Application Programmer Interface (API) Reference Guide

Cisco TelePresence System Codec C20
What’s in this guide?

The top menu bar and the entries in the Table of Contents are all hyperlinks, just click on them to go to the topic. We recommend you visit our web site regularly for updated versions of the user documentation. Go to: http://www.cisco.com/go/telepresence/docs

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Chapter 1

*Introduction*
About this guide

This guide introduces you to the Application Programmer Interface (API) for the TC software in general, and serve as a reference guide for the command line commands for the Codec C Series listed below:

• Cisco TelePresence System Codec C20

User documentation

The user documentation for the Cisco TelePresence systems, running the TC software, have several guides suitable to various user groups:

• Video conference room primer
• Video conference room acoustics guidelines
• Installation guides for the TelePresence systems
• Software release notes for the TC software
• Getting started guide for the TelePresence systems
• User guide for the TelePresence systems (Touch controller)
• User guide for the TelePresence systems (Remote Control)
• Quick reference guides for the TelePresence systems
• Administrator guides for the TelePresence systems
• Camera user guide for the PrecisionHD cameras
• API reference guides for the Codec C Series
• TC Console user guide for the Codec C Series
• Physical interfaces guides for the Codec C Series
• Regulatory compliance and safety information guides
• Legal & license information for the TC software

To download the user documentation go to:

http://www.cisco.com/go/quickset-docs
What’s new in this version

This section provides an overview of the new and changed advanced settings and new features in the TC6.0 software version.

Software release notes

For a complete overview of the news and changes, we recommend reading the Software Release Notes (TC6).


Software download

For software download go to:  http://www.cisco.com/cisco/software/navigator.html

New features and improvements

Administrator password not set warning on OSD

If the administrator password is not set, there is an on screen warning in the lower right corner indicating this. The warning disappears when the password is set.

Improved video layout

Improved local layout control when using the Touch controller

Improved local layout control when using the Touch controller. Each option is illustrated by an icon reflecting the actual layout.

You can choose between the predefined layout options as well as any custom layouts that have been created for this TelePresence system (for example created with the TC Console application).

Picture-in-Picture support

There is support for showing Picture-in-Picture (PIP), for example showing full-screen presentation with both remote video and self-view as PIP.

The PIPs can be moved to predefined drop zones, typically upper right, upper left, lower right etc. When using a Touch controller you can see the drop zones as you start moving the PIP.

Full screen self-view

Full screen self-view while in call is supported on dual monitor systems.

ISDN Link support

You can pair a TelePresence system with a Cisco TelePresence ISDN Link. As from software versions TC6.0 and IL1.1 automatic pairing mode is supported.

When making a call via ISDN Link, choose H320 (ISDN) as the call protocol.

Secure communication in a CUCM environment

As from version TC5 endpoints running TC software can register to a Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) version 8.6.2 or newer. In TC6.0 this feature is extended to also include secure (encrypted) connections. The encryption indicator is shown on the on-screen interface during a call.

This feature requires that security mode is installed and configured on CUCM. Read the Administering TC Endpoints on CUCM 9.0 guide to find how to set up this feature.

Support for SIP URI dialing when registered to CUCM

As from Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) version 9.0, endpoints registered to CUCM support URI dialing. A URI is an alias for a directory number (DN). A call to the URI behaves as if the call was made directly to the directory number.

URI example: conference_room@company.com. The user name (left side) is case sensitive in CUCM 9.0, while the domain (right side) is not.

Support for encrypted Cisco TelePresence Multipoint Switch (CTMS) calls

Video systems running software TC5.0 or later are able to initiate or join non-encrypted multiparty conferences controlled by CTMS version 1.8 or later. Encrypted conferences are supported as from software versions TC6.0 and CTMS 1.9.1.

The TelePresence system must have a secure registration to VCS or CUCM to allow encrypted calls.
Localization
The following new languages are supported on the Cisco TelePresence Touch:

- Traditional Chinese
- Portuguese Brazilian
- Turkish
- Czech
- Polish
- Dutch
- Hungarian
- Italian
- Korean

Troubleshooting and diagnostics
A new troubleshooting feature introduced. The TelePresence system runs a set of tests to detect possible problems and provides links on the web interface to resolve the issues.

The Mediatrace diagnostics tool
Mediatrace is a diagnostic tool that discovers the routers and switches (layer 2 and 3 devices) long the path of an IP flow. It collects critical information hop by hop on specific media streams as they traverse the network. Mediatrace should be enabled on each network node you want to collect information from. Because the path of video data packets from the endpoints is traced, troubleshooting is facilitated and network performance can be optimized.

Advanced configuration changes

New settings
- xConfiguration Conference DoNotDisturb DefaultTimeout
- xConfiguration Conference MaxTotalTransmitCallRate
- xConfiguration Conference MaxTotalReceiveCallRate
- xConfiguration Conference Presentation OnPlacedOnHold
- xConfiguration Network QoS Diffserv ICMPv6
- xConfiguration Network QoS Diffserv NTP
- xConfiguration NetworkServices CTMS Mode
- xConfiguration NetworkServices CTMS Encryption
- xConfiguration NetworkServices XMLAPI Mode
- xConfiguration SIP ListenPort
- xConfiguration Video SelfviewDefault Mode
- xConfiguration Video SelfviewDefault FullscreenMode
- xConfiguration Video SelfviewDefault PIPPosition
- xConfiguration Video Selfview Default OnMonitorRole
- xConfiguration Video PIP ActiveSpeaker DefaultValue Position
- xConfiguration Video PIP Presentation DefaultValue Position
- xConfiguration Video Input Source[1..n] PresentationSelection
- xConfiguration Video Input HDMI[1..n] RGBQuantizationRange
- xConfiguration Video Input DVI[x, y] RGBQuantizationRange
- xConfiguration Video Output HDMI[x, y] RGBQuantizationRange
- xConfiguration Video OSD MenuStartupMode
- xConfiguration Video OSD VirtualKeyboard
- xConfiguration Video OSD EncryptionIndicator
- xConfiguration Video OSD MissedCallsNotification

Settings that are removed
- xConfiguration Network DNS Server[4, 5] Address
- xConfiguration SystemUnit Type

Settings that are modified
- xConfiguration Cameras PowerLine Frequency
  OLD: <Auto/50Hz/60Hz>
  NEW: <50Hz/60Hz>
- xConfiguration Conference DefaultCall Protocol
  OLD: <H323/Sip>
  NEW: <H323/Sip/H320>
- xConfiguration Network IPv6 Assignment
  OLD: <Static/Autoconf>
  NEW: <Static/DHCPv6/Autoconf>
- xConfiguration SystemUnit ContactInfo Type
  OLD: <Auto/None/IPv4/IPv6/H323Id/E164Alias/SipUri/SystemName>
  NEW: <Auto/None/IPv4/IPv6/H323Id/E164Alias/H320Number/SipUri/SystemName/DisplayName>
- xConfiguration UserInterface TouchPanel DefaultPanel
  OLD: <ContactList/MeetingList>
  NEW: <ContactList/MeetingList/Dialpad>
- xConfiguration Video SelfviewPosition
  OLD: <UpperLeft/UpperRight/CenterRight/LowerLeft/LowerRight>
  NEW: <UpperLeft/UpperCenter/UpperRight/CenterLeft/CenterRight/LowerLeft/LowerRight>
- xConfiguration Video Layout LocalLayoutFamily
  OLD: <Auto/FullScreen/Equal/PresentationSmallSpeaker/PresentationLargeSpeaker>
  NEW: <Auto/FullScreen/Equal/PresentationSmallSpeaker/PresentationLargeSpeaker/Prominent/Overlay/Single>
xCconfiguration Video Layout RemoteLayoutFamily
OLD: <Auto/FullScreen/Equal/PresentationSmallSpeaker/PresentationLargeSpeaker>
NEW: <Auto/FullScreen/Equal/PresentationSmallSpeaker/PresentationLargeSpeaker/Prominent/Overlay/Single>

xCconfiguration Video Input Source[1..n] OptimalDefinition Threshold60fps
OLD: <512_288/768_448/1024_576/1280_720/Never>
NEW: <512_288/768_448/1024_576/1280_720/1920_1080/Never>

xCCommand changes

New commands
xCCommand Call UnattendedTransfer
xCCommand Conference ActiveSpeaker Reset
xCCommand Conference ActiveSpeaker Set
xCCommand Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationStart
xCCommand Provisioning CUCM CTL Delete
xCCommand SystemUnit Diagnostics Run
xCCommand SystemUnit OptionKey RemoveAll
xCCommand SystemUnit ReleaseKey RemoveAll
xCCommand Video OSD Close
xCCommand Video PIP ActiveSpeaker Set
xCCommand Video PIP Presentation Set
xCCommand Video Selfview Set

Commands that are modified
xCCommand Audio VUMeter Start
OLD: xCommand Audio VUMETER Start
NEW: xCommand Audio VUMeter Start
xCCommand Audio VUMeter Stop
OLD: xCommand Audio VUMETER Stop
NEW: xCommand Audio VUMeter Stop
xCCommand Audio VUMeter StopAll
OLD: xCommand Audio VUMETER StopAll
NEW: xCommand Audio VUMeter StopAll
xCCommand Call Accept
ADDED: CallType(o): <Audio/Video>
xCCommand CamCtrlPip
ADDED: Duration: <0..60>
xCCommand Dial
OLD: Protocol: <H323/SIP>
NEW: Protocol: <SIP/H323/H320>

xFCommand Phonebook Contact Add
OLD: Protocol: <H323/SIP>
NEW: Protocol: <SIP/H323/H320>
xFCommand Phonebook ContactMethod Add
OLD: Protocol: <H323/SIP>
NEW: Protocol: <SIP/H323/H320>
xFCommand Phonebook ContactMethod Modify
OLD: Protocol: <H323/SIP>
NEW: Protocol: <SIP/H323/H320>
xFCommand Presentation Start
ADDED: SendingMode: <LocalRemote/LocalOnly>
xFCommand Video Layout Frame Add
OLD: PositionX (r)<0..10000>, PositionY (r)<0..10000>,
Layer (r)<1..5>, Height (r)<1..10000>, Width (r)<1..10000>
VideoSourceType (r)<graphic/localInput/localMain/localPresentation/mostSpeaking/otherMain/ownMain/presentation/remotemain/remotePresentation/videoFile>
NEW: PositionX (o)<0..10000>, PositionY (o)<0..10000>,
Layer (o)<1..5>, Height (o)<1..10000>, Width (o)<1..10000>
VideoSourceType (o)<graphic/localInput/localMain/localPresentation/mostSpeaking/otherMain/ownMain/presentation/remotemain/remotePresentation/videoFile>
xFCommand Video PictureLayoutSet
OLD: LayoutFamily(r): <auto/custom/equal/fullscreen/presentationlargespeaker/presentationsmallspeaker/speaker_full>
NEW: LayoutFamily(r): <auto/custom/equal/fullscreen/overlay/presentationlargespeaker/presentationsmallspeaker/prominent/single/speaker_full>
xStatus changes

New commands
- xStatus Call SecurityStatus
- xStatus Conference ActiveSpeaker Mode
- xStatus Conference ActiveSpeaker SiteId
- xStatus Conference Presentation LocalSendingMode
- xStatus Conference Presentation LastLocalSource
- xStatus Conference Site SecurityStatus
- xStatus H320 Gateway Status
- xStatus H320 Gateway Address
- xStatus H320 Gateway Number
- xStatus H320 Gateway Mode
- xStatus H320 Gateway Reason
- xStatus H320 Gateway Id
- xStatus Network VLAN Native VlanId
- xStatus Network CDP Platform
- xStatus Network CDP Version
- xStatus Network CDP Capabilities
- xStatus Network CDP DeviceId
- xStatus Network CDP PortId
- xStatus Network CDP Duplex
- xStatus Network CDP VTPMgmtDomain
- xStatus Network CDP Address
- xStatus Network CDP PrimaryMgmtAddress
- xStatus Network CDP SysName
- xStatus Network CDP SysObjectID
- xStatus Network CDP VoIPApplianceVlanId
- xStatus NetworkServices NTP Address
- xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF Mode
- xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerName
- xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerPort
- xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF LSC
- xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationState
- xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationResult
- xStatus Provisioning CUCM ProvisionSecurity

Commands that are modified
- xStatus Conference Multipoint Mode
  - OLD: Valuespace: <Off/MultiWay/MultiSite>
  - NEW: Valuespace: <Off/MultiWay/MultiSite/Auto>
Chapter 2

About the API
API fundamentals

This chapter contains a top-level view of the mechanisms supported by the codec API. You can use the API to manage all parts of the TelePresence system.

Here you can read about how to access the API, how to use the command line and what the different parts of the API can be used for. Information on how to use the feedback functions that are available for the codec is included in this chapter.

The API consists of four major groups:

- Commands
- Configurations
- Status
- Events

These four groups are hierarchically organized, which makes it easier to find related functionality. You can find the complete lists of all commands, configurations and statuses in the following chapters.

Connecting to the API

There are several ways to access the codec API. Regardless of which method you choose, the structure of the API stays the same. Choose the connection method that suits your application best. Before you start, please read this section about the different methods, as some of those may require additional configuration changes before being enabled.

The following commands can be set from the System configuration menu in the web interface or on the on-screen display, or from the command line interface. All of the examples are for the command line interface.

Password

Initially, no password is set for the default admin user. We strongly recommend that you set a password for this user, and any other users possessing an ADMIN role, to restrict access to system configuration. The password can be changed by issuing the following command:

```
xCommand SystemUnit AdminPassword Set Password: <password>
```

RS-232/serial connection

This is one of the most used connections to our products for integrators, as it can be used without an IP-address, DNS or a network.

Codec configurations

There are two different configurations that can be changed for serial connections; the baud-rate and whether login is required or not. A reboot of the codec is required for these settings to take effect.

```
xConfiguration SerialPort BaudRate: <9600/19200/38400/57600/115200>
xConfiguration SerialPort LoginRequired: <Off/On>
```

Connecting

For the C20 codec you need to use a Y-cable to connect to the Camera port.

NOTE:

- For security reasons the password prompting is turned on by default, but it can be turned off if preferred.
- The default baud rate is set to 38400. The reason for this is that the codec can give very much feedback. When using 9600 baud it may cause your integration to appear sluggish. We therefore recommend keeping the connection at this speed or higher.
- During the initial boot sequence, the codec uses a baud rate of 38400 regardless of the application baud rate you have set.

For details regarding the RS-232 pin-out and more, please refer to the Administrator Guide.

Telnet

Telnet can be viewed as the equivalent of the serial protocol in the TCP/IP world. Telnet is disabled by default. Before connecting to the codec with Telnet you have to enable it.

Codec configuration

To enable Telnet service, configure the following setting on the codec. Changing this setting does not require a reboot of the device, but it may take some time to take effect.

```
xConfiguration NetworkServices Telnet Mode: On
```

SSH

SSH is a secure TCP/IP connection and it is enabled by default on the codec. It can be disabled. You need a SSH client, such as PuTTY, to access the API over SSH.

HTTP/HTTPS

As HTTP/HTTPS are connectionless protocols, there is no persistent connection. There are several ways of communicating with the API over HTTP.

Codec configuration

In order to enable or disable the HTTP and HTTPS services, configure the following settings on the codec. Changing these settings requires a reboot of the device.

```
xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTP Mode: <Off/On>
xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTPS Mode: <Off/On>
```

Connecting

You can inspect the API by entering the IP-address or host name of the codec in your favorite web browser. In the web interface, you can find the API documents under the menu section System Configuration > API > XML API. The HTTP POST and GET methods are used to execute commands and get feedback from the codec. This is described in the "Using HTTP" section later in this document.
API output

The xPreferences is used to set preferences for the RS-232, Telnet and SSH sessions.

The output modes

- **Terminal:** Line based output for use with line based control systems
- **XML:** XML output for use with control systems that understand XML.

The default output mode is terminal. To change this you have to define your preferences for each session individually. Examples in this guide are in terminal mode.

To set output mode to XML, issue the command:
```
xPreferences outputmode xml
```

To revert to terminal mode, issue the command:
```
xPreferences outputmode terminal
```

**Example:** Layout command in terminal mode
```
xCommand Video Layout AssignCall CallId: 2 LayoutId: 1
```

**Example:** Layout command in XML
```
<Command>
  <Video>
    <Layout>
      <AssignCall command="True">
        <CallId>2</CallId>
        <LayoutId>1</LayoutId>
      </AssignCall>
    </Layout>
  </Video>
</Command>
```
Using the command line

Help
To get a list of all supported root commands you can type `?` or `help` after connecting to the TelePresence System using RS-232, Telnet or SSH.

Bye
Typing the bye command closes the command line interface.

API commands

xConfiguration
Configurations are system settings, such as system name and network settings. These are persistent across boots. For more information see "Configurations".

xCommand
Commands instruct the codec to execute actions, such as to dial a number or to search the phone book. For more information see "Commands".

xStatus
A status contains the current state of the codec, such as connected calls, the status of the gatekeeper registration, connected inputs and output sources. For more information see "Status".

xFeedback
The Feedback commands are used to specify what parts of the configuration and status hierarchies to monitor. Feedback is only issued on the RS-232, Telnet or SSH session for which it is specified. If you are connecting to the codec with multiple sessions, you have to define feedback individually for each session. For more information see "Feedback mechanism".

xPreferences
The xPreferences command is used to set preferences for the RS-232, Telnet and SSH sessions. For more information see "API output".

Echo <on/off>
If echo is set to On the key inputs are displayed when entering text in a command line interface.
If echo is set to Off no user input is displayed when entering text in a command line interface.

xEvent
The xEvent command returns information on which events are available for feedback. For more information see "Events".

xHistory
The xHistory command returns the call log.

xGetxml
The xGetxml request returns an XML document based on the location parameter attached to the request. The elements (or a complete document) matching the expression will be returned. For more information see "Using HTTP".

Other commands

Systemtools
The systemtools commands are used for administrative control of the codec and are only available from the command line interface. Systemtools are not a part of the programming API. For more information see "The SystemTools commands" in the Appendices chapter.

Log
The log command is used to enable advanced logs. It is only used for debugging the system.

Command line shortcuts
If your client supports it, there are some timesaving shortcuts you can use:
- Tab-completion to complete the commands and arguments.
- Arrow up and arrow down keys to navigate your command history.
- `<CTRL-a>`: Jump to the beginning of the line.
- `<CTRL-e>`: Jump to the end of the line.
- `<CTRL-r>`: Incremental command history search.
- `<CTRL-w>`: Erase the current line.
Searching

You can use // to search for elements anywhere in the status or configuration hierarchy (Example 1).
You can also combine multiple //’s (Example 2).

**WARNING:** The search shortcuts work well for inspecting the API, but should not be used in applications. We recommend that you always use the complete paths to avoid command ambiguity when upgrading to newer firmware releases.

Value types and formats

The system supports the following value types (Example 3):

- **Integer values: <x..y>**
  Defines the valid range for an integer input. x = min value, y = max value.

- **Literal values: <X/Y/..Z>**
  Defines the possible values for a given configuration.

- **String values: <S: x, y>**
  Defines that the valid input for this configuration is a string with minimum length of x and maximum length of y characters. Strings can have rules that further specify their format and length.

Input values that contain spaces need to be quoted

Any values for configurations and commands containing spaces must be enclosed in quotes. Quotes are not necessary for values without spaces.

Examples:

**Correct:** `xCommand dial number: "my number contains spaces"

**Incorrect:** `xCommand dial number: my number contains spaces`

Case sensitivity

All commands are case-insensitive. All of the following commands will work:

```
xCOMMAND DIAL NUMBER: foo@bar.org
xcommand dial number: foo@bar.org
xCommand Dial Number: foo@bar.org
```
Commands

Commands instruct the codec to execute actions, such as to dial a number or to search the phone book. All commands start with the prefix xCommand followed by a command path. Writing xCommand ? on the command line will list all the top level commands.

To view the complete list of commands and their parameters, write xCommand ?? on the command line.

Command arguments are key-value pairs. The (r) behind the argument name indicates that the argument is required for the command.

When issuing a xCommand, the command consists of one argument and one required parameter:

Example: xCommand  Dial Number: 123

1. xCommand is the command prefix. The command to be executed is Dial.
2. The example contains one argument, Number: 123. Number is the key and 123 is its value. The key/value pair is separated with ':'.
Configurations

Configurations are system settings that are persistent across boots. Like commands, also configurations are structured in a hierarchy.

Writing `xConfiguration ?` on the command line lists all the top level configurations.
Writing `xConfiguration ??` lists all configurations and their value spaces.
Writing `xConfiguration` lists all configurations and their current values. To list out only parts of the configuration, write `xConfiguration` followed by one or more parts of the configuration paths.

Example: Set the H323 Alias ID
Write in:
```
xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 H323Alias ID: "changed@company.com"
```

Example: Get the H323 Alias ID
Write in:
```
xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 H323Alias ID
```
Result:
```
* c xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 H323Alias ID: "changed@company.com"
**end
```

Example: Set the H323 Alias ID
Write in:
```
xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 H323Alias ID: "changed@company.com"
```

Example: Get the H323 Alias ID
Write in:
```
xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 H323Alias ID
```
Result:
```
* c xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 H323Alias ID: "changed@company.com"
**end
```
Status

A status contains the current state of the codec, such as connected calls, the status of the gatekeeper registration, connected inputs and output sources.

Writing `xStatus ?` on the command line lists all top level statuses. Writing `xStatus` lists all statuses and their current values.

To list out only some of the statuses, write `xstatus` followed by the relevant part of the status path.

Addressing status information with `xStatus`

To read the status from the system type the root command (`xStatus`) followed by a path (address expression):

```
xStatus <address expression>
```

Example 1: Query all ongoing Call information:
```
xStatus Call
*s Call 3 Status: Connected
*s Call 3 Direction: Outgoing
*s Call 3 Protocol: “sip”
*s Call 3 RemoteNumber: “firstname.lastname@company.com”
*s Call 3 CallbackNumber: “sip:firstname.lastname@company.com”
*s Call 3 DisplayName: “firstname.lastname@company.com”
*s Call 3 TransmitCallRate: 768
*s Call 3 ReceiveCallRate: 768
*s Call 3 FacilityServiceId: 0
*s Call 3 Encryption Type: “None”
*s Call 3 PlacedOnHold: False
*s Call 3 Duration: 9
** end
OK
```

Example 2: Query the protocol for a call:
```
xStatus Call Protocol
*s Call 3 Protocol: “sip”
OK
```
Events
Event returns information about the events that are available for feedback. This overview presents examples of some the events that are available on the API.
To get an overview of the supported events type ?, ?? or help after xEvent:
- xEvent ? Lists the top level events
- xEvent ?? List all of the available events
- xEvent help Lists the top level events

The result for events depends on the state of the codec.

**Example 1: Outgoing Call Indication**
Outgoing Call Indication is an event reported when an outgoing call is about to be dialled. Returns the CallId the call has been assigned.
```
xEvent ?
```

```
*x OutgoingCallInd Ind: x CallId: x
** end
```

**Example 2: Call Disconnect**
Call Disconnect is an event reported when a call is disconnected. Returns the CallId of the disconnected call and reason for the call’s disconnection.
```
xEvent ??
```

```
xEvent help
```

```
*x CallDisconnect CallId: x CauseValue: 0 CauseString: "" CauseType: LocalDisconnect OrigCallDirection: "outgoing"
** end
```

**Example 3: Call Successful**
Call Successful is an event reported when a call is connected successfully, that is when all channels are up and established.
```
xEvent ??
```

```
xEvent help
```

```
*x CallSuccessful CallId: 132 Protocol: "h223" Direction: "outgoing" CallRate: 768 RemoteURI: "h223:integratorHQ@company.com" EncryptionIn: "Off" EncryptionOut: "Off"
** end
```

**Example 4: FECC Action request**
FECC Action request is an event reported when far end is sending FECC commands.
```
xEvent ??
```

```
xEvent help
```

```
*x FeccActionInd Id: 132 Req: 1 Pan: 1 PanRight: 1 Tilt: 0 TiltUp: 0 Zoom: 0 ZoomIn: 0 Focus: 0 FocusIn: 0 Timeout: 300 VideoSrc: 0 m: 0
** end
```


Call history

The `xHistory` command returns the call logs.

**Example with xHistory CallLogs**

```bash
xHistory

  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 CallId: 13
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 Protocol: "h323"
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 Direction: Incoming
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 CallType: Video
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 RemoteNumber: "h323:firstname.lastname.office@company.com"
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 CallbackNumber: "h323:firstname.lastname.office@company.com"
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 DisplayName: "firstname.lastname@company.com"
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 CallRate: 768
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 DisconnectCauseValue: 2
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 DisconnectCause: "Normal"
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 DisconnectCauseType: RemoteDisconnection
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 DisconnectCauseCode: 16
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 DisconnectCauseOrigin: Q850
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 StartTime: "2012/02/14 11:04:14"
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 Duration: 184
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 Encryption: "None"
  *h xHistory CallLogs Call 1 BookingId: ""

... 

*h xHistory CallLogs Recent 6 CounterMissed: 0
*h xHistory CallLogs Recent 6 Counter: 3

...

*h xHistory CallLogs Outgoing 30 Counter: 1

...

*h xHistory CallLogs Received 40 Counter: 1

...

*h xHistory CallLogs Missed 50 Counter: 2
*h xHistory CallLogs Missed 50 NewCounter: 0

** end
Feedback mechanism

To build solutions that can reliably keep the state between the application and the codec synchronized, you need to set up a notification system to report the changes in the state of the codec. The API supports notifications on the following:

- Configuration changes
- Status changes
- Event notifications

These notifications will not be sent unless the user has explicitly told the codec to do so. The user is required to subscribe to all the feedback the application needs. This is done by registering feedback expressions. The way of registering feedback expressions varies according to the connection method used. When using HTTP, the method of handling feedback differs slightly from what is presented in this section. See the “Feedback from codec over HTTP” section for more information.

**WARNING:** A codec may give very much feedback, especially when calls are connected and disconnected. Therefore, you should only subscribe to the feedback that you need. Never register for all status feedback by issuing xFeedback register /Status. This may give the control application too much data to handle, which may lead to sluggish or unpredictable behavior.

### Feedback expressions

The expression used when registering for feedback is a variant of the XPath language. This language describes a way to select nodes from an XML document. TC software contains three main feedback documents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>API command</th>
<th>Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>xStatus</td>
<td>/Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration</td>
<td>xConfiguration</td>
<td>/Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>xEvent</td>
<td>/Event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The syntax for feedback registering is: xFeedback register <path>

...Never register for all status feedback by issuing xFeedback register /Status.

It is safe to register for all configuration changes using xFeedback register /Configuration, as configuration changes will most likely not occur that often.

By going through some examples, we can see how this information can be used to build feedback expressions. A good way to verify the expressions is to point your browser to http://<ip-address>/getxml?location=path or to execute xgetxml <path> from the terminal, and check that the output matches the nodes you want feedback on.
Terminal connections

Managing feedback subscriptions

To register, list and deregister feedback expressions you use the command xFeedback and its corresponding sub commands. The registered expressions are only valid for the currently active connection. If you open two Telnet sessions and register to get feedback in one session, you do not receive feedback in the other session. This also means that if you disconnect from a session, you have to re-register all expressions after reconnecting.

You can register up to 38 expressions.

Feedback output

The feedback output is exactly the same as you get when querying the system using the xConfiguration and xStatus commands. E.g., if you issue the command xStatus Standby Active on the command line the result is:

`*s Standby Active: On
** end`

If you have registered for feedback on status changes the feedback you get when the system goes to standby-mode will be exactly the same:

`*s Standby Active: On
** end`

This means that when you are programming against the device you only need to handle one format.

Example: Managing feedback subscriptions

A: Register feedback expressions.
Write in: xFeedback register /Status/Audio
Result: ** end
        OK

Write in: xFeedback register /Event/CallDisconnect
Result: ** end
        OK

Write in: xFeedback register /Configuration/Video/MainVideoSource
Result: ** end
        OK

B: List out currently registered expressions.
Write in: xFeedback list
Result: /Configuration/Video/MainVideoSource
        /Event/CallDisconnect
        /Status/Audio
        ** end
        OK

C: Deregister feedback expressions.
Write in: xFeedback deregister /Event/CallDisconnect
Result: ** end
        OK

Write in: xFeedback deregister /Status/Audio
Result: ** end
        OK

D: List the new feedback expressions.
Write in: xFeedback list
Result: /Configuration/Video/MainVideoSource
        ** end
        OK
Using HTTP

The codec supports sending commands and configurations over HTTP and HTTPS. It is also possible to retrieve configurations and statuses this way. This interface exposes the same API as the command line, but in XML format.

**URL cheat sheet**
The following table contains the main URLs used when accessing the API over HTTP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td>http://&lt;ip-address&gt;/status.xml</td>
<td>Complete status document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td>http://&lt;ip-address&gt;/configuration.xml</td>
<td>Complete configuration document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td>http://&lt;ip-address&gt;/command.xml</td>
<td>Complete command document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td>http://&lt;ip-address&gt;/valuespace.xml</td>
<td>Complete valuespace document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td>http://&lt;ip-address&gt;/getxml?location=&lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Retrieve document based on a path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST</td>
<td>http://&lt;ip-address&gt;/putxml</td>
<td>Configurations and commands in HTTP body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET,POST</td>
<td>http://&lt;ip-address&gt;/formputxml?xmldoc=&lt;xml&gt;</td>
<td>Configurations and commands www-urlencoded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Getting status and configurations**

Example 1: Get all status entries on the codec.
http://<ip-address>/getxml?location=/Status

Example 2: Get just the audio statuses of the codec.
http://<ip-address>/getxml?location=/Status/Audio

Example 3: Get all configurations of the codec.
http://<ip-address>/getxml?location=/Configuration

Example 4: Get all video configurations of the codec.
http://<ip-address>/getxml?location=/Configuration/Video

**Sending commands and configurations**

Using HTTP GET
It is possible to use HTTP GET when sending commands or configurations to the codec. This makes it easy to test commands using your browser.

Example 1: Setting the camera position.
http://<ip-address>/formputxml?xmldoc=
<Command><Camera><PositionSet command="True">
  <CameraId>1</CameraId>
  <Pan>200</Pan>
  <Tilt>200</Tilt>
</PositionSet></Camera></Command>

Example 2: Changing the system name.
http://<ip-address>/formputxml?xmldoc=
<Configuration><SystemUnit><Name>newName</Name></SystemUnit></Configuration>

Example 3: Changing multiple configurations in one go.
http://<ip-address>/formputxml?xmldoc=
<Configuration><Audio><Volume>80</Volume>
  </Audio><Video><OSD><TodaysBookings>On</TodaysBookings></OSD></Video></Configuration>

Using HTTP POST

When sending configurations and commands to the codec, it is important that the HTTP header Content-Type is set to text/xml, i.e. Content-Type: text/xml. The body of the POST should contain the XML content.

Example 1: Changing the system name.
Request
POST /putxml HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: text/xml
Connection: close

<Configuration>
  <SystemUnit>
    <Name>newName</Name>
  </SystemUnit>
</Configuration>

Response
HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example 2: Setting the camera position.
Request
POST /putxml HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: text/xml
Connection: close

<Command>
  <Camera>
    <PositionSet command="True">
      <CameraId>1</CameraId>
      <Pan>200</Pan>
      <Tilt>200</Tilt>
    </PositionSet>
  </Camera>
</Command>

Response
HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example 3: Changing multiple configurations in one go.
Request
POST /putxml HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: text/xml
Connection: close

<Configuration>
  <Audio><Volume>80</Volume>
  <Video><OSD><TodaysBookings>On</TodaysBookings></OSD></Video>
</Configuration>

Response
HTTP/1.1 200 OK

---

Cisco TelePresence System Codec C20 API Reference Guide

Using HTTP

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POST /putxml HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: text/xml
Connection: close

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    <Name>newName</Name>
  </SystemUnit>
</Configuration>

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HTTP/1.1 200 OK

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Request
POST /putxml HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: text/xml
Connection: close

<Configuration>
  <Audio><Volume>80</Volume>
  <Video><OSD><TodaysBookings>On</TodaysBookings></OSD></Video>
</Configuration>

Response
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Feedback from codec over HTTP

To get notifications from the codec, you need to register HTTP feedback expressions. The codec will then use HTTP POST to send feedback messages to the supplied IP-address. This means that you have to have a HTTP server running for your application to receive updates from the codec.

Registering for feedback

The command for registering is `xCommand HttpFeedback Register`. The syntax for this command and its arguments are described in this section.

**HttpFeedback Register syntax:**

