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## Change History

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<th>Change Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 12, 2019</td>
<td>New release of Cisco Meeting Server 2.7 software.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31, 2019</td>
<td>Minor corrections and restructuring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 02, 2018</td>
<td>Minor corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 21, 2018</td>
<td>First released</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

This Quick Reference Guide pulls together related information on:

- the screen layouts supported on SIP endpoints by the Cisco Meeting Server. It also covers the layouts supported on Cisco Meeting App and Cisco Meeting Management. It does not cover layouts supported on Lync or Skype for Business clients or other third party products.
- setting the importance levels on participant to determine who will be displayed.
- pane sequence for different screen layouts.
- the pane placement feature to control which participant appears in which pane on an endpoint. Examples are provided on using Pane Placement for different screen layouts both on single screen endpoints and multiple screen endpoints.
- setting the number of video streams from remote Call Bridges in clustered deployments.

Note: Pane placement on the Meeting Server applies conference wide, and is not configurable per participant.
Layouts on SIP endpoints

Overview

Screen layouts for SIP endpoints are selected either via the Meeting Server API, or by using DTMF tones if they are configured through the API, or through ActiveControl on endpoints supporting the protocol. Layouts can also be selected using Cisco Meeting App and Cisco Meeting Management.

Note: Participants can only select the layout of the screen they are using through Cisco Meeting App or ActiveControl. Using the Meeting Server API or Cisco Meeting Management, the administrator or video operator can select the screen layout for a single participant or for all participants in a conference.

Layouts available through the Meeting Server API are listed below, with the equivalent name used in other interfaces:

- **automatic** also known as **Auto** on Cisco Meeting Management and selected endpoints,
- **allEqual** also known as **Equal** on Cisco Meeting Management and selected endpoints,
- **allEqualQuarters**
- **allEqualNinths**
- **allEqualSixteenths**
- **allEqualTwentyFifths**
- **stacked** also known as **stack** on the Meeting Server Web Admin interface,
- **telepresence** also known as **Speaker Large** on the Cisco Meeting App and **Overlay** on the Meeting Server Web Admin interface, Cisco Meeting Management and selected endpoints,
- **speakerOnly** also known as full screen on the Meeting Server Web Admin interface, and **Single** on Cisco Meeting Management and selected endpoints,
- **onePlusN** also known as **Prominent** on Cisco Meeting Management and selected endpoints,
- **onePlusFive**
- **onePlusSeven**
- **onePlusNine**
Using the API, a selected layout can be applied to these API objects:
/coSpaces
/calls
/callLegs
/callLegProfiles

using the following parameters:
defaultLayout,
chosenLayout,
layout

For details on using the API see the Cisco Meeting Server API Reference Guide.

Points to note:
• The Active speaker is indicated by a blue line below the speaker’s pane.
• Set the number of remote video streams per remote Call Bridge in a clustered deployment to 1, 4 or 9; the default is 4 (note that 9 remote video streams across distribution links between clustered Call Bridges is still a preview feature). See here for more information.

Available layouts

automatic

automatic layout is based on recent active speakers with the following rules applied:
• participants will be shown in " big panes" when they become the active speaker.
• recent active speakers will be shown in big panes, with other participants shown in a " dock" of smaller Picture in Picture (PiP) panes at the base of the screen.
• people will move out of the " active speaker list" (and thus be " demoted" to the dock) after a period of inactivity (not speaking).
• if there is only one other video stream to be shown then it will be shown full screen, " point to point" mode.
• the maximum number of participants that will be visible are the 4 loudest speakers plus a maximum 8 participants in the dock (total 12 participants).
• called Auto on Cisco endpoints running CE 9.1.4, and Cisco Jabber version 12.5.
• called Auto on Cisco Meeting Management.
• displayed as a onePlusN layout on dual screen endpoints.
allEqual

- the layout expands from a 4 person (2 x 2) view up to a 25 person (5 x 5) view, with all participants shown at equal size.
- called "all equal" on the Web Admin interface (Configuration > Space configuration > Default layout) and "All Equal" on the Cisco Meeting App.
- called Equal on Cisco endpoints running CE 9.1.4, and Cisco Jabber version 12.5. Accessible using Touch 10 or a remote control.
- called Equal on Cisco Meeting Management.
- if there is only one other video stream to be shown then it will be shown full screen, "point to point" mode.
- alternatively, a specific allEqual fixed layout can be specified from:
  - allEqualQuarters
  - allEqualNinths
  - all EqualSixteenths
  - allEqualTwentyFifths

Note: This layout is called "all equal quarters" etc. on the Web Admin interface (Configuration > Space configuration > Default layout) and "All Equal" on the Cisco Meeting App.

Note: For dual screen endpoints there is a limit of allEqualNinths. If allEqualSixteenths or allEqualTwentyFifths are selected then the selection is ignored and the layout on the endpoint will revert to allEqualNinths.
stacked

- this layout shows a maximum of 6 PiPs below the main speaker, even if there are more than 7 other callers in the meeting. The PiPs are separate to the main speaker pane.
- if there is only one other video stream to be shown then it will be shown full screen, "point to point" mode.
- called "stack" on the Web Admin interface (Configuration > Space configuration > Default layout).

