In-Room Control on Touch 10
User Interface Extensions

Cisco TelePresence
MX200 G2, MX300 G2, MX700, MX800, SX10, SX20, SX80
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How to use this guide

The left menu bar and the entries in the table of contents are all hyperlinks. You can click on them to go to the topic.

Product documentation

User guides and compliance and safety information for Cisco TelePresence systems are available at http://www.cisco.com/go/telepresence/docs

We recommend that you visit the Cisco web site regularly for updated versions of this guide.

Who has access to the editor?

In order to access the In-room control editor you will need to have administrator rights.

However, an administrator may create an In-room Control User account. With this account it is possible to log into the codec to run the In-room Control Editor. No other part of the web interface is accessible from this account.

If you use SSH to log into the codec, only a very limited set of the API will be accessible.
Introduction
Introduction

With In-Room Control you can add custom elements to our Touch 10 user interface. Such user interface extensions may be controls for lights or blinds, or other peripherals controlled by external control systems.

Since both the Cisco video system and the other peripherals now are controlled from the Touch 10 user interface, you will get a consistent user experience throughout the meeting room.

The version of the in-room control feature described in this document, is available for the SX Series and MX Series video systems running Collaboration Endpoint Software, version CE8.2 or later.

Definition of terms

**Video system.** Video system or codec in the Cisco TelePresence MX Series or SX Series running Collaboration Endpoint Software, version CE8.2 or later. Sometimes referred to as video device.

**Control system.** Third-party control system with hardware drivers for peripherals, for example Crestron, AMX, Apple HomeKit, or Android.

**Touch 10.** Out touch-based control device for the MX Series and SX Series video systems. Full product name: Cisco TelePresence Touch 10. Also known as Touch 10 controller, or Touch 10 user interface.

**In-room control panel.** Panel with controls for third-party peripherals in the room. The panel opens when you tap the corresponding in-room control icon in the status bar on Touch 10. See the Create a user interface chapter for more on this.

**In-room control editor.** Our easy to use drag-and-drop editor for making in-room control panels.

**xAPI.** The bidirectional API of the video system. The xAPI allows third-party applications to interface with and interact with the video system, and vice versa.

**Widget.** User interface element, for example buttons, sliders, and text fields, that you can use to build an in-room control panel for Touch 10.
In-room controls

Example of Global and Homescreen in-room control panels on Touch 10. Any In-Call panel icons existing will be visible during calls only.

You can customize the Touch 10 user interface to allow control of peripherals in a meeting room, for example playback of a sound or movie source, lights and blinds.

You can also add content sensitive controls appearing only when in a call and/or only outside calls.

This means that altogether you have three sets of panels at your disposal:

- **Global** panel has its entry icon in the status bar at the top of the Touch 10 display. Once established, this entry icon is visible at all times.
- **Homescreen** panel has its entry icon located to the right of the buttons appearing along the bottom of the Touch 10 display. This entry icon is visible outside calls only.
- **In-Call** panel has its entry icon located to the right of the buttons appearing along the bottom of the Touch 10 display. This entry icon is visible when in a call only.

You need a Cisco video system with a Touch 10 user interface, and a third-party control system, for example Crestron, AMX.

The video system’s API, referred to as the xAPI, is the link between the video system and the control system. Use the events and commands exposed by the xAPI when you program the control system.

The simple drag-and-drop in-room control editor offers a library of user interface elements, referred to as widgets. You can use these widgets to create your own in-room control panel for the Touch 10 user interface.

Together, all of this provides a powerful combination of the control system’s functionality and the user-friendly Touch 10 user interface.
Create a user interface

Use the in-room control editor to create the user interface and to apply it to the video system
Create a user interface for the Touch 10

Use the in-room control editor to create customized panels for peripheral controls on the video system’s Touch 10 user interface.

Connected to the video system

If you have access to the video system, you can launch the editor from the video system’s web interface.

If an in-room control panel already has been created on the Touch 10, this will automatically load into the editor, ready to act as a starting point for your design.

When you push a new panel to the video system, you will immediately see the result on the Touch 10.

Offline

There are two places you can download the offline editor from:

- Download from http://www.cisco.com/go/in-room-control-docs
- Or, sign in to a video system’s web interface with administrator credentials, navigate to Integration > In-Room Control, and click Download Editor.

If you choose to download the offline editor, extract the files from the downloaded zip-file. Retain the folder structure.

When using the offline editor you will be working with files, rather than communicating directly with the video system and Touch 10. Apart from this, the offline editor has full functionality.

The editor that you launch from the video system’s web interface and the offline editor share the same file format, so files created in one version can be opened and modified in the other.
Launch the In-room Control editor

Sign in to the video system’s web interface with administrator credentials, navigate to Integration > In-Room Control, and click Launch Editor.

If there is a set of in-room control panels on the video system already, it will load automatically into the editor. The Create icons (as in the below example) will then read Edit wherever a panel has already been created.