```
xCommand HttpFeedback Register
    FeedbackSlot: <1..4>
    ServerUrl(r): <S: 1, 255>
    Expression: <S: 1, 255>
    Expression: <S: 1, 255>
    Expression: <S: 1, 255>
    Expression: <S: 1, 255>
    Expression: <S: 1, 255>
    Expression: <S: 1, 255>
    Expression: <S: 1, 255>
    Expression: <S: 1, 255>
    Expression: <S: 1, 255>
    Expression: <S: 1, 255>
    Expression: <S: 1, 255>
    Expression: <S: 1, 255>
```

**HttpFeedback Register arguments:**

- **FeedbackSlot:** The codec can register up to 4 slots of servers requesting HTTP feedback. Set the registering to one of the.
  - **NOTE:** Avoid using FeedbackSlot 3 in an environment where Cisco TelePresence Management Suite (TMS) is used as TMS uses this feedback slot to register its expressions.
- **ServerUrl:** The URL that you want the codec to post the HTTP feedback messages to.
- **Expression 1-15:** Register the expressions you want to receive feedback on. See the “Feedback mechanism” section for more information about the expression formats.

**Example:** Registering feedback on configuration changes, disconnect events and call status changes.

```
<Command>
    <HttpFeedback>
        <Register command="True">
            <FeedbackSlot>1</FeedbackSlot>
            <ServerUrl>http://127.0.0.1/myhttppostscripturl</ServerUrl>
            <Expression item="1">/Configuration</Expression>
            <Expression item="2">/Event/CallDisconnect</Expression>
            <Expression item="3">/Status/Call</Expression>
        </Register>
    </HttpFeedback>
</Command>
```

Feedback output

When the codec notifies the registered HTTP server about changes, the body contains the same XML as when polling. There is however one small difference. The root-node contains an `Identification` node with children that specify the codec from which the notification originated. This means that you can handle multiple codecs with a single HTTP server URI.

**Example:** Audio volume changed.

```
<Configuration xmlns="http://www.company.com/XML/CUIL/2.0">
    <Identification>
        <SystemName>integrator</SystemName>
        <MACAddress>00:00:de:ad:be:ef</MACAddress>
        <IPAddress>192.168.1.100</IPAddress>
        <ProductType>Cisco Codec</ProductType>
        <ProductID>Cisco Codec C20</ProductID>
        <SWVersion>TC6.0.0.199465</SWVersion>
        <HWBoard>101401-5 [08]</HWBoard>
        <SerialNumber>PH00000000</SerialNumber>
    </Identification>
    <Audio item="1">
        <Volume item="1">60</Volume>
    </Audio>
</Configuration>
```
Translating from terminal mode to XML

Translating commands
The XML commands maintain the same structure as the terminal commands, but they use a parent-child relationship to describe the hierarchy. You can see this structure in the examples below.

Example 1: Setting up a call.
Terminal
xCommand Dial Number: “12345" Protocol: H323

XML
<Command>
<Dial command="True">
  <Number>12345</Number>
  <Protocol>H323</Protocol>
</Dial>
</Command>

Example 2: Assigning video layout to a call.
Terminal
xCommand Video Layout AssignCall CallId: 2
  LayoutId: 1

XML
<Configuration>
  <Video>
    <Input>
      <Source item="2">
        <Connector>HDMI</Connector>
      </Source>
    </Input>
  </Video>
</Configuration>

Translating configurations
Translating from xConfiguration to XML is similar to commands, but with the addition of a special attribute item="NN" for specifying the index in arrays.

Example: Configuring connector for input source 2.
Terminal
xConfiguration Video Input Source 2
  Connector: HDMI

XML
<Configuration>
  <Video>
    <Input>
      <Source item="2">
        <Connector>HDMI</Connector>
      </Source>
    </Input>
  </Video>
</Configuration>
Dos and don’ts

Here are some issues you should consider when programming the Cisco C- and SX-series API.

AVOID remote control emulation

The use of xCommand Key Press and xCommand Key Click commands is highly discouraged. The commands are still available in the API, but we recommend the use of direct commands, as this ensures backwards compatibility in your integrations. Program against the codec, not the on-screen-display.

DO use complete commands

You should always use complete commands when programming, i.e. always use xConfiguration Video instead of xconfvid. The shortcuts can be used for searches in the API on the command line, but not for programming. The reason for this is that you might end up with ambiguous code when additional commands are added to the API.

DO NOT subscribe to unnecessary feedback

Subscribing to too much feedback may congest the control application. Although the amount of feedback may seem fine in the current version, the amount of feedback may grow in future releases.

DO present one screen to the end user

Avoid making the user look at two menus, one on the control panel and one on the video screen. Do not make the control panel a substitute for the remote control. The on-screen-display is using the exact same API as you have access to through the command interface.

DO NOT use the experimental section in production

Under the listing of commands, status and configurations, you can find subsections that start with Experimental.

- xCommand Experimental
- xStatus Experimental
- xConfiguration Experimental

These sections give access to features that we are still working on and have yet to release for official use. This part of the API will NOT stay backwards compatible and the structure WILL CHANGE.

Do not use the experimental section in production - in future versions of the firmware these sections may be hidden or removed.
Chapter 3

Description of the xConfiguration commands
Description of the xConfiguration commands

In this chapter, you can find a complete list of the xConfiguration commands. The examples show either the default value or an example of a value.

We recommend you visit our web site regularly for updated versions of the manual.

Go to: http://www.cisco.com/go/quickset-docs

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Audio configuration

**xConfiguration Audio Microphones Mute Enabled**
Determine whether audio-mute is allowed or not. The default value is True.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<True/InCallOnly>`

- **True**: Muting of audio is always available.
- **InCallOnly**: Muting of audio is only available when the device is in a call. When idle it is not possible to mute the microphone. This is useful when an external telephone service/audio system is connected via the codec and is to be available when the codec is not in a call. When set to InCallOnly this will prevent the audio-system from being muted by mistake.

Example: `xConfiguration Audio Microphones Mute Enabled: True`

**xConfiguration Audio SoundsAndAlerts KeyTones Mode**
The system can be configured to make a keyboard click sound effect (key tone) when pressing a key on the remote control, or when typing text or numbers on a Touch controller.

Requires user role: **USER**

Value space: `<Off/On>`

- **Off**: No key tones will be played when you type.
- **On**: You will hear a key tone when you press a key or type text.

Example: `xConfiguration Audio SoundsAndAlerts KeyTones Mode: Off`

**xConfiguration Audio SoundsAndAlerts RingTone**
Select the ring tone for incoming calls.

Requires user role: **USER**

Value space: `<Marbles/IceCrystals/Polaris/Alert/Discreet/Fantasy/Jazz/Nordic/Echo/Rhythmic>`

- **Range**: Select a tone from the list of ring tones.

Example: `xConfiguration Audio SoundsAndAlerts RingTone: Jazz`

**xConfiguration Audio SoundsAndAlerts RingVolume**
Sets the ring volume for an incoming call.

Requires user role: **USER**

Value space: `<0..100>`

- **Range**: The value goes in steps of 5 from 0 to 100 (from -34.5 dB to 15 dB). Volume 0 means that the audio is switched off.

Example: `xConfiguration Audio SoundsAndAlerts RingVolume: 50`
Cameras configuration

**xConfiguration Cameras PowerLine Frequency**
Applies to cameras supporting PowerLine frequency anti-flickering, i.e. PrecisionHD 1080p cameras.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <50Hz/60Hz>
- 50Hz: Set to 50 Hz.
- 60Hz: Set to 60 Hz.

Example: `xConfiguration Cameras PowerLine Frequency: 50Hz`

**xConfiguration Cameras Camera [1..1] Backlight**
This configuration turns backlight compensation on or off. Backlight compensation is useful when there is much light behind the persons in the room. Without compensation the persons will easily appear very dark to the far end.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>
- Off: Turn off the camera backlight compensation.
- On: Turn on the camera backlight compensation.

Example: `xConfiguration Cameras Camera 1 Backlight: Off`

**xConfiguration Cameras Camera [1..1] Brightness Mode**
Set the camera brightness mode.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Auto/Manual>
- Auto: The camera brightness is automatically set by the system.
- Manual: Enable manual control of the camera brightness. The brightness level is set using the Cameras Camera Brightness Level setting.

Example: `xConfiguration Cameras Camera 1 Brightness Mode: Auto`

**xConfiguration Cameras Camera [1..1] Brightness Level**
Set the brightness level. NOTE: Requires the Camera Brightness Mode to be set to Manual.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <1..31>
- Range: Select a value from 1 to 31.

Example: `xConfiguration Cameras Camera 1 Brightness Level: 1`

**xConfiguration Cameras Camera [1..1] Flip**
With Flip mode (vertical flip) you can flip the image upside down.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Auto/Off/On>
- Auto: When the camera is placed upside down the image is automatically flipped upside down. This setting will only take effect for a camera that automatically detects which way it is mounted.
- Off: Display the video on screen the normal way.
- On: When enabled the video on screen is flipped. This setting is used when a camera is mounted upside down, but cannot automatically detect which way it is mounted.

Example: `xConfiguration Cameras Camera 1 Flip: Off`

**xConfiguration Cameras Camera [1..1] Focus Mode**
Set the camera focus mode.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Auto/Manual>
- Auto: The camera will auto focus once a call is connected, as well as after moving the camera (pan, tilt, zoom). The system will use auto focus only for a few seconds to set the right focus; then auto focus is turned off to prevent continuous focus adjustments of the camera.
- Manual: Turn the autofocus off and adjust the camera focus manually.

Example: `xConfiguration Cameras Camera 1 Focus Mode: Auto`

**xConfiguration Cameras Camera [1..1] Gamma Mode**
Applies to cameras which support gamma mode. The Gamma Mode setting enables for gamma corrections. Gamma describes the nonlinear relationship between image pixels and monitor brightness. The Cisco TelePresence PrecisionHD 720p camera supports gamma mode. The PrecisionHD 1080p camera does not support gamma mode.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Auto/Manual>
- Auto: Auto is the default and the recommended setting.
- Manual: In severe light conditions, you may switch mode to manual and specify explicitly which gamma table to use by setting the Gamma Level.

Example: `xConfiguration Cameras Camera 1 Gamma Mode: Auto`
**xConfiguration Cameras Camera [1..1] Gamma Level**

By setting the Gamma Level you can select which gamma correction table to use. This setting may be useful in difficult lighting conditions, where changes to the brightness setting does not provide satisfactory results. NOTE: Requires the Gamma Mode to be set to Manual.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <0..7>
- **Range:** Select a value from 0 to 7.
- **Example:** `xConfiguration Cameras Camera 1 Gamma Level: 0`

**xConfiguration Cameras Camera [1..1] IrSensor**

The IR sensor LED is located in the front of the camera and flickers when the IR sensor is activated from the remote control. Both the Codec C Series and PrecisionHD camera have IR sensors, and only one of them needs to be enabled at the time.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <Off/On>
  - **Off:** Disable the IR sensor on the camera.
  - **On:** Enable the IR sensor on the camera.
- **Example:** `xConfiguration Cameras Camera 1 IrSensor: On`

**xConfiguration Cameras Camera [1..1] Mirror**

With Mirror mode (horizontal flip) you can mirror the image on screen.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <Auto/Off/On>
  - **Auto:** When the camera is placed upside down the image is automatically mirrored. Use this setting with cameras that can be mounted upside down, and that can auto detect that the camera is mounted upside down.
  - **Off:** See the self view in normal mode, that is the experience of self view is as seeing yourself as other people see you.
  - **On:** See the self view in normal mode, that is the self view is reversed and the experience of self view is as seeing yourself in a mirror.
- **Example:** `xConfiguration Cameras Camera 1 Mirror: Off`

**xConfiguration Cameras Camera [1..1] Whitebalance Mode**

Set the camera whitebalance mode.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <Auto/Manual>
  - **Auto:** The camera will continuously adjust the whitebalance depending on the camera view.
  - **Manual:** Enables manual control of the camera whitebalance. The whitebalance level is set using the Cameras Camera Whitebalance Level setting.
- **Example:** `xConfiguration Cameras Camera 1 Whitebalance Mode: Auto`

**xConfiguration Cameras Camera [1..1] Whitebalance Level**

Set the whitebalance level. NOTE: Requires the Camera Whitebalance Mode to be set to manual.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <1..16>
- **Range:** Select a value from 1 to 16.
- **Example:** `xConfiguration Cameras Camera 1 Whitebalance Level: 1`

**xConfiguration Cameras Camera [1..1] DHCP**

Applies to cameras which support DHCP (for example the Cisco TelePresence PrecisionHD 1080p 12X camera). The camera must be connected to a LAN. When set, the command enables support for SW upgrade of daisy chained cameras. It will enable the camera's DHCP function and force start of MAC and IP address retrieval. Remember to reset the DHCP when the camera is no longer connected to a LAN.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <Off/On>
  - **Off:** Disable DHCP in the camera. NOTE: This setting should be applied when the camera is not connected to a LAN.
  - **On:** Enable DHCP in the camera. The camera is automatically re-booted. After re-boot the DHCP is started and the IP address will be retrieved. Run the command "xStatus Camera" for result.
- **Example:** `xConfiguration Cameras Camera 1 DHCP: Off`
Conference configuration

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] AutoAnswer Mode**
Set the auto answer mode.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>

- **Off**: An incoming call must be answered manually by pressing the OK key or the green Call key on the remote control, or by tapping the Accept key on the Touch controller.
- **On**: Enable auto answer to let the system automatically answer all incoming calls.

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 AutoAnswer Mode: Off

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] AutoAnswer Mute**
Determine if the microphone shall be muted when an incoming call is automatically answered. NOTE: Requires that AutoAnswer Mode is switched on.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>

- **Off**: The incoming call will not be muted.
- **On**: The incoming call will be muted when automatically answered.

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 AutoAnswer Mute: Off

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] AutoAnswer Delay**
Define how long (in seconds) an incoming call has to wait before it is answered automatically by the system. NOTE: Requires that AutoAnswer Mode is switched on.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <0..50>

- **Range**: Select a value from 0 to 50 seconds.

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 AutoAnswer Delay: 0

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] MicUnmuteOnDisconnect Mode**
Determine if the microphones shall be unmuted automatically when all calls are disconnected. In a meeting room or other shared resources this may be done to prepare the system for the next user.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>

- **Off**: If muted during a call, let the microphones remain muted after the call is disconnected.
- **On**: Unmute the microphones after the call is disconnected.

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 MicUnmuteOnDisconnect Mode: On

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] DoNotDisturb Mode**
Determine if there should be an alert on incoming calls.

Requires user role: USER

Value space: <Off/On/Timed>

- **Off**: The incoming calls will come through as normal.
- **On**: All incoming calls will be rejected and they will be registered as missed calls. The calling side will receive a busy signal. A message telling that Do Not Disturb is switched on will display on the Touch controller or main display. The calls received while in Do Not Disturb mode will be shown as missed calls.
- **Timed**: Select this option only if using the API to switch Do Not Disturb mode on and off (xCommand Conference DoNotDisturb Activate and xCommand Conference DoNotDisturb Deactivate).

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 DoNotDisturb Mode: Off

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] DoNotDisturb DefaultTimeout**
This setting determines the default duration of a Do Not Disturb session, i.e. the period when incoming calls are rejected and registered as missed calls. The session can be terminated earlier by using the user interface (remote control or Touch controller) or the Conference DoNotDisturb Mode setting. The default value is 60 minutes.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <0..1440>

- **Range**: Select the number of minutes (between 0 and 1440, i.e. 24 hours) before the Do Not Disturb session times out automatically.

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 DoNotDisturb DefaultTimeout: 60

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] FarEndControl Mode**
Lets you decide if the remote side (far end) should be allowed to select your video sources and control your local camera (pan, tilt, zoom).

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>

- **Off**: The far end is not allowed to select your video sources or to control your local camera (pan, tilt, zoom).
- **On**: Allows the far end to be able to select your video sources and control your local camera (pan, tilt, zoom). You will still be able to control your camera and select your video sources as normal.

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 FarEndControl Mode: On
**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] FarEndControlSignalCapability**

Set the far end control (H.224) signal capability mode.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<Off/On>`
  - **Off**: Disable the far end control signal capability.
  - **On**: Enable the far end control signal capability.

Example: `xConfiguration Conference 1 FarEndControlSignalCapability: On`

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] Encryption Mode**

Set the conference encryption mode. A padlock with the text “Encryption On” or “Encryption Off” displays on screen for a few seconds when the conference starts.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<Off/On/BestEffort>`
  - **Off**: The system will not use encryption.
  - **On**: The system will only allow calls that are encrypted.
  - **BestEffort**: The system will use encryption whenever possible.
  - **In Point to point calls**: If the far end system supports encryption (AES-128), the call will be encrypted. If not, the call will proceed without encryption.
  - **In MultiSite calls**: In order to have encrypted MultiSite conferences, all sites must support encryption. If not, the conference will be unencrypted.

Example: `xConfiguration Conference 1 Encryption Mode: BestEffort`

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] DefaultCall Protocol**

Set the Default Call Protocol to be used when placing calls from the system.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<H323/Sip/H320>`
  - **H323**: H323 ensures that calls are set up as H.323 calls.
  - **Sip**: Sip ensures that calls are set up as SIP calls.
  - **H320**: H320 ensures that calls are set up as H.320 calls (only applicable if connected to a Cisco TelePresence ISDN Link gateway).

Example: `xConfiguration Conference 1 DefaultCall Protocol: H323`

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] DefaultCall Rate**

Set the Default Call Rate to be used when placing calls from the system.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<64..6000>`
  - **Range**: Select a value between 64 and 6000 kbps.

Example: `xConfiguration Conference 1 DefaultCall Rate: 768`

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] MaxTransmitCallRate**

Specify the maximum transmit bit rate to be used when placing or receiving calls. Note that this is the maximum bit rate for each individual call; use the Conference MaxTotalTransmitCallRate setting to set the aggregated maximum for all simultaneous active calls.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<64..6000>`
  - **Range**: Select a value between 64 and 6000 kbps.

Example: `xConfiguration Conference 1 MaxTransmitCallRate: 6000`

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] MaxReceiveCallRate**

Specify the maximum receive bit rate to be used when placing or receiving calls. Note that this is the maximum bit rate for each individual call; use the Conference MaxTotalReceiveCallRate setting to set the aggregated maximum for all simultaneous active calls.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<64..6000>`
  - **Range**: Select a value between 64 and 6000 kbps.

Example: `xConfiguration Conference 1 MaxReceiveCallRate: 6000`

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] MaxTotalTransmitCallRate**

This configuration applies when using a video system’s built-in MultiSite feature (optional) to host a multipoint video conference.

Specify the maximum overall transmit bit rate allowed. The bit rate will be divided fairly among all active calls at any time. This means that the individual calls will be up-speeded or down-speeded as appropriate when someone leaves or enters a multipoint conference, or when a call is put on hold (suspended) or resumed.

The maximum transmit bit rate for each individual call is defined in the Conference MaxTransmitCallRate setting.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<64..10000>`
  - **Range**: Select a value between 64 and 10000.

Example: `xConfiguration Conference 1 MaxTotalTransmitCallRate: 9000`
**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] MaxTotalReceiveCallRate**

This configuration applies when using a video system’s built-in MultiSite feature (optional) to host a multipoint video conference.

Specify the maximum overall receive bit rate allowed. The bit rate will be divided fairly among all active calls at any time. This means that the individual calls will be up-speeded or down-speeded as appropriate when someone leaves or enters a multipoint conference, or when a call is put on hold (suspended) or resumed.

The maximum receive bit rate for each individual call is defined in the Conference MaxReceiveCallRate setting.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: \(<64..10000>\)

Range: Select a value between 64 and 10000.

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 MaxTotalReceiveCallRate: 9000

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] VideoBandwidth Mode**

Set the conference video bandwidth mode.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: \(<Dynamic/Static>\)

*Dynamic*: The available transmit bandwidth for the video channels are distributed among the currently active channels. If there is no presentation, the main video channels will use the bandwidth of the presentation channel.

*Static*: The available transmit bandwidth is assigned to each video channel, even if it is not active.

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 VideoBandwidth Mode: Dynamic

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] VideoBandwidth MainChannel Weight**

The available transmit video bandwidth is distributed on the main channel and presentation channel according to “MainChannel Weight” and “PresentationChannel Weight”. If the main channel weight is 2 and the presentation channel weight is 1, then the main channel will use twice as much bandwidth as the presentation channel.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: \(<1..10>\)

Range: 1 to 10.

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 VideoBandwidth MainChannel Weight: 5

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] VideoBandwidth PresentationChannel Weight**

The available transmit video bandwidth is distributed on the main channel and presentation channel according to “MainChannel Weight” and “PresentationChannel Weight”. If the main channel weight is 2 and the presentation channel weight is 1, then the main channel will use twice as much bandwidth as the presentation channel.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: \(<1..10>\)

Range: 1 to 10.

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 VideoBandwidth PresentationChannel Weight: 5

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] PacketLossResilience Mode**

Set the packetloss resilience mode. This configuration will only take effect for calls initiated after the configuration is set.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: \(<Off/On>\)

*Off*: Disable the packetloss resilience.

*On*: Enable the packetloss resilience.

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 PacketLossResilience Mode: On

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] Presentation Policy**

Control how the presentation service is to be performed.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: \(<LocalRemote/LocalOnly>\)

*LocalRemote*: The presentation will be shown locally and sent to remote side.

*LocalOnly*: The presentation will only be shown locally.

Example: xConfiguration Conference 1 Presentation Policy: LocalRemote

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] Presentation RelayQuality**

Not applicable in this version.
**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] Presentation OnPlacedOnHold**

Define whether or not to continue sharing a presentation after the remote site has put you on hold.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <Stop/NoAction>

- **Stop:** The video system stops the presentation sharing when the remote site puts you on hold. The presentation will not continue when the call is resumed.
- **NoAction:** The video system will not stop the presentation sharing when put on hold. The presentation will not be shared while you are on hold, but it will continue automatically when the call is resumed.

**Example:** xConfiguration Conference 1 Presentation OnPlacedOnHold: NoAction

---

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] Multipoint Mode**

Define how the video system handles multipoint video conferences. MultiWay requires that your video network includes an external Multipoint control unit (MCU), which let you set up conferences with many participants.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <Auto/Off/MultiWay>

- **Auto:** Use MultiWay for multipoint conferences if the MultiWay service is available. If not, the multipoint mode is set to Off automatically.
- **Off:** Multipoint conferences are not allowed.
- **MultiWay:** Use MultiWay for multipoint conferences. The MultiPoint Mode will be set to Off automatically if the MultiWay service is unavailable, for example when a server address is not specified in the NetworkServices MultiWay Address setting.

**Example:** xConfiguration Conference 1 Multipoint Mode: Auto

---

**xConfiguration Conference [1..1] IncomingMultisiteCall Mode**

Select whether or not to allow incoming calls when already in a call/conference.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <Allow/Deny>

- **Allow:** You will be notified when someone calls you while you are already in a call. You can accept the incoming call or not. The ongoing call may be put on hold while answering the incoming call, or you may merge the calls (requires MultiSite or MultiWay support).
- **Deny:** An incoming call will be rejected if you are already in a call. You will not be notified about the incoming call. However, the call will appear as a missed call in the call history list.

**Example:** xConfiguration Conference 1 IncomingMultisiteCall Mode: Allow

---

**FacilityService configuration**

**xConfiguration FacilityService Service [1..5] Type**

Up to five different facility services can be supported simultaneously. With this setting you can select what kind of services they are.

A facility service is not available unless both the FacilityService Service Name and the FacilityService Service Number settings are properly set.

Only FacilityService Service 1 with Type Helpdesk is available on the Touch controller. Facility services are not available when using the remote control and on-screen menu.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <Other/Concierge/Helpdesk/Emergency/Security/Catering/Transportation>

- **Other:** Select this option for services not covered by the other options.
- **Concierge:** Select this option for concierge services.
- **Helpdesk:** Select this option for helpdesk services.
- **Emergency:** Select this option for emergency services.
- **Security:** Select this option for security services.
- **Catering:** Select this option for catering services.
- **Transportation:** Select this option for transportation services.

**Example:** xConfiguration FacilityService Service 1 Type: Helpdesk

---

**xConfiguration FacilityService Service [1..5] Name**

Set the name of each facility service. Up to five different facility services are supported.

A facility service is not available unless both the FacilityService Service Name and the FacilityService Service Number settings are properly set.

Only FacilityService Service 1 is available on the Touch controller, and its Name is used on the facility service call button. Facility services are not available when using the remote control and on-screen menu.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <S: 0, 255>

**Format:** String with a maximum of 255 characters.

**Example:** xConfiguration FacilityService Service 1 Name: ""
Cisco TelePresence System Codec C20

H323 configuration

xConfiguration H323 NAT Mode
The firewall traversal technology creates a secure path through the firewall barrier, and enables proper exchange of audio/video data when connected to an external video conferencing system (when the IP traffic goes through a NAT router). NOTE: NAT does not work in conjunction with gatekeepers.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Auto/Off/On>

Auto: The system will determine if the "NAT Address" or the real IP-address should be used in signalling. This is done to make it possible to place calls to endpoints on the LAN as well as endpoints on the WAN.

Off: The system will signal the real IP Address.

On: The system will signal the configured "NAT Address" instead of its own IP-address in Q.931 and H.245. The NAT Server Address will be shown in the startup-menu as: "My IP Address: 10.0.2.1".

Example: xConfiguration H323 NAT Mode: Off

xConfiguration H323 NAT Address
Enter the external/global IP-address to the router with NAT support. Packets sent to the router will then be routed to the system.

In the router, the following ports must be routed to the system's IP-address:
* Port 1720
* Port 5555-5574
* Port 2326-2485

Example: xConfiguration H323 NAT Address: ""
Cisco TelePresence System Codec C20 API Reference Guide TC6.0 February 2013. Copyright © 2010–2013 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

**xConfiguration H323 Profile [1..1] Authentication LoginName**

The system sends the Authentication Login Name and the Authentication Password to a H.323 Gatekeeper for authentication. The authentication is a one way authentication from the codec to the H.323 Gatekeeper, i.e. the system is authenticated to the gatekeeper. If the H.323 Gatekeeper indicates that no authentication is required, the system will still try to register. NOTE: Requires the H.323 Gatekeeper Authentication Mode to be enabled.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <S: 0, 50>

Format: String with a maximum of 50 characters.

Example: xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 Authentication LoginName: ""

**xConfiguration H323 Profile [1..1] Authentication Password**

The system sends the Authentication Login Name and the Authentication Password to a H.323 Gatekeeper for authentication. The authentication is a one way authentication from the codec to the H.323 Gatekeeper, i.e. the system is authenticated to the gatekeeper. If the H.323 Gatekeeper indicates that no authentication is required, the system will still try to register. NOTE: Requires the H.323 Gatekeeper Authentication Mode to be enabled.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <S: 0, 50>

Format: String with a maximum of 50 characters.

Example: xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 Authentication Password: ""

**xConfiguration H323 Profile [1..1] CallSetup Mode**

The H.323 Call Setup Mode defines whether to use a Gatekeeper or Direct calling when establishing H323 calls.

NOTE: Direct H.323 calls can be made even though the H.323 Call Setup Mode is set to Gatekeeper.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Direct/Gatekeeper>

- **Direct**: An IP-address must be used when dialing in order to make the H323 call.
- **Gatekeeper**: The system will use a Gatekeeper to make a H.323 call. When selecting this option the H323 Profile Gatekeeper Address and H323 Profile Gatekeeper Discovery settings must also be configured.

Example: xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 CallSetup Mode: Gatekeeper

**xConfiguration H323 Profile [1..1] Gatekeeper Discovery**

Determine how the system shall register to a H.323 Gatekeeper.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Manual/Auto>

- **Manual**: The system will use a specific Gatekeeper identified by the Gatekeeper’s IP-address.
- **Auto**: The system will automatically try to register to any available Gatekeeper. If a Gatekeeper responds to the request sent from the codec within 30 seconds this specific Gatekeeper will be used. This requires that the Gatekeeper is in auto discovery mode as well. If no Gatekeeper responds, the system will not use a Gatekeeper for making H.323 calls and hence an IP-address must be specified manually.

Example: xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 Gatekeeper Discovery: Manual

**xConfiguration H323 Profile [1..1] Gatekeeper Address**

Enter the IP address of the Gatekeeper. NOTE: Requires the H.323 Call Setup Mode to be set to Gatekeeper and the Gatekeeper Discovery to be set to Manual.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <S: 0, 255>

Format: Only the valid IP address format is accepted. An IP address that contains letters (192.a.2.0) or unvalid IP addresses (192.0.1234.0) will be rejected.

Example: xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 Gatekeeper Address: "192.0.2.0"

**xConfiguration H323 Profile [1..1] H323Alias E164**

The H.323 Alias E.164 defines the address of the system, according to the numbering plan implemented in the H.323 Gatekeeper. The E.164 alias is equivalent to a telephone number, sometimes combined with access codes.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <S: 0, 30>

Format: Compact string with a maximum of 30 characters. Valid characters are 0-9, * and #.

Example: xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 H323Alias E164: "90550092"

**xConfiguration H323 Profile [1..1] H323Alias ID**

Lets you specify the H.323 Alias ID which is used to address the system on a H.323 Gatekeeper and will be displayed in the call lists. Example: "firstname.lastname@company.com" , "My H.323 Alias ID"

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <S: 0, 49>

Format: String with a maximum of 49 characters.

Example: xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 H323Alias ID: "firstname.lastname@company.com"
xConfiguration H323 Profile [1..1] PortAllocation

The H.323 Port Allocation setting affects the H.245 port numbers used for H.323 call signalling.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Dynamic/Static>

Dynamic: The system will allocate which ports to use when opening a TCP connection. The reason for doing this is to avoid using the same ports for subsequent calls, as some firewalls consider this as a sign of attack. When Dynamic is selected, the H.323 ports used are from 11000 to 20999. Once 20999 is reached they restart again at 11000. For RTP and RTCP media data, the system is using UDP ports in the range 2326 to 2487. Each media channel is using two adjacent ports, ie 2330 and 2331 for RTP and RTCP respectively. The ports are automatically selected by the system within the given range. Firewall administrators should not try to deduce which ports are used when, as the allocation schema within the mentioned range may change without any further notice.

Static: When set to Static the ports are given within a static predefined range [5555-6555].

Example: xConfiguration H323 Profile 1 PortAllocation: Dynamic

Network configuration

xConfiguration Network [1..1] IPStack

Select which internet protocols the system will support.

NOTE: Restart the system after changing this setting.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <IPv4/IPv6>

IPv4: IP version 4 is used for the SIP and H323 calls.
IPv6: IP version 6 is used for the SIP and H323 calls.

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 IPStack: IPv4

xConfiguration Network [1..1] Assignment

Define how the system will obtain its IPv4 address, subnet mask and gateway address. This setting only applies to systems on IPv4 networks.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Static/DHCP>

Static: The addresses must be configured manually using the Network IPv4 Address, Network IPv4 Gateway and Network IPv4 SubnetMask settings (static addresses).
DHCP: The system addresses are automatically assigned by the DHCP server.

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 Assignment: DHCP

xConfiguration Network [1..1] IPv4 Address

Enter the static IPv4 network address for the system. This setting is only applicable when Network Assignment is set to Static.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <S: 0, 64>

Format: Only the valid IPv4 address format is accepted.

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 IPv4 Address: "192.0.2.0"

xConfiguration Network [1..1] IPv4 Gateway

Define the IPv4 network gateway. This setting is only applicable when the Network Assignment is set to Static.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <S: 0, 64>

Format: Only the valid IPv4 address format is accepted.

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 IPv4 Gateway: "192.0.2.0"
xConfiguration Network [1..1] IPv4 SubnetMask
Define the IPv4 network subnet mask. This setting is only applicable when the Network Assignment is set to Static.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <S: 0, 64>
Format: Only the valid IPv4 address format is accepted.
Example: xConfiguration Network 1 IPv4 SubnetMask: "255.255.255.0"

xConfiguration Network [1..1] IPv4 Assignment
Define how the system will obtain its IPv4 address and the default gateway address. This setting only applies to systems on IPv6 networks.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <Static/DHCPv6/Autoconf>

Static: The codec and gateway IP-addresses must be configured manually using the Network IPv4 Address and Network IPv4 Gateway settings. The options, for example NTP and DNS server addresses, must either be set manually or obtained from a DHCPv6 server. The Network IPv4 DHCPOptions setting determines which method to use.

DHCPv6: All IPv6 addresses, including options, will be obtained from a DHCPv6 server. See RFC3315 for a detailed description. The Network IPv6 DHCPOptions setting will be ignored.

Autoconf: Enable IPv6 stateless autoconfiguration of the IPv6 network interface. See RFC4862 for a detailed description. The options, for example NTP and DNS server addresses, must either be set manually or obtained from a DHCPv6 server. The Network IPv6 DHCPOptions setting determines which method to use.

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 IPv4 Assignment: Autoconf

xConfiguration Network [1..1] IPv4 Address
Enter the static IPv4 network address for the system. This setting is only applicable when the Network IPv6 Assignment is set to Static.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <S: 0, 64>
Format: Only the valid IPv4 address format is accepted.
Example: xConfiguration Network 1 IPv4 Address: "192.168.1.1"

xConfiguration Network [1..1] IPv6 Gateway
Define the IPv6 network gateway address. This setting is only applicable when the Network IPv6 Assignment is set to Static.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <S: 0, 64>
Format: Only the valid IPv6 address format is accepted.
Example: xConfiguration Network 1 IPv6 Gateway: "::1"

xConfiguration Network [1..1] IPv6 Assignment
Define how the system will obtain its IPv6 address and the default gateway address. This setting only applies to systems on IPv6 networks.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <Static/DHCPv6/Autoconf>

Static: The codec and gateway IP-addresses must be configured manually using the Network IPv6 Address and Network IPv6 Gateway settings. The options, for example NTP and DNS server addresses, must either be set manually or obtained from a DHCPv6 server. The Network IPv6 DHCPOptions setting determines which method to use.

DHCPv6: All IPv6 addresses, including options, will be obtained from a DHCPv6 server. See RFC3315 for a detailed description. The Network IPv6 DHCPOptions setting will be ignored.

Autoconf: Enable IPv6 stateless autoconfiguration of the IPv6 network interface. See RFC4862 for a detailed description. The options, for example NTP and DNS server addresses, must either be set manually or obtained from a DHCPv6 server. The Network IPv6 DHCPOptions setting determines which method to use.

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 IPv6 Assignment: Autoconf

xConfiguration Network [1..1] IPv6 Address
Enter the static IPv6 network address for the system. This setting is only applicable when the Network IPv6 Assignment is set to Static.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <S: 0, 64>
Format: Only the valid IPv6 address format is accepted.
Example: xConfiguration Network 1 IPv6 Address: "::1"

xConfiguration Network [1..1] IPv6 DHCPOptions
Retrieve a set of DHCP options, for example NTP and DNS server addresses, from a DHCPv6 server.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <Off/On>

Off: Disable the retrieval of DHCP options from a DHCPv6 server.
On: Enable the retrieval of a selected set of DHCP options from a DHCPv6 server.

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 IPv6 DHCPOptions: On

xConfiguration Network [1..1] DNS Domain Name
DNS Domain Name is the default domain name suffix which is added to unqualified names.
Example: If the DNS Domain Name is "company.com" and the name to lookup is "MyVideoSystem", this will result in the DNS lookup "MyVideoSystem.company.com".

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <S: 0, 64>
Format: String with a maximum of 64 characters.
Example: xConfiguration Network 1 DNS Domain Name: "company.com"

xConfiguration Network [1..1] DNS Server [1..3] Address
Define the network addresses for DNS servers. Up to 3 addresses may be specified. If the network addresses are unknown, contact your administrator or Internet Service Provider.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <S: 0, 64>
Format: String with a maximum of 64 characters.
Example: xConfiguration Network 1 DNS Server 1 Address: "192.168.1.1"
xConfiguration Network [1..1] QoS Mode

The QoS (Quality of Service) is a method which handles the priority of audio, video and data in the network. The QoS settings must be supported by the infrastructure. Diffserv (Differentiated Services) is a computer networking architecture that specifies a simple, scalable and coarse-grained mechanism for classifying, managing network traffic and providing QoS priorities on modern IP networks.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/Diffserv>

Off: No QoS method is used.

Diffserv: When you set the QoS Mode to Diffserv, the Network QoS Diffserv Audio, Network QoS Diffserv Video, Network QoS Diffserv Data, Network QoS Diffserv Signalling, Network QoS Diffserv ICMPv6 and Network QoS Diffserv NTP settings are used to prioritize packets.

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 QoS Mode: Diffserv

xConfiguration Network [1..1] QoS Diffserv Audio

Note: This setting will only take effect if Network QoS Mode is set to Diffserv.

Define which priority Audio packets should have in the IP network. The priority for the packets ranges from 0 to 63 – the higher the number, the higher the priority. The recommended class for Audio is CS4, which equals the decimal value 32. If in doubt, contact your network administrator.

The priority set here might be overridden when packets are leaving the network controlled by the local network administrator.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <0..63>

Range: Select a value between 0 to 63 – the higher the number, the higher the priority. The default value is 0 (best effort).

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 QoS Diffserv Audio: 0

xConfiguration Network [1..1] QoS Diffserv Video

Note: This setting will only take effect if Network QoS Mode is set to Diffserv.

Define which priority Video packets should have in the IP network. The packets on the presentation channel (shared content) are also in the Video packet category.

The priority for the packets ranges from 0 to 63 – the higher the number, the higher the priority. The recommended class for Video is CS4, which equals the decimal value 32. If in doubt, contact your network administrator.

The priority set here might be overridden when packets are leaving the network controlled by the local network administrator.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <0..63>

Range: Select a value between 0 to 63 – the higher the number, the higher the priority. The default value is 0 (best effort).

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 QoS Diffserv Video: 0

xConfiguration Network [1..1] QoS Diffserv Data

Note: This setting will only take effect if Network QoS Mode is set to Diffserv.

Define which priority Data packets should have in the IP network.

The priority for the packets ranges from 0 to 63 – the higher the number, the higher the priority. The recommended value for Data is 0, which means best effort. If in doubt, contact your network administrator.

The priority set here might be overridden when packets are leaving the network controlled by the local network administrator.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <0..63>

Range: Select a value between 0 to 63 – the higher the number, the higher the priority. The default value is 0 (best effort).

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 QoS Diffserv Data: 0
xConfiguration Network [1..1] QoS Diffserv Signalling

Note: This setting will only take effect if Network QoS Mode is set to Diffserv.

Define which priority Signalling packets that are deemed critical (time-sensitive) for the real-time operation should have in the IP network.

The priority for the packets ranges from 0 to 63 - the higher the number, the higher the priority. The recommended class for Signalling is CS3, which equals the decimal value 24. If in doubt, contact your network administrator.

The priority set here might be overridden when packets are leaving the network controlled by the local network administrator.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <0..63>

Range: Select a value between 0 to 63 - the higher the number, the higher the priority. The default value is 0 (best effort).

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 QoS Diffserv Signalling: 0

xConfiguration Network [1..1] QoS Diffserv ICMPv6

Note: This setting will only take effect if Network QoS Mode is set to Diffserv.

Define which priority ICMPv6 packets should have in the IP network.

The priority for the packets ranges from 0 to 63 - the higher the number, the higher the priority. The recommended value for ICMPv6 is 0, which means best effort. If in doubt, contact your network administrator.

The priority set here might be overridden when packets are leaving the network controlled by the local network administrator.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <0..63>

Range: Select a value between 0 to 63 - the higher the number, the higher the priority. The default value is 0 (best effort).

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 QoS Diffserv ICMPv6: 0

xConfiguration Network [1..1] QoS Diffserv NTP

Note: This setting will only take effect if Network QoS Mode is set to Diffserv.

Define which priority NTP packets should have in the IP network.

The priority for the packets ranges from 0 to 63 - the higher the number, the higher the priority. The recommended value for NTP is 0, which means best effort. If in doubt, contact your network administrator.

The priority set here might be overridden when packets are leaving the network controlled by the local network administrator.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <0..63>

Range: Select a value between 0 to 63 - the higher the number, the higher the priority. The default value is 0 (best effort).

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 QoS Diffserv NTP: 0

xConfiguration Network [1..1] IEEE8021X Mode

The system can be connected to an IEEE 802.1X LAN network, with a port-based network access control that is used to provide authenticated network access for Ethernet networks.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>

Off: The 802.1X authentication is disabled (default).

On: The 802.1X authentication is enabled.

Example: xConfiguration Network 1 IEEE8021X Mode: Off

xConfiguration Network [1..1] IEEE8021X TlsVerify

Verification of the server-side certificate of an IEEE802.1x connection against the certificates in the local CA-list when TLS is used. The CA-list must be uploaded to the video system.

This setting takes effect only when Network [1..1] IEEE8021X Eap Tls is enabled (On).

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>

Off: When set to Off, TLS connections are allowed without verifying the server-side X.509 certificate against the local CA-list. This should typically be selected if no CA-list has been uploaded to the codec.

On: When set to On, the server-side X.509 certificate will be validated against the local CA-list for all TLS connections. Only servers with a valid certificate will be allowed.

Example: xConfiguration xConfiguration Network 1 IEEE8021X TlsVerify: Off
**xConfiguration Network [1..1] IEEE8021X UseClientCertificate**

Authentication using a private key/certificate pair during an IEEE802.1x connection. The authentication X.509 certificate must be uploaded to the video system.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <Off/On>
  - **Off:** When set to Off client-side authentication is not used (only server-side).
  - **On:** When set to On the client (video system) will perform a mutual authentication TLS handshake with the server.

**Example:**