Note: This layout is not available on the Cisco Meeting App or Cisco Meeting Management.

Note: this layout cannot be selected using Touch 10 or a remote control.

telepresence

- this layout shows a maximum of 6 PiPs below the main speaker, even if there are more than 7 other callers in the meeting. The PiPs are overlaid at the bottom of the main speaker pane.
- if there is only one other video stream to be shown then it will be shown full screen, "point to point" mode.
- called "overlay" on the Web Admin interface (Configuration > Space configuration > Default layout).
- called "Speaker Large" on the Cisco Meeting App.
- called Overlay on Cisco endpoints running CE 9.1.4, and Cisco Jabber version 12.5. Accessible using Touch 10 or a remote control.
- called Overlay on Cisco Meeting Management.
speakerOnly

- only the single loudest speaker is visible.
- called "full screen" on the Web Admin interface (Configuration > Space configuration > Default layout).
- called "Speaker Only" on the Cisco Meeting App.
- called **Single** on Cisco Meeting Management.
- called **Single** on Cisco endpoints running CE 9.1.4, and Cisco Jabber version 12.5. Accessible using Touch 10 or a remote control.

onePlusN

- automatically changes the screen layout on SIP endpoints as participants join or leave a meeting. For example from onePlus5 to onePlus7 to onePlus9.
- if there is only one other video stream to be shown then it will be shown full screen, "point to point" mode.
- called **Prominent** on Cisco Meeting Management.
- called **Prominent** on Cisco endpoints running CE 9.1.4, and Cisco Jabber version 12.5. Accessible using Touch 10 or a remote control.
- alternatively, a specific onePlusN layout can be specified from:
  - onePlusFive
  - onePlusSeven
  - onePlusNine
Note: This layout is called "one plus five" etc. on the Web Admin interface (Configuration > Space configuration > Default layout), and is not available on the Cisco Meeting App.

Note: For dual screen endpoints, selecting onePlusN will display either 1+2x2, 1+3x3 or 1+4x4 layout depending on the number of participants in the conference and the setting for panePlacementHighestImportance.

Using DTMF to select a layout
A layout on the SIP endpoint can be selected by DTMF tones if configured through the API. The layouts scroll through in order: allEqual > stacked > telepresence > speaker only > onePlusN > defaultLayout > allEqual > ......

- If the defaultLayout is set to one of these 5 layouts then only these 5 layouts will be in the cycle. For example: if defaultLayout=allEqual then the order is allEqual > stacked > telepresence > speakerOnly > onePlusN > allEqual > ......
- If defaultLayout is set to a different layout to the 5, then the sequence will include the layout set for defaultLayout. For example: if defaultLayout=allEqualNinths then the order is allEqual > stacked > telepresence > speaker only > onePlusN > allEqualNinths > allEqual ......

Figure 1: Using DTMF to scroll through layouts

For details on configuring DTMF, see this FAQ.

Using ActiveControl to select a layout
The Meeting Server automatically supports ActiveControl and will subscribe to the XCCP layout capabilities of an ActiveControl enabled SIP endpoint.
Importance levels of participants

You can use the importance level of participants in a conference to determine who will be displayed on the screen. The importance of participants can be set and reset using either:

- the Meeting Server API (from version 2.2),
- Cisco Meeting Management (from version 1.1),
- Cisco Meeting App (from version 1.10).

It is advisable to only use one method to set or reset the importance of participants. As with SIP endpoints, the Cisco Meeting App will take into consideration the importance set by the Meeting Server API and by Cisco Meeting Management. Setting the importance of participants within Cisco Meeting App will also change the layouts for SIP endpoints. Using both the Meeting Server API and Cisco Meeting Management to set and reset importance, may cause unwanted behaviors and trigger warnings in Cisco Meeting Management.

For information on using Cisco Meeting App to set importance, see the Cisco Meeting App User Guide. For information on using Cisco Meeting Management to set importance, see the Cisco Meeting Management User Guide for Video Operators. The remainder of this section discusses the impact of setting importance using the Meeting Server API.

Setting importance using the Meeting Server API

Multiple participants can be assigned different importance levels. The participant with the highest importance level will be treated as if they are the loudest speaker. Maximum value for the importance level is 2,147,483,647.

Layouts are built using a list of the assigned importance levels of participants, with highest importance at the top of the list, and within each importance level by the order in which they were most recently the loudest speaker. Layouts are then created by filling panes using this list, with the largest panes filled first. After all panes are filled, panes of equal size may be swapped to minimize people moving within the layout. The sequence that panes are filled is shown here.

For telepresence, stacked, speakerOnly and onePlusN screen layouts, the participant with the highest importance level will be shown in the main pane, rather than the active speaker; if there are multiple participants with the same highest importance level, then one of these will be shown in the main pane, which one being determined by who was the most recent active speaker. The active speaker indication of a blue line below the speaker’s video pane remains unaffected.