With the In-Room Control editor, you can create custom panels on your Cisco Touch 10. You can put your features in 3 different places, depending on what they do:

- **Global**
  - The features you put here will show up in the system bar. They will always be available, both when you’re in a call and when you’re not.
  - Recommended features:
    - Lights
    - Stereo
    - Ventilation

- **Homescreen**
  - Those features will only be available outside call on homescreen. Anything media or call initiation related might be placed here.
  - Recommended features:
    - TV
    - Services
    - Media

- **In-Call**
  - Only features that are needed in call and those that affect the video conference should be placed here.
  - Recommended features:
    - Microphones
    - Recording

There are three sets of panels available: Global, Homescreen and In-Call. Each set may contain multiple pages. To create a panel, click here.
Create an In-room Control Panel

Start Designing the In-room Control Panel

If an existing in-room control panel failed to load automatically on launching the editor, choose one of these alternatives:

- **Create** creates a blank in-room control panel in the editor for either Global use, Homescreen use or In-Call use.
- **Import > From file** loads an in-room control panel, which has been exported to a local file on an earlier occasion, into the editor.
- **Import > From codec** loads the current in-room control panel from the video system into the editor. Not available in the offline editor.

All alternatives erase any unsaved data in the editor, but the existing in-room control panel on the video system is neither overwritten nor deleted until a new panel is exported to the video system.
Populating the In-room Control panel

What you see in the editor’s design panel is similar to how the in-room control panel will appear on the Touch 10.

An in-room control panel is arranged in pages. Each page consists of one or more rows, which you can populate with text and user interface elements known as widgets.

Widgets are arranged in a four-column grid. The widgets are placed into the grid according to the following rules:

- A widget fills between one and four columns depending on its size.
- Rows are right-aligned.
- If you add more widgets than fits in one line, widgets wrap to a new line within the same row.

How you use the user interface elements for your meeting room is up to you. You can, for example, create panels with preset buttons for lights and blinds, or support for more complex scenarios such as controls for many microphones in a large meeting room. You can find some examples for inspiration in the Examples chapter.

More on how to create the panel can be found on the next page.
1. Give the page a name
   Click the page text, and enter a name.
2. Give the row a name
   Click the row text, and enter a name.
3. Add widgets from the library
   Drag and drop as many widgets as you need from the widget library onto a row.
4. Enter custom text on widgets
   Click the dummy-text on a button, group button, or text field, and enter the appropriate text.
5. Define unique identifiers
   Click the widget, and type unique identifiers in the input fields that pops up below the design panel. You can either use the pre-assigned identifiers or define your own.
   All widgets have a unique Widget ID. Only Group buttons have Group IDs.
   Read more about the identifiers in the Widgets chapter.
6. Add more rows
   Click + to add a new row. Repeat steps 2-5 for each row.
7. Add more pages
   Click + to add a new page. Repeat steps 1-6 for each page.
8. Choose an entry icon
   Click Panel icon and choose a control icon (entry icon).
   If you created a Global panel, the control icon appears in the status bar on Touch 10. When you tap the icon, the in-room Global control panel opens.
   For Homescreen and In-Call, the entry icon will appear as a button to the right of the call control buttons.
8b. Give the panel a name
   Click Panel name and type in a descriptive name. This field is not available with the Global panel.
9. Click on the garbage bin icon to delete the entire panel from the editor. To remove a panel from the Touch 10, remove it from the editor and then push your altered editor configuration to the video system. The panel’s icon should disappear instantly.

Tip Drag a page, row, or widget, and drop it in a new position. Drop it outside the design panel to delete it.
Apply In-room Control panel to the video system

(Not available when using the offline editor. Instead, you should export the in-room control panel to a file in order to save your work for later.)

Apply the in-room control panel to the video system. You will see the results immediately on the Touch 10.

- Choose Export > To codec

Check the result on Touch 10

(Not available when using the offline editor.)

Tap the in-room control icon in the Touch 10 status bar to open the in-room control panel.

Example of two sets of in-room control panels. The Global has been selected (blue light bulb) and a panel consisting of three panes is shown. To the right of the Share button, a in-room control Homescreen entry icon has been added.

Which in-room control icons (entry icons) used is defined by the Panel icon setting, as shown on the previous page.

Export the In-room Control panel to file

You may also export the in-room control panel to a file. This file can be imported back into the editor at a later stage. Note that you will export all your work (Global, Homescreen and In-Call panels)

- Choose Export > To file

If you are using the offline editor, this is the only way you can save your work for later.

Exporting to file may also be useful as a way of creating a design template if you are going to push the same in-room control panel to multiple video systems.

Files exported while connected to a video system are in the same format as files exported from an offline editor. This means that any of these files can be imported into an editor launched from a video system's web interface, and then pushed to the video system's Touch 10.

Remove a panel from Touch 10

To remove a panel from the Touch 10, remove it from the editor and then push your editor configuration to the video system. The panel’s icon should disappear instantly.
API for in-room control
API for programming in-room controls

Connect to the video system

The video system’s API (also known as the xAPI) allows bidirectional communication with third-party control systems, such as those from AMX or Crestron. There are multiple ways to access the xAPI:

- Telnet
- SSH
- HTTP/HTTPS
- Ethernet port
- RS-232/serial connection

Regardless of the method you choose, the structure of the xAPI is the same. Choose the access method that suits your application and video system the best.