```
xConfiguration Network 1 IEEE8021X UseClientCertificate: Off
```

**xConfiguration Network [1..1] IEEE8021X Identity**

The 802.1X Identity is the user name needed for 802.1X authentication.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <S: 0, 64>
  - **Format:** String with a maximum of 64 characters.

**Example:**

```
xConfiguration Network 1 IEEE8021X Identity: ""
```

**xConfiguration Network [1..1] IEEE8021X Password**

The 802.1X Password is the password needed for 802.1X authentication.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <S: 0, 32>
  - **Format:** String with a maximum of 32 characters.

**Example:**

```
xConfiguration Network 1 IEEE8021X Password: ""
```

**xConfiguration Network [1..1] IEEE8021X AnonymousIdentity**

The 802.1X Anonymous ID string is to be used as unencrypted identity with EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) types that support different tunneled identity, like EAP-PEAP and EAP-TTLS. If set, the anonymous ID will be used for the initial (unencrypted) EAP Identity Request.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <S: 0, 64>
  - **Format:** String with a maximum of 64 characters.

**Example:**

```
xConfiguration Network 1 IEEE8021X AnonymousIdentity: ""
```

**xConfiguration Network [1..1] IEEE8021X Eap Md5**

Set the Md5 (Message-Digest Algorithm 5) mode. This is a Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol that relies on a shared secret. Md5 is a Weak security.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <Off/On>
  - **Off:** The EAP-MD5 protocol is disabled.
  - **On:** The EAP-MD5 protocol is enabled (default).

**Example:**

```
xConfiguration Network 1 IEEE8021X Eap Md5: On
```

**xConfiguration Network [1..1] IEEE8021X Eap Ttls**

Set the TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer Security) mode. Authenticates LAN clients without the need for client certificates. Developed by Funk Software and Certicom. Usually supported by Agere Systems, Proxim and Avaya.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <Off/On>
  - **Off:** The EAP-TTLS protocol is disabled.
  - **On:** The EAP-TTLS protocol is enabled (default).

**Example:**

```
xConfiguration Network 1 IEEE8021X Eap Ttls: On
```

**xConfiguration Network [1..1] IEEE8021X Eap Tls**

Enable or disable the use of EAP-TLS (Transport Layer Security) for IEEE802.1x connections. The EAP-TLS protocol, defined in RFC5216, is considered one of the most secure EAP standards. LAN clients are authenticated using client certificates.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <Off/On>
  - **Off:** The EAP-TLS protocol is disabled.
  - **On:** The EAP-TLS protocol is enabled (default).

**Example:**

```
xConfiguration Network 1 IEEE8021X Eap Tls: On
```

**xConfiguration Network [1..1] IEEE8021X Eap Peap**

Set the Peap (Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol) mode. Authenticates LAN clients without the need for client certificates. Developed by Microsoft, Cisco and RSA Security.

- **Requires user role:** ADMIN
- **Value space:** <Off/On>
  - **Off:** The EAP-PEAP protocol is disabled.
  - **On:** The EAP-PEAP protocol is enabled (default).

**Example:**