For the allEqual family of layouts, the participant with the highest importance level will be shown in one of the allEqual panes, but not necessarily pane #1. If there are multiple important participants then up to 25 will be displayed in the allEqual panes, any remaining places will be taken by participants without importance set.
Initially, all participants have an unset importance level, any set importance level is higher than the unset state. An importance level of 1 is higher than 0, but lower than 2, and all these levels are higher than unset.

**Note:** Although importance level 0 and importance unset currently behave in a similar manner, they are not equivalent, and their behaviors may differ in the future.

**Using importance**

1. Remove any configured importance settings for all participants in the conference, so all participants are in the unset state.
   
   PUT to API object `/calls/<call_id>/participants/*` with request parameter `importance` unset (present, but without a value)

2. Add the important person to the conference with the importance level set.
   
   POST to API object `/calls/<call_id>/participants` with request parameter `importance` set, for example to 1.

3. To make a participant important if they are already in a conference:
   
   PUT to API object `/participants/<participants_id>` with request parameter `importance` set, for example to 1

Alternatively, an importance value can be assigned to an Access Method for a specific coSpace:

- create a new accessMethod for the specified coSpace, POST to `/coSpaces/<coSpace_id>/accessMethods` the request parameter `importance` set to the chosen value, or
- update an existing Access Method for the coSpace, PUT to `/coSpaces/<coSpace_id>/accessMethods/<access_method_id>` the request parameter `importance` set to the chosen value.

The effect of Importance is determined by how it is applied:

- if set by applying a PUT method on API object `/participants/<participant_id>`, the `importance` value will only last for the duration of the participants’ active connection to the conference
- if set by applying a POST method on API object `/calls/<call_id>/participant`, the `importance` value will only last for the duration of the participants’ active connection to the conference
- if set by applying a POST or PUT method on API object `/coSpaces/<coSpace_id>/accessMethod`, the `importance` value will last for the duration of the space, so the same Importance value will take effect if a participant leaves a conference then rejoins using the same `accessMethod`. 
Pane sequence

The pane position in a screen layout determines the sequence that panes are filled when participants are assigned an importance level. This section shows the pane position in different screen layouts for single screen, dual screen and triple screen endpoints. The numbers indicate the pane position or order of being filled, not an importance value. The pane labelled #1 is filled first, followed by the pane labelled #2 etc.

Figure 2: Pane positions on screen layouts for single screen endpoints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pane sequence</th>
<th>Screen Layout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1 #2 #3 #4</td>
<td>allEqualQuarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6</td>
<td>onePlus5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7</td>
<td>Stacked screen layout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7</td>
<td>Telepresence screen layout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7</td>
<td>onePlus9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7</td>
<td>allEqualTwentyFifths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: Pane positions on screen layouts for single screen endpoints
Figure 3: Pane positions on screen layouts for dual screen endpoints

Note: For dual screen endpoints, selecting onePlusN will display either 1+2x2, 1+3x3 or 1+4x4 layout depending on the number of participants in the conference. Automatic layout is displayed as onePlusN on dual screen endpoints.
Figure 4: Pane positions on telepresence screen layout for triple screen endpoints
Pane placement

The Meeting Server API pane placement feature enables an administrator to control which participants appear in the panes on SIP endpoints dialed into a conference held within a space, or a call hosted on the Meeting Server. It is common practice to combine pane placement with setting the screen layout, and turning off participants' permission to change their screen layout. The screen layout assigned to the endpoints will determine the panes displayed, and the pane position in the layout determines the order of being filled by the video of participants assigned an importance level.

Figure 5 shows the pane positions on an endpoint with the screen layout set to allEqualQuarters; this is a fixed layout so if there are more than four participants, the layout will not change to display more participants. The numbers indicate the pane position or order of being filled, not an importance value. The pane labeled #1 is filled first, followed by the pane labeled #2 etc. For the sequence of filling panes using other screen layouts, click here.

Figure 5: Pane positions using allEqualQuarters screen layout

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#1</th>
<th>#2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>#4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prior to version 2.7, the pane placement feature could only be enabled through the Meeting Server API, and applied to a space. From version 2.7, pane placement can be set:

- using Cisco Meeting Management and applied to active calls. Cisco Meeting Management does not support pane placement on spaces.
- using the Meeting Server API and applied to active calls in addition to spaces.

In addition, version 2.7 offers the ability to control whether the participants with importance set see a pane corresponding to their position in the layout. If enabled, this pane can be set to either show a blank pane or the participant’s own video. This is called the self pane mode in the API and Self-view in Cisco Meeting Management. If left unset, the behavior is the same as before version 2.7, participants with importance set will not see a pane corresponding to their position in the layout, instead the screen layout skips the self pane and displays the pane of the next important participant. Self pane mode follows the same placement logic as pane placement, but with the addition of showing the Self-view within the pane layout on the important participant’s endpoint. Self-view is supported across a Call Bridge cluster.