Consult the API guide for your video system to get a full description of available access methods and how to use the xAPI. Go to

http://www.cisco.com/go/sx-docs for SX Series, or
http://www.cisco.com/go/mx-docs for MX Series

Then, click Reference Guides > Command References to find the API guides.
Communicate over the API

The video system and the control system exchange messages through the xAPI to make sure that the Touch 10 in-room control panel always reflects the actual status of the room.

The video system sends one or more events when someone uses one of the controls on the Touch 10 in-room control panel, and the control system should send a command to the video system when there is a change in the room settings.

Examples:

- When someone taps a Lights On button on Touch 10, the video system sends the associated events. The control system should respond to these events by switching on the lights in the room and send the corresponding command back to the video system.

- When someone switch on the lights in the room, the control system should send a command to the video system, so that the video system can update the Touch 10 in-room control panel to reflect that the light is on.

See the Command reference chapter for an overview of all relevant events, commands and statuses for in-room control.

Pairing the video system and the control system

You can register the control system as a peripheral that is connected to the video system.

xCommand Peripherals Connect ID: "ID" Type: ControlSystem

where ID is the unique ID for the control system, typically the MAC address.

See the API guide for more details about this command, and its options.

The control system must send heartbeats to the video system to let the video system know that the control system is connected. The control system stays on the connected devices list (refer to xStatus Peripherals ConnectedDevice) as long as the video system receives these heartbeats from the control system.

xCommand Peripherals HeartBeat ID: "ID" [Timeout: Timeout]

where ID is the unique ID for the control system, typically the MAC address, and Timeout is the number of seconds between each heartbeat. If Timeout is unspecified, it is assumed to be 60 seconds.
### Events for widget actions

The video system sends one or more of the following events when someone uses the controls on the Touch 10 in-room control panel:

- **Pressed** - sent when a widget is first pressed
- **Changed** - sent when changing a widget’s value (applies to toggle buttons and sliders only)
- **Released** - sent when a widget is released (also when moving away from the widget before releasing)
- **Clicked** - sent when a widget is clicked (pressed and released without moving away from the widget)

These events are sent in two versions.
- **UserInterface Extensions Event** - suited for terminal output mode
- **UserInterface Extensions Widget** - suited for XML output mode

See the table below to find out the version best suited for your control system to register to.

When, and by which widgets (user interface elements), these events are triggered, are described in the [Widgets](#) chapter.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UserInterface Extensions Event (suited for terminal output mode)</th>
<th>UserInterface Extensions Widget (suited for XML output mode)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A single string contains information about the type of action, which widget triggered the event (identified by the Widget ID), and the widget value.</td>
<td>The type of action, which widget triggered the event (identified by the Widget ID), and the widget value are included as separate elements in the XML tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How to register:</strong></td>
<td><strong>How to register:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>xfeedback register event/UserInterface/Extensions/Event</code></td>
<td><code>xfeedback register event/UserInterface/Extensions/Widget</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| *e UserInterface Extensions Event Pressed Signal: "WidgetId:Value" ** end | `<Event>`  
 | *e UserInterface Extensions Event Changed Signal: "WidgetId:Value" ** end | `<UserInterface item="1">`  
 | *e UserInterface Extensions Event Released Signal: "WidgetId:Value" ** end | `<Extensions item="1">`  
 | *e UserInterface Extensions Event Clicked Signal: "WidgetId:Value" ** end | `<Widget item="1">`  
 | **Type of action** | `<Action item="1">`  
 | | `<WidgetId item="1">WidgetId</WidgetId>`  
 | | `<Value item="1">Value</Value>`  
 | | `<Type item="1">Type</Type>`  
 | | `</Action>`  
 | | `</Widget>`  
 | | `</Extensions>`  
 | | `</UserInterface>`  
 | | `</Event>`  

Two event versions that a control system can register to: one suited for terminal output mode, the other for XML output mode.
Event for panel update

The video system sends the following event when a new in-room control panel is applied:

- **LayoutUpdated** - sent when a new in-room control panel for Touch 10 is exported to the video system

As a response to this event, the control system should send commands to initialize all widgets so that they reflect the true status of the room settings.

How to register:

```
xfeedback register event/UserInterface/Extensions/Widget/LayoutUpdated
```

Example:

**Terminal output mode:**

```
*e UserInterface Extensions Widget LayoutUpdated
** end
```

**XML output mode:**

```
<Event>
  <UserInterface item="1">
    <Extensions item="1">
      <Widget item="1">
        <LayoutUpdated item="1"/>
      </Widget>
    </Extensions>
  </UserInterface>
</Event>
```
Commands and Statuses

The `SetValue` command, which sets the value of a widget, is essential when working with in-room controls:

```
xCommand UserInterface Extensions Widget SetValue Value
     WidgetId: WidgetId
```

When the video system receives a `SetValue` command, the video system's status and the Touch 10 in-room control panel are updated accordingly.

It is important that the control system sends `SetValue` commands in the following situations, so that the Touch 10 in-room control panel truly reflects the status of the room:

- When the control system initially connects to the video system.
- When the video system restarts.
- When the control system restarts.
- When a new in-room control panel is exported to the video system from the in-room control editor (as response to the LayoutUpdated event).
- When someone physically changes something in the room, for example turns on the lights using a wall control.
- As a response to an event, for example when someone has tapped the `Lights On` button on the Touch 10 in-room control panel.