```
xConfiguration Network 1 IEEE8021X Eap Peap: On
```
xConfiguration Network [1..1] MTU
Set the Ethernet MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit).

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <576..1500>
Range: Select a value from 576 to 1500 bytes.
Example: xConfiguration Network 1 MTU: 1500

xConfiguration Network [1..1] Speed
Set the Ethernet link speed.
NOTE: If running older software versions than TC6.0, restart the system for any change to this setting to take effect.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <Auto/10half/10full/100half/100full/1000full>
Auto: Autonegotiate link speed.
10half: Force link to 10 Mbps half-duplex.
10full: Force link to 10 Mbps full-duplex.
100half: Force link to 100 Mbps half-duplex.
100full: Force link to 100 Mbps full-duplex.
1000full: Force link to 1 Gbps full-duplex.
Example: xConfiguration Network 1 Speed: Auto

xConfiguration Network [1..1] TrafficControl Mode
Set the network traffic control mode to decide how to control the video packets transmission speed.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <Off/On>
Off: Transmit video packets at link speed.
On: Transmit video packets at maximum 20 Mbps. Can be used to smooth out bursts in the outgoing network traffic.
Example: xConfiguration Network 1 TrafficControl: On

xConfiguration Network [1..1] VLAN Voice Mode
Set the VLAN voice mode. The VLAN Voice Mode will be set to Auto automatically if you choose Cisco UCM (Cisco Unified Communications Manager) as provisioning infrastructure via the Provisioning Wizard on the Touch controller.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <Auto/Manual/Off>
Auto: The Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), if available, assigns an id to the voice VLAN. If CDP is not available, VLAN is not enabled.
Manual: The VLAN ID is set manually using the Network VLAN Voice VlanId setting. If CDP is available, the manually set value will be overruled by the value assigned by CDP.
Off: VLAN is not enabled.
Example: xConfiguration Network 1 VLAN Voice Mode: Off

xConfiguration Network [1..1] VLAN Voice VlanId
Set the VLAN voice ID. This setting will only take effect if VLAN Voice Mode is set to Manual.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <1..4094>
Range: Select a value from 1 to 4094.
Example: xConfiguration Network 1 VLAN Voice VlanId: 1

xConfiguration Network [1..1] RemoteAccess Allow
Filter IP addresses for access to ssh/telnet/HTTP/HTTPS.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <S: 0, 255>
Format: String with a maximum of 255 characters, comma separated IP addresses or IP range.
Example: xConfiguration Network 1 RemoteAccess Allow: "192.168.1.231, 192.168.1.182"
NetworkServices configuration

**xConfiguration NetworkServices XMLAPI Mode**
Enable or disable the video system’s XML API. For security reasons this may be disabled. Disabling the XML API will limit the remote manageability with for example TMS, which no longer will be able to connect to the video system.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: **<Off/On>**
- **Off**: The XML API is disabled.
- **On**: The XML API is enabled (default).

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices XMLAPI Mode: On`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices MultiWay Address**
The MultiWay address must be equal to the Conference Factory Alias, as configured on the Video Communication Server. The Multiway™ conferencing enables video endpoint users to introduce a 3rd party into an existing call.

Multiway™ can be used in the following situations:
1) When you want to add someone else in to your existing call.
2) When you are called by a 3rd party while already in a call and you want to include that person in the call.

Requirements: The Codec C20 must run software version TC3.0 (or later), Video Communication Server (VCS) version X5 (or later) and Codian MCU version 3.1 (or later). Video systems invited to join the Multiway™ conference must support the H.323 routeToMC facility message if in an H.323 call, or SIP REFER message if in a SIP call.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: **<S: 0, 255>**

Format: String with a maximum of 255 characters.

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices MultiWay Address: "h323:multiway@company.com"`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices MultiWay Protocol**
Determine the protocol to be used for MultiWay calls.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: **<Auto/H323/Sip>**
- **Auto**: The system will select the protocol for MultiWay calls.
- **H323**: The H323 protocol will be used for MultiWay calls.
- **Sip**: The SIP protocol will be used for MultiWay calls.

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices MultiWay Protocol: Auto`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices H323 Mode**
Determine whether the system should be able to place and receive H.323 calls or not.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: **<Off/On>**
- **Off**: Disable the possibility to place and receive H.323 calls.
- **On**: Enable the possibility to place and receive H.323 calls (default).

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices H323 Mode: On`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTP Mode**
Set the HTTP mode to enable/disable access to the system through a web browser. The web interface is used for system management, call management such as call transfer, diagnostics and software uploads.

NOTE: Restart the system for any change to this setting to take effect.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: **<Off/On>**
- **Off**: The HTTP protocol is disabled.
- **On**: The HTTP protocol is enabled.

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTP Mode: On`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTPS Mode**
HTTPS is a web protocol that encrypts and decrypts user page requests as well as the pages that are returned by the web server.

NOTE: Restart the system for any change to this setting to take effect.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: **<Off/On>**
- **Off**: The HTTPS protocol is disabled.
- **On**: The HTTPS protocol is enabled.

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTPS Mode: On`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTPS VerifyServerCertificate**
When the video system connects to an external HTTPS server (like a phone book server or an external manager), this server will present a certificate to the video system to identify itself.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: **<Off/On>**
- **Off**: Do not verify server certificates.
- **On**: Requires the system to verify that the server certificate is signed by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA). This requires that a list of trusted CAs are uploaded to the system in advance.

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTPS VerifyServerCertificate: Off`
When the video system connects to a HTTPS client (like a web browser), the client can be asked to present a certificate to the video system to identify itself.

**xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTPS VerifyClientCertificate**

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<Off/On>`

- **Off**: Do not verify client certificates.
- **On**: Requires the client to present a certificate that is signed by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA). This requires that a list of trusted CAs are uploaded to the system in advance.

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTPS VerifyClientCertificate: Off`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTPS OCSP Mode**

Define the support for OCSP (Online Certificate Status Protocol) responder services. The OCSP feature allows users to enable OCSP instead of certificate revocation lists (CRLs) to check the certificate status.

For any outgoing HTTPS connection, the OCSP responder is queried of the status. If the corresponding certificate has been revoked, then the HTTPS connection will not be used.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<Off/On>`

- **Off**: Disable OCSP support.
- **On**: Enable OCSP support.

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTPS OCSP Mode: Off`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTPS OCSP URL**

Specify the URL of the OCSP responder (server) that will be used to check the certificate status.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<S: 0, 255>`

- **Format**: String with a maximum of 255 characters.

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices HTTPS OCSP URL: "http://ocspserver.company.com:80"`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices NTP Mode**

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is used to synchronize the time of the system to a reference time server. The time server will subsequently be queried every 24th hour for time updates. The time will be displayed on the top of the screen. The system will use the time to timestamp messages transmitted to Gatekeepers or Border Controllers that require H.235 authentication. The system will use the time to timestamp messages transmitted to Gatekeepers or Border Controllers that require H.235 authentication. It is also used for timestamping Placed Calls, Missed Calls and Received Calls.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<Auto/Off/Manual>`

- **Auto**: The system will use the NTP server, by which address is supplied from the DHCP server in the network. If no DHCP server is used, or the DHCP server does not provide the system with a NTP server address, the system will use the static defined NTP server address specified by the user.
- **Off**: The system will not use an NTP server.
- **Manual**: The system will always use the static defined NTP server address specified by the user.

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices NTP Mode: Manual`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices NTP Address**

Enter the NTP Address to define the network time protocol server address. This address will be used if NTP Mode is set to Manual, or if set to Auto and no address is supplied by a DHCP server.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<S: 0, 64>`

- **Format**: String with a maximum of 64 characters.

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices NTP Address: "1.ntp.tandberg.com"`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices SIP Mode**

Determine whether the system should be able to place and receive SIP calls or not.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<Off/On>`

- **Off**: Disable the possibility to place and receive SIP calls.
- **On**: Enable the possibility to place and receive SIP calls (default).

Example: `xConfiguration NetworkServices SIP Mode: On`
**xConfiguration NetworkServices SNMP Mode**

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is used in network management systems to monitor network-attached devices (routers, servers, switches, projectors, etc.) for conditions that warrant administrative attention. SNMP exposes management data in the form of variables on the managed systems, which describe the system configuration. These variables can then be queried (set to ReadOnly) and sometimes set (set to ReadWrite) by managing applications.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <Off/ReadOnly/ReadWrite>

- **Off:** Disable the SNMP network service.
- **ReadOnly:** Enable the SNMP network service for queries only.
- **ReadWrite:** Enable the SNMP network service for both queries and commands.

**Example:** `xConfiguration NetworkServices SNMP Mode: ReadWrite`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices SNMP Host [1..3] Address**

Enter the address of up to three SNMP Managers. The system’s SNMP Agent (in the codec) responds to requests from SNMP Managers (a PC program etc.), for example about system location and system contact. SNMP traps are not supported.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <S: 0, 64>

- **Format:** String with a maximum of 64 characters.

**Example:** `xConfiguration NetworkServices SNMP Host 1 Address: ""`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices SNMP CommunityName**

Enter the name of the Network Services SNMP Community. SNMP Community names are used to authenticate SNMP requests. SNMP requests must have a password (case sensitive) in order to receive a response from the SNMP Agent in the codec. The default password is "public". If you have the Cisco TelePresence Management Suite (TMS) you must make sure the same SNMP Community is configured there too. NOTE: The SNMP Community password is case sensitive.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <S: 0, 50>

- **Format:** String with a maximum of 50 characters.

**Example:** `xConfiguration NetworkServices SNMP CommunityName: "public"`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices SNMP SystemContact**

Enter the name of the Network Services SNMP System Contact.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <S: 0, 50>

- **Format:** String with a maximum of 50 characters.

**Example:** `xConfiguration NetworkServices SNMP SystemContact: ""`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices SNMP SystemLocation**

Enter the name of the Network Services SNMP System Location.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <S: 0, 50>

- **Format:** String with a maximum of 50 characters.

**Example:** `xConfiguration NetworkServices SNMP SystemLocation: ""`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices SSH Mode**

SSH (or Secure Shell) protocol can provide secure encrypted communication between the codec and your local computer.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <Off/On>

- **Off:** The SSH protocol is disabled.
- **On:** The SSH protocol is enabled.

**Example:** `xConfiguration NetworkServices SSH Mode: On`

**xConfiguration NetworkServices SSH AllowPublicKey**

Secure Shell (SSH) public key authentication can be used to access the codec.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <Off/On>

- **Off:** The SSH public key is not allowed.
- **On:** The SSH public key is allowed.

**Example:** `xConfiguration NetworkServices SSH AllowPublicKey: On`
Cisco TelePresence System Codec C20

**xConfiguration NetworkServices Telnet Mode**
Telnet is a network protocol used on the Internet or Local Area Network (LAN) connections.

Requires user role: ADMIN

**Value space:** <Off/On>
- Off: The Telnet protocol is disabled. This is the factory setting.
- On: The Telnet protocol is enabled.

**Example:** xConfiguration NetworkServices Telnet Mode: Off

**xConfiguration NetworkServices CTMS Mode**
This setting determines whether or not to allow multiparty conferences controlled by a Cisco TelePresence Multipoint Switch (CTMS).

Video systems running software TC5.0 or later are able to initiate or join non-encrypted multiparty conferences controlled by CTMS version 1.8 or later. Encrypted conferences are supported as from software versions TC6.0 and CTMS 1.9.1. Encryption is addressed in the NetworkServices CTMS Encryption setting.

Requires user role: ADMIN

**Value space:** <Off/On>
- Off: Multiparty conferencing via CTMS is prohibited.
- On: Multiparty conferencing via CTMS is allowed.

**Example:** xConfiguration NetworkServices CTMS Mode: On

**xConfiguration NetworkServices CTMS Encryption**
This setting indicates whether or not the video system supports encryption when participating in a multiparty meeting controlled by a Cisco TelePresence Multipoint Switch (CTMS).

CTMS allows three security settings for meetings: non-secure (not encrypted), best effort (encrypted if all participants support encryption, otherwise not encrypted) and secure (always encrypted).

Requires user role: ADMIN

**Value space:** <Off/BestEffort>
- Off: The video system does not allow encryption and therefore cannot participate in a secure CTMS meeting (encrypted). When participating in a best effort CTMS meeting, the meeting will be downgraded to non-secure (not encrypted).
- BestEffort: The video system can negotiate encryption parameters with CTMS and participate in a secure CTMS meeting (encrypted). Do not use this value if the CTMS version is older than 1.9.1.

**Example:** xConfiguration NetworkServices CTMS Encryption: Off

---

**Phonebook configuration**

**xConfiguration Phonebook Server [1..1] ID**
Enter a name for the external phone book.

Requires user role: ADMIN

**Value space:** <S: 0, 64>

**Format:** String with a maximum of 64 characters.

**Example:** xConfiguration Phonebook Server 1 ID: ""
Provisioning configuration

**Provisioning Connectivity**
This setting controls how the device discovers whether it should request an internal or external configuration from the provisioning server.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<Internal/External/Auto>`
- **Internal**: Request internal configuration.
- **External**: Request external configuration.
- **Auto**: Automatically discover using NAPTR queries whether internal or external configurations should be requested. If the NAPTR responses have the “e” flag, external configurations will be requested. Otherwise internal configurations will be requested.

Example: `xConfiguration Provisioning Connectivity: Auto`

**Provisioning Mode**
It is possible to configure a video system using a provisioning system (external manager). This allows video conferencing network administrators to manage many video systems simultaneously. With this setting you choose which type of provisioning system to use. Provisioning can also be switched off. Contact your provisioning system provider/representative for more information.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<Off/TMS/VCS/CallWay/CUCM/Auto>`
- **Off**: The video system will not be configured by a provisioning system.
- **TMS**: The video system will be configured using TMS (Cisco TelePresence Management System).
- **VCS**: Not applicable in this version.
- **Callway**: The video system will be configured using the WebEx TelePresence subscription service (formerly called Callway).
- **CUCM**: The video system will be configured using CUCM (Cisco Unified Communications Manager).
- **Auto**: The provisioning server will automatically be selected by the video system.

Example: `xConfiguration Provisioning Mode: TMS`

**Provisioning LoginName**
This is the user name part of the credentials used to authenticate the video system with the provisioning server. This setting must be used when required by the provisioning server. If Provisioning Mode is Callway (WebEx TelePresence), enter the video number.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<S: 0, 80>`

Format: A string with a maximum of 80 characters.

Example: `xConfiguration Provisioning LoginName: ""`

**Provisioning Password**
This is the password part of the credentials used to authenticate the video system with the provisioning server. This setting must be used when required by the provisioning server. If Provisioning Mode is Callway (WebEx TelePresence), enter the activation code.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<S: 0, 64>`

Format: A string with a maximum of 64 characters.

Example: `xConfiguration Provisioning Password: ""`

**Provisioning HttpMethod**
Select the HTTP method to be used for the provisioning.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<GET/POST>`
- **GET**: Select GET when the provisioning server supports GET.
- **POST**: Select POST when the provisioning server supports POST.

Example: `xConfiguration Provisioning HttpMethod: POST`

**Provisioning ExternalManager Address**
Enter the IP Address or DNS name of the external manager / provisioning system. If an External Manager Address (and Path) is configured, the system will send a message to this address when starting up. When receiving this message the external manager / provisioning system can return configurations/commands to the unit as a result.

When using CUCM or TMS provisioning, the DHCP server can be set up to provide the external manager address automatically (DHCP Option 242 for TMS, and DHCP Option 150 for CUCM). An address set in the Provisioning ExternalManager Address setting will override the address provided by DHCP.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<S: 0, 64>`

Format: A valid IP address format or DNS name; a compact string with a maximum of 64 characters.

Example: `xConfiguration Provisioning ExternalManager Address: ""`
xConfiguration Provisioning ExternalManager Protocol

Determine whether to use secure management or not.

Requirements:
- **user role**: ADMIN
- **Value space**: <HTTP/HTTPS>
  - **HTTP**: Set to HTTP to disable secure management. Requires HTTP to be enabled in the NetworkServices HTTP Mode setting.
  - **HTTPS**: Set to HTTPS to enable secure management. Requires HTTPS to be enabled in the NetworkServices HTTPS Mode setting.

Example: xConfiguration Provisioning ExternalManager Protocol: HTTP

xConfiguration Provisioning ExternalManager Path

Set the Path to the external manager / provisioning system. This setting is required when several management services reside on the same server, i.e. share the same External Manager address.

Requirements:
- **user role**: ADMIN
- **Value space**: <S: 0, 255>
  - **Format**: String with a maximum of 255 characters.

Example: xConfiguration Provisioning ExternalManager Path: "tms/public/external/management/SystemManagementService.asmx"

xConfiguration Provisioning ExternalManager Domain

Enter the SIP domain for the VCS provisioning server.

Requirements:
- **user role**: ADMIN
- **Value space**: <S: 0, 64>
  - **Format**: String with a maximum of 64 characters.

Example: xConfiguration Provisioning ExternalManager Domain: "any.domain.com"

RTP configuration

xConfiguration RTP Ports Range Start

Specify the first port in the range of RTP ports. Also see the H323 Profile [1..1] PortAllocation setting.

Requirements:
- **user role**: ADMIN
- **Value space**: <1024..65502>
  - **Range**: Select a value from 1024 to 65502.

Example: xConfiguration RTP Ports Range Start: 2326

xConfiguration RTP Ports Range Stop

Specify the last RTP port in the range. Also see the H323 Profile [1..1] PortAllocation setting.

Requirements:
- **user role**: ADMIN
- **Value space**: <1056..65535>
  - **Range**: Select a value from 1056 to 65535.

Example: xConfiguration RTP Ports Range Stop: 2486
Security configuration

xConfiguration Security Audit Logging Mode
Determine where to record or transmit the audit logs. When using the External or ExternalSecure modes, you also must enter the address and port number for the audit server in the Security Audit Server Address and Security Audit Server Port settings.

NOTE: Restart the system for any change to this setting to take effect.

Requires user role: AUDIT
Value space: <Off/Internal/External/ExternalSecure>

Off: No audit logging is performed.
Internal: The system records the audit logs to internal logs, and rotates logs when they are full.
External: The system sends the audit logs to an external audit server (syslog server). The audit server must support TCP.
ExternalSecure: The system sends encrypted audit logs to an external audit server (syslog server) that is verified by a certificate in the Audit CA list. The Audit CA list file must be uploaded to the codec using the web interface. The common_name parameter of a certificate in the CA list must match the IP address of the audit server.

Example: xConfiguration Security Audit Logging Mode: Off

xConfiguration Security Audit Server Address
Enter the IP-address of the audit server. Only valid IPv4 or IPv6 address formats are accepted. Host names are not supported. This setting is only relevant when Security Audit Logging Mode is set to External or ExternalSecure.

NOTE: Restart the system for any change to this setting to take effect.

Requires user role: AUDIT
Value space: <S: 0, 64>
Format: Valid IPv4 or IPv6 address formats.

Example: xConfiguration Security Audit Server Address: ""

xConfiguration Security Audit Server Port
Enter the port of the audit server that the system shall send its audit logs to. The default port is 514. This setting is only relevant when Security Audit Logging Mode is set to External or ExternalSecure.

NOTE: Restart the system for any change to this setting to take effect.

Requires user role: AUDIT
Value space: <0..65535>
Range: Select a value from 0 to 65535.

Example: xConfiguration Security Audit Server Port: 514

xConfiguration Security Audit OnError Action
Determine what happens when the connection to the audit server is lost. This setting is only relevant when Security Audit Logging Mode is set to ExternalSecure.

NOTE: Restart the system for any change to this setting to take effect.

Requires user role: AUDIT
Value space: <Halt/Ignore>

Halt: If a halt condition is detected the system is rebooted and only the auditor is allowed to operate the unit until the halt condition has passed. When the halt condition has passed the audit logs are re-spooled to the audit server. Halt conditions are: A network breach (no physical link), no audit server running (or wrong audit server address or port), TLS authentication failed (if in use), local backup (re-spooling) log full.

Ignore: The system will continue its normal operation, and rotate internal logs when full. When the connection is restored it will again send its audit logs to the audit server.

Example: xConfiguration Security Audit OnError Action: Ignore

xConfiguration Security Session ShowLastLogon
When logging in to the system using SSH or Telnet you will see the UserId, time and date of the last session that did a successful login.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <Off/On>

On: Show information about the last session.
Off: Do not show information about the last session.

Example: xConfiguration Security Session ShowLastLogon: Off

xConfiguration Security Session InactivityTimeout
Determine how long the system will accept inactivity from the user before he is automatically logged out.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <0..10000>
Range: Select a value between 1 and 10000 seconds; or select 0 when inactivity should not enforce automatic logout.

Example: xConfiguration Security Session InactivityTimeout: 0
SerialPort configuration

**xConfiguration SerialPort Mode**
Enable/disable the serial port (connection via Camera port with Y-cable).

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>
  - Off: Disable the serial port.
  - On: Enable the serial port.

Example: xConfiguration SerialPort Mode: On

**xConfiguration SerialPort BaudRate**
Specify the baud rate (data transmission rate, bits per second) for the serial port. The default value is 38400.

Other connection parameters for the serial port are: Data bits: 8; Parity: None; Stop bits: 1; Flow control: None.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <9600/19200/38400/57600/115200>
  - Range: Select a baud rate from the baud rates listed (bps).

Example: xConfiguration SerialPort BaudRate: 38400

**xConfiguration SerialPort LoginRequired**
Determine if login shall be required when connecting to the serial port.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>
  - Off: The user can access the codec via the serial port without any login.
  - On: Login is required when connecting to the codec via the serial port.

Example: xConfiguration SerialPort LoginRequired: On

SIP configuration

**xConfiguration SIP ListenPort**
Turn on or off the listening for incoming connections on the SIP TCP/UDP ports. If turned off the endpoint must be registered with a SIP registrar to be reachable.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <On/Off>
  - On: Listening for incoming connections on the SIP TCP/UDP ports is turned on.
  - Off: Listening for incoming connections on the SIP TCP/UDP ports is turned off.

Example: xConfiguration SIP ListenPort: On

**xConfiguration SIP Profile [1..1] URI**
The SIP URI or number is used to address the system. This is the URI that is registered and used by the SIP services to route inbound calls to the system. A Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) is a compact string of characters used to identify or name a resource.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <S: 0, 255>
  - Format: Compact string with a maximum of 255 characters.

Example: xConfiguration SIP Profile 1 URI: "sip:firstname.lastname@company.com"

**xConfiguration SIP Profile [1..1] DisplayName**
When configured the incoming call will report the DisplayName instead of the SIP URI.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <S: 0, 255>
  - Format: String with a maximum of 255 characters.

Example: xConfiguration SIP Profile 1 DisplayName: ""

**xConfiguration SIP Profile [1..1] Authentication [1..1] LoginName**
This is the user name part of the credentials used to authenticate towards the SIP proxy.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <S: 0, 128>
  - Format: String with a maximum of 128 characters.

Example: xConfiguration SIP Profile 1 Authentication 1 LoginName: ""
xConfiguration SIP Profile [1..1] Authentication [1..1] Password
This is the password part of the credentials used to authenticate towards the SIP proxy.
Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <S: 0, 128>
Example: xConfiguration SIP Profile 1 Authentication 1 Password: ""

xConfiguration SIP Profile [1..1] DefaultTransport
Select the transport protocol to be used over the LAN.
Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <TCP/UDP/Tls/Auto>
TCP: The system will always use TCP as the default transport method.
UDP: The system will always use UDP as the default transport method.
Tls: The system will always use TLS as the default transport method. For TLS connections a SIP CA-list can be uploaded to the video system. If no such CA-list is available on the system then anonymous Diffie Hellman will be used.
Auto: The system will try to connect using transport protocols in the following order: TLS, TCP, UDP.
Example: xConfiguration SIP Profile 1 DefaultTransport: Auto

xConfiguration SIP Profile [1..1] TlsVerify
For TLS connections a SIP CA-list can be uploaded to the video system.
Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <Off/On>
Off: Set to Off to allow TLS connections without verifying them. The TLS connections are allowed to be set up without verifying the x.509 certificate received from the server against the local CA-list. This should typically be selected if no SIP CA-list has been uploaded.
On: Set to On to verify TLS connections. Only TLS connections to servers, whose x.509 certificate is validated against the CA-list, will be allowed.
Example: xConfiguration SIP Profile 1 TlsVerify: Off

xConfiguration SIP Profile [1..1] Outbound
Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <Off/On>
Off: Connect to the single proxy configured first in Proxy Address list.
On: Set up multiple outbound connections to servers in the Proxy Address list.
Example: xConfiguration SIP Profile 1 Outbound: Off

xConfiguration SIP Profile [1..1] Proxy [1..4] Address
The Proxy Address is the manually configured address for the outbound proxy. It is possible to use a fully qualified domain name, or an IP address. The default port is 5060 for TCP and UDP but another one can be provided. If Outbound is enabled, multiple proxies can be addressed.
Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <S: 0, 255>
Format: Compact string with a maximum of 255 characters. An IP address that contains letters (192.a.2.0) or unvalid IP addresses (192.0.1234.0) will be rejected.
Example: xConfiguration SIP Profile 1 Proxy 1 Address: ""

xConfiguration SIP Profile [1..1] Proxy [1..4] Discovery
Select if the SIP Proxy address is to be obtained manually or by using Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).
Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <Auto/Manual>
Auto: When Auto is selected, the SIP Proxy address is obtained using Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).
Manual: When Manual is selected, the manually configured SIP Proxy address will be used.
Example: xConfiguration SIP Profile 1 Proxy 1 Discovery: Manual
**xConfiguration SIP Profile [1..1] Type**

Enables SIP extensions and special behaviour for a vendor or provider.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** `<Standard/Alcatel/Avaya/Cisco/Microsoft/Nortel>`

- **Standard:** To be used when registering to standard SIP Proxy (tested with Cisco TelePresence VCS and Broadsoft)
- **Alcatel:** To be used when registering to Alcatel-Lucent OmniPCX Enterprise. NOTE: This mode is not fully supported.
- **Avaya:** To be used when registering to Avaya Communication Manager. NOTE: This mode is not fully supported.
- **Cisco:** To be used when registering to Cisco Unified Communication Manager.
- **Microsoft:** To be used when registering to Microsoft LCS or OCS. NOTE: This mode is not fully supported.
- **Nortel:** To be used when registering to Nortel MCS 5100 or MCS 5200 PBX. NOTE: This mode is not fully supported.

**Example:** xConfiguration SIP Profile 1 Type: Standard

---

**Standby configuration**

---

**xConfiguration Standby Control**

Determine whether the system should go into standby mode or not.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** `<Off/On>`

- **Off:** The system will not enter standby mode.
- **On:** Enter standby mode when the Standby Delay has timed out. NOTE: Requires the Standby Delay to be set to an appropriate value.

**Example:** xConfiguration Standby Control: On

---

**xConfiguration Standby Delay**

Define how long (in minutes) the system shall be in idle mode before it goes into standby mode. NOTE: Requires the Standby Control to be enabled.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** `<1..480>`

- **Range:** Select a value from 1 to 480 minutes.

**Example:** xConfiguration Standby Delay: 10

---

**xConfiguration Standby BootAction**

Define the camera position after a restart of the codec.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** `<None/Preset1/Preset2/Preset3/Preset4/Preset5/Preset6/Preset7/Preset8/Preset9/Preset10/Preset11/Preset12/Preset13/Preset14/Preset15/RestoreCameraPosition/DefaultCameraPosition>`

- **None:** No action.
- **Preset1 to Preset15:** After a reboot the camera position will be set to the position defined by the selected preset.
- **RestoreCameraPosition:** After a reboot the camera position will be set to the position it had before the last boot.
- **DefaultCameraPosition:** After a reboot the camera position will be set to the factory default position.

**Example:** xConfiguration Standby BootAction: DefaultCameraPosition
**xConfiguration Standby StandbyAction**

Define the camera position when going into standby mode.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <None/PrivacyPosition>

- **None:** No action.
- **PrivacyPosition:** Turns the camera to a sideways position for privacy.

**Example:** `xConfiguration Standby StandbyAction: PrivacyPosition`

**xConfiguration Standby WakeupAction**

Define the camera position when leaving standby mode.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <None/Preset1/Preset2/Preset3/Preset4/Preset5/Preset6/Preset7/Preset8/Preset9/Preset10/Preset11/Preset12/Preset13/Preset14/Preset15/RestoreCameraPosition/DefaultCameraPosition>

- **None:** No action.
- **Preset1 to Preset15:** When leaving standby the camera position will be set to the position defined by the selected preset.
- **RestoreCameraPosition:** When leaving standby the camera position will be set to the position it had before entering standby.
- **DefaultCameraPosition:** When leaving standby the camera position will be set to the factory default position.

**Example:** `xConfiguration Standby WakeupAction: RestoreCameraPosition`

---

**SystemUnit configuration**

**xConfiguration SystemUnit Name**

Enter a System Name to define a name of the system unit. If the H.323 Alias ID is configured on the system then this ID will be used instead of the system name. The system name will be displayed:

1) When the codec is acting as an SNMP Agent.
2) Towards a DHCP server.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <S: 0, 50>

**Format:** String with a maximum of 50 characters.

**Example:** `xConfiguration SystemUnit Name: "Meeting Room"`

**xConfiguration SystemUnit MenuLanguage**

Select the language to be used in the menus on screen or on the Touch controller.

**Requires user role:** USER

**Value space:** <English/ChineseSimplified/ChineseTraditional/Czech/Danish/Dutch/Finnish/French/German/Hungarian/Italian/Japanese/Korean/Norwegian/Polish/PortugueseBrazilian/Russian/Spanish/SpanishLatin/Swedish/Turkish>

**Example:** `xConfiguration SystemUnit MenuLanguage: English`
**xConfiguration SystemUnit ContactInfo Type**

Choose which type of contact information to show in the status field in the upper left corner of the main display and Touch controller. The information can also be read with the command `xStatus SystemUnit ContactInfo`.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <Auto/None/IPv4/IPv6/H323Id/E164Alias/H320Number/SipUri/SystemName/DisplayName>

- **Auto:** Show the address which another system can dial to reach this system. The address depends on the default call protocol and system registration.
- **None:** Do not show any contact information in the status field.
- **IPv4:** Show the IPv4 address as contact information.
- **IPv6:** Show the IPv6 address as contact information.
- **H323Id:** Show the H.323 ID as contact information (see the H323 Profile [1..1] H323Alias ID setting).
- **E164Alias:** Show the H.323 E164 Alias as contact information (see the H323 Profile [1..1] H323Alias E164 setting).
- **H320Number:** Show the H.320 number as contact information (only applicable if connected to a Cisco TelePresence ISDN Link gateway).
- **SipUri:** Show the SIP URI as contact information (see the SIP Profile [1..1] URI setting).
- **SystemName:** Show the system name as contact information (see the SystemUnit Name setting).
- **DisplayName:** Show the display name as contact information (see the SIP Profile [1..1] DisplayName setting).

**Example:** `xConfiguration SystemUnit ContactInfo Type: Auto`

**xConfiguration SystemUnit CallLogging Mode**

Set the call logging mode for calls that are received or placed by the system. The call logs may then be viewed via the web interface or using the `xHistory` command.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <Off/On>

- **Off:** Disable logging.
- **On:** Enable logging.

**Example:** `xConfiguration SystemUnit CallLogging Mode: On`

**xConfiguration SystemUnit IrSensor**

Both the Codec C Series and PrecisionHD camera have IR sensors, and only one of them needs to be enabled at the time. The IR sensor LED is located on the front of the codec and the camera and flickers when an IR signal is received from the remote control.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** <Auto/Off/On>

- **Auto:** The system will automatically disable the IR sensor on the codec if the IR sensor at camera is enabled. Otherwise, the IR sensor on the codec will be enabled.
- **Off:** Disable the IR sensor on the codec.
- **On:** Enable the IR sensor on the codec.

**Example:** `xConfiguration SystemUnit IrSensor: Auto`
Time configuration

**xConfiguration Time Zone**

Set the time zone where the system is located, using Windows time zone description format.

**Requires user role:** USER

**Value space:** <GMT-12:00 (International Date Line West)/GMT-11:00 (Midway Island, Samoa)/GMT-10:00 (Alaska)/GMT-9:00 (Hawaii)/GMT-8:00 (Pacific Time (US & Canada)/Tijuana)/GMT-7:00 (Arizona)/GMT-6:00 (Mountain Time (US & Canada))/GMT-5:00 (Chicago, Eastern Time (US & Canada))/GMT-4:00 (New York)/GMT-3:00 (Buenos Aires, Brazil)/GMT-2:00 (Sao Paulo)/GMT-1:00 (London, Lisbon, Berlin)/GMT (Greenwich Mean Time)/<0:00 (Greenwich Mean Time : Dublin, Edinburgh, Cardiff)/<1:00 (Belgrade, Athens, Sofia)/<2:00 (Amsterdam, Prague, Budapest)/<3:00 (Sydney, Tokyo)/<4:00 (Beijing, Chengdu, Kolkata, Hong Kong, Urumqi)/<5:00 (Moscow, Helsinki)/<6:00 (Eastern Time (US & Canada))/<7:00 (Central Time (US & Canada))/<8:00 (Pacific Time (US & Canada))/<9:00 (Alaska)/<9:30 (Hawaii)/<10:00 (Pacific Time (US & Canada))/<11:00 (Central America)/<12:00 (Gregorian Time, Universal Time)/<13:00 (German Time, New Zealand Midday)/<14:00 (New Zealand Standard Time)/<15:00 (Astronomical Time (Canada))/<16:00 (Atlantic Time (Canada))/<17:00 (Atlantic Standard Time (Canada))/<18:00 (Greenwich Mean Time)/<19:00 (Greenwich Mean Time : Sydney, Tokyo)/<20:00 (Greenwich Mean Time : Singapore, Kuala Lumpur)/<21:00 (Greenwich Mean Time : Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart)/<22:00 (Greenwich Mean Time : Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart)/<23:00 (International Date Line West)>

**Example:** xConfiguration Time Zone: "GMT (Greenwich Mean Time : Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London)"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame rate</th>
<th>Optimal Definition Profile</th>