The remainder of this section covers using the API to set pane placement and the self pane mode. Refer to the Cisco Meeting Management 2.7 User Guide for Video Operators for details on using Cisco Meeting Management to set Pane placement and Self-view.
Considerations when deploying pane placement

There are a few important points to note when planning to deploy pane placement. They are:

- for clustered Meeting Server deployments, consider the number of remote video streams per remote Call Bridge that will be required, see [here](#) for more information.
- if you need a fixed pane experience, then ensure you do not assign different participants with the same importance level.

In addition, consider whether you want participants to see different layouts and whether you want participants to be able to change their screen layout.

Using the API to set pane placement

To control the placement of the panes displaying the important participants, use the API to set:

- the `panePlacementHighestImportance` parameter. This parameter is set on spaces or calls, and determines how many panes will be reserved for pane placement,
- the `importance` value assigned to participant(s) or Access Method for a specific space, or the `importance` value assigned to participant(s) of a specific call,
- the screen layout selected for the endpoint.

In the `allEqualQuarters` layout shown in Figure 6, if `panePlacementHighestImportance` is set to 4, then:

- pane #1 will be reserved for a participant with importance set to 4
- pane #2 will be reserved for a participant with importance set to 3
- pane #3 will be reserved for a participant with importance set to 2
- pane #4 will be reserved for a participant with importance set to 1

![Figure 6: Pane positions using allEqualQuarters screen layout](#)

Pane placement will display a blank pane on the endpoints used by other participants if the participant with the assigned importance has not yet joined the conference (either by dialing in or being dialed out to). This has the effect of fixing the displayed position of the important participant on SIP endpoints other than their own. If importance is used without pane placement, then the pane displaying an important participant will move around as other important participants join and leave the conference.
Note: Pane placement on the Meeting Server applies conference wide, and is not configurable per participant.

Note: The way a participant joins a conference does not affect pane placement, for instance there is no effect whether a participant dials in to join a conference or is dialed out to.

Note: Pane placement is not applicable to Cisco Meeting App calls, forwarded Lync calls or those involving the AVMCU.

Note: The pane placement feature is not currently supported by the Recorder or Streamer. Neither is the feature currently supported on Cisco Meeting App. If pane placement is selected through the Meeting Server API, then the ability to set importance is disabled in Cisco Meeting Management for meetings where pane placement is in use. Cisco Meeting App does not display blank panes.

Setting pane placement on spaces and active calls

Pane placement works on conferences occurring within spaces, and on active calls. Note: pane placement does not affect forwarded Lync calls.

To set pane placement on a space:

1. Set a value for parameter `panePlacementHighestImportance` for the space, this defines the importance level associated with pane 1; panes 2 onwards are then associated with successively descending importance values:
   - for an existing specific space, PUT to `/coSpaces/<coSpace_id>` the request parameter `panePlacementHighestImportance` set to the chosen value,
   - to create a new space with pane placement set, POST to `/coSpaces` with the request parameter `panePlacementHighestImportance` set to the chosen value.

2. Assign importance values to the important participants who will connect to the meeting.
   Setting the importance value for a participant has been available since version 2.2.

To set pane placement on a call:

1. Set a value for parameter `panePlacementHighestImportance` for the call, this defines the highest importance level to be used in the call:
   - for an active call, PUT to `/calls/<calls_id>` the request parameter `panePlacementHighestImportance` set to the chosen value,
   - if creating a new call with pane placement set, POST to `/calls` with the request parameter `panePlacementHighestImportance` set to the chosen value.
2. Assign importance values to the important participants that will connect to the meeting, setting the importance value for a participant has been available since version 2.2:
   - create a new participant with the assigned importance for the specified call, POST to 
     /calls/<call id>/participants with the request parameter importance set to the 
     chosen value, or
   - assign an importance to a specified participant in the conference, PUT to 
     /participants/<participant id> with the request parameter importance set to the 
     chosen value

Note: Setting the panePlacementHighestImportance parameter on a specific call will only apply to that call, and will not persist between calls. This differs to setting the panePlacementHighestImportance parameter on a specific space which will persist between calls to that space.

Note: panePlacementHighestImportance on /calls has the following additional order of precedence:
- use the value set for panePlacementHighestImportance on /calls
- if panePlacementHighestImportance on /calls is unset, then use the value set for 
  panePlacementHighestImportance on /coSpace (if the call is to a space)
- if panePlacementHighestImportance is still unset, then pane placement is disabled.

Once pane placement is operational, the following rules are applied:

- Number of participants shown on an endpoint will depend on the layout selected for that 
  endpoint.
- Participants are placed based on their importance value (highest importance is placed first). 
  A blank pane is inserted if no participants match a specific importance level, for instance 
  because the level was not assigned, the participant has yet to join the meeting or has already 
  left the meeting.
- Participants with a higher importance than specified in panePlacementHighestImportance 
  for the space or active call, appear “at the top of the layout”, no blank panes are added for 
  importance values between this participant’s importance and the 
  panePlacementHighestImportance value. Similarly, if an Access Method to a space is 
  configured with a higher importance value for panePlacementHighestImportance than that 
  set for the space, then participants with importance values greater than the 
  panePlacementHighestImportance set for the space will be displayed first, blank panes will 
  not represent gaps in the importance levels between the value set for the Access Method 
  compared to the space.
From version 2.7, an administrator setting the parameter `panePlacementSelfPaneMode` on a space or active call, can select whether participants with an assigned importance level are able to see their "self" pane in the layout, or a blank pane, or skipped over.