The control system must also do all that is necessary in the room to reflect the action on the Touch 10 in-room control panel, for example switch on the light.

Consult the `Widgets` chapter for more details about which commands apply to the different widgets (user interface elements).

Examples

```
User                  Video system with Touch 10                  Control system                  Lights

Tap Lights On         Pressed and Released events for Lights On widget          Set the value of the Lights On widget to active

The appearance of the light widget has changed to match what the user can see in the room

Turn lights on

Message flow—turn on the lights using the controls on Touch 10

User                  Video system with Touch 10                  Control system                  Lights

Set the value of the Lights On widget to active

Signal that lights are on

Turn lights on with wall control

The appearance of the light widget has changed to match what the user can see in the room

Message flow—turn on the lights using the wall control
```
Widgets

Description of the user interface elements and their associated events and commands
Widgets

The Touch 10 in-room control panel is composed of user interface elements called widgets. You can find the complete widget library in the right pane of the in-room control editor.

- **General** tab: Buttons with custom text, group buttons, toggle button, sliders, text fields and more.
- **Icons** tab: Buttons with familiar symbols for Home, Power, Arrow up/down/left/right, Camera controls, Loudspeaker controls, Microphone control, Media player controls, and more.

The content of the next few pages describes each widget type, with emphasis on:

- Commands that change the value of the widget
- Events that are sent (pressed, changed, released, clicked) and which actions trigger these events
- Examples of commands and events, both in terminal output mode and XML output mode

Syntax and semantics for all events, commands and statuses that are related to in-room controls (user interface extensions) are included in the Command reference chapter.

The Widget Identifier

All widgets on a Touch 10 in-room control panel need a unique identifier, a Widget ID. The Widget ID may either be defined by you, or assigned automatically. The Widget ID can be any name or number; we recommend using a descriptive name without special characters. The maximum number of characters is 40.

The Widget ID is the programming link between Touch 10, the video system, and the control system. The Widget ID will be included in all events that are associated with a widget, and you must use the same identifier when you send commands to that widget via the code that you write for your control system.

Group Identifiers

One of the widgets, the Group button, has two types of identifiers: The Widget ID refers to the complete group of buttons, while Group IDs are unique identifiers for the individual buttons within the group.

A Group ID is assigned automatically, but can be defined by you instead. A Group ID can be any name or number; we recommend using a descriptive name without special characters. The maximum number of characters is 255.
**Toggle button**

A two-state switch which indicates either on or off.

**Events**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changed</th>
<th>Triggered when the button is released.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>&lt;on/off&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:** Press "on" on the toggle button with WidgetId = "togglebutton".

---

**Commands**

The visual appearance of the button changes immediately when you tap it. However, the control system must always send a SetValue command to the video system when the button toggles between on and off. This ensures that the status is updated accordingly.

**Example:** Set the button with WidgetId = "togglebutton" to "on".

---

*Note: The image contains a table of contents and navigation links, but the main content is focused on the toggle button feature.*
**Slider**

Example of use: Dimmable lights, volume control.

### Events

- **Pressed**
  - Triggered when the slider is pressed
  - Value: N/A

- **Changed**
  - Triggered when the slider is moved while holding down, and when the slider is released
  - Value: 0–255

- **Released**
  - Triggered when the slider is released
  - Value: 0–255

### Commands

The visual appearance of the slider changes immediately when you tap or slide it. However, the control system must always send a `SetValue` command to the video system to tell the new position of the slider. This ensures that the status is updated accordingly.

**Example:** Press the slider with WidgetId = "slider", and move it into a new position ("68"), and release.

```plaintext
*UserInterface Extensions Event Pressed Signal: "slider"
** end
*UserInterface Extensions Event Changed Signal: "slider:32"
** end
*UserInterface Extensions Event Changed Signal: "slider:68"
** end
*UserInterface Extensions Event Released Signal: "slider:68"
** end
```

**Example:** Set the slider with WidgetId = "slider" to position "98".

```plaintext
xCommand UserInterface Extensions Widget SetValue WidgetId: "slider"
Value: "98"
```
Spinner

Example of use: Set the desired temperature in the room.

Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pressed</td>
<td>Triggered when one of the spinner buttons is pressed</td>
<td>&lt;increment/decrement&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Released</td>
<td>Triggered when one of the spinner buttons is released</td>
<td>&lt;increment/decrement&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clicked</td>
<td>Triggered when one of the spinner buttons is released</td>
<td>&lt;increment/decrement&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A spinner is used to step through a list of values. You may use the two buttons to increment or decrement a number, or to step through a list of options.

Use the SetValue command to add text between the buttons.

Commands

Use the SetValue command to add or update the text between the two buttons.

Example: For the spinner with WidgetId = "spinner", add the text "22" between the spinner's increment and decrement buttons.

Example: Press and release the decrement button of the spinner with WidgetId = "spinner".