<th>Call rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kbps</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 fps</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>512×288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>640×368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 fps</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>256×144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>256×144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For typical resolutions, call rates, and frame rates, refer to the Cisco TelePresence System Codec C20 API Reference Guide.

**Set the date format.**

**Requires user role:** USER

**Value space:** <DD-MM-YY/MM-DD-YY/YY-MM-DD>

**Example:** xConfiguration Time DateFormat: DD-MM-YY

**Set the time format.**

**Requires user role:** USER

**Value space:** <24H/12H>

**Example:** xConfiguration Time TimeFormat: 24H

**Example:** xConfiguration Time TimeFormat: 12H

**Example:** xConfiguration Time TimeFormat: 12H

**Example:** xConfiguration Time TimeFormat: 12H

**Example:** xConfiguration Time TimeFormat: 12H

**Range:** Select a time zone from the list time zones. If using a command line interface; watch up for typos.

**Example:** xConfiguration Time Zone: "GMT (Greenwich Mean Time : Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London)"
UserInterface configuration

xConfiguration UserInterface TouchPanel DefaultPanel
Select whether to display the list of contacts, the list of scheduled meetings, or a dial pad on the Touch controller as default.

Requires user role: USER
Value space: <ContactList/MeetingList/Dialpad>
    ContactList: The contact list (favorites, directory and history) will appear as default on the Touch controller.
    MeetingList: The list of scheduled meetings will appear as default on the Touch controller.
    Dialpad: A dial pad will appear as default on the Touch controller.

Example: xConfiguration UserInterface TouchPanel DefaultPanel: ContactList

Video configuration

xConfiguration Video Input Source [1..2] Name
Enter a name for the video input source.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <S: 0, 50>
    Format: String with a maximum of 50 characters.
Example: xConfiguration Video Input Source 1 Name: ""

xConfiguration Video Input Source [1] Connector
Select which video input connector to be active on video input source 1.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <HDMI>
    HDMI: Select HDMI when you want to use the HDMI as input source 1.

Example: xConfiguration Video Input Source 1 Connector: HDMI

xConfiguration Video Input Source [2] Connector
Select which video input connector to be active on video input source 2.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <DVI>
    DVI: Select DVI-I when you want to use the DVI-I 2 as input source 2.

Example: xConfiguration Video Input Source 2 Connector: DVI

xConfiguration Video Input Source [1..2] Type
Set which type of input source is connected to the video input.

Requires user role: ADMIN
Value space: <other/camera/PC/DVD/document _ camera>
    Other: Select Other when some other type of equipment is connected to the selected video input.
    Camera: Select Camera when you have a camera connected to the selected video input.
    PC: Select PC when you have a PC connected to the selected video input.
    DVD: Select DVD when you have a DVD player connected to the selected video input.
    Document_Camera: Select Document_Camera when you have a document camera connected to the selected video input.

Example: xConfiguration Video Input Source 1 Type: PC
xConfiguration Video Input Source [1..2] PresentationSelection

In general, any input source can be used as a presentation source; normally, the main camera (self view) will not be used as a presentation source.

This setting is used to define whether to display the presentation source on the local video system's display automatically or not. To share the presentation with the far end always requires additional action (tap Start Presenting on the Touch controller or the Presentation key on the remote control).

The default values for all input sources are Manual.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Manual/Automatic/Hidden>

- **Manual**: The content on the input source will not be presented on the local video system's display before you select it. Use either the remote control or the Touch controller to choose which input source to present.
- **Automatic**: Any content on the input source will be presented on the local video system's display automatically. If there is active content on more than one input source (which is set to Automatic) the most recent one will be used.
- **Hidden**: The input source is not expected to be used as a presentation source.

Example: xConfiguration Video Input Source 1 PresentationSelection: Manual

xConfiguration Video Input Source [1..2] CameraControl Mode

Select whether or not to enable camera control for the selected video input source when the video input is active.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>

- **Off**: Disable camera control.
- **On**: Enable camera control.

Example: xConfiguration Video Input Source 1 CameraControl Mode: On

xConfiguration Video Input Source [1..2] CameraControl CameraId

Indicates the ID of the camera. This value is fixed in this product.

Value space: <1>

- **Range**: Indicates the ID of the camera.

xConfiguration Video Input Source [1..2] OptimalDefinition Profile

The Video Input Source Quality setting must be set to Motion for the optimal definition settings to take any effect.

The optimal definition profile should reflect the lighting conditions in your room and the quality of the video input (camera); the better the lighting conditions and video input, the higher the profile. Then, in good lighting conditions, the video encoder will provide better quality (higher resolution or frame rate) for a given call rate.

Generally, we recommend using the Normal or Medium profiles. However, when the lighting conditions are good, the High profile can be set in order to increase the resolution for a given call rate.

Some typical resolutions used for different optimal definition profiles, call rates and frame rates are shown in the table below. It is assumed that dual video is not used. The resolution must be supported by both the calling and called systems.

Use the Video Input Source OptimalDefinition Threshold60fps setting to decide when to use the 60 fps frame rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame rate</th>
<th>Optimal Definition Profile</th>
<th>Call rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 fps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>512×288</td>
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<td>768×576</td>
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<tr>
<td>1080×1920</td>
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<td>1080 kbps</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Normal/Medium/High>

- **Normal**: Use this profile for a normally to poorly lit environment. Resolutions will be set rather conservative.
- **Medium**: Requires good and stable lighting conditions and a good quality video input. For some call rates this leads to higher resolution.
- **High**: Requires nearly optimal video conferencing lighting conditions and a good quality video input in order to achieve a good overall experience. Rather high resolutions will be used.

Example: xConfiguration Video Input Source 1 OptimalDefinition Profile: Normal
**xConfiguration Video Input Source [1..2] OptimalDefinition Threshold 60fps**

For each video input, this setting tells the system the lowest resolution where it should transmit 60fps. So for all resolutions lower than this, the maximum transmitted framerate would be 30fps, while above this resolution 60fps would also be possible, if the available bandwidth is adequate.

*Requires user role:* ADMIN

*Value space:* <512 _ 288 _ 768 _ 448 / 1024 _ 576 / 1280 _ 720 / 1920 _ 1080 / Never>

- **512_288:** Set the threshold to 512x288.
- **768_448:** Set the threshold to 768x448.
- **1024_576:** Set the threshold to 1024x576.
- **1280_720:** Set the threshold to 1280x720.
- **1920_1080:** Set the threshold to 1920x1080.
- **Never:** Do not set a threshold for transmitting 60fps.

*Example:* `xConfiguration Video Input Source 1 OptimalDefinition Threshold 60fps: 1280 _ 720`

---

**xConfiguration Video Input Source [1..2] Quality**

When encoding and transmitting video there will be a trade-off between high resolution and high framerate. For some video sources it is more important to transmit high framerate than high resolution and vice versa. The Quality setting specifies whether to give priority to high frame rate or to high resolution for a given source.

*Requires user role:* ADMIN

*Value space:* <Motion/Sharpness>

- **Motion:** Gives the highest possible framerate. Used when there is a need for higher frame rates, typically when a large number of participants are present or when there is a lot of motion in the picture.
- **Sharpness:** Gives the highest possible resolution. Used when you want the highest quality of detailed images and graphics.

*Example:* `xConfiguration Video Input Source 1 Quality: Motion`

---

**xConfiguration Video MainVideoSource**

Define which video input source shall be used as the main video source. The video input source is configured with the "Video Input Source [1..n] Connector" setting.

*Requires user role:* USER

*Value space:* <1/2>

- **Range:** Select the source to be used as the main video source.

*Example:* `xConfiguration Video MainVideoSource: 1`

---

**xConfiguration Video DefaultPresentationSource**

Define which video input source shall be used as the default presentation source when you press the Presentation key on the remote control. If using a Touch controller this setting has no effect. The Video Input Source n Connector setting defines which input connector to use for input source n.

*Requires user role:* USER

*Value space:* <1/2>

- **Range:** Select the video source to be used as the presentation source.

*Example:* `xConfiguration Video DefaultPresentationSource: 2`

---

**xConfiguration Video Input HDMI [1..1] RGBQuantizationRange**

All devices with HDMI inputs should follow the rules for RGB video quantization range defined in CEA-861. Unfortunately some devices do not follow the standard and this configuration may be used to override the settings to get a perfect image with any source.

*Requires user role:* ADMIN

*Value space:* <Auto/Full/Limited>

- **Auto:** RGB quantization range is automatically selected based on the RGB Quantization Range bits (Q0, Q1) in the AVI infoframe. If no AVI infoframe is available, RGB quantization range is selected based on video format according to CEA-861-E.
- **Full:** Full quantization range. The R, G, B quantization range includes all code values (0 - 255). This is defined in CEA-861-E.
- **Limited:** Limited Quantization Range. R, G, B quantization range that excludes some code values at the extremes (16 - 235). This is defined in CEA-861-E.

*Example:* `xConfiguration Video Input 1 HDMI 1 RGBQuantizationRange: Auto`

---

**xConfiguration Video Input DVI [2] RGBQuantizationRange**

All devices with DVI inputs should follow the rules for RGB video quantization range defined in CEA-861. Unfortunately some devices do not follow the standard and this configuration may be used to override the settings to get a perfect image with any source. The default value is set to Full because most DVI sources expects full quantization range.

*Requires user role:* ADMIN

*Value space:* <Auto/Full/Limited>

- **Auto:** RGB quantization range is automatically selected based on video format according to CEA-861-E.
- **Full:** Full quantization range. The R, G, B quantization range includes all code values (0 - 255). This is defined in CEA-861-E.
- **Limited:** Limited Quantization Range. R, G, B quantization range that excludes some code values at the extremes (16 - 235). This is defined in CEA-861-E.

*Example:* `xConfiguration Video Input 1 DVI 2 RGBQuantizationRange: Full`
**xConfiguration Video Input DVI [2] Type**

The official DVI standard supports both digital and analog signals. In most cases the default AutoDetect setting can detect whether the signal is analog RGB or digital. However, in some rare cases when DVI-I cables are used (these cables can carry both analog and digital signals) the auto detection fails. This setting makes it possible to override the AutoDetect and select the correct DVI video input.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: <AutoDetect/Digital/AnalogRGB>
- **AutoDetect**: Set to AutoDetect to automatically detect if the signal is analog RGB or digital.
- **Digital**: Set to Digital to force the DVI video input to Digital when using DVI-I cables with both analog and digital pins and AutoDetect fails.
- **AnalogRGB**: Set to AnalogRGB to force the DVI video input to AnalogRGB when using DVI-I cables with both analog and digital pins and AutoDetect fails.

Example: `xConfiguration Video Input DVI 2 Type: AutoDetect`

---

**xConfiguration Video Layout ScaleToFrameThreshold**

Only applicable if the Video Layout ScaleToFrame setting is set to manual. If the difference in aspect ratio between the video input source and the target image frame is less than the ScaleToFrameThreshold setting (in percent), the image is stretched to fit. If not, the system will maintain the original aspect ratio.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<0..100>`
- **Range**: Select a value from 0 to 100 percent.

Example: `xConfiguration Video Layout ScaleToFrameThreshold: 5`

---

**xConfiguration Video Selfview**

Determine if the main video source (self view) shall be displayed on screen. This setting is obsoleted by the Video SelfviewDefault Mode setting as from TC6.0.

Requires user role: **USER**

Value space: <Off/On>
- **Off**: Do not display self view on screen.
- **On**: Display self view on screen.

Example: `xConfiguration Video Selfview: On`

---

**xConfiguration Video SelfviewPosition**

Select where the small self view PiP (Picture-in-Picture) will appear on screen. This setting is obsoleted by the Video SelfviewDefault PiPPosition setting as from TC6.0.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: <UpperLeft/UpperCenter/UpperRight/CenterLeft/CenterRight/LowerLeft/LowerRight>
- **UpperLeft**: The self view PiP will appear in the upper left corner of the screen.
- **UpperCenter**: The self view PiP will appear in the upper center of the screen.
- **UpperRight**: The self view PiP will appear in the upper right corner of the screen.
- **CenterLeft**: The self view PiP will appear on the left side of the screen, in center.
- **CenterRight**: The self view PiP will appear on the right side of the screen, in center.
- **LowerLeft**: The self view PiP will appear in the lower left corner of the screen.
- **LowerRight**: The self view PiP will appear in the lower right corner of the screen.

Example: `xConfiguration Video SelfviewPosition: LowerRight`
Determine if the main video source (self view) shall be displayed on screen after a call. The position and size of the self view window is determined by the Video SelfviewDefault PIPPosition and the Video Selfview FullscreenMode settings respectively.

This setting obsoletes the Video Selfview setting as from TC6.0.

**Value space:** <Off/Current/On>

- **Off:** Self view is switched off when leaving a call.
- **Current:** Self view is left as is, i.e. if it was on during the call, it remains on after the call; if it was off during the call, it remains off after the call.
- **On:** Self view is switched on when leaving a call.

**Example:** `xConfiguration Video SelfviewDefault Mode: Current`

Determine if the main video source (self view) shall be shown in full screen or as a small picture-in-picture (PiP) after a call. The setting only takes effect when self view is switched on (see the Video SelfviewDefault Mode setting).

This setting obsoletes the Video Selfview setting as from TC6.0.

**Value space:** <Off/Current/On>

- **Off:** Self view will be shown as a PiP.
- **Current:** The size of the self view picture will be kept unchanged when leaving a call, i.e. if it was a PiP during the call, it remains a PiP after the call; if it was full screen during the call, it remains full screen after the call.
- **On:** The self view picture will be shown in full screen.

**Example:** `xConfiguration Video SelfviewDefault FullscreenMode: Current`

Determine which monitor/output to display the main video source (self view) on after a call. The value reflects the monitor roles set for the different outputs in the Video Output HDMI MonitorRole settings.

The setting applies both when self view is displayed in full screen, and when it is displayed as picture-in-picture (PiP), but only if the Video Monitors setting is set to Dual.

**Value space:** <First/Second/Current>

- **First:** The self view picture will be shown on outputs with the Video Output HDMI MonitorRole set to First.
- **Second:** The self view picture will be shown on outputs with the Video Output HDMI MonitorRole set to Second.
- **Current:** When leaving the call, the self view picture will be kept on the same output as during the call.

**Example:** `xConfiguration Video SelfviewDefault OnMonitorRole: Current`
**xConfiguration Video PIP ActiveSpeaker DefaultValue Position**

Determine the position on screen of the active speaker picture-in-picture (PiP). The setting only takes effect when using a video layout where the active speaker is a PiP, i.e. the Overlay layout, or possibly a Custom layout (see the Video Layout LocalLayoutFamily setting). The setting takes effect from the next call onwards; if changed during a call, it will have no effect on the current call.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** `<Current/UpperLeft/UpperCenter/UpperRight/CenterLeft/CenterRight/LowerLeft/LowerRight>`

- **Current:** The position of the active speaker PiP will be kept unchanged when leaving a call.
- **UpperLeft:** The active speaker PiP will appear in the upper left corner of the screen.
- **UpperCenter:** The active speaker PiP will appear in the upper center position.
- **UpperRight:** The active speaker PiP will appear in the upper right corner of the screen.
- **CenterLeft:** The active speaker PiP will appear in the center left position.
- **CenterRight:** The active speaker PiP will appear in the center right position.
- **LowerLeft:** The active speaker PiP will appear in the lower left corner of the screen.
- **LowerRight:** The active speaker PiP will appear in the lower right corner of the screen.

**Example:** `xConfiguration Video PIP ActiveSpeaker DefaultValue Position: Current`

---

**xConfiguration Video PIP Presentation DefaultValue Position**

Determine the position on screen of the presentation picture-in-picture (PiP). The setting only takes effect when the presentation is explicitly minimized to a PiP, for example using the remote control or the Touch controller. The setting takes effect from the next call onwards; if changed during a call, it will have no effect on the current call.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** `<Current/UpperLeft/UpperCenter/UpperRight/CenterLeft/CenterRight/LowerLeft/LowerRight>`

- **Current:** The position of the presentation PiP will be kept unchanged when leaving a call.
- **UpperLeft:** The presentation PiP will appear in the upper left corner of the screen.
- **UpperCenter:** The presentation PiP will appear in the upper center position.
- **UpperRight:** The presentation PiP will appear in the upper right corner of the screen.
- **CenterLeft:** The presentation PiP will appear in the center left position.
- **CenterRight:** The presentation PiP will appear in the center right position.
- **LowerLeft:** The presentation PiP will appear in the lower left corner of the screen.
- **LowerRight:** The presentation PiP will appear in the lower right corner of the screen.

**Example:** `xConfiguration Video PIP Presentation DefaultValue Position: Current`

---

**xConfiguration Video Layout LocalLayoutFamily**

Select which video layout family to use locally.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** `<Auto/FullScreen/Equal/PresentationSmallSpeaker/PresentationLargeSpeaker/Prominent/Overlay/Single>`

- **Auto:** The default layout family, as given by the layout database, will be used as the local layout. For more information about the layout database, see the `xCommand Video Layout LoadDb` command.
- **FullScreen:** The FullScreen layout family will be used as the local layout. It means that the active speaker or presentation will be shown in full screen. Using this value is not recommended as from TC6.0.
- **Equal:** The Equal layout family will be used as the local layout. All videos have equal size, as long as there is space enough on the screen.
- **PresentationSmallSpeaker:** The PresentationSmallSpeaker layout family will be used as the local layout. Using this value is not recommended as from TC6.0.
- **PresentationLargeSpeaker:** The PresentationLargeSpeaker layout family will be used as the local layout. Using this value is not recommended as from TC6.0.
- **Prominent:** The Prominent layout family will be used as the local layout. The active speaker, or the presentation if present, will be a large picture, while the other participants will be small pictures. Transitions between active speakers are voice switched.
- **Overlay:** The Overlay layout family will be used as the local layout. The active speaker, or the presentation if present, will be shown in full screen, while the other participants will be small pictures-in-picture (PiP). Transitions between active speakers are voice switched.
- **Single:** The active speaker, or the presentation if present, will be shown in full screen. The other participants are not shown. Transitions between active speakers are voice switched.

**Example:** `xConfiguration Video Layout LocalLayoutFamily: Auto`
**xConfiguration Video Layout RemoteLayoutFamily**

Select which video layout family to be used for the remote participants.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** `<Auto/FullScreen/Equal/PresentationSmallSpeaker/PresentationLargeSpeaker/Prominent/Overlay/Single>`

- **Auto:** The default layout family, as given by the local layout database, will be used as the remote layout. For more information about the layout database, see the command: `xCommand Video Layout LoadDb`.
- **FullScreen:** The FullScreen layout family will be used as the remote layout. It means that the active speaker or presentation will be shown in full screen. Using this value is not recommended as from TC6.0.
- **Equal:** The Equal layout family will be used as the remote layout. All videos have equal size, as long as there is space enough on the screen.
- **PresentationSmallSpeaker:** The PresentationSmallSpeaker layout family will be used as the remote layout. Using this value is not recommended as from TC6.0.
- **PresentationLargeSpeaker:** The PresentationLargeSpeaker layout family will be used as the remote layout. Using this value is not recommended as from TC6.0.
- **Prominent:** The Prominent layout family will be used as the remote layout. The active speaker, or the presentation if present, will be a large picture, while the other participants will be small pictures. Transitions between active speakers are voice switched.
- **Overlay:** The Overlay layout family will be used as the remote layout. The active speaker, or the presentation if present, will be shown in full screen, while the other participants will be small pictures-in-picture (PiP). Transitions between active speakers are voice switched.
- **Single:** The active speaker, or the presentation if present, will be shown in full screen. The other participants are not shown. Transitions between active speakers are voice switched.

**Example:** `xConfiguration Video Layout RemoteLayoutFamily: Auto`

---

**xConfiguration Video OSD Mode**

The Video OSD (On Screen Display) Mode lets you define if information and icons should be displayed on screen.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** `<Off/On/Disabled>`

- **Off:** Hide the on screen menus, icons and indicators.
- **On:** Display the on screen menus, icons and indicators.
- **Disabled:** When set to disabled, the C20 can use the additional resources usually used by the GUI to do 1080p30 at the same time as sharing a presentation. The C20 must then be controlled by a Cisco TelePresence Touch or an external control panel as the GUI will be disabled.

**Example:** `xConfiguration Video OSD Mode: On`

---

**xConfiguration Video OSD MenuStartupMode**

Configures the state of the OSD (On Screen Display) menu after a video system / codec boot. The setting only applies when the video system is operated by a remote control and the on-screen menu.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** `<Closed/Home>`

- **Closed:** The OSD menu will NOT expand automatically. This setting is recommended for 3rd party integrations that need full control of what is shown on the OSD.
- **Home:** The OSD menu will show the home menu expanded.

**Example:** `xConfiguration Video OSD MenyStartUpMode: Home`

---

**xConfiguration Video OSD VirtualKeyboard**

Determine whether or not the virtual keyboard will automatically show on screen when text is to be entered in an input field. The setting only applies when the video system is operated by a remote control and the on-screen menu.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Value space:** `<UserSelectable/AlwaysOn>`

- **UserSelectable:** The user has to press a softbutton to open or close the virtual keyboard.
- **AlwaysOn:** The virtual keyboard is automatically shown on screen as long as text can be entered in an input field.

**Example:** `xConfiguration Video OSD VirtualKeyboard: UserSelectable`
xConfiguration Video OSD EncryptionIndicator

Define for how long the encryption indicator (a padlock) will be shown on screen. The setting applies to both encrypted and non-encrypted calls, i.e. both to secure and non-secure conferences. The icon for encrypted calls is a locked padlock, and the icon for non-encrypted calls is a crossed out locked padlock.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Auto/AlwaysOn/AlwaysOff>

Auto: If the Conference Encryption Mode setting is set to BestEffort and the call is encrypted, the encryption indicator is shown during the first seconds of a call. If the Conference Encryption Mode setting is set to BestEffort and the call is non-encrypted, the crossed out encryption indicator is shown during the entire call. If the Conference Encryption Mode setting is NOT set to BestEffort, the encryption indicator is not shown at all.

AlwaysOn: The encryption indicator is displayed on screen during the entire call. This applies to both encrypted and non-encrypted calls for all Conference Encryption Mode settings.

AlwaysOff: The encryption indicator is never displayed on screen. This applies to both encrypted and non-encrypted calls for all Conference Encryption Mode settings.

Example: xConfiguration Video OSD EncryptionIndicator: Auto

xConfiguration Video OSD MissedCallsNotification

Determine whether or not the OSD (On Screen Display) shall display a missed calls notification dialog box if there have been incoming calls that have not been answered. The setting only applies when the video system is operated by a remote control and the on-screen menu. When using a Touch controller the notification dialog box will appear on the Touch display, and not on the OSD.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>

Off: The OSD will NOT show any indication that there have been any missed calls. This setting is recommended for 3rd party integrations that need full control of what is shown on the OSD.

On: The OSD will show a notification of missed calls.

Example: xConfiguration Video OSD MissedCallsNotifications: On

xConfiguration Video OSD AutoSelectPresentationSource

Determine if the presentation source should be automatically selected.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>

Off: Disable automatic selection of the presentation source.

On: Enable automatic selection of the presentation source.

Example: xConfiguration Video OSD AutoSelectPresentationSource: Off

xConfiguration Video OSD TodaysBookings

This setting can be used to display the system's bookings for today on the main OSD menu. This requires that the system is bookable by an external booking system, like Cisco TelePresence Management Suite (TMS).

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>

Off: Do not display today's bookings.

On: Displays information about this system's bookings on screen.

Example: xConfiguration Video OSD TodaysBookings: Off

xConfiguration Video OSD MyContactsExpanded

Set how the local contacts will be displayed in the phone book dialog in the OSD (On Screen Display).

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>

Off: The local contacts will be placed in a separate folder called MyContacts in the phonebook dialog.

On: The local contacts in the phone book will be shown in the top level of the phonebook dialog.

Example: xConfiguration Video OSD MyContactsExpanded: Off

xConfiguration Video OSD Output

The Video OSD (On Screen Display) Output lets you define which monitor should display the on-screen menus, information and icons. By default the OSD is sent to the monitor connected to the Video OSD Output 1. If you cannot see the OSD on screen, then you must re-configure the OSD Output. You can do this by entering a key sequence on the remote control, from the web interface, or by a command line interface.

Using the remote control: Press the Disconnect key followed by: * # * # 0 x # (where x is output 1 to 2).

Using the web interface: Open a web browser and enter the IP address of the codec. Open the Advanced Configuration menu and navigate to Video OSD Output and select the video output.

Using a command line interface: Open a command line interface and connect to the codec (if in doubt of how to do this, see the API Guide for the codec). Enter the command: xConfiguration Video OSD Output [1..2] (select the OSD Output)

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <1/2>

Range: Select 1 for HDMI output, or select 2 for DVI-I output.

Example: xConfiguration Video OSD Output: 1
xConfiguration Video OSD InputMethod InputLanguage

The codec can be enabled for Cyrillic input characters in the menus on screen. NOTE: Requires that xConfiguration Video OSD inputMethod Cyrillic is set to On.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Latin/Cyrillic>
- **Latin**: Latin characters can be entered when using the remote control (default).
- **Cyrillic**: Cyrillic characters can be entered using the remote control. NOTE: Requires a Cisco TelePresence Remote Control with Cyrillic fonts.

Example: xConfiguration Video OSD InputMethod InputLanguage: Latin

xConfiguration Video OSD InputMethod Cyrillic

Set the Cyrillic mode for the menu input language in the menus on screen.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>
- **Off**: Cyrillic mode is NOT available as a menu input language in the menus on screen.
- **On**: Cyrillic mode is available as a menu input language in the menus on screen. This will enable the setting Video OSD InputMethod InputLanguage.

Example: xConfiguration Video OSD InputMethod Cyrillic: Off

xConfiguration Video OSD LoginRequired

Determine if the system should require the user to login before accessing the On Screen Display (OSD). If enabled, the user must enter his username and his PIN. After the user has logged in he can only execute to the configurations changes and commands allowed by his Role.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>
- **Off**: No login to the OSD is required.
- **On**: The user must log in to access the On Screen Display (OSD).

Example: xConfiguration Video OSD LoginRequired: Off

xConfiguration Video OSD AllowWebSnapshots

Allow or disallow snapshots being taken of the local input sources, remote sites and presentation channel. If allowed, the web interface Call Control page will show snapshots both when idle and in a call. NOTE: This feature is disabled by default, and must be enabled from the On Screen Display (OSD), from a directly connected Touch controller, or via the codec’s serial port (Camera port and Y-cable).

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>
- **Off**: Capturing web snapshots is not allowed.
- **On**: Web snapshots can be captured and displayed on the web interface.

Example: xConfiguration Video AllowWebSnapshots: Off

xConfiguration Video Output HDMI [1,2] RGBQuantizationRange

All devices with HDMI outputs should follow the rules for RGB video quantization range defined in CEA-861. Unfortunately some devices do not follow the standard and this configuration may be used to override the settings to get a perfect image with any display. The default value is set to Full because most HDMI displays expects full quantization range.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Auto/Full/Limited>
- **Auto**: RGB quantization range is automatically selected based on the RGB Quantization Range bits (Q0, Q1) in the AVI infoframe. If no AVI infoframe is available, RGB quantization range is selected based on video format according to CEA-861-E.
- **Full**: Full quantization range. The R, G, B quantization range includes all code values (0 - 255). This is defined in CEA-861-E.
- **Limited**: Limited Quantization Range. R, G, B quantization range that excludes some code values at the extremes (16 - 235). This is defined in CEA-861-E.

Example: xConfiguration Video Output HDMI 1 RGBQuantizationRange: Full

xConfiguration Video Output HDMI [1,2] CEC Mode

The HDMI outputs support Consumer Electronics Control (CEC). When set to on (default is off), and the monitor connected to the HDMI output is CEC compatible and CEC is configured, the system will use CEC to set the monitor in standby when the system enters standby. Likewise the system will wake up the monitor when the system wakes up from standby. Please note that the different manufacturers uses different marketing names for CEC, for example Anynet+ (Samsung); Aquos Link (Sharp); BRAVIA Sync (Sony); HDMI-CEC (Hitachi); Kuro Link (Pioneer); CE-Link and Regza Link (Toshiba); RIHD (Onkyo); HDAVI Control, EZ-Sync, VIERA Link (Panasonic); EasyLink (Philips); and NetCommand for HDMI (Mitsubishi).

Requires user role: ADMIN

Value space: <Off/On>
- **Off**: Disable CEC control.
- **On**: Enable CEC control.

Example: xConfiguration Video Output HDMI 1 CEC Mode: Off
**xConfiguration Video Output HDMI [1,2] MonitorRole**

The HDMI monitor role describes what video stream will be shown on the monitor connected to the video output HDMI connector. Applicable only if the "Video > Monitors" configuration is set to dual.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<First/Second/PresentationOnly>`
- **First**: Show main video stream.
- **Second**: Show presentation video stream if active.
- **PresentationOnly**: Show presentation video stream if active, and nothing else.

Example: `xConfiguration Video Output HDMI 1 MonitorRole: First`

**xConfiguration Video Output HDMI [1,2] OverscanLevel**

Some TVs or other monitors may not display the whole image sent out on the systems video output, but cuts the outer parts of the image. In this case this setting can be used to let the system not use the outer parts of video resolution. Both the video and the OSD menu will be scaled in this case.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<Medium/High/None>`
- **Medium**: The system will not use the outer 3% of the output resolution.
- **High**: The system will not use the outer 6% of the output resolution
- **None**: The system will use all of the output resolution.

Example: `xConfiguration Video Output HDMI 1 OverscanLevel: None`

**xConfiguration Video Output HDMI [1,2] Resolution**

Select the preferred resolution for the monitor connected to the video output HDMI connector. This will force the resolution on the monitor.

Requires user role: **ADMIN**

Value space: `<Auto/640_480/60/800_600/60/1024_768_60/1280_1024_60/1280_720_60/1920_1080_50/1920_1080_60/1280_768_60/1360_768_60/1920_1080_366_768_60/1600_1200_60/1680_1050_60/1920_1200_60>`
- **Auto**: The system will automatically try to set the optimal resolution based on negotiation with the connected monitor.
- **Range**: 640x480@60p, 800x600@60p, 1024x768@60p, 1280x1024@60p, 1280x720@50p, 1280x720@60p, 1920x1080@50p, 1920x1080@60p, 1280x768@60p, 1360x768@60p, 1366x768@60p, 1600x1200@60p, 1680x1050@60p, 1920x1200@60p

Example: `xConfiguration Video Output HDMI 1 Resolution: Auto`

**xConfiguration Video Wallpaper**

Select a background image (wallpaper) for the video screen when idle.

Requires user role: **USER**

Value space: `<None/Custom/Growing/Summersky/Waves>`
- **None**: There is no background image on the screen, i.e. the background is black.
- **Custom**: Use the custom wallpaper that is stored on the system as background image on the screen. As default, there is no custom wallpaper stored and the background will be black. You can upload a custom wallpaper to the system using the web interface. The maximum supported resolution is 1920x1200.
- **Summersky, Growing, Waves**: The chosen background image is shown on the screen.

Example: `xConfiguration Video Wallpaper: Summersky`
Experimental configuration

The Experimental settings are for testing only and should not be used unless agreed with Cisco. These settings are not documented and WILL change in later releases.
Chapter 4

Description of the xCommand commands
Description of the xCommands commands

In this chapter, you can find a complete list of all xCommand type commands with parameters. We recommend you visit our web site regularly for updated versions of the manual.

Go to: http://www.cisco.com/go/quickset-docs

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The Audio commands

xCommand Audio Microphones Mute
Mute all microphones.
Requires user role: USER

Example:
  xCommand Audio Microphones Mute
  *r AudioMicrophonesMuteResult (status=OK):
  ** end

xCommand Audio Microphones Unmute
Unmute microphones.
Requires user role: USER

Example:
  xCommand Audio Microphones Unmute
  *r AudioMicrophonesUnmuteResult (status=OK):
  ** end

xCommand Audio Sound Play
Play a specified audio sound.
Requires user role: USER

Parameters:
  Sound(r): <Busy/CallWaiting/Dial/KeyTone/Ringing/SpecialInfo/TelephoneCall/VideoCall>
  Loop: <On/Off>

Example:
  xCommand Audio Sound Play Sound: Ringing
  *r AudioSoundPlayResult (status=OK):
  ** end

xCommand Audio Sound Stop
Stop playing audio sound.
Requires user role: USER

Example:
  xCommand Audio Sound Stop
  *r AudioSoundStopResult (status=OK):
  ** end

The Bookings commands

xCommand Bookings List
List the stored bookings for the system. The list of booking details is received from the management system. All parameters are optional, and can be used to limit the search result.
If no parameters are used, past, present and future bookings are all listed. To avoid listing bookings from yesterday and before, use DayOffset = 0.
Days: Number of days to retrieve bookings from.
DayOffset: Which day to start the search from (today: 0, tomorrow: 1...).
Limit: Max number of bookings to list.
Offset: Offset number of bookings for this search.
Requires user role: USER

Parameters:
  Days: <1..365>
  DayOffset: <0..365>
  Limit: <1..65534>
  Offset: <0..65534>

Example:
Example 1 (One booking in list)
  xCommand Bookings List
  OK
  *r Bookings ResultInfo TotalRows: 1
  *r Bookings LastUpdated: "2011-09-02T11:19:01Z"
  *r Bookings Booking 1 Id: "273"
  *r Bookings Booking 1 Title: "Sales meeting"
  *r Bookings Booking 1 Agenda: "Describe this command"
  *r Bookings Booking 1 Organizer FirstName: "Ola"
  *r Bookings Booking 1 Organizer LastName: "Normann"
  *r Bookings Booking 1 Organizer Email: "ola.normann@domain.com"
  *r Bookings Booking 1 Time StartTime: "2011-09-02T13:00:00Z"
  *r Bookings Booking 1 Time StartTimeBuffer: 600
  *r Bookings Booking 1 Time EndTime: "2011-09-02T13:30:00Z"
  *r Bookings Booking 1 Time EndTimeBuffer: 0
  *r Bookings Booking 1 MaximumMeetingExtension: 30
  *r Bookings Booking 1 MeetingExtensionAvailability: Guaranteed
  *r Bookings Booking 1 BookingStatus: OK
  *r Bookings Booking 1 BookingStatusMessage: ""
Example 2 (When no bookings have been received, or after all bookings have been removed by the command xCommand Bookings Clear)