If a participant with no importance set is reached before the panes on the screen run out, the remaining layout panes will be filled with any participants not yet placed, but are in the active speaker history order (most recent speakers first). Blank panes are not added in between them and participants with assigned importance.

If multiple participants are given the same importance value, then they are ordered according to who is the most frequent active speaker. In this mode, there is no reordering of participants to keep them in the same pane, so participants will move between panes. If you use the `self pane mode` then it is advisable to only assign one participant to each importance level.

If the conference is split across several Meeting Servers, the participants that are shared across the distribution link appear in the panes according to their importance. If the participant is present, but the video stream isn’t sent over the distribution link, an empty pane is inserted. As the most important participants are shared over the distribution link, the more important (higher importance value) panes will always be filled for all participants. However, it will depend on which Meeting Server a participant is hosted on as to whether they see a participant or an empty pane. See [here](#) for more information.

If pane placement is activated at a `/coSpace` level, it can not be deactivated at a `/call` level.

Removing pane placement

To remove pane placement, leave the `panePlacementHighestImportance` parameter as unset (leave the parameter value as blank).

Using the API to set the Self pane mode

Prior to version 2.7, an important participant never saw a pane showing themselves, it was skipped over and never displayed within the pane layout on their endpoint, which resulted in the participant seeing a different layout to others. From version 2.7, an administrator setting the parameter `panePlacementSelfPaneMode` on a call or a space can select whether participants with an assigned importance level are able to see their "self" pane in the layout, or a blank pane, or skipped over. Setting the `panePlacementSelfPaneMode` parameter to self or blank and setting the value for `panePlacementHighestImportance` to match the number of panes in the selected screen layout has the effect of fixing the pane placement on all SIP endpoints dialing into the call or the space.

It is recommended that each importance level is only assigned to a single participant if using the self pane mode, assigning an importance level to more than one participant can result in an incorrect self pane being displayed to the participant.

If the `panePlacementHighestImportance` parameter is set to a value smaller than the number of panes in the layout, then the remaining panes not used for important participants will be taken
by participants with no importance assigned, these panes will remain dynamically allocated. Similarly, if the number of panes in the selected layout is less than the number of participants with an assigned importance, then only those assigned the highest importance levels will appear in the panes and only their self panes will be displayed.

Self pane mode is typically used in conjunction with setting the screen layout and preventing a participant from changing their screen layout (through /dtmfProfiles).

Use the API to set panePlacementSelfPaneMode for:

- an existing specific space. PUT to /coSpaces/<coSpace id> the request parameter panePlacementSelfPaneMode set to self, skip, blank or leave unset, see below.
- a new space. POST to /coSpaces with the request parameter panePlacementSelfPaneMode set to the chosen value,
- an active call, that is already in existence. PUT to /calls/<call id> the request parameter panePlacementSelfPaneMode set to the chosen value,
- a new call that is being created. POST to /calls with the request parameter panePlacementSelfPaneMode set to the chosen value.

The parameter panePlacementSelfPaneMode can take the values:

- **self** - participants with importance set will see themselves in a specific pane in the pane layout.
- **skip** - same as the pre-2.7 version behavior, on a per-viewer basis the screen layout skips the self pane and displays the pane of the next important participant.
- **blank** - leaves a blank pane instead of displaying the important participant, so the important participant still sees the other participants in the same pane position as all other viewers.

If the panePlacementSelfPaneMode parameter value is left unset, the self pane mode follows this order of precedence:

- use the value set for panePlacementSelfPaneMode on /calls,
- if panePlacementSelfPaneMode on /calls is unset, then use the value set for panePlacementHighestImportance on /coSpace (if the call is to a space),
- if panePlacementSelfPaneMode on /coSpace is also unset, then it reverts to the skip behavior defined above.

By default, the panePlacementSelfPaneMode parameter value is left unset.
Setting self pane mode

To use the self pane mode:

1. Set the importance levels of participants, as appropriate for the call or the space.
2. Set a value for the `panePlacementHighestImportance` parameter. Note: if `panePlacementHighestImportance` is unset, then self pane mode does not take effect.
3. Set `panePlacementSelfPaneMode = self` or `skip` or `blank` or `<unset>` on `/coSpaces`, `/coSpaces/<coSpace_id>`, `/calls` or `/calls/<call_id>` as required.

**Note:** If a participant is assigned an importance level greater than the value set for `panePlacementHighestImportance`, then they will not see their self pane. Self panes are only included in the end point layout for participants with importance set equal or less than the `panePlacementHighestImportance`. However, participants with importance values greater than `panePlacementHighestImportance` will still be displayed to other participants.

