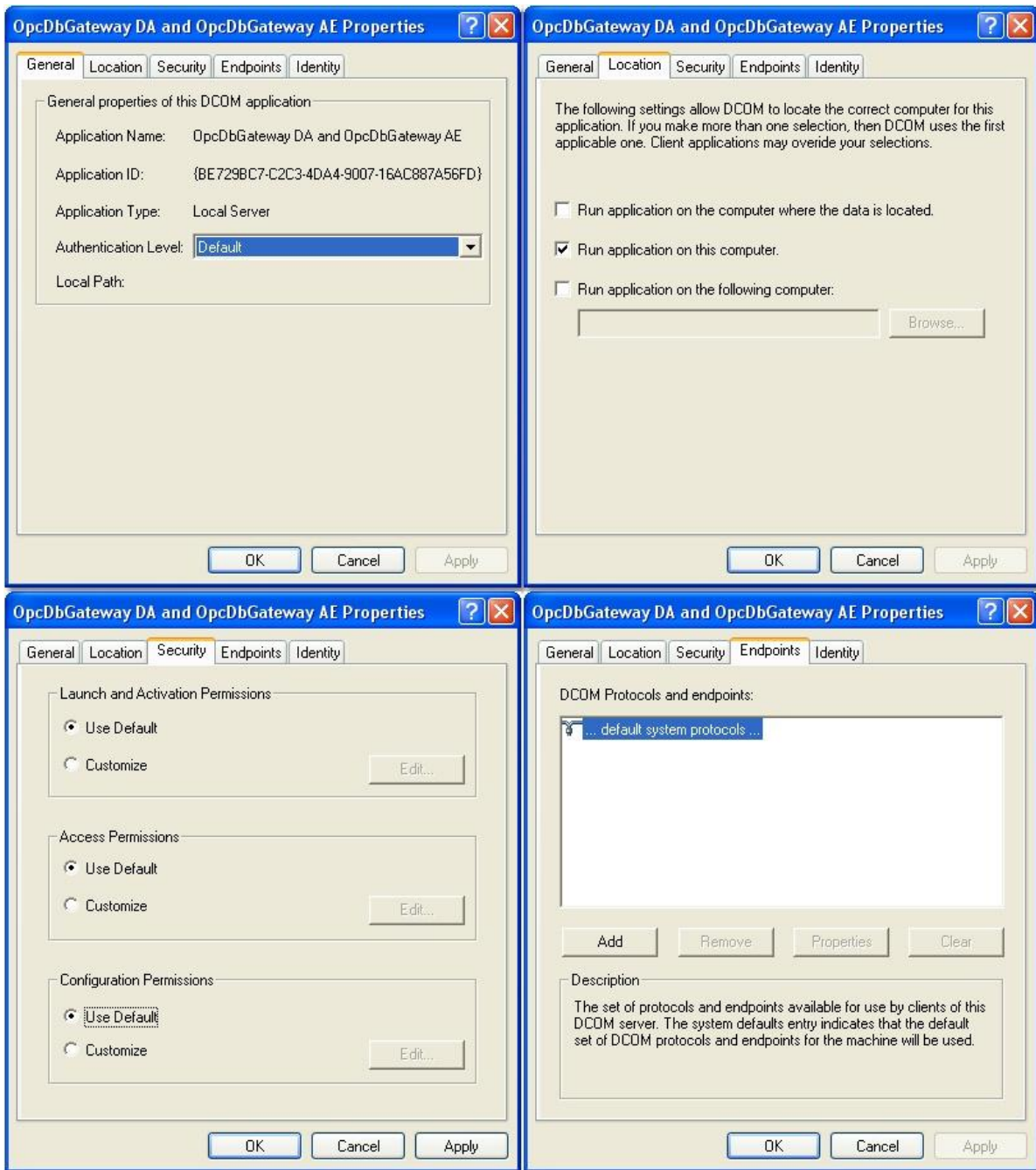


Figure 10: The first four tabs refer to general DCOM settings and it is not necessary to change them.