```plaintext
xCommand Bookings Clear

Clear the current stored list of bookings.

Requires user role: USER

Example:
xCommand Bookings Clear
** end
OK

```

Example 2 (When no bookings have been received, or after all bookings have been removed by the command xCommand Bookings Clear)

xCommand Bookings List
OK

```
** end
```

```plaintext
xCommand Bookings Clear

Clear the current stored list of bookings.

Requires user role: USER

Example:
xCommand Bookings Clear
** end
OK

```

Example 2 (When no bookings have been received, or after all bookings have been removed by the command xCommand Bookings Clear)

xCommand Bookings List
OK

```
```
The Boot commands

**xCommand Boot**
Reboot system.
Action: As a default the system restarts after a reboot. By selecting Shutdown, the system will not restart.
Requires user role: USER

**Parameters:**
- **Action:** <Restart/Shutdown>

**Example:**
xCommand Boot
*r BootResult (status=OK):
** end
OK
CUIL reboot request, restarting Connection closed by foreign host.

The Call commands

**xCommand Call Accept**
Accept an incoming call. If no CallId is specified, all incoming calls are accepted. The CallID is returned when the xCommand Dial command is run. During the call you can run the xStatus Call command to see the CallId.
Requires user role: USER

**Parameters:**
- **CallId:** <0..65534>
- **CallType:** <Audio/Video>

**Example:**
xCommand Call Accept CallId:19
OK
*r CallAcceptResult (status=OK):
** end

**xCommand Call Reject**
Reject incoming call. If no call id is specified, all incoming calls are rejected. The CallID is returned when the xCommand Dial command is run. During the call you can run the xStatus Call command to see the CallId.
Requires user role: USER

**Parameters:**
- **CallId:** <0..65534>

**Example:**
xCommand Call Reject CallId:20
OK
*r CallRejectResult (status=OK):
** end
**xCommand Call Disconnect**

Disconnect a call. The CallID is returned when the xCommand Dial command is run. During the call you can run the xStatus Call command to see the CallId.

Requires user role: **USER**

**Parameters:**
- CallId(r): <0..65534>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Call Disconnect CallId:17
OK
*r DisconnectCallResult (status=OK):
** end
```

---

**xCommand Call DisconnectAll**

Disconnect all active calls.

Requires user role: **USER**

**Example:**
```
xCommand Call DisconnectAll
OK
*r DisconnectAllResult (status=OK):
** end
```

---

**xCommand Call Hold**

Put a call on hold. The CallID is returned when the xCommand Dial command is run. During the call you can run the xStatus Call command to see the CallId.

Requires user role: **USER**

**Parameters:**
- CallId(r): <0..65534>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Call Hold CallId:19
OK
*r CallHoldResult (status=OK):
** end
```

---

**xCommand Call Join**

Join all existing calls, active and on hold. For this command to work, you have to configure Multiway™ first, see xConfiguration NetworkServices MultiWay Address and xConfiguration Conference 1 Multipoint Mode.

Requires user role: **USER**

**Example:**
```
xCommand Call Join
OK
*r CallJoinResult (status=OK):
** end
```

---

**xCommand Call Resume**

Resume a call that have been put on hold. The CallID is returned when the xCommand Dial command is run. During the call you can run the xStatus Call command to see the CallId.

Requires user role: **USER**

**Parameters:**
- CallId(r): <0..65534>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Call Resume CallId:19
OK
*r CallResumeResult (status=OK):
** end
```
**xCommand Call ExtendConference**

Request to extend the conference for the call with the specified CallId.

For this command to apply, the following are required:

1) The result from the xStatus Conference Site <CallId> ConferenceExtended must be NotExtended:
   *s Conference Site <CallId> ConferenceExtended: NotExtended

2) The following tag from the bookings list command must have a value > 0:
   *r Bookings Booking <bookingNumber> MaximumMeetingExtension: "30"

Note: The command returns the result from the command itself, not the result from the extension request to far end. A separate event returns the result from the extension request.

CallId: CallId for the call in question.

Requires user role: USER

**Parameters:**
- CallId(r): <0..65534>

**Example:**

```
xCMD Call ExtendConference CallId: 1
OK
*r CallExtendConferenceResult (status=OK)
** end
```

**The CallLog commands**

**xCommand CallLog Clear**

Clear call logs stored in the system. If a logtag is given as argument, that specific call is deleted from the logs. If no logtag is given the system deletes all call logs. The LogTag values for the calls are found by issuing the xHistory CallLog Call command.

Requires user role: USER

**Parameters:**
- LogTag: <0..2147483647>

**Example:**

```
xCommand CallLog Clear
*r ClearResult (status=OK):
  ** end
```

**xCommand CallLog Recent Delete**

Delete the call log of recent calls. If a logtag is given as argument, that specific call is deleted from the log. If no logtag is given the system deletes all call logs. The LogTag values for recent calls are found by issuing the xHistory CallLog Recent command.

Requires user role: USER

**Parameters:**
- LogTag: <0..2147483647>

**Example:**

```
xCommand CallLog Recent Delete
  *r DeleteResult (status=OK):
    ** end
```

**xCommand CallLog Outgoing Delete**

Delete the call log of outgoing calls. If a logtag is given as argument, that specific call is deleted from the log. If no logtag is given the system deletes the complete outgoing calls log. The LogTag values for outgoing calls are found by issuing the xHistory CallLog Outgoing command.

Requires user role: USER

**Parameters:**
- LogTag: <0..2147483647>

**Example:**

```
xCommand CallLog Outgoing Delete LogTag:202
  *r DeleteResult (status=OK):
    ** end
```
xCommand CallLog Received Delete
Delete the call log of received calls. If a logtag is given as argument, that specific call is deleted from the log. If no logtag is given the system deletes the complete received calls log. The LogTag values for received calls are found by issuing the xHistory CallLog Received command.

Requires user role: USER
Parameters:
LogTag: <0..2147483647>

Example:
xCommand CallLog Received Delete LogTag:126
* r DeleteResult (status=OK):
** end

xCommand CallLog Missed Delete
Delete the call log of missed calls. If a logtag is given as argument, that specific call is deleted from the log. If no logtag is given the system deletes the complete missed calls log. The LogTag values for missed calls are found by issuing the xHistory CallLog Missed command.

Requires user role: USER
Parameters:
LogTag: <0..2147483647>

Example:
xCommand CallLog Missed Delete LogTag:119
* r DeleteResult (status=OK):
** end

xCommand CallLog Missed Dismiss
Review the call log of dismissed calls. If a logtag is given as argument, that specific call is deleted from the log. If no logtag is given the system deletes the complete missed calls log. The LogTag values for missed calls are found by issuing the xHistory CallLog Missed command.

Requires user role: USER
Parameters:
LogTag: <0..2147483647>

Example:
xCommand CallLog Missed Dimissed LogTag:119
* r DismissResult (status=OK):
** end

The CamCtrlPip commands

xCommand CamCtrlPip
Show or hide the camera selfview in a small window (picture in picture).
Mode: Select whether the self-view picture in picture is on or off.
Duration: Set how long the self-view is shown for on screen.

Requires user role: USER
Parameters:
Mode(r): <On/Off>
Duration: <0..60>

Example:
xCommand CamCtrlPip Mode: On
* r CamCtrlPipResult (status=OK):
** end
The Camera commands

**xCommand Camera PanTiltReset**
The camera is reset to its default values for pan and tilt. If the camera is daisy chained, the CameraId is given by its place in the chain.

Requires user role: USER

Parameters:
- CameraId(r): <1..1>

Example:
```
xCommand Camera PanTiltReset CameraId:1
OK
```
```
*r PanTiltResetResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand Camera PositionReset**
Reset the camera position to the default position.

Requires user role: USER

Parameters:
- CameraId(r): <1..1>

Example:
```
xCommand Camera PositionReset CameraId:1
OK
```
```
*r CameraPositionResetResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand Camera PositionSet**
Position the camera by defining the pan, tilt, zoom and focus parameters. If the camera is placed in a daisy chain you need to know the CameraId for the camera you want to address.

Requires user role: USER

Parameters:
- CameraId(r): <1..1>
- Pan: <-65535..65535>
- Tilt: <-65535..65535>
- Zoom: <0..65535>
- Focus: <0..65535>

Example:
```
xCommand Camera PositionSet CameraId:1 Pan:200 Tilt:300
OK
```
```
*r CameraPositionSetResult (status=OK):
** end
```
**xCommand Camera Ramp**

Move the camera in a specified direction. The camera moves at specified speed until a stop command is issued. In a daisy chain, you need to know the CameraId for the camera you want to address. Be aware that pan and tilt can be operated simultaneously, but no other combinations. In the latter case only the first operation specified is executed. For example, if you try to run both zoom and pan at the same time, only zoom is executed.

**NOTE:** You must run a stop command to stop the camera, see the example below.

**CameraId:** Give the camera id.

**Pan:** Move the camera to the Left or Right, followed by Stop.

**PanSpeed:** Set the pan speed.

**Tilt:** Move the camera Up or Down, followed by Stop.

**TiltSpeed:** Set the tilt speed.

**Zoom:** Zoom the camera In or Out, followed by Stop.

**ZoomSpeed:** Set the zoom speed.

**Focus:** Focus the camera Far or Near, followed by Stop.

**Requires user role:** USER

**Parameters:**

- **CameraId(r):** <1..1>
- **Pan:** <Left/Right/Stop>
- **PanSpeed:** <1..15>
- **Tilt:** <Down/Up/Stop>
- **TiltSpeed:** <1..15>
- **Zoom:** <In/Out/Stop>
- **ZoomSpeed:** <1..15>
- **Focus:** <Far/Near/Stop>

**Example:**

```plaintext
xCommand Camera Ramp CameraId:1 Pan:left PanSpeed:1
OK
*r RampResult (status=OK):
** end

xCommand Camera Ramp CameraId:1 Pan:stop
OK
*r RampResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand Camera TriggerAutofocus**

Trigger the autofocus functionality. The camera must support autofocus functionality. If the camera is daisy chained, the CameraId is given by its place in the chain.

**Requires user role:** USER

**Parameters:**

- **CameraId(r):** <1..1>

**Example:**

```plaintext
xCommand Camera TriggerAutofocus CameraId:1
OK
*r TriggerAutofocusResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand Camera PositionActivateFromPreset**

Selects pan, tilt, zoom and focus parameters for the given camera id from the selected preset.

**CameraId:** Give the camera id.

**PresetId:** Select preset 1 to 15.

**Requires user role:** USER

**Parameters:**

- **CameraId(r):** <1..1>
- **PresetId(r):** <1..15>

**Example:**

```plaintext
xCommand Camera PositionActivateFromPreset CameraId:1 PresetID:1
OK
*r PositionActivateFromPresetResult (status=OK):
** end
```
xCommand Camera Preset Activate

Activate one of the stored camera preset.

Note: The xCommand Camera Preset commands applies to an individual camera. This is in contrast to the xCommand Preset commands where a single preset covers ALL connected cameras plus the Video Input switcher settings.

PresetId: The ID of the camera preset you want to activate.

Requires user role: USER

Parameters:

PresetId(r): <1..35>

Example:

xCommand Camera Preset Activate PresetId: 1
OK
*r CameraPresetActivateResult {status=OK}
** end

xCommand Camera Preset List

List information about available camera presets.

Note: The xCommand Camera Preset commands are used to store camera positions for individual cameras. This is in contrast to the xCommand Preset commands where a single preset stores/recalls ALL connected cameras plus the Video Input switcher settings. This makes it more usable for integrations where one wants to store multiple camera positions individually per camera rather than a complete camera position set.

PresetId: Filter on specified preset.

Requires user role: USER

Parameters:

PresetId: <1..35>

Example:

xCommand Camera Preset List PresetId: 1
OK
*r CameraPresetListResult {status=OK}
** end

xCommand Camera Preset Edit

Edit a stored camera preset. You can change the name of the camera preset and its position in the list that is returned by the xCommand Camera Preset List command.

Note: The xCommand Camera Preset commands applies to an individual camera. This is in contrast to the xCommand Preset commands where a single preset covers ALL connected cameras plus the Video Input switcher settings.

PresetId: The ID of the camera preset you want to edit.

ListPosition: The position in the list returned by the xCommand Camera Preset List command.

Name: The name of the camera preset. It will be used in the list returned by the xCommand Camera Preset List command.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:

PresetId(r): <1..35>
ListPosition: <1..35>
Name: <S: 0, 255>

Example:

xCommand Camera Preset Edit PresetId: 1 ListPosition: 1 Name: ""
OK
*r CameraPresetEditResult {status=OK}
** end

xCommand Camera Preset Remove

Remove a camera preset.

Note: The xCommand Camera Preset commands applies to an individual camera. This is in contrast to the xCommand Preset commands where a single preset covers ALL connected cameras plus the Video Input switcher settings.

PresetId: The ID of the camera preset you want to remove.

Requires user role: USER

Parameters:

PresetId(r): <1..35>

Example:

xCommand Camera Preset Remove PresetId: 1
OK
*r CameraPresetRemoveResult {status=OK}
** end
xCommand Camera Preset Store

Store the current position of the chosen camera. The camera is identified by the CameraId parameter.

Note: The xCommand Camera Preset commands applies to an individual camera. This is in contrast to the xCommand Preset commands where a single preset covers ALL connected cameras plus the Video Input switcher settings. The xCommand Camera Preset commands are useful when you want to handle multiple camera positions individually per camera, rather than working with complete sets of camera positions.

PresetId: The ID of this camera preset. If not set explicitly, the codec will assign a preset ID automatically.

CameraId: Which camera to store the position of.

ListPosition: The new camera preset's position in the list returned by the xCommand Camera Preset List command.

Name: The name of the new camera preset. It will be used in the list returned by the xCommand Camera Preset List command.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
- PresetId: <1..35>
- CameraId (r): <1..1>
- ListPosition: <1..35>
- Name: <S: 0, 255>

Example:
```
xCommand Camera Preset Store PresetId: 1 CameraId: 1 ListPosition: 1 Name ""
OK
```

xCommand Conference DoNotDisturb Activate

This command switches on the Do Not Disturb mode, and the Timeout parameter allows you to control when it is switched off again. It only takes effect when xConfiguration Conference DoNotDisturb Mode is set to Timed.

When Do Not Disturb is switched on, all incoming calls are rejected and registered as missed calls. The calling side receives a busy signal.

Timeout: The number of minutes before Do Not Disturb is switched off. If not set, Do Not Disturb times out after 1440 minutes (24 hours).

Requires user role: USER

Parameters:
- Timeout: <0..1440>

Example:
```
xCommand Conference DoNotDisturb Activate
* r ActivateResult:
** end
```

xCommand Conference DoNotDisturb Deactivate

This command switches off the Do Not Disturb mode. This command only takes effect when xConfiguration Conference DoNotDisturb Mode is set to Timed. When Do Not Disturb is switched off incoming calls come through as normal.

Requires user role: USER

Example:
```
xCommand Conference DoNotDisturb Deactivate
* r DeactivateResult:
** end
```

xCommand Conference ActiveSpeaker Reset

Resets ActiveSpeaker. Normal voice switching is switched back on.

Requires user role: USER

Example:
```
xCommand Conference ActiveSpeaker Reset
* r ConferenceActiveSpeakerResetResult (status=OK):
** end
```
**xCommand Conference ActiveSpeaker Set**

For manually setting the active speaker in a conference. Overrides normal voice switching.

**Target:** Identifies local or remote participant.

**CallId:** Identifies callId for remote participant. Only relevant if Target is set to "remote".

**Requires user role:** USER

**Parameters:**

- Target(r): <local/remote>
- CallId: <0..65534>

**Example:**

Example 1 xCommand Conference ActiveSpeaker Set Target: local

*r ConferenceActiveSpeakerSetResult (status=OK):
** end

Example 2 xcom Conference ActiveSpeaker Set Target: remote Callid: 3

*r ConferenceActiveSpeakerSetResult (status=OK):
** end

---

**The Dial commands**

**xCommand Dial**

Dial out from the system. Returns information about the CallId and ConferenceId, which are required for some other commands.

**Number:** Enter the number or address.

**Protocol:** Select the SIP, H323 or H320 protocol.

**CallRate:** Set a call rate.

**CallType:** Select the audio or video call type.

**BookingId:** Any identifier that an external booking system (e.g. TMS, CTS-MAN) can use for its own references to match placed calls with the booking systems internal identifier for a meeting. This can be any string, e.g. a GUID. The booking Id is supplied in call logs, call events etc for the call.

**Requires user role:** USER

**Parameters:**

- Number(r): <S: 0, 255>
- Protocol: <H320/H323/Sip>
- CallRate: <64..6000>
- CallType: <Audio/Video>
- BookingId: <S: 0, 255>

**Example:**

xCommand Dial Number:543210 Protocol:h323

OK

*r DialResult (status=OK):

CallId: 2
ConferenceId: 1
** end
The DTMFSend commands

**xCommand DTMFSend**

Send DTMF tones to the far end.

CallId: The CallID is returned when the xCommand Dial command is run. During the call you can run the xStatus Call command to see the CallId.

DTMFString: Enter the DTMF string.

Requires user role: USER

**Parameters:**

- CallId: <0..65534>
- DTMFString(r): <S: 0, 32>

**Example:**

```
xCommand DTMFSend CallId:2 DTMFString:1234
```

```
*x DTMFSendResult (status=OK):
** end
```

The FacilityService commands

**xCommand FacilityService Dial**

Dial out from the system to a facility service. A maximum of five facility services can be defined; which one of these five to dial to is identified by the ServiceId (ref. xConfiguration Facility Service [Serviceld] Type/Name/Number/CallType). The command returns information about the CallId and ConferenceId.

ServiceId: The identifier of the facility service.

Requires user role: USER

**Parameters:**

- ServiceId(r): <1..5>

**Example:**

```
xCommand FacilityService Dial ServiceId: 1
```

```
OK
```

```
*x FacilityServiceDialResult (status=OK):
  CallId: 2
  ConferenceId: 1
** end
```
The FarEndControl commands

xCommand FarEndControl Camera Move
Move the far end camera (the remote camera). NOTE: The far end camera moves in the specified direction until the stop command (ref: xCommand FarEndControl Camera Stop) is issued.

CallId: The CallID is returned when the xCommand Dial command is run. During the call you can run the xStatus Call command to see the CallId.

Value: Select the action for how to move the camera.

Requires user role: USER

Parameters:
- CallId: <0..65534>
- Value: <Left/Right/Up/Down/ZoomIn/ZoomOut>

Example:
xCommand FarEndControl Camera Move CallId:3 Value:left
*r FECCMoveResult (status=OK):
  ** end

xCommand FarEndControl Camera Stop
Stop the far end camera after the xCommand FarEndControl Camera Move has been issued.

CallId: The CallID is returned when the xCommand Dial command is run. During the call you can run the xStatus Call command to see the CallId.

Requires user role: USER

Parameters:
- CallId: <0..65534>

Example:
xCommand FarEndControl Camera Stop CallId:3
*r FECCMoveResult (status=OK):
  ** end

xCommand FarEndControl Preset Activate
While in a call, this command is used to activate a preset on the far end codec. The preset covers the far end codec’s camera positions and input video switcher settings.

The preset must be stored on the far end codec beforehand, either by using the xCommand Preset Store command locally on the far end codec, or by using the xCommand FarEndControl Preset Store command from a remote codec.

Note: The far end codec’s xConfiguration Conference FarEndControl Mode setting must be switched on for the FarEndControl commands to work.

CallId: The CallId is required to identify the far end codec only when in a multipoint call. The CallId is returned when issuing the xCommand Dial command. During the call you can run the xStatus Call command to see the CallId.

PresetId: The PresetId must be retrieved from the far end codec since this is the ID of the preset that is stored on that codec.

Requires user role: USER

Parameters:
- CallId: <0..65534>
- PresetId: <1..15>

Example:
xCommand FarEndControl Preset Activate CallId:3 PresetId:1
*r FECCPresetActivateResult (status=OK):
  ** end

xCommand FarEndControl Preset Store
While in a call, this command is used to store a preset on the far end codec. The preset covers the far end codec’s camera positions and input video switcher settings.

Note: The far end codec’s xConfiguration Conference FarEndControl Mode setting must be switched on for the FarEndControl commands to work.

CallId: The CallId is required to identify the far end codec only when in a multipoint call. The CallId is returned when issuing the xCommand Dial command. During the call you can run the xStatus Call command to see the CallId.

PresetId: The PresetId must be retrieved from the far end codec since this is the ID of the preset that is stored on that codec.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
- CallId: <0..65534>
- PresetId: <0..15>

Example:
xCommand FarEndControl Preset Store CallId:3 PresetId:1
*r FECCPresetStoreResult (status=OK):
  ** end
xCommand FarEndControl Source Select

Select which video input source to use as the main source on the far end system.

Callid: The CallID is returned when the xCommand Dial command is run. During the call you can run the xStatus Call command to see the CallId.

SourceId: Select a video input source on the far end.

**Requires user role:** USER

**Parameters:**

- Callid: <0..65534>
- SourceId(r): <0..15>

**Example:**

```plaintext
xCommand FarEndControl Source Select CallId:3 SourceId:1
```

```plaintext
*r FECCSelectSourceResult (status=OK):
** end
```

The HttpFeedback commands

xCommand HttpFeedback Register

Register the system to a HTTP(S) server to return XML feedback over HTTP(S) to specific URLs.

FeedbackSlot: You can have from 1 to 4 slots for feedback.

ServerUrl: Define the URL for the HTTP(S) server.

Expression[1..15]: What parts of the Status and Configuration XML documents to monitor are specified by XPath expressions. You can have from 1 to 15 XPath expressions.

**Requires user role:** USER

**Parameters:**

- FeedbackSlot: <1..4>
- ServerUrl(r): <S: 1, 2048>
- Expression[1..15]: <S: 1, 255>

**Example:**

```plaintext
xCommand HttpFeedback Register FeedbackSlot:1 ServerUrl:10.47.19.41
Expression[1]: Status/Video Expression[2]: Status/Audio Expression[3]: Status/Call
Expression[4]: Status/Conference
OK
```

```plaintext
*r FeedbackRegisterResult (status=OK):
FeedbackSlot: 1
** end
```

xCommand HttpFeedback Deregister

Deregister XML feedback over HTTP(S).

**Requires user role:** USER

**Parameters:**

- FeedbackSlot(r): <1..4>

**Example:**

```plaintext
xCommand HttpFeedback Deregister FeedbackSlot:1
```

```plaintext
OK
*r FeedbackDeregisterResult (status=OK):
FeedbackSlot: 1
** end
```
The Key commands

**xCommand Key Click**
Emulates a remote control key press, followed by a key release.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
Key(r): <0/1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/C/Call/Disconnect/F1/F2/F3/F4/F5/Grab/Home/Layout/Left/Mute/MuteMic/Ok/PhoneBook/Presentation/Right/Selfview/Square/SrcAux/SrcCamera/SrcDocCam/SrcPc/SrcVcr/Star/Up/VolumeDown/VolumeUp/ZoomIn/ZoomOut>

Example:
```
xCommand Key Click Key:Down
*r KeyClickResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand Key Press**
Emulates a remote control key press without releasing it. The Key Press command must be followed by a Key Release command to emulate releasing the key.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
Key(r): <0/1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/C/Call/Disconnect/F1/F2/F3/F4/F5/Grab/Home/Layout/Left/Mute/MuteMic/Ok/PhoneBook/Presentation/Right/Selfview/Square/SrcAux/SrcCamera/SrcDocCam/SrcPc/SrcVcr/Star/Up/VolumeDown/VolumeUp/ZoomIn/ZoomOut>

Example:
```
xCommand Key Press Key:Home
*r KeyPressResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand Key Release**
Emulates a remote control key release. The Key Release command is issued after a Key Press command.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
Key(r): <0/1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/C/Call/Disconnect/F1/F2/F3/F4/F5/Grab/Home/Layout/Left/Mute/MuteMic/Ok/PhoneBook/Presentation/Right/Selfview/Square/SrcAux/SrcCamera/SrcDocCam/SrcPc/SrcVcr/Star/Up/VolumeDown/VolumeUp/ZoomIn/ZoomOut>

Example:
```
xCommand Key Release Key:Home
*r KeyReleaseResult (status=OK):
** end
```

The Message commands

**xCommand Message Alert Display**
Display a message on screen, for a specified duration of time (in seconds). NOTE: If Duration is not set, the command must be followed by xCommand Message Alert Clear.

Use the xFeedback commands to monitor the feedback from the user. Read more about the xFeedback commands in the API introduction section in this guide.