**Note:** If participant labels are turned on, then the participant labels will be displayed on the self pane.

**Note:** Although a participant using an endpoint without "self-view" can use their self pane to ensure they are correctly framed within the pane, it is not recommended that participants use self pane in this way on endpoints capable of locally rendering self-view. The quality of self pane will not be as good as the locally rendered self-view, as the video stream for self pane is transcoded which adds latency.

**Example**

Figure 7 and Figure 8 below illustrate the pane layout on SIP endpoints used by 5 participants dialing into the same call. The example assumes:

- each endpoint is configured to use `allEqualQuarters` screen layout in a fixed 2x2 layout,
- each participant has a unique importance level set from 5 to 1 when they dial into the call,
- the call has `panePlacementHighestImportance = 5`
- `panePlacementSelfPaneMode` is set either to `skip`, `self` or `blank`
Figure 7: `panePlacementSelfPaneMode` set to skip (default mode)

Setting `panePlacementSelfPaneMode = skip` results in each of the five endpoints displaying a different pane layout.

Figure 8: `panePlacementSelfPaneMode` set to self or blank

Setting `panePlacementSelfPaneMode = self` or blank results in a fixed layout across the five endpoints. Participant with importance set to 1 will not be displayed on any of the 5 endpoints, in addition if others join the call without an importance set, then the endpoint they use will show the same pane placement as that for participant with an importance of 1.
Placing panes on single screen endpoint systems

This section explains the effect of using pane placement to control the view of participants using single screen endpoints.

`panePlacementHighestImportance` matches number of panes in screen layout

Figure 9 shows the view of a participant using an endpoint with the screen layout set to `allEqualQuarters`. The space or active call that the participant is connected to has `panePlacementHighestImportance` set to 4, and participants with importance of 4, 3, 2, 1 are connected to the meeting, the participant using the screen does not have any importance set. All other participants joining the meeting are unimportant and see the same layout as this participant.

Figure 9: Pane placement on `allEqualQuarters` screen layout with importance set on participants

where:

- `panePlacementHighestImportance` for space or active call = 4
- importance not set for specific participant using the screen

If any of the important participants are not connected to the space, or active call, then this participant will see a blank pane in place of the missing important participant, see Figure 10.

Figure 10: Participants with importance levels of 3 and 2 missing from meeting

where:

- `panePlacementHighestImportance` for space or active call = 4
- importance not set for specific participant using this screen
- participants with importance levels of 3 and 2 missing from meeting

**panePlacementHighestImportance** greater than number of panes in screen layout

When the space or active call has the **panePlacementHighestImportance** value set larger than the number of panes on an endpoint, the lesser "important" people will not be shown in the layout, see Figure 11. In this example, the participant with importance set to 1 will never be seen by "non-important" participants, even if they are the only other person connected. If **panePlacementSelfPaneMode** is set to "skip" then the "important" participants will see the participant with importance set to 1 due to their self-view not being shown in a pane. However, if **panePlacementSelfPaneMode** is set to "self" or "blank" then they too will not see participant with importance set to 1.

Figure 11: Importance level of space or active call is greater than number of panes in screen layout

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant with importance set to 5</th>
<th>Participant with importance set to 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participant with importance set to 3</td>
<td>Participant with importance set to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where:
- **panePlacementHighestImportance** for space or active call = 5
- importance not set for specific participant using this screen

**panePlacementHighestImportance** smaller than number of panes in screen layout

If the space or active call is set with a **panePlacementHighestImportance** value smaller than the number of panes in the layout, then a "non-important" participant who has recently been an active speaker will be shown in pane #4, see Figure 12.
Figure 12: Importance level of space or active call is less than number of panes in screen layout

where:

- $\text{panePlacementHighestImportance}$ for space or active call = 3
- importance not set for specific participant using this screen

The effect of self pane mode

Figure 13 shows the view seen by a participant with importance set to 3 using an endpoint with the screen layout set to allEqualQuarters, other participants have importance levels 5,4,2,1. The space or active call that the participant is connected to has highest importance 5, and the self pane mode is set to "skip".

Figure 13: Self view not shown in screen layout for participant with importance = 3

where:

- $\text{panePlacementHighestImportance}$ for space or active call = 5
- importance set for all 5 participants
- $\text{panePlacementSelfPaneMode} = \text{skip}$

Figure 14 shows the view seen by the participant with importance set to 3, and the self pane mode set to "self".
Figure 14: Self view shown in screen layout for participant with importance = 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant with importance set to 5</th>
<th>Participant with importance set to 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self view for participant with importance set to 3</td>
<td>Participant with importance set to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where:

- **panePlacementHighestImportance** for space or active call = 5
- importance set for all 5 participants
- **panePlacementSelfPaneMode** = self

Figure 15 shows the view seen by the participant with importance set to 3, and the self pane mode set to "blank".