Only the **Identity** tab may be changed from the default settings. An application's Identity is the account that is used to run the application. The Identity can be that of the user that is currently logged on (the interactive user), the user that launched the server, a specified user, or a service. (see Figure 11)

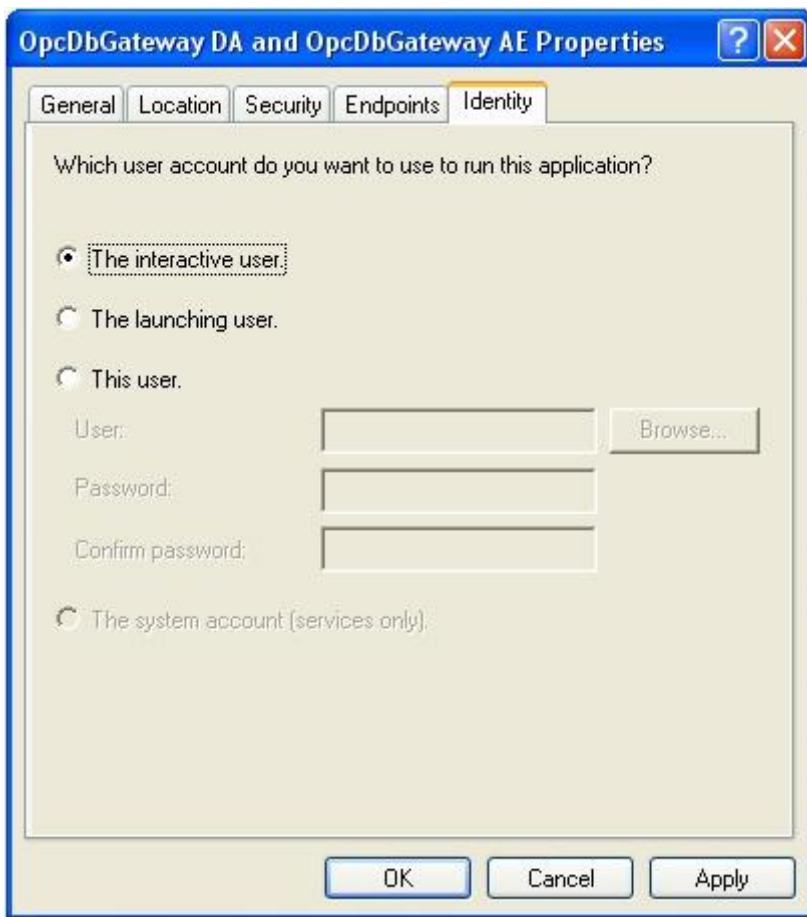


Figure 11: The Identity tab.

- **The interactive user** is the user that is currently logged on to the machine where the OPC Server is running. If the identity is set to be the interactive user, all OPC Clients use the same instance of the OPC server. If no user is logged on, the server will not run. **SAE – Automation, s.r.o. recommends this setting as one of possible for their OPC Servers.**
- **The launching user** is the default setting for the application identity. When the launching user is chosen for the application's identity, each OPC Client account gets a new instance of the OPC server. **SAE – Automation, s.r.o. does not recommend this setting for their OPC Servers.**
- **This user:** Specifying a particular user (and the user's password) is the preferred identity for OPC server. The reason this identity is preferred is that no one has to be logged on the machine where the server is running for the server to run and every OPC Client talks to the same instance of the OPC server. **SAE – Automation, s.r.o. recommends this setting as one of possible for their OPC Servers.**

- **The system account (service only):** Choosing this identity causes the OPC Server application to be run as a service. **SAE – Automation, s.r.o. does not offer OPC Servers implemented as service therefore does not recommend this setting for their OPC Servers.**

STEP 5: Turn on the “Windows Firewall”

Once you establish communication between OPC Client and OPC Server, then it is important to secure the computers again. The turning Windows Firewall from **Off** to **On** will block all unauthorized network traffic and therefore you will also need to provide exceptions on two main levels (It is relevant to Windows XP Service Pack 2 and later):

- **Program** specifies which applications are able to respond to unsolicited requests.
- **Port** specifies that the firewall should allow or deny traffic on a specific port for either TCP or UDP traffic.

To turn on **Windows Firewall**, please do the following (see Figure 12, Figure 13, Figure 14):

1. Click on the **Windows Start** ⇒ **Control Panel** ⇒ **Windows Firewall**.
2. In the **General** tab, select the **On (recommended)**.
3. Select the **Exceptions** tab and add all OPC Servers and OPC Clients to the exception list and the OPC utility **OPCEnum.exe** found in the **Windows\System32** directory.