Title: Enter a message title.
Text: Enter the message to be displayed.
Duration: Set how long (in seconds) the message is to be displayed on the screen. If set to 0 (zero) the message does not disappear until a xCommand Message Alert Clear message has been sent.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
Title: <S: 0, 255>
Text(r): <S: 0, 255>
Duration: <0..3600>

Example:
```
xCommand Message Alert Display Title: "Message" Text: "The meeting will end in 5 minutes." Duration: 20
OK
*r MessageAlertDisplayResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand Message Alert Clear**
Remove the message which was displayed using the xCommand Message Alert Display command. This is required when the Duration parameter is not set.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Example:
```
xCommand Message Alert Clear
OK
*r MessageAlertClearResult (status=OK):
** end
```
xCommand Message TextLine Display
Display a text line on screen. Optionally you can place the text line at a specified location and for a specified duration of time (in seconds). NOTE: If Duration is not set, the command must be followed by xCommand Message TextLine Clear.
Text: Enter the text line to be displayed.
X: Enter the X-coordinate (horizontal) on screen. X=0 is in the upper left corner.
Y: Enter the Y-coordinate (vertical) on screen. Y=0 is in the upper left corner.
Duration: Set how long (in seconds) the text line is to be displayed on the screen. If set to 0 (zero) the text line is displayed until a xCommand Message TextLine Clear command has been sent.
Requires user role: ADMIN
Parameters:
Text(r): <S: 0, 140>
X: <1..10000>
Y: <1..10000>
Duration: <0..3600>
Example:
OK
*r MessageTextLineDisplayResult (status=OK):
** end

xCommand Message TextLine Clear
Clears the text line which was defined by the xCommand Message TextLine Display command.
Requires user role: ADMIN
Example:
xCommand Message TextLine Clear
OK
*r MessageTextLineClearResult (status=OK):
** end

xCommand Message Prompt Display
Display a small window on screen with a title, text and up to five options for response from the user. The message is displayed on screen until the user gives a response, or until the system receives the following command xCommand Message Prompt Clear.
Use the xFeedback commands to monitor the feedback from the user. Read more about the xFeedback commands in the API introduction section in this guide.
Title: Enter the title of the message.
Text: Enter the message.
FeedbackId: To identify the feedback enter a FeedbackId.
Option.1 to Option.5: Enter the text to appear on the feedback options.
Requires user role: ADMIN
Parameters:
Title: <S: 0, 255>
Text(r): <S: 0, 255>
FeedbackId: <S: 0, 255>
Option.1: <S: 0, 255>
Option.2: <S: 0, 255>
Option.3: <S: 0, 255>
Option.4: <S: 0, 255>
Option.5: <S: 0, 255>
Example:
xCommand Message Prompt Display Title: "Meeting extension" Text: "The meeting is about to end. Do you want to extend the meeting?" Option.1: "No" Option.2: "Yes, extend with 5 minutes" Option.3: "Yes, extend with 10 minutes"
OK
*r MessagePromptDisplayResult (status=OK):
** end
**xCommand Message Prompt Clear**

Remove the window displayed using the xCommand Message Alert Display command. Use the xFeedback commands to monitor the feedback from the user. Read more about the xFeedback commands in the API introduction section in this guide.

FeedbackId: The FeedbackId corresponds to the FeedbackId given by the xCommand Message Prompt Display command.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- FeedbackId: <S: 0, 255>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Message Prompt Clear
OK
* r MessagePromptClearResult (status=OK):
  ** end
```

**xCommand Message Prompt Response**

Give a response to the xCommand Message Prompt Display. Use the xFeedback commands to monitor the feedback from the user. Read more about the xFeedback commands in the API introduction section in this guide.

FeedbackId: The FeedbackId corresponds to the FeedbackId given by the xCommand Message Prompt Display command.

OptionId: The OptionId corresponds to the OptionIds given as possible responses in the xCommand Message Prompt Display command.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- FeedbackId: <S: 0, 255>
- OptionId(r): <1..5>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Message Prompt Response OptionId: 1
OK
* r MessagePromptResponseResult (status=OK):
  ** end
```

**xCommand Message Echo**

Issuing the command makes the API raise a message-echo event. The command has no other impact on the codec. Usage can be to poll the codec from a control system or any external device/system to check for connectivity. To monitor the feedback use the xFeedback command. You can read more about the xFeedback command in the general API introduction section.

**Text:** Enter the text to be echoed.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- Text: <S: 0, 255>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Message Echo Text:" MyEchoListner99"
*** end
* e Message Echo Text: "MyEchoListener99"
```
The Phonebook commands

**xCommand Phonebook Folder Add**
Add a folder to the local phonebook, where phonebook entries can be stored. Returns the FolderId (localGroupId-3), which is a unique Id for the folder.

Name(r): The name of the folder.
ParentFolderId: A unique identifier for the parent folder, which was created when a previous xCommand Phonebook Folder Add command was issued.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- Name(r): <S: 0, 255>
- ParentFolderId: <S: 0, 255>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Phonebook Folder Add Name: "New York Office"
OK
*r PhonebookFolderAddResult (status=OK):
  Name: localGroupId-3
  ** end
```

**xCommand Phonebook Folder Modify**
Modify an existing phonebook folder.

FolderId: A unique identifier for the folder, which was created when the xCommand Phonebook Folder Add command was issued.
Name(r): The name of the contact.
ParentFolderId: A unique identifier for the parent folder, which was created when the xCommand Phonebook Folder Add command was issued.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- FolderId(r): <S: 0, 255>
- Name: <S: 0, 255>
- ParentFolderId: <S: 0, 255>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Phonebook Folder Modify FolderId:localGroupId-3 Name: "New York Head Office"
OK
*r PhonebookFolderModifyResult (status=OK):
  ** end
```

**xCommand Phonebook Folder Delete**
Delete an existing folder from the local phonebook.

FolderId: A unique identifier for the folder, which was created when the xCommand Phonebook Folder Add command was issued.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- FolderId(r): <S: 0, 255>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Phonebook Folder Delete FolderId:localGroupId-3
OK
*r PhonebookFolderDeleteResult (status=OK):
  ** end
```
xCommand Phonebook Contact Add

Add new contact to the local phonebook. Stored internally in the system. Returns the ContactId (Name: localContactId-1), which is a unique Id of the contact.

- Name: The name of the contact.
- FolderId: A unique identifier for the folder, which was created when the xCommand Phonebook Folder Add command was issued.
- ImageURL: The URL to an image.
- Title: The title of the contact.
- Number: The phone number or address of the contact.
- Protocol: Select Auto, SIP, H323 or H320 protocol.
- CallRate: Set a call rate.
- CallType: Select a call type (audio or video).
- Device: Select the device type.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
- Name(r): <S: 0, 255>
- FolderId: <S: 0, 255>
- ImageURL: <S: 0, 255>
- Title: <S: 0, 255>
- Number: <S: 0, 255>
- Protocol: <Auto/H320/H323/SIP>
- CallRate: <0..6000>
- CallType: <Audio/Video>
- Device: <Mobile/Other/Telephone/Video>

Example:
```
xCommand Phonebook Contact Add Name: "John Doe" Number:12345
OK
```

Example:
```
xCommand Phonebook Contact Add Result (status=OK):
Name: localContactId-1
** end
```

xCommand Phonebook Contact Modify

Modify the contact details of an existing contact in the local phonebook.

- ContactId: A unique identifier for the contact, which was created when the xCommand Phonebook Contact Add command was issued.
- Name: The name of the contact.
- FolderId: A unique identifier for the folder, which was created when the xCommand Phonebook Folder Add command was issued.
- ImageURL: The URL to an image.
- Title: The title of the contact.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
- ContactId(r): <S: 0, 255>
- Name: <S: 0, 255>
- FolderId: <S: 0, 255>
- ImageURL: <S: 0, 255>
- Title: <S: 0, 255>

Example:
```
xCommand Phonebook Contact Modify ContactId:localContactId-1 Name: "John Doe - office"
OK
```
```
xCommand Phonebook Contact Modify Result (status=OK):
** end
```

xCommand Phonebook Contact Delete

Delete an existing contact from the local phonebook.

- ContactId: A unique identifier for the contact, which was created when the xCommand Phonebook Contact Add command was issued.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
- ContactId: <S: 0, 255>

Example:
```
xCommand Phonebook Contact Delete ContactId:localContactId-1
OK
```
```
xCommand Phonebook Contact Delete Result (status=OK):
** end
```
**xCommand Phonebook ContactMethod Add**

Add details about the call setup to an existing contact in the local phonebook. Returns the ContactMethodId (Name: 1), which is a unique Id of the contact method.

- **ContactId**: A unique identifier for the contact, which was created when the xCommand Phonebook Contact Add command was issued.
- **Device**: Set which type of device to call to.
- **Number(r)**: The phone number or address of the contact.
- **Protocol**: Select Auto, SIP, H323 or H320 protocol.
- **CallRate**: Set a call rate.
- **CallType**: Select a call type (audio or video).

**Requires user role**: ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- **ContactId(r)**: <S: 0, 255>
- **Device**: <Mobile/Other/Telephone/Video>
- **Number(r)**: <S: 0, 255>
- **Protocol**: <Auto/H320/H323/SIP>
- **CallRate**: <0..6000>
- **CallType**: <Audio/Video>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Phonebook ContactMethod Add ContactId:localContactId-2 Number:54321 Protocol:H323
```
```
OK
```
```
** end
```

**xCommand Phonebook ContactMethod Modify**

Modify details about the call setup for an existing contact in the local phonebook.

- **ContactId**: A unique identifier for the contact. It was created when the xCommand Phonebook Contact Add command was issued.
- **ContactMethodId**: A unique identifier for the contact method. It was created when the xCommand Phonebook ContactMethod Add command was issued.
- **Device**: Set which type of device to call to.
- **Number**: The phone number or address of the contact.
- **Protocol**: Select Auto, SIP, H323 or H320 protocol.
- **CallRate**: Set a call rate.
- **CallType**: Select a call type (audio or video).

**Requires user role**: ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- **ContactId(r)**: <S: 0, 255>
- **ContactMethodId(r)**: <S: 0, 255>
- **Device**: <Mobile/Other/Telephone/Video>
- **Number**: <S: 0, 255>
- **Protocol**: <Auto, H320/H323/SIP>
- **CallRate**: <0..6000>
- **CallType**: <Audio/Video>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Phonebook ContactMethod Modify ContactMethodId:117 ContactId:localContactId-10 Number:"newnumber@cisco.com"
```
```
OK
```
**xCommand Phonebook ContactMethod Delete**

Delete details about the call setup to an existing contact in the local phonebook.

- **ContactId**: A unique identifier for the contact, which was created when the xCommand Phonebook Contact Add command was issued.
- **ContactMethodId**: A unique identifier for the contact method, which was created when the xCommand Phonebook ContactMethod Add command was issued.

**Requires user role**: ADMIN

**Parameters**:
- `ContactId(r)`: <S: 0, 255>
- `ContactMethodId(r)`: <S: 0, 255>

**Example**:

```
xCommand Phonebook ContactMethod Delete ContactId:localContactId-2
ContactMethodId:1
OK
```

```
*x PhonebookContactMethodDeleteResult (status=OK):
** end
```

---

**xCommand Phonebook Search**

The search command lets you search in both the local and corporate phone books. A search gives a ResultSet. More examples can be found on the Developer Zone web page. Go to: http://developer.tandberg.com/web/guest/howtos/cseries-api/phonebook.

- **PhonebookId**: The value of the ID tag for which phonebook server to use. See xConfiguration Phonebook Server. Not necessary to use.
- **PhonebookType**: Which phone book to search in. Either the local phone book or the corporate phonebook.
- **SearchString**: Search for entries containing specified string (not begins with). If no FolderId is specified, the search yields search results from ALL folders/phonebook directories. The SearchString parameter is optional for software version TC2.0 and later.
- **SearchField**: Currently not in use.
- **Offset**: Get records starting with this offset in a search. Default 0. Used together with Limit to support paging.
- **FolderId**: Search only in the specified folder. FolderId (string) is listed in the ResultSet of a search result containing folders.
- **Limit**: Limit the number of records in the result set to this number. E.g. Limit: 10 only gives a ResultSet of 10 entries (Contacts + Folders) although the total number of hits may be greater. Any limit higher than 1000 is treated as 1000.
- **Recursive**: Set if the phonebook should search recursive. The result from an empty search return both the directories and the content in the directories. NOTE: This command is only valid for the local directory.

**Requires user role**: USER

**Parameters**:
- `PhonebookId`: <S: 0, 255>
- `PhonebookType`: <Corporate/Local>
- `SearchString`: <S: 0, 255>
- `SearchField`: <Name/Number>
- `Offset`: <0..65534>
- `FolderId`: <S: 0, 255>
- `Limit`: <0..65534>
- `Recursive`: <False/True>

**Example**:

```
xCommand Phonebook Search PhonebookType:Corporate Limit:2
FolderId:"corporate_001"
OK
```

```
*x ResultSet ResultInfo TotalRows: 25
*x ResultSet Contact 1 Name: "/tmp"
*x ResultSet Contact 1 ContactId: "e_9664921"
*x ResultSet Contact 1 ContactMethod 1 ContactMethodId: "1"
*x ResultSet Contact 1 ContactMethod 1 Number: "/3231/John.Doe.Office@company.
```
The Presentation commands

**xCommand Presentation Start**

Open a media stream from the selected presentation source.

**PresentationSource**: Select the video input source to be used for presentation.

**SendingMode**: Select whether the presentation is shown locally or locally and remotely.

**Requires user role**: USER

**Parameters**:

- **PresentationSource**: <1..2>
- **SendingMode**: <LocalRemote/LocalOnly>

**Example**:

```
*xCommand Presentation Start PresentationSource:2
OK
*r PresentationStartResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand Presentation Stop**

Stop the media stream from the presentation source.

**Requires user role**: USER

**Example**:

```
xCommand Presentation Stop
OK
*r PresentationStopResult (status=OK):
** end
```
The Preset commands

**xCommand Preset Store**

Store the connector selections for all video input sources and the current position for all cameras. Note that information about all video input sources and all camera positions are included in the same preset. The system may hold 15 predefined video input presets. These presets are available for far end control, i.e. they are referred in the PresetId parameter of the xCommand FarEndControl Preset Activate command. In contrast, the xCommand Camera Preset commands applies to individual cameras only. Those presets are not available for far end control.

**PresetId**: The ID of this preset.

**Type**: Currently it makes no difference if you select Camera or All. However, this may change in the future (other audio or video settings may be included in a preset). If you want to ensure that a preset only affects camera positions we recommend that you select Camera.

**Description**: Enter a description of the camera preset.

**Requires user role**: ADMIN

**Parameters**:
- PresetId(r): <1..15>
- Type(r): <All/Camera>
- Description: <S: 0, 255>

**Example**:
```
xCommand Preset Store PresetId:3 Type:Camera Description:"Left view"
OK
```

**xCommand Preset Clear**

Delete a preset.

**PresetId**: The ID of the preset you want to delete.

**Requires user role**: USER

**Parameters**:
- PresetId(r): <1..15>

**Example**:
```
xCommand Preset Clear PresetId:3 OK
```

**xCommand Preset Activate**

Activate one of the stored local presets.

**PresetId**: The ID of the preset you want to activate.

**Requires user role**: USER

**Parameters**:
- PresetId(r): <1..15>

**Example**:
```
xCommand Preset Activate PresetId:3 OK
```

* PresetActivateResult (status=OK):
  ** end
The Provisioning commands

**xCommand Provisioning StartUpgrade**
The codec software can be upgraded from the provisioning server. When starting the upgrade the software is automatically downloaded and installed. The codec reboots to complete the software upgrade.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Example:
```
xCommand Provisioning StartUpgrade
*r StartUpgradeResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationStart**
Starts a pending CAPF (Certificate Authority Proxy Function) operation towards the CUCM. When the CUCM administrator initiates an operation that the endpoint should perform (like installing, updating or deleting certificates), this command can be used to start the CAPF operation.

AuthString: Set the authentication string required for the CAPF operation.

Requires user role: USER

Parameters:
```
AuthString(o): >S: 4, 10>
```

Example:
```
xCommand Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationStart AuthString: 123456
*r CAPFStartResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand Provisioning CUCM CAPF Delete**
Delete the stored CTL and ITL files (CTL: Certificate Trust List, ITL: Identity Trust List).

Requires user role: USER

Example:
```
xCommand Provisioning CUCM CTL Delete
*r DeleteResult (status=OK):
** end
```

The Security commands

**xCommand Security FIPSMode Activate**
Activate FIPS (140-2) mode. NOTE: Activating FIPS mode implies a reset to factory defaults. While in FIPS mode, software upgrade is disabled and the following limitations apply: All calls are encrypted, unencrypted communication protocols like Telnet and HTTP cannot be used. IEEE802.1x and SNMP are disabled. The SIP Profile Type setting cannot be Microsoft. The root user is not available (root settings cannot be changed).

To exit FIPS mode, perform a factory reset.

Confirm: <Yes>

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
```
Confirm(r): <Yes>
```

Example:
```
xCommand Security FIPSMode Activate Confirm: "Yes"
OK
*r SecurityFIPSModeActivateConfirmResult (status=OK)
** end
```
The Standby commands

**xCommand Standby Activate**
Set the system in standby mode, which turns off the video outputs and puts the camera into sleep mode.

Requires user role: USER

Example:
```plaintext
xCommand Standby Activate
* r ActivateResult (status=OK):
  ** end
```

**xCommand Standby Deactivate**
Bring the system out of standby mode.

Requires user role: USER

Example:
```plaintext
xCommand Standby Deactivate
* r DeactivateResult (status=OK):
  ** end
```

**xCommand Standby ResetTimer**
Set a nonpermanent standby delay (in minutes). If the system is in standby mode when the reset timer is set, the system is brought out of standby mode. When left idle for the given delay the system goes into standby mode. Setting the reset timer does not affect the Standby Delay in the Advanced configuration menu (or by xConfiguration Standby Delay). Next time this delay is the valid standby delay.

Requires user role: USER

Parameters:
- **Delay(r): <1..480>**

Example:
```plaintext
xCommand Standby ResetTimer Delay:10
  * r ResetResult (status=OK):
    ** end
```

The SystemUnit commands

**xCommand SystemUnit OptionKey Add**
Add an option key to support additional features.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
- **Key(r): <S: 16, 24>**

Example:
```plaintext
xCommand SystemUnit OptionKey Add Key:******************
  * r OptionKeyResult (status=OK):
    ** end
```

**xCommand SystemUnit OptionKey RemoveAll**
Removes all Option keys.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
- **Confirm(r): <Yes>**

Example:
```plaintext
xCommand SystemUnit OptionKey RemoveAll Confirm: Yes
  * r OptionKeyResult (status=OK):
    ** end
```

**xCommand SystemUnit ReleaseKey Add**
Add the software release key. Used to enable new software (applicable for main software releases).

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
- **Key(r): <S: 16, 24>**

Example:
```plaintext
xCommand SystemUnit ReleaseKey Add Key:******************
  * r ReleaseKeyResult (status=OK):
    ** end
```
**xCommand SystemUnit ReleaseKey RemoveAll**
Removes all Release keys.
Requires user role: ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- Confirm(r): <Yes>

**Example:**
```
xCommand SystemUnit ReleaseKey RemoveAll Confirm: Yes
```
```
* ReleaseKeyResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand SystemUnit AdminPassword Set**
Set an administrator password to restrict access to the codec. After a restart of the codec this password also applies to the web interface.
Requires user role: ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- Password(r): <S: 0, 64>

**Example:**
```
xCommand SystemUnit AdminPassword Set Password:***********
```
```
* AdminPasswordSetResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand SystemUnit Diagnostics Run**
This command runs all self-diagnostics commands on the system. Returns information on whether the admin password is set.
Requires user role: ADMIN

**Example:**
```
xCommand SystemUnit Diagnostics Run
```
```
* DiagnosticsResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand SystemUnit MenuPassword Set**
Set a menu password to restrict access to Administrator Settings menu. If you have a remote control the password can also be set from the on screen menu. If you have a Cisco TelePresence Touch controller the menu password is set from the command line interface.
Requires user role: ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- Password(r): <S: 0, 255>

**Example:**
```
xCommand SystemUnit MenuPassword Set Password:***********
```
```
* MenuPasswordSetResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand SystemUnit MenuPassword Validate**
Validate that the supplied password is correct.
Requires user role: ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- Password(r): <S: 0, 255>

**Example:**
```
xCommand SystemUnit MenuPassword Validate Password:***********
```
```
* MenuPasswordValidateResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand SystemUnit DateTime Set**
Set the date and time for the system, if not available from NTP (Network Time Protocol).
Requires user role: ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- Year: <2008..2037>
- Month: <1..12>
- Day: <1..31>
- Hour: <0..23>
- Minute: <0..59>
- Second: <0..59>

**Example:**
```
xCommand SystemUnit DateTime Set Year:2009 Month:7 Day:3 Hour:12 Minute:0 Second:0
```
```
* DateTimeSetResult (status=OK):
** end
```
xCommand SystemUnit DateTime Get
Read the time and date from the system.

Requires user role: USER

Example:
```c
xCommand SystemUnit DateTime get
t DateTimeGetResult (status=OK):
 Year: 2009
 Month: 7
 Day: 3
 Hour: 12
 Minute: 0
 Second: 0
** end
```

xCommand SystemUnit FactoryReset
Reset the codec to factory default settings. The call logs are deleted and all system parameters are reset to default values. All files that have been uploaded to the codec are deleted. The Release key and Option key are not affected.

As a default the system restarts after the factory reset, but other behavior can be forced by selecting a different TrailingAction.

TrailingAction: Select Shutdown or NoAction to override the default behavior (Restart).

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
- Confirm(r): <Yes>
- TrailingAction: <NoAction/Restart/Shutdown>

Example:
```c
xCommand SystemUnit FactoryReset Confirm: Yes
 FactoryResetConfirmResult (status=OK):
** end
```

xCommand SystemUnit SoftwareUpgrade
Initiate a software upgrade by fetching the software on a given URL. If the server requires username and password these parameters must be included.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
- URL(r): <S: 0, 255>
- UserName: <S: 0, 255>
- Password: <S: 0, 255>

Example:
```c
xCommand SystemUnit SoftwareUpgrade URL: "ftp://ftp_server_ip_address/s52000tc4_0_0.pkg" UserName: testDownload Password: 1234
 SystemUnitSoftwareUpgradeResult (status=OK):
** end
```

xCommand SystemUnit ConfigurationProfile Change
Select a previously saved configuration profile. NOTE: Requires a restart of the codec.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
- Name(r): <S: 0, 255>

Example:
```c
xCommand SystemUnit ConfigurationProfile Change Name: "My_ConfigurationProfile_1"
 ConfigurationProfileChangeResult (status=OK):
 Warning: New configuration profile will be active after next boot.
** end
```

xCommand SystemUnit ConfigurationProfile Remove
Delete a configuration profile that has been stored in the system.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
- Name(r): <S: 0, 255>

Example:
```c
xCommand SystemUnit ConfigurationProfile Remove Name: "My_ConfigurationProfile_1"
 ConfigurationProfileRemoveResult (status=OK):
** end
```
xCommand SystemUnit ConfigurationProfile SaveCurrentConfigurationAs

Save the current system settings into a configuration profile. Assign a name to the new profile. The name is the unique identifier of the profile.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Parameters:
Name(r): <S: 0, 255>

Example:
```
xCommand SystemUnit ConfigurationProfile SaveCurrentConfigurationAs Name:  
  "My_ConfigurationProfile_1"  
  *r ConfigurationProfileSaveCurrentConfigurationResult (status=OK):  
    ** end
```

xCommand SystemUnit ConfigurationProfile List

List configuration profiles that has been stored in the system.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Example:
```
xCommand SystemUnit ConfigurationProfile List  
  *r ConfigurationProfileListResult (status=OK):  
    Profile: My_ConfigurationProfile_1  
    Profile: My_ConfigurationProfile_2  
    ** end
```

xCommand SystemUnit ConfigurationProfile CancelChange

Cancel the "ConfigurationProfile Change" command, that would otherwise take effect after next system boot.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Example:
```
xCommand SystemUnit ConfigurationProfile CancelChange  
  *r ConfigurationProfileCancelChangeResult (status=OK):  
    ** end
```

xCommand SystemUnit Notifications RemoveAll

Clears the list of system notifications that are reported by xStatus SystemUnit Notifications Text/Type.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Example:
```
xCommand SystemUnit Notifications RemoveAll  
  *r NotificationsRemoveAllResult (status=OK):  
    ** end
```

xCommand SystemUnit ReleaseKey List

List all software versions that the system has a valid release key for.

Requires user role: ADMIN

Example:
```
xCommand SystemUnit ReleaseKey List  
  *r SystemUnit ReleaseKey 1 Version: "TC1"  
  *r SystemUnit ReleaseKey 2 Version: "TC2"  
  *r SystemUnit ReleaseKey 3 Version: "TC3"  
  *r SystemUnit ReleaseKey 4 Version: "TC4"  
  *r SystemUnit ReleaseKey 5 Version: "TC5"  
  ** end
```
The Video commands

**xCommand Video PictureLayoutSet**
Select the screen layout mode.
Target: Select if the target is the local layout or the remote layout.
CallId: The CallID is returned when the xCommand Dial command is run. During the call you can run the xStatus Call command to see the CallId.
LayoutFamily: Select a layout family.
CustomLayoutName: Enter a name for the layout.
**Requires user role:** USER

**Parameters:**
- Target: <local/remote>
- CallId: <0..65534>
- LayoutFamily: <auto/custom/equal/fullscreen/overlay/presentationlargespeaker/presentationsmallspeaker/prominent/single/speaker_full>
- CustomLayoutName: <S: 1, 128>

**Example:**
xCommand Video PictureLayoutSet Target: Local LayoutFamily: equal
  *r SetPictureLayoutResult (status=OK):
  ** end

**xCommand Video Layout SetPresentationView**
Set the presentation view mode.
View: Select Default when you want the presentation to be viewed with the default settings for the codec. Select Maximized when you want the presentation to be displayed in full screen. Select Minimized when you want the presentation to be displayed in a small picture on screen.
**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- View: <Default/Maximized/Minimized>

**Example:**
xCommand Video Layout SetPresentationView View:Default
  OK
  *r VideoLayoutSetPresentationViewResult (status=OK):
  ** end

**xCommand Video Layout LoadDb**
Loads and starts using the specified video layout database. The default video layout database is initially provided by the system. The custom database is generated by the Cisco TC Console tool and is made available to the codec from within the TC Console tool. The TC Console software is found at the Developer Zone web page. Go to: http://developer.tandberg.com/web/guest/tools/integrators/audio-console.
Custom: The system uses the custom video layout database which generated by the Cisco TC Console tool.
CustomAutoModes: The system uses the auto mode part of the custom video layout database.
Default: The system use the default video layout database which is provided by the system.
**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- Type: <Custom/CustomAutoModes/Default>

**Example:**
xCommand Video Layout LoadDb Type: Default
  *r VideoLayoutLoadDbResult (status=OK):
  ** end

**xCommand Video OSD Close**
Closes all menus on the on-screen display.
Element: The on-screen menu.
**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- Element: <Menu>

**Example:**
xCommand Video OSD Close Element: Menu
  *OsdCloseElementResult (status=OK):
  ** end
**xCommand Video PIP ActiveSpeaker Set**

Sets position for the active speakers PiP (picture in picture).

**Position:** Predefined positions
- CenterLeft: The ActiveSpeaker PiP appears on the left side of the screen, in center.
- CenterRight: The ActiveSpeaker PiP appears on the right side of the screen, in center.
- LowerLeft: The ActiveSpeaker PiP appears in the lower left corner of the screen.
- LowerRight: The ActiveSpeaker PiP appears in the lower right corner of the screen.
- UpperCenter: The ActiveSpeaker PiP appears on top of the screen, in center.
- UpperLeft: The ActiveSpeaker PiP appears in the upper left corner of the screen.
- UpperRight: The ActiveSpeaker PiP appears in the upper right corner of the screen.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- Position(r): <CenterLeft/CenterRight/LowerLeft/LowerRight/UpperCenter/UpperLeft/UpperRight>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Video PIP ActiveSpeaker Set Position: UpperRight
```
```
xCommand Video PIP ActiveSpeaker SetResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand Video PIP Presentation Set**

Sets position for the presentation PiP (picture in picture).

**Position:** Predefined positions
- CenterLeft: The presentation PiP appears on the left side of the screen, in center.
- CenterRight: The presentation PiP appears on the right side of the screen, in center.
- LowerLeft: The presentation PiP appears in the lower left corner of the screen.
- LowerRight: The presentation PiP appears in the lower right corner of the screen.
- UpperCenter: The presentation PiP appears on top of the screen, in center.
- UpperLeft: The presentation PiP appears in the upper left corner of the screen.
- UpperRight: The presentation PiP appears in the upper right corner of the screen.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- Position(r): <CenterLeft/CenterRight/LowerLeft/LowerRight/UpperCenter/UpperLeft/UpperRight>

**Example:**
```
xCommand Video PIP Presentation Set Position: LowerLeft
```
```
xCommand Video PIP Presentation SetResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**xCommand Video Selfview Set**

Sets self-view on/off and specifies its size and position. If the parameter is not specified, current value is used.