Terminal mode

*e UserInterface Extensions Event Pressed Signal: "spinner:decrement"
** end
*e UserInterface Extensions Event Released Signal: "spinner:decrement"
** end
*e UserInterface Extensions Event Clicked Signal: "spinner:decrement"
** end

XML mode

<Event>
  <UserInterface item="1">
    <Extensions item="1">
      <Widget item="1">
        <Action item="1">
          <WidgetId item="1">spinner</WidgetId>
          <Value item="1">decrement</Value>
          <Type item="1">clicked</Type>
        </Action>
      </Widget>
    </Extensions>
  </UserInterface>
</Event>

Example: For the spinner with WidgetId = "spinner", add the text "22" between the spinner's increment and decrement buttons.

Example: Press and release the decrement button of the spinner with WidgetId = "spinner".

Terminal mode

*e UserInterface Extensions Event Pressed Signal: "spinner:decrement"
** end
*e UserInterface Extensions Event Released Signal: "spinner:decrement"
** end
*e UserInterface Extensions Event Clicked Signal: "spinner:decrement"
** end

XML mode

<Event>
  <UserInterface item="1">
    <Extensions item="1">
      <Widget item="1">
        <Action item="1">
          <WidgetId item="1">spinner</WidgetId>
          <Value item="1">decrement</Value>
          <Type item="1">clicked</Type>
        </Action>
      </Widget>
    </Extensions>
  </UserInterface>
</Event>

Example: For the spinner with WidgetId = "spinner", add the text "22" between the spinner's increment and decrement buttons.

Example: Press and release the decrement button of the spinner with WidgetId = "spinner".

Terminal mode

*e UserInterface Extensions Event Pressed Signal: "spinner:decrement"
** end
*e UserInterface Extensions Event Released Signal: "spinner:decrement"
** end
*e UserInterface Extensions Event Clicked Signal: "spinner:decrement"
** end

XML mode

<Event>
  <UserInterface item="1">
    <Extensions item="1">
      <Widget item="1">
        <Action item="1">
          <WidgetId item="1">spinner</WidgetId>
          <Value item="1">decrement</Value>
          <Type item="1">clicked</Type>
        </Action>
      </Widget>
    </Extensions>
  </UserInterface>
</Event>
**Button with custom text**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inactive</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of use: Room presets for lighting, for example three buttons that show Dark, Cool, Bright.

**Events**

- **Pressed**: Triggered when the button is pressed  
  Value: N/A
- **Released**: Triggered when the button is released  
  Value: N/A
- **Clicked**: Triggered when the button is released  
  Value: N/A

Buttons with custom text come in different sizes. The size determines the maximum number of characters you can add. Text does not wrap to a new line. You cannot use the `SetValue` command to change the text dynamically.

A button has two states: *active* and *inactive*. You do not have to set the button in *active* state when someone taps it; the button can be used to just send a signal without changing the button’s visual state.

If you want to have the buttons linked so that only one can be selected at a time (radio buttons), consider to use [Group buttons](#).

**Commands**

Use the `SetValue` command to highlight or not the button in the user interface. A value of "active" will highlight the button, and a value of "inactive" will release it.

Example: Press and release the button with WidgetId = "button".

```plaintext
Terminal mode
* UserInterface Extensions Event Pressed Signal: "button"
** end
* UserInterface Extensions Event Released Signal: "button"
** end
* UserInterface Extensions Event Clicked Signal: "button"
** end

XML mode

<Event>
  <UserInterface item="1">
    <Extensions item="1">
      <Widget item="1">
        <Action item="1">
          <WidgetId item="1">button</WidgetId>
          <Value item="1"></Value>
          <Type item="1">clicked</Type>
        </Action>
      </Widget>
    </Extensions>
  </UserInterface>
</Event>
```

Example: Highlight the button with WidgetId = "button" (set it in *active* state).

```plaintext
xCommand UserInterface Extensions Widget SetValue WidgetId: "button"  
Value: "active"
```
**Button with symbol**

There are buttons with different symbols under the *Icons* tab in the library. Such a button has similar behavior as a button with custom text.

A button has two states: *active* and *inactive*. You do not have to set the button in *active* state when someone taps it; the button can be used to just send a signal without changing its visual state.

Example of use: Controls for a media player, or other devices that can start, stop, pause.

### Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Triggered when the button is pressed</th>
<th>Value: N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pressed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Released</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clicked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: Press and release the button with WidgetId = "symbol".

```
Terminal mode
*e UserInterface Extensions Event Pressed Signal: "symbol"
** end
*e UserInterface Extensions Event Released Signal: "symbol"
** end
*e UserInterface Extensions Event Clicked Signal: "symbol"
** end
```

XML mode

```
<Event>
<UserInterface item="1">
<Extensions item="1">
<Widget item="1">
<Action item="1">
<WidgetId item="1">symbol</WidgetId>
<Value item="1"></Value>
<Type item="1">clicked</Type>
</Action>
</Widget>
</Extensions>
</UserInterface>
</Event>
```

### Commands

Use the SetValue command to highlight or not the button in the user interface. A value of "active" will highlight the button, and a value of "inactive" will release it.