Figure 15: Blank pane shown in place of participant with importance = 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant with importance set to 5</th>
<th>Participant with importance set to 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participant with importance set to 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where:

- **panePlacementHighestImportance** for space or active call = 5
- importance set for all 5 participants
- **panePlacementSelfPaneMode** = blank

Participant has higher importance than **panePlacementHighestImportance** set on the space/call

If a participant has a higher importance than that set for the space or active call, the participant will be shown, but there will be no blank panes to reserve an importance above the **panePlacementHighestImportance** value. Figure 16 shows the view for a participant without an importance level set, where the **panePlacementHighestImportance** value for the meeting is set to 5, but there is a participant with importance set to 7 which fills the first pane. A blank pane is not reserved for a participant with an importance level of 6.
Figure 16: View for participant without importance set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant with importance set to 7</th>
<th>Participant with importance set to 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participant with importance set to 4</td>
<td>Participant with importance set to 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where:
- panePlacementHighestImportance for space or active call = 5
- importance set for participants with importance levels 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

Figure 17 shows the view of the same space or active call as Figure 16, for the participant with importance set to 4 and panePlacementSelfPaneMode = skip.

Figure 17: View for participant with importance set to 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant with importance set to 7</th>
<th>Participant with importance set to 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participant with importance set to 3</td>
<td>Participant with importance set to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where:
- panePlacementHighestImportance for space or active call = 5
- importance set for participants with importance levels 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
- panePlacementSelfPaneMode = skip

Figure 18 shows the view of the same meeting for participant with importance set to 7.

Figure 18: View for participant with importance set to 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant with importance set to 5</th>
<th>Participant with importance set to 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participant with importance set to 3</td>
<td>Participant with importance set to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where:
• `panePlacementHighestImportance` for space or active call = 5
• importance set for participants with importance levels 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
• `panePlacementSelfPaneMode` = `skip`

If the participant with importance 7 leaves the meeting, then the layout changes to participant with importance 5 being in the top left, no blank pane is reserved for importance 7 or 6. For importance 5 and below, the lack of a participant at that level in the meeting will generate a blank pane.

Figure 19 shows the affect of participant with importance set to 4 also leaving the meeting.

**Figure 19: View if participant with importance set to 4 also leaves the meeting**

![Figure 19: View if participant with importance set to 4 also leaves the meeting](image)

where:

• `panePlacementHighestImportance` for space or active call = 5
• importance set for participants with importance levels 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
• participants with importance 7 and 4 have left the meeting

**One speaker to many listeners**

For meetings where there will be one important person speaking and many participants listening and may be asking questions, simply set the importance level of the person speaking and leave the importance of all other participants as unset. The important participant will always be shown in a main pane and other participants who have recently spoken will be shown in the smaller panes, see Figure 20.

**Figure 20: Main speaker only with importance set**

![Figure 20: Main speaker only with importance set](image)

where:
- `panePlacementHighestImportance` for space or active call = 1
- Importance level only set for main speaker

If the main speaker is joined by a guest speaker and they both have the same importance level, then whoever of the two was the most recent active speaker will be shown in the main pane. This applies for telepresence, stacked, speakerOnly and onePlusN screen layouts.

### Placing panes on multiple screen endpoint systems

Normally endpoint systems with multiple cameras and screens have special handling when represented in layouts, for example a triple screen endpoint will show all 3 displays, from another triple screen system. However this special treatment is not applied to pane placement scenarios, where only the display showing the active speaker is shown, regardless of the type of viewing endpoint system.

Panes on triple screen endpoint systems are placed in position order, see section Pane sequence.

The following example shows the Telepresence screen layout on a triple screen endpoint, where it is the only triple screen system in the conference. The importance of the space or active call is set to 22, and the importance of the participants using this triple screen system is not set, see Figure 21.

**Figure 21: Pane placement on triple screen system with importance not set for participants using the system**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telepresence screen layout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participant with</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Importance set</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to 21</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 18 17 16 15 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participant with</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Importance set</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to 22</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 12 11 10 9 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participant with</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Importance set</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to 20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 6 5 4 3 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where:

- `panePlacementHighestImportance` for space or active call = 22
- Importance not set for participants using this triple screen endpoint

**Note:** the pane sequence starts with the big panes (center–left–right), then left to right for the remaining smaller panes at the bottom of the screens.

Figure 22 shows the views on the triple screen system if other triple screen endpoints join the conference with participant importance set as 21, 18, 15, 12, 9, 6, 1.
Note: Only one pane is shown for participants using the triple screen endpoints, and that pane will show either the left, centre or right (L, C, R) view from the triple screen system depending on where the most recent active speaker was sitting, this pane may not show the participant with the assigned importance level.

Figure 22: View on the triple screen system when other triple screen systems join the conference

Telepresence screen layout

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Left screen of triple screen system being used by participant with importance set to 21</th>
<th>Participant with importance set to 22</th>
<th>Participant with importance set to 20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 18R 17 16 15C 14</td>
<td>13 12C 11 10 9R 8</td>
<td>7 6L 5 4 3 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where:

- \texttt{panePlacementHighestImportance} for space or active call = 22
- importance not set for participants using this triple screen endpoint
- other triple screen endpoints are in the conference, and importance of their participants is set at 21, 18, 15, 12, 9, 6, 1

Figure 23 shows the pane placement of the conference on a single screen endpoint using the allTwentyFifths screen layout. The last 3 panes on the screen will show the most recent active speakers who have no importance set.