Here is available list of OPC Servers and OPC Clients which are offered by SAE- Automation, s.r.o. and may be necessary to add them between programs:

- *OpcDbGateway.exe (OPC Server and OPC Client),*
 - *OpcDbGatewayConfigurator.exe (OPC Client),*
 - *SNMPRuntime.exe (OPC Server),*
 - *SNMPConf.exe (OPC Client),*
 - *OPCSimRuntime.exe (OPC Server)*
 - *OPCAdapter.exe (OPC Client),*
 - *OPCAdapterService.exe (OPC Client).*
4. In the **Exceptions** tab click on **Add Port** and in the associated dialog fill out the fields as follows:
 - Name: **DCOM**
 - Port number: **135**
 - Select the **TCP** radio button.
 5. Click on **OK** button.

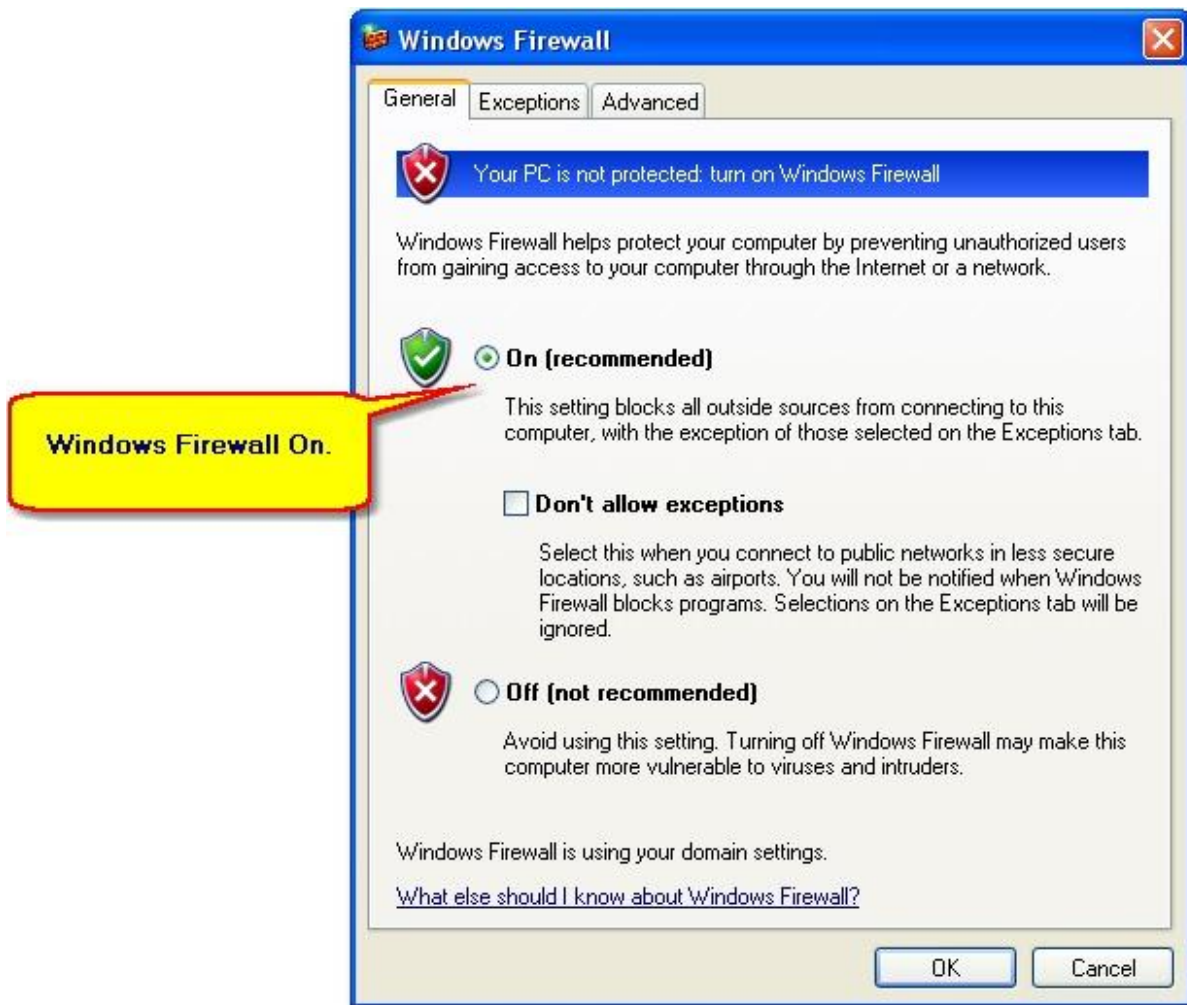


Figure 12: Windows Firewall is turn on.