Example: Highlight the button with WidgetId = "symbol" (set it in *active* state)

```
xCommand UserInterface Extensions Widget SetValue WidgetId: "symbol" Value: "active"
```
**Group button**

Example of use: Room presets that are mutually excluding, like room presets where you can choose between Dark, Cool, and Bright. Remember to deselect (release) the preset, if it is no longer valid (for instance when changing the lights with a wall control, or a Touch 10 slider).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No button selected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Groups of either two, three or four buttons with custom text are available. The buttons within a group are linked so that only one can be selected at a time (also known as radio buttons).

The size of the button determines the maximum number of characters you can add. Text does not wrap to a new line. You cannot use the SetValue command to change the text dynamically.

---

### Events

- **Pressed**
  - Triggered when one of the buttons is pressed
  - Value: The Group ID of the button (within the group) that was pressed

- **Released**
  - Triggered when one of the buttons is released
  - Value: The Group ID of the button (within the group) that was released

---

### Commands

The visual appearance of the button changes immediately when you tap it. However, the control system must always send a SetValue command to the video system when one of the buttons are tapped. This ensures that the status is updated accordingly.

Use the UnSetValue command to release all buttons in the group so that no button is highlighted.

---

**Example:** There are four buttons in the group with WidgetId = "groupbutton". Press the button with Group ID = "two".

```
*e UserInterface Extensions Event Pressed Signal: "groupbutton:two"
** end
*e UserInterface Extensions Event Released Signal: "groupbutton:two"
** end
```

**Example:** Select (highlight) the button with Group ID = "one" in the group with WidgetId = "groupbutton". Then, release all buttons (no buttons are highlighted).

```
xCommand UserInterface Extensions Widget SetValue
   WidgetId: "groupbutton" Value: "one"
xCommand UserInterface Extensions Widget UnsetValue
   WidgetId: "groupbutton"
```
**Text box**

Example of use: Help text, instructions, explanation of what different presets mean, or informative text from the control system, such as “The projector is warming up”.

The text box with larger font size is primarily meant for status values, such as the current temperature in the room.

---

**Events**

None

---

**Commands**

Use the `SetValue` command to set the text in the text box.

*Example:* Set the following text in the text box with `WidgetId = "textbox": "The projector is warming up."`.

```
xCommand UserInterface Extensions Widget SetValue
   WidgetId: "textbox" Value: "The projector is warming up."
```
Command reference

Syntax and semantics for events, commands, and statuses, that are used with the user interface extensions
Command reference

This chapter includes syntax and semantics for events, commands, and statuses, that are used with the user interface extensions.

Refer to the API guide to find descriptions of all configurations, commands, and statuses. Go to

http://www.cisco.com/go/sx-docs for SX Series,
http://www.cisco.com/go/mx-docs for MX Series

Then, click Reference Guides > Command References to find the API guides.

Overview of events, commands and statuses

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Events

UserInterface Extensions Event Pressed
Sent by the video system when a widget is first pressed.
Equivalent to the UserInterface Extensions Widget Action event with Type “Pressed”.

*e UserInterface Extensions Event Pressed Signal: Signal
where
Signal: String (0, 255)
The format of the string is “<WidgetId>:<Value>”, where <WidgetId> is the unique identifier of the widget that triggers the event, and <Value> is the value of the widget. The range of allowed values depends on the widget type.

UserInterface Extensions Event Changed
Sent by the video system when changing a widget’s value (applies only to toggle buttons and sliders).
Equivalent to the UserInterface Extensions Widget Action event with Type “Changed”.

*e UserInterface Extensions Event Changed Signal: Signal
where
Signal: String (0, 255)
The format of the string is “<WidgetId>:<Value>”, where <WidgetId> is the unique identifier of the widget that triggers the event, and <Value> is the value of the widget. The range of allowed values depends on the widget type.

UserInterface Extensions Event Released
Sent by the video system when a widget is released (even if moving the finger out of the widget before releasing it).
Equivalent to the UserInterface Extensions Widget Action event with Type “Released”.

*e UserInterface Extensions Event Released Signal: Signal
where
Signal: String (0, 255)
The format of the string is “<WidgetId>:<Value>”, where <WidgetId> is the unique identifier of the widget that triggers the event, and <Value> is the value of the widget. The range of allowed values depends on the widget type.

UserInterface Extensions Event Clicked
Sent by the video system when a widget is clicked (pressed and released without moving the finger out of the widget).
Equivalent to the UserInterface Extensions Widget Action event with Type “Clicked”.

*e UserInterface Extensions Event Clicked Signal: Signal
where
Signal: String (0, 255)
The format of the string is “<WidgetId>:<Value>”, where <WidgetId> is the unique identifier of the widget that triggers the event, and <Value> is the value of the widget. The range of allowed values depends on the widget type.
**UserInterface Extensions Widget Action**

Sent by the video system when someone uses one of the controls on the user interface (in-room control panel).

Equivalent to the UserInterface Extensions Event `Type` event.