Figure 23: Equivalent view on single screen endpoint using allTwentyFifths screen layout

| 22 21L 20 19 18R |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 17 16 15C 14 13 |
| 12C 11 10 9R 8 |
| 7 6L 5 4 3 |
| 2 1R |

where:

- \texttt{panePlacementHighestImportance} for space or active call = 22
- only one pane is shown for participants using the triple screen endpoints. Participants using triple screen endpoints in conference have their importance set at 21, 18, 15, 12, 9, 6, 1.
Figure 24 shows the pane placement of the conference on a dual screen screen endpoint using the onePlusN screen layout. Note that the right screen for the triple screen endpoint being used by the participant with an importance of 1 will not be shown on the dual screen endpoint.

Figure 24: Equivalent view on dual screen endpoint using onePlusN screen layout

where:

- panePlacementHighestImportance for space or active call = 22
- only one pane is shown for participants using the triple screen endpoints. Participants using triple screen endpoints in conference have their importance set at 21, 18, 15, 12, 9, 6, 1.

Example of using Pane Placement

In this example, the panePlacementHighestImportance has been set to 8 for the space, this implies that there are participants with importance of 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1; 8 being the most important and 1 the least important of those assigned an importance level. Self pane mode has been set to "skip"; important participants are not shown their self pane in their screen layout, instead the layout skips the self pane and displays the pane of the next important participant.

Participants have been assigned the following importance levels:

Table 1: Assigned importance levels to participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Importance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kimberley</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are no participants configured with importance 5 or 2.
Bob’s endpoint is configured for a 2x2 layout, and Sally and Julie’s endpoints are configured for stacked layout. Before Kimberley joins the meeting, there is nobody in the meeting with importance 8. Bob’s endpoint shows blank panes for importance 8 and 5, Sally and Julie’s endpoints show blank panes for importance 8, 5, and 2. Since Sally doesn’t appear on her own endpoint, Bob appears in different panes in Sally’s view compared to Julie’s view, see Figure 25.

Figure 25: Pane placement at start of meeting with self pane mode set to "self"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Importance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andy</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When Kimberley joins the meeting, Bob’s endpoint only shows one blank pane for importance 5, Sally and Julie’s endpoints show blank panes for importance 5 and 2. Again Bob appears in different panes in Sally’s view compared to Julie’s view due to Sally not appearing on her own endpoint, see Figure 26.

Figure 26: Pane placement when Kimberley joins the meeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Importance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kimberley</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If `panePlacementSelfPaneMode` had been set to "self" for the space instead of "skip", Sally’s endpoint which is configured for stacked layout will show her self pane, but Bob’s endpoint which is configured for a 2x2 layout will not show his self pane as there are insufficient panes in the layout on his endpoint. Julie’s endpoint which is also configured for stacked layout will show the same layout as Sally’s endpoint it will not show her self pane as there are insufficient panes in the layout of her screen. See Figure 27.

Figure 27: Pane placement at start of meeting with self pane mode set to "self"

![Figure 27: Pane placement at start of meeting with self pane mode set to "self"](image)

When Kimberley joins the meeting, the layout of the panes remains unaltered and Kimberley is displayed in pane #1, see Figure 28.

Figure 28: Pane placement when Kimberley joins the meeting with self pane mode set to "self"

![Figure 28: Pane placement when Kimberley joins the meeting with self pane mode set to "self"](image)
More video streams over distribution links between clustered Call Bridges (preview feature)

Note: This remains a beta feature.

Prior to version 2.3, video from a maximum of four remote participants could be sent over each distribution link between clustered Call Bridges. From version 2.3, the Meeting Server supports up to nine video streams over the distribution links. Participants using single, dual and three screen endpoint systems can now have a more consistent conference experience whether conferences are hosted on clustered Call Bridges or on a single Call Bridge.

To configure the maximum number of video streams sent over each distribution link between clustered Call Bridges, set the maxPeerVideoStreams parameter on API object /system/configuration/cluster to a value of 1, 4 or 9; the parameter defaults to 4 if not set.

Note: The API parameter maxPeerVideoStreams parameter can take any value between 1 and 9. However, the screen resolution sent is optimized for 1, 4 or 9, so if you set the variable to 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 or 8 then not all of the screen will be used. For example, if set to "5" then each of the 5 participants will be 1/9th of the screen, similarly if set to "2" then the two participants will be 1/4 of the screen.

To support more than four video streams across a distribution link, it is recommended that the bandwidth of the link be set to greater than 2Mbps. Use the API or the Web Admin Interface to set the bandwidth. If using the API, PUT a value for the peerLinkBitRate parameter to the API object /system/configuration/cluster; the value will be the maximum media bit rate to use on distribution links between Call Bridges in the cluster. Alternatively, using the Web Admin Interface, go to Configuration>Cluster>Call Bridge identity and enter the Peer link bit rate.
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