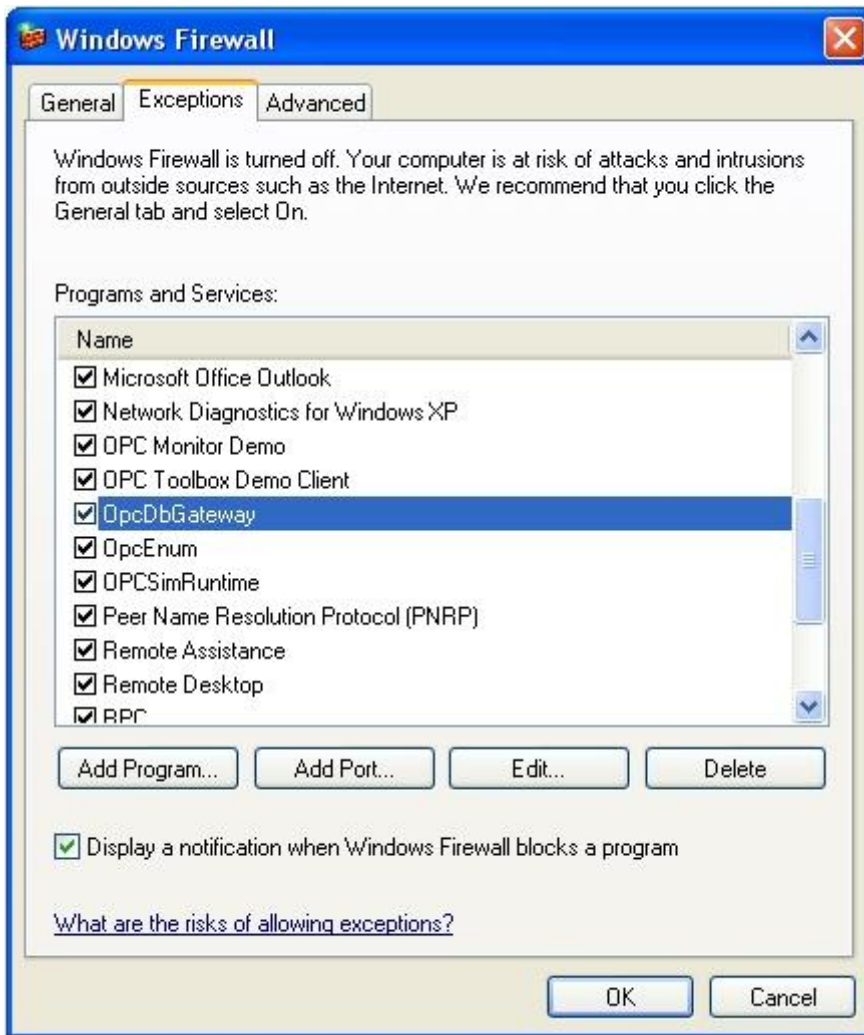


Figure 13: Windows Firewall, the tab Exceptions (added e.g. OpcDbGateway.exe, OpcEnum.exe, OPCSimRuntime.exe, etc.).

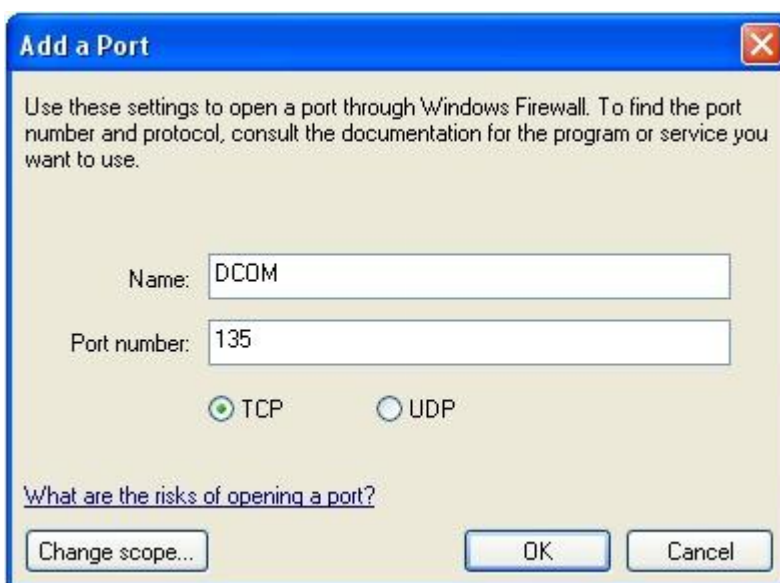


Figure 14: Adding exception for port number 135 which use DCOM.

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