Depending on the action type, this event is equivalent to the UserInterface Extensions Event Pressed, UserInterface Extensions Event Changed, UserInterface Extensions Event Released, or UserInterface Extensions Event Clicked events.

```xml
<Event>
  <UserInterface item="1">
    <Extensions item="1">
      <Widget item="1">
        <Action item="1">
          <WidgetId item="1">WidgetId</WidgetId>
          <Value item="1">Value</Value>
          <Type item="1">Type</Type>
        </Action>
      </Widget>
    </Extensions>
  </UserInterface>
</Event>
```

where

- **WidgetId**: String (0, 40)
  - The unique identifier for the widget that triggered the event.

- **Value**: String (0, 255)
  - The value of the widget. The range of allowed values depends on the widget type.

- **Type**: <Pressed/Changed/Released/Clicked>
  - Pressed: Sent when a widget is first pressed.
  - Changed: Sent when changing a widget’s value (only for toggle buttons and sliders).
  - Released: Sent when a widget is released (even if moving the finger out of the widget before releasing it).
  - Clicked: Sent when a widget is clicked (pressed and released without moving the finger out of the widget).

**UserInterface Extensions Widget LayoutUpdated**

Sent by the video system when the configuration file for the user interface extensions has been updated, i.e. when exporting a new configuration from the in-room control editor to the video system.

```xml
<Event>
  <UserInterface item="1">
    <Extensions item="1">
      <Widget item="1">
        <LayoutUpdated item="1"/>
      </Widget>
    </Extensions>
  </UserInterface>
</Event>
```
**Commands**

**UserInterface Extensions Widget SetValue**

This command sets the value of the given widget, and the UserInterface Extensions statuses are updated accordingly. If the value is out of range, the command returns an error.

**USAGE:**

```
xCommand UserInterface Extensions Widget SetValue Value
   WidgetId: WidgetId
```

where

- **Value**: String (0, 255)
  - The value of the widget. The range of values depends on the widget type.
- **WidgetId**: String (0, 40)
  - The unique identifier for the widget.

**UserInterface Extensions Widget UnsetValue**

This command empties the value of the given widget, and the UserInterface Extensions statuses are updated accordingly. The user interface is notified that the widget is no longer selected.

**USAGE:**

```
xCommand UserInterface Extensions Widget UnsetValue
   WidgetId: WidgetId
```

where

- **WidgetId**: String (0, 40)
  - The unique identifier for the widget.

**UserInterface Extensions Clear**

This command deletes all user interface extensions (widgets) from the video system.

**USAGE:**

```
xCommand UserInterface Extensions Clear
```

**UserInterface Extensions List**

Use this command to list all user interface extensions (widgets) that exist on the video system.

**USAGE:**

```
xCommand UserInterface Extensions List
```
Statuses

UserInterface Extensions Widget [n] WidgetId

UserInterface Extensions Widget [n] Value

This status returns the identifier (WidgetId) and the current value of the widgets.

The value is an empty string until a value is set by using the UserInterface Extensions Widget SetValue command.

USAGE:

xStatus UserInterface Extensions

Value space of the result returned:

Value: The value of the widget. Depends on widget type.
String (0, 255).

WidgetId: The unique widget identifier. String (0, 40).

Example:

xstatus UserInterface Extensions
*s UserInterface Extensions Widget 1 Value: “on”
*s UserInterface Extensions Widget 1 WidgetId: “togglebutton”
*s UserInterface Extensions Widget 2 Value: “255”
*s UserInterface Extensions Widget 2 WidgetId: “slider”
*s UserInterface Extensions Widget 3 Value: “Blinds”
*s UserInterface Extensions Widget 3 WidgetId: “spinner”
*s UserInterface Extensions Widget 4 Value: “inactive”
*s UserInterface Extensions Widget 4 WidgetId: “button”
*s UserInterface Extensions Widget 5 Value: “2”
*s UserInterface Extensions Widget 5 WidgetId: “groupbutton”
*s UserInterface Extensions Widget 6 Value: “Projector is ready”
*s UserInterface Extensions Widget 6 WidgetId: “textfield”
** end
Troubleshooting

Help to identify the source of an error
Troubleshooting

Development tools on the web interface

Sign in to the video system’s web interface with administrator credentials, navigate to Integration > In-Room Control. Click the arrow to show the Development Tools.

Overview of all widgets and their status

The Widget State Overview window lists all widgets, and their status. The status is shown in the Current Value column.

If the Current Value column is empty, the widget has not been initialized and has no value. We recommend that the control system initializes all widgets when it initially connects to the video system.

Send value updates to the video system

A control system sends SetValue commands to the video system, telling it to update a widget. For test purposes, you can use the Update Value column in the Widget State Overview window to simulate a control system.

Enter a value in one of the input fields to immediately send the corresponding SetValue command to the video system. The Current Value column (status) will be updated, and the Touch 10 in-room control panel changes accordingly.

Click Unset to clear the value of the widget (send an UnsetValue command).

If a control system is connected to the video system, the Current Value and Update Value columns may come out-of-sync. The Current Value column always shows the current status, regardless of whether the SetValue command is sent from a real control system, or from the Update Value column.
Check for events and status updates

All events and status updates related to widgets appear immediately in the Log window. Events are prefixed with *e, and statuses are prefixed with *s.

Events appear when you use the controls on the Touch 10 user interface, and the status is updated when a command, which changes the video system’s status, is sent to the video system.
Tips and tricks
Tips and tricks

Re-register to feedback from the video system when either the video system or the control system restarts

When either the video system or the control system restarts, the control system must re-register to the events that the video system sends when someone uses the Touch 10 in-room controls or pushes a new in-room control panel to the Touch 10.

For terminal output mode:

```
feedback register event/UserInterface/Extensions/Widget
```

For XML output mode:

```
feedback register event/UserInterface/Extensions/Event
feedback register event/UserInterface/Extensions/Widget/LayoutUpdated
```

Consult the API for in-room control chapter for more details.

Initialize all widgets

It is important that the control system initializes all the widgets on the Touch 10 in-room control panel in the following situations:

- When the control system connects to the video system for the first time.
- When the video system restarts.
- When the control system restarts.
- When a new in-room control panel is exported to the video system (as response to a LayoutUpdated event).

If this is not done, then the Touch 10 may show incorrect values and not truly reflect the status of the room.

Use the `SetValue` command to set the initial values.

Always send values back to the video system when something changes

To avoid unexpected behavior and ambiguities, the control system must always send `SetValue` commands to the video system when something changes. This applies also when the change is triggered by someone using the controls on the Touch 10.

For example, it makes no difference if you use a slider on the Touch 10 in-control panel to dim the light, or a physical dimmer in the room, or another touch panel. The control system must always send the dimmer value back to the video system using the `SetValue` command.

Update the in-room control panel

When you export a new in-room control panel to the video system, the old panel is overwritten and replaced by the new one.

1. Launch the in-room control editor from the video system’s web interface.
2. Create the in-room control panel you want, or import a previously saved panel from file (`Import > From file`).
3. Click `Export > To codec`.

Other useful stuff

Remember previous values when turning lights off (eg a light with a slider for dimming and toggle for on/off), remember the current light state when turning off, and use that value when turning back on. Eg if the light is at 40 %, and the user presses off, she will expect it to go back to 40 % (not 100%) when pressing pressing the “on” again. Remember also to set the power switch to off if sliding to 0 %.

For blinds, consider to use the following strategy: short press on a direction arrow tilts the blinds. If tilted all the way already, moves the blinds slightly.

Long press on a direction arrow starts moving the blind that direction, doesn’t stop until all the way up / down.
To stop movement after long pressing, short press any button (stop button is not really necessary)

Remove an entire in-room control panel and icon

If there is an in-room control panel on the video system then there is also a corresponding in-room control icon, either in the Touch 10 status bar or as a button to the right of the call control buttons. Even if a panel is empty and contains no widgets, both the icon and the panel will be visible.

Perform the following steps to remove the in-room control panel and icon from Touch 10:

a. Launch the in-room control editor from the video system’s web interface.

b. Select the panel to be removed (Global, Homescreen or In-call)

c. Click *Recycle bin* in the lower right corner.
Examples

For inspiration and guidance on best practices
Examples

The following examples are meant for inspiration and to give some guidance on best practices. It is not mandatory to design and implement controls as illustrated in these examples.

Group controls that belong together

Consider grouping controls that belong together on the same page. The pages you create in the in-room control editor appear as separate tabs on the control panel.

Tabs
Control of lights

The combination of a slider and a toggle button could be used to control lights. The toggle button switches the lights on or off; the slider serves as a dimmer.

Consider the following strategy:

- Set the slider to minimum when the user turns the lights off.
- Set the toggle button to off when the user moves the slider to its minimum.
- Remember the value of the slider when the lights are turned off, so that you can return to this value when the lights are turned back on again.
- If the light is at 40%, when the user switches it off, he or she would expect it to go back to 40% (not maximum) when switching the lights on again.
- When the user selects one of the options in the group button (a light preset), set the sliders and toggle buttons accordingly.
- If the lights are changed away from a preset, for instance by changing a slider or toggle button, deselect all options in the group button.

Control of temperature

The combination of a spinner and a large font text box (value) may be used to control temperature. Use the spinner to set the desired temperature, and the large font text box to show the current temperature.

For the best user experience remember the following:

- Update the large font text box as the temperature in the room changes.
- Update the text field of the spinner when someone tap the up and down arrows.

Consult the Widgets chapter for details about how to update the spinner’s text field and the large font text box.
Control of blinds

You can either use a spinner, or up and down arrows from the Icons tab in the widget library.

Consider the following strategy:

- Tilt the slides as response to a short press on a direction arrow. If tilted all the way, move the blinds up or down incrementally.
- As response to a long press on a direction arrow, start moving the blinds in that direction. They do not stop until all the way up or down.
- Short press any button in order to stop the movement after a long press. Then no separate stop button is necessary.

Use a button only to send a signal

A button can be used just to send a signal, without changing the button’s state or visual appearance.

As an example, use the All lights on button to switch on all lights. Do not change the button’s color from gray to blue, but update the other light controls to reflect the true status of the room.
Group buttons

Group buttons are ideal when you want buttons to be linked, so that only one can be selected at a time. For example room presets.

When the individual buttons in a group are too small to contain the text that describes their function, consider to use text boxes for the description.
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Corporate Headquarters
Cisco Systems, Inc.
170 West Tasman Dr.
San Jose, CA 95134 USA

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