**Mode:** Selfview on/off
- On: Self-view is on.
- Off: Self-view is off.

**FullscreenMode:** Self-view in full screen or pip.
- On: Self-view is in full screen.
- Off: Self-view is in pip.

**PIPPosition:** Predefined PIP positions.
- CenterLeft: The self-view PiP appears on the left side of the screen, in center.
- CenterRight: The self-view PiP appears on the right side of the screen, in center.
- LowerLeft: The self-view PiP appears in the lower left corner of the screen.
- LowerRight: The self-view PiP appears in the lower right corner of the screen.
- UpperCenter: The self-view PiP appears on top of the screen, in center.
- UpperLeft: The self-view PiP appears in the upper left corner of the screen.
- UpperRight: The self-view PiP appears in the upper right corner of the screen.

**Requires user role:** ADMIN

**Parameters:**
- Mode(o): <On/Off>
- FullscreenMode(o): <On/Off>
- PIPPosition(o): <CenterLeft/CenterRight/LowerLeft/LowerRight/UpperCenter/UpperLeft/UpperRight>
- OnMonitorRole(o): <First/Fourth/Second/Third>

**Example:**
```
Example 1 xCommand Video Selfview Set Mode: On FullscreenMode: Off PIPPosition: CenterLeft OnMonitorRole: First
```
```
OK
```
```
xCommand Video Selfview SetResult (status=OK):
** end
```

```
Example 2 xcommand Video Selfview Set FullscreenMode: On OnMonitorRole: Second
```
```
OK
```
```
x* SelfviewSetResult (status=OK):
** end
```

**Example:**
```
xCommand Video Selfview Set FullscreenMode: On OnMonitorRole: Second
```
```
OK
```
```
x* SelfviewSetResult (status=OK):
** end
```
The Experimental commands

The Experimental commands are for testing only and should not be used unless agreed with Cisco. These commands are not documented and WILL change in later releases.
Chapter 5

Description of the xStatus commands
Description of the xStatus commands

In this chapter, you can find all of the xStatus commands and the responses. Status type commands return information about the system and system processes. You can query all information or just some of it.

We recommend you visit our web site regularly for updated versions of the manual.

Go to: http://www.cisco.com/go/quickset-docs

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Audio status

xStatus Audio
Shows the top level overview of the audio status. The identities of the LocalInput, RemoteInput, LocalOutput and RemoteOutput are used when querying additional information.

Example:
xStatus Audio
xStatus Audio
  *s Audio Microphones Mute: Off
  *s Audio Volume: 35
** end

xStatus Audio Microphones Mute
Shows the microphones mute mode.

Value space of the result returned:
<On/Off>

Example:
xStatus Audio Microphones Mute
  *s Audio Microphones Mute: Off
  ** end

xStatus Audio Volume
Shows the volume level (dB) of the loudspeaker output.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..100>

Example:
xStatus Audio Volume
  *s Audio Volume: 70
  ** end

The Call status

xStatus Call
Shows the top level overview of the call status. The call identity is used when query for additional information about the call.

Example:
xStatus Call
  *s Call 27 Status: Connected
  *s Call 27 Direction: Outgoing
  *s Call 27 Protocol: "sip"
  *s Call 27 CallType: Video
  *s Call 27 RemoteNumber: "firstname.lastname@company.com"
  *s Call 27 CallbackNumber: "sip:firstname.lastname@company.com"
  *s Call 27 DisplayName: "Firstname Lastname"
  *s Call 27 TransmitCallRate: 3968
  *s Call 27 ReceiveCallRate: 4000
  *s Call 27 FacilityServiceId: 0
  *s Call 27 Encryption Type: "None"
  *s Call 27 PlacedOnHold: False
  *s Call 27 Duration: 2354
  ** end

xStatus Call [1..n] Status
Shows the status of a call. You can run the command xStatus Call to find the call identity.

Value space of the result returned:
<Idle/Dialling/Ringing/Connecting/Connected/Disconnecting/OnHold>

Example:
xStatus Call 27 Status
  *s Call 27 Status: Connected
  ** end
xStatus Call [1..n] Direction
States the direction of the call initiation. You can run the command xStatus Call to find the call identity.

Value space of the result returned:
<Incoming/Outgoing>

Example:
```
xStatus Call 27 Direction
  *s Call 27 Direction: Outgoing
```

xStatus Call [1..n] Protocol
Shows the call protocol of the incoming or outgoing call. You can run the command xStatus Call to find the call identity.

Value space of the result returned:
<H323/SIP>

Example:
```
xStatus Call 27 Protocol
  *s Call 27 Protocol: "h323"
```

xStatus Call [1..n] CallType
Shows the call type of the incoming or outgoing call. You can run the command xStatus Call to find the call identity.

Value space of the result returned:
<Video/Audio>

Example:
```
xStatus Call 27 CallType
  *s Call 27 CallType: Video
```

xStatus Call [1..n] RemoteNumber
Shows the remote (far end) number or URI of an incoming or outgoing call. You can run the command xStatus Call to find the call identity.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Call 27 RemoteNumber
  *s Call 27 RemoteNumber: "5585232"
```

xStatus Call [1..n] CallbackNumber
Shows the remote (far end) number or URI of an incoming or outgoing call, including the call protocol, for call back. You can run the command xStatus Call to find the call identity.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Call 27 CallbackNumber
  *s Call 27 CallbackNumber: "h323:firstname.lastname@company.com"
```

xStatus Call [1..n] DisplayName
Shows the name of the remote (far end) participant in an incoming or outgoing call. You can run the command xStatus Call to find the call identity.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Call 27 DisplayName
  *s Call 27 DisplayName: "firstname.lastname@company.com"
```

xStatus Call [1..n] TransmitCallRate
Shows the transmit bandwidth in the call in kilobits per second (kbps). You can run the command xStatus Call to find the call identity.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```
xStatus Call 27 TransmitCallRate
  *s Call 27 TransmitCallRate: 768
```

---

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xStatus Call [1..n] ReceiveCallRate
Shows the receive bandwidth in the call in kilobits per second (kbps). You can run the command xStatus Call to find the call identity.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```
xStatus Call 27 ReceiveCallRate
`s Call 27 ReceiveCallRate: 4000
** end
```

xStatus Call [1..n] FacilityServiceId
When calling a facility service, the facility service id is shown. Otherwise the value 0 is returned.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..5>

Example:
```
xStatus Call FacilityServiceId
`s Call 3 FacilityServiceId: 1
** end
```

xStatus Call [1..n] Encryption Type
Shows the encryption type of the call. You can run the command xStatus Call to find the call identity.

Value space of the result returned:
<"None"/"Aes-128">

Example:
```
xStatus Call 27 Encryption Type
`s Call 27 Encryption Type: "None"
** end
```

xStatus Call [1..n] PlacedOnHold
Shows the placed on hold status of the call. You can run the command xStatus Call to find the call identity.

Value space of the result returned:
<True/False>

Example:
```
xStatus Call 27 PlacedOnHold
`s Call 27 PlacedOnHold: False
** end
```

xStatus Call [1..n] Duration
Shows the duration of a call (in seconds). You can run the command xStatus Call to find the call identity.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```
xStatus Call 27 Duration
`s Call 27 Duration: 2354
** end
```

xStatus Call [1..n] SecurityStatus
Security status of a call represents the least of the security statuses of all the endpoints involved in a CUCM call.

Value space of the result returned:
<Invalid/Unknown/NotAuthenticated/Authenticated>

Example:
```
TBD
```
The Camera status

**xStatus Camera**
Shows the top level overview of the camera status.

*Example:*
```
xStatus Camera
*s Camera 1 Connected: True
*s Camera 1 HardwareID: "50000002"
*s Camera 1 Manufacturer: "Cisco"
*s Camera 1 Model: "PrecisionHD 1080p 12X"
*s Camera 1 SoftwareID: "S01718-4.0FINAL [ID:40082] 2012-10-31"
*s Camera 1 SerialNumber: "A1AB08C00083"
*s Camera 1 IpAddress: ""
*s Camera 1 MacAddress: ""
*s Camera 1 Position Pan: 412
*s Camera 1 Position Tilt: 106
*s Camera 1 Position Zoom: 828
*s Camera 1 Position Focus: 4597
*s Camera 1 Capabilities Options: "ptzf"
*s Camera 1 Flip: "Off"
** end
```

**xStatus Camera [1..1] Connected**
Shows if the camera is connected or not.

*Value space of the result returned:* 
<True/False>

*Example:*
```
xStatus Camera 1 Connected
*s Camera 1 Connected: True
** end
```

**xStatus Camera [1..1] HardwareID**
Shows the hardware identity of the camera.

*Value space of the result returned:* 
<String>

*Example:*
```
xStatus Camera 1 HardwareID
*s Camera 1 HardwareID: "50000000"
** end
```

**xStatus Camera [1..1] Manufacturer**
Shows the manufacturer of the camera.

*Value space of the result returned:* 
<String>

*Example:*
```
xStatus Camera 1 Manufacturer
*s Camera 1 Manufacturer: "TANDBERG"
** end
```

**xStatus Camera [1..1] Model**
Shows the camera model.

*Value space of the result returned:* 
<String>

*Example:*
```
xStatus Camera 1 Model
*s Camera 1 Model: "PrecisionHD 1080p 12X"
** end
```

**xStatus Camera [1..1] SoftwareID**
Shows the software identity of the camera.

*Value space of the result returned:* 
<String>

*Example:*
```
xStatus Camera 1 SoftwareID
*s Camera 1 SoftwareID: "S01718-4.0FINAL [ID:40063] 2010-10-20"
** end
```
xStatus Camera [1..1] SerialNumber
Shows the camera serial number.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
  xStatus Camera 1 SerialNumber
  "Camera 1 SerialNumber: "B1AB26B00010"
** end

xStatus Camera [1..1] IPAddress
Shows the camera IP address.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
  xStatus Camera 1 IPAddress
  "Camera 1 IPAddress: "
** end

xStatus Camera [1..1] MacAddress
Shows the MAC (Media Access Control) address for the camera.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
  xStatus Camera 1 MacAddress
  "Camera 1 MacAddress: "
** end

xStatus Camera [1..1] Position Pan
Shows the current pan (move left and right) position of the camera. The value range depends on camera type.

Value space of the result returned:
<-65535..65535>

Example:
  xStatus Camera 1 Position Pan
  "Camera 1 Position Pan: 412"
** end

xStatus Camera [1..1] Position Tilt
Shows the current tilt (move up and down) position of the camera. The value range depends on camera type.

Value space of the result returned:
<-65535..65535>

Example:
  xStatus Camera 1 Position Tilt
  "Camera 1 Position Tilt: 106"
** end

xStatus Camera [1..1] Position Zoom
Shows the current zoom (zoom in and out) position of the camera. The value range depends on camera type.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..65535>

Example:
  xStatus Camera 1 Position Zoom
  "Camera 1 Position Zoom: 828"
** end

xStatus Camera [1..1] Position Focus
Shows the current focus position of the camera. The value range depends on camera type.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..65535>

Example:
  xStatus Camera 1 Position Focus
  "Camera 1 Position Focus: 4597"
** end

xStatus Camera [1..1] Capabilities Options
Shows the camera capabilities (ptzf = pan, tilt, zoom, focus).

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
  xStatus Camera 1 Capabilities Options
  "Camera 1 Capabilities Options: "ptzf"
** end
xStatus Camera [1..1] Flip
In Flip mode (vertical flip) the image can be flipped upside down.

Value space of the result returned:
<"Auto"/"On"/"Off">

Example:
xStatus Camera 1 Flip
  *s Camera 1 Flip: "Off"
** end

The Conference status

xStatus Conference
Shows the top level overview of the conference status. The identity of the Conference Site can only be read during a call.

Example:
xStatus Conference
  *s Conference ActiveSpeaker Mode: Off
  *s Conference ActiveSpeaker SiteId: 0
  *s Conference Presentation Mode: Off
  *s Conference Presentation Protocol: ""
  *s Conference Presentation Resolution Height: 0
  *s Conference Presentation Resolution Width: 0
  *s Conference Presentation SiteId: 0
  *s Conference Presentation LocalSource: 0
  *s Conference Multipoint Mode: "MultiSite"
  *s Conference DoNotDisturb: Inactive
  *s Conference Site 26 MicrophonesMuted: True
  *s Conference Site 26 Capabilities FECC NumberOfPresets: 15
  *s Conference Site 26 Capabilities FECC NumberOfSources: 5
  *s Conference Site 26 Capabilities FECC Source 1 SourceId: 6
  *s Conference Site 26 Capabilities FECC Source 1 Name: "Main camera"
  *s Conference Site 26 Capabilities FECC Source 1 Options: "ptzf"
  *s Conference Site 26 Capabilities FECC Source 2 SourceId: 7
  *s Conference Site 26 Capabilities FECC Source 2 Name: "PC"
  *s Conference Site 26 Capabilities FECC Source 2 Options: ""
  *s Conference Site 26 Capabilities FECC Mode: On
  *s Conference Site 26 Manufacturer: "Cisco"
  *s Conference Site 26 SoftwareID: "TCS"
  *s Conference Site 26 BlackScreenCause: None
  *s Conference Site 26 ConferenceExtended: NotExtended
  *s Conference Site 26 BookingId: "MyConference"
** end
xStatus Conference Presentation Mode
Shows the status of the secondary video stream.

Value space of the result returned:
<Off/Sending/Receiving>

Example:
```c
xStatus Conference Presentation Mode
  "s Conference Presentation Mode: Off
** end
```

xStatus Conference Presentation Protocol
Shows the video protocol used when transmitting the presentation.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```c
xStatus Conference Presentation Protocol
  "s Conference Presentation Protocol: "H264"
** end
```

xStatus Conference Presentation Resolution Height
Shows the height of the presentation.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..3000>

Example:
```c
xStatus Conference Presentation Resolution Height
  "s Conference Presentation Resolution Height: 0
** end
```

xStatus Conference Presentation Resolution Width
Shows the width of the presentation.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..4000>

Example:
```c
xStatus Conference Presentation Resolution Width
  "s Conference Presentation Resolution Width: 0
** end
```

xStatus Conference Presentation SiteId
Shows the identity of the system that sends the presentation.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..65535>

Example:
```c
xStatus Conference Presentation SiteId
  "s Conference Presentation SiteId: 0
** end
```

xStatus Conference Presentation LocalSource
Shows the local video input source that is used when the presentation is sent from the local site.

Value space of the result returned:
<1..5>

Example:
```c
xStatus Conference Presentation LocalSource
  "s Conference Presentation LocalSource: 0
** end
```

xStatus Conference Presentation LocalSendingMode
Shows whether the presentations are set to be shown locally and sent to remote side, only shown locally or not shown at all.

Value space of the result returned:
<Off/LocalRemote/LocalOnly>

Example:
```c
xStatus Conference Presentation LocalSendingMode
  "s Conference Presentation LocalSendingMode: Off
** end
```

xStatus Conference Presentation LastLocalSource
Identifies the last used local presentation source.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```c
xStatus Conference Presentation LastLocalSource
  "s Conference Presentation LastLocalSource: 2
** end
```
### xStatus Conference Site [1..n] Capabilities FECC NumberOfPresets
Shows the number of presets available for the input sources at a far end site.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<1..15>

**Example:**
```
*> Status Conference Site 2 Capabilities FECC NumberOfPresets
** end
```

### xStatus Conference Site [1..n] Capabilities FECC NumberOfSources
Shows the number of input sources that can be connected at a far end site.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<1..5>

**Example:**
```
*> Status Conference Site 2 Capabilities FECC NumberOfSources
** end
```

### xStatus Conference Site [1..n] Capabilities FECC Source [1..n] SourceId
Shows the ID of an input source that can be connected at a far end site.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<Integer>

**Example:**
```
*> Status Conference Site 2 Capabilities FECC Source 1 SourceId
** end
```

### xStatus Conference Site [1..n] Capabilities FECC Source [1..n] Name
Shows the name of an input source that can be connected at a far end site.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```
*> Status Conference Site 2 Capabilities FECC Source 1 Name
** end
```

### xStatus Conference Site [1..n] Capabilities FECC Source [1..n] Options
Shows available options for an input source that can be connected at a far end site (for a camera: p=pan; t=tilt; z=zoom; f=focus).

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```
*> Status Conference Site 2 Capabilities FECC Source 1 Options
** end
```

### xStatus Conference Site [1..n] Capabilities FECC Mode
Shows whether or not you have permission to control the input sources at a far end site.
On: Far end input source control is permitted.
Off: Far end input source control is not permitted.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<On/Off>

**Example:**
```
*> Status Conference Site 2 Capabilities FECC Mode
** end
```

### xStatus Conference Site [1..n] Capabilities Presentation
Lists the presentation capabilities for other participants in the conference.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<True/False>

**Example:**
```
*> Status Conference Site 2 Capabilities Presentation
** end
```
**xStatus Conference Site [1..n] MicrophonesMuted**

Lists the audio mute status for other participants in the conference.

*Value space of the result returned:*

<True/False>

*Example:*

  xStatus Conference Site 2 MicrophonesMuted

  "Conference Site 2 MicrophonesMuted: True"

**end**

---

**xStatus Conference Site [1..n] Manufacturer**

Shows the manufacturer of the video system at a far end site.

*Value space of the result returned:*

<String>

*Example:*

  xStatus Conference Site 2 Manufacturer

  "Conference Site 2 Manufacturer: "Cisco"

**end**

---

**xStatus Conference Site [1..n] SoftwareID**

Shows the ID of the software running of the video system at a far end site.

*Value space of the result returned:*

<String>

*Example:*

  xStatus Conference Site 2 SoftwareID

  "Conference Site 2 SoftwareID: "TC5"

**end**

---

**xStatus Conference Site [1..n] BlackScreenCause**

Shows the reason why the screen is black while in a CTMS (Cisco TelePresence Multipoint Switch) managed conference.

FirstParticipant: You are the first and only participant in the meeting.

LastParticipant: You are the only remaining participant in the meeting.

NoResources: The conference started with insufficient resources.

EarlyJoin: The scheduled conference hasn't started yet.

HostNotJoined: The conference is waiting for the host to join.

SecurityIssues: The video is blocked due to security issues.

NoVideo: It is a conference without video.

WebexOnly: It is a Webex only conference.

*Value space of the result returned:*

<None/Other/FirstParticipant/LastParticipant/NoResources/EarlyJoin/HostNotJoined/SecurityIssues/NoVideo/WebexOnly>

*Example:*

  xStatus Conference Site 2 BlackScreenCause

  "Conference Site 2 BlackScreenCause: None"

**end**

---

**xStatus Conference Site [1..n] ConferenceExtended**

Shows the status of conference extension (only relevant for conferences scheduled from CTS-MAN (Cisco TelePresence Manager); they can be extended only once).

Unsupported: Conference extension is not supported.

NotExtended: The conference is not (yet) extended.

Extended: The conference has been extended, and is currently in the extended phase.

*Value space of the result returned:*

<Unsupported/NotExtended/Extended>

*Example:*

  xStatus Conference Site 2 ConferenceExtended

  "Conference Site 2 ConferenceExtended: NotExtended"

**end**
**xStatus Conference Site [1..n] BookingId**
Shows the booking ID of a conference (if assigned). The booking ID can be used for easy identification of a call or conference.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Conference Site 2 BookingId
```
```plaintext
*s Conference Site 33 BookingId: "MyConference"
```
**end**

**xStatus Conference Site [1..n] SecurityStatus**
Security status of a call represents the least of the security statuses of all the endpoints involved in a CUCM call.
Invalid: Initial status.
Unknown: In the absence of the Call-Info header, that CUCM uses to pass this status to the phone, the phone assumes a value of Unknown.
NotAuthenticated: The current connected call is not signaling authenticated. This call is not secure.
Authenticated: The current connected call is signaling authenticated. This is not a fully secured call.
Encrypted: Encrypted indicates the current connected call is signaling/media encrypted. This call is secure.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<Invalid/Unknown/Authenticated/NotAuthenticated>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Conference Site SecurityStatus
```
```plaintext
*s Conference Site 21 SecurityStatus: Unknown
```
**end**

**xStatus Conference Multipoint Mode**
Shows how multipoint video conferences are handled. See xConfiguration Conference Multipoint Mode for more information.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<Off/MultiWay/MultiSite/Auto>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Conference Multipoint Mode
```
```plaintext
*s Conference Multipoint Mode: "MultiWay"
```
**end**

**xStatus Conference DoNotDisturb**
Shows whether DoNotDisturb mode is switched on or not.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<Active/Inactive>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Conference DoNotDisturb
```
```plaintext
*s Conference DoNotDisturb: Inactive
```
**end**

**xStatus Conference ActiveSpeaker Mode**
Shows whether the ActiveSpeaker mode is switched on or not.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<On/Off>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Conference ActiveSpeaker Mode
```
```plaintext
*s Conference ActiveSpeaker Mode: Off
```
**end**

**xStatus Conference ActiveSpeaker SiteId**
Returns the siteId (callId) of the current active speaker.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<Integer>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Conference ActiveSpeaker SiteId
```
```plaintext
*s Conference ActiveSpeaker SiteId: 0
```
**end**
The Diagnostics status

**xStatus** Diagnostics

Shows the top level overview of the diagnostics. The example shows the status for an ongoing call. The identities of the call and channels are used when querying additional information.

**Example**

```plaintext
xStatus Diagnostics

* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingAudioChannel 327 Netstat 1 Jitter: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingAudioChannel 327 Netstat 1 Packets: 132505
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingAudioChannel 327 Netstat 1 Loss: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingAudioChannel 327 Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingAudioChannel 327 Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived: 84
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingAudioChannel 327 Netstat 1 Bytes: 2120060
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingAudioChannel 327 Netstat 1 ChannelRate: 64000
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingAudioChannel 327 Netstat 1 MaxJitter: 0

* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingVideoChannel 330 Netstat 1 Jitter: 6
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingVideoChannel 330 Netstat 1 Packets: 133166
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingVideoChannel 330 Netstat 1 Loss: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingVideoChannel 330 Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingVideoChannel 330 Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived: 148
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingVideoChannel 330 Netstat 1 Bytes: 122301901
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingVideoChannel 330 Netstat 1 ChannelRate: 493000
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingVideoChannel 330 Netstat 1 MaxJitter: 4

* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Netstat 1 Jitter: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Netstat 1 Packets: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Netstat 1 Loss: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived: 300
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Netstat 1 Bytes: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Netstat 1 ChannelRate: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Netstat 1 MaxJitter: 0

* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Netstat 1 Jitter: 4
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Netstat 1 Packets: 123043
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Netstat 1 Loss: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived: 351
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Netstat 1 Bytes: 94720991
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Netstat 1 ChannelRate: 493000
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Netstat 1 MaxJitter: 4

* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 336 Netstat 1 Jitter: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 336 Netstat 1 Packets: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 336 Netstat 1 Loss: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 336 Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 336 Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 336 Netstat 1 Bytes: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 336 Netstat 1 ChannelRate: 0
* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 336 Netstat 1 MaxJitter: 0

**end**
```
Shows the jitter at the present moment in the incoming/outgoing channel, as specified by RFC 3550.

Value space of the result returned:

<Integer>

Example:

```plaintext
xStatus Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 Jitter
```

* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 Jitter: 0

** end

Shows the number of packets received/sent in the incoming/outgoing channels.

Value space of the result returned:

<Integer>

Example:

```plaintext
xStatus Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 Loss
```

* Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 Loss: 96

** end
xStatus Diagnostics Call [1..n] Channels IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost

xStatus Diagnostics Call [1..n] Channels IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost

xStatus Diagnostics Call [1..n] Channels IncomingDataChannel [1..n] Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost

xStatus Diagnostics Call [1..n] Channels OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost

xStatus Diagnostics Call [1..n] Channels OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost

xStatus Diagnostics Call [1..n] Channels OutgoingDataChannel [1..n] Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost

Shows the number of packets lost during the last interval for the incoming/outgoing channels.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:

xStatus Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost

"s Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 LastIntervalLost:
0

** end

xStatus Diagnostics Call [1..n] Channels IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived

xStatus Diagnostics Call [1..n] Channels IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived

xStatus Diagnostics Call [1..n] Channels IncomingDataChannel [1..n] Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived

xStatus Diagnostics Call [1..n] Channels OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived

xStatus Diagnostics Call [1..n] Channels OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived

xStatus Diagnostics Call [1..n] Channels OutgoingDataChannel [1..n] Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived

Shows the number of packets received during the last interval for the incoming/outgoing channels.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:

xStatus Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived

"s Diagnostics Call 27 Channels IncomingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 LastIntervalReceived: 84

** end
Shows the number of packets dropped in the incoming/outgoing channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```
xStatus Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 Drop
   *s Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 Drop: 0
   ** end
```

Shows the number of bytes received/sent in the incoming/outgoing channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```
xStatus Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 Bytes
   *s Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 Bytes: 129920
   ** end
```

Shows the maximum jitter that has been measured during last time interval (5 seconds).

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```
xStatus Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 MaxJitter
   *s Diagnostics Call 27 Channels OutgoingDataChannel 327 Netstat 1 MaxJitter: 0
   ** end
```
The H320 status

**xStatus H320 Gateway Status**
Returns the state of the H320 Gateway, if the codec is paired with an ISDN Link.

*Value space of the result returned:*
<String>
*Example:*
```
*xStatus H320 Gateway Number
'*s H320 Gateway Number: ""
** end
```

**xStatus H320 Gateway Address**
Returns the Ip4 address of the ISDN Gateway if the endpoint is paired to one.

*Value space of the result returned:*
<OK/OKWithWarning/Error/Inactive>
*Example:*
```
xStatus H320 Gateway Status
'*s H320 Gateway Status: Inactive
** end
```

**xStatus H320 Gateway Mode**
Returns information on the type of calls the ISDN Gateway is configured for, if the codec is paired with an ISDN Link.

*Value space of the result returned:*
<Unknown/PRI/BRI/External/G703>
*Example:*
```
xStatus H320 Gateway Mode
'*s H320 Gateway Mode: Unknown
** end
```

**xStatus H320 Gateway Reason**
Shows the reason for rejected Gateway registration. Only available if the codec is connected to an ISDN Link.

*Value space of the result returned:*
<String>
*Example:*
```
xStatus H320 Gateway Reason
'*s H320 Gateway Reason: ""
** end
```

**xStatus H320 Gateway Id**
Returns the unique identification of the H320 Gateway, if the codec is paired with an ISDN Link.

*Value space of the result returned:*
<String>
*Example:*
```
xStatus H320 Gateway Id
'*s H320 Gateway Id: "00:50:60:0B:EF:11"
** end
```
The H323 status

**xStatus H323**
Shows the top level overview of the H323 status.

*Example:*
```
xStatus H323
*s H323 Gatekeeper Status: Registered
*s H323 Gatekeeper Address: "192.0.1.20"
*s H323 Gatekeeper Port: 1719
*s H323 Gatekeeper Reason: ""
** end
```

**xStatus H323 Gatekeeper Status**
Shows the gatekeeper registration status.

*Value space of the result returned:*
<Required/Discovering/Discovered/Authenticating/Authenticated/Registering/Registered/Inactive/Rejected>

*Example:*
```
xStatus H323 Gatekeeper Status
*s H323 Gatekeeper Status: Registered
** end
```

**xStatus H323 Gatekeeper Address**
Displays the IP address of the gatekeeper where the system is registered.

*Value space of the result returned:*
<String>

*Example:*
```
xStatus H323 Gatekeeper Address
*s H323 Gatekeeper Address: "192.0.1.20"
** end
```

**xStatus H323 Gatekeeper Port**
Shows the port which is used when connecting to the gatekeeper.

*Value space of the result returned:*
<Integer>

*Example:*
```
xStatus H323 Gatekeeper Port
*s H323 Gatekeeper Port: 1719
** end
```

**xStatus H323 Gatekeeper Reason**
Shows the reason for rejected registration.

*Value space of the result returned:*
<String>

*Example:*
```
xStatus H323 Gatekeeper Reason
*s H323 Gatekeeper Reason: ""
** end
```
The HttpFeedback status

xStatus HttpFeedback

Shows the top level overview of the HTTP status.

Example:

```plaintext
xStatus HttpFeedback
*s HttpFeedback 1 URL: "http://tms.group.company.com/tms/public/feedback/code.aspx"
*s HttpFeedback 1 Expression: "/History/CallLog/History"
*s HttpFeedback 1 Expression: "/Status/Call[Status='connected']"
*s HttpFeedback 1 Expression: "/Status/H323/Gatekeeper"
*s HttpFeedback 1 Expression: "/Status/Ethernet"
*s HttpFeedback 1 Expression: "/Event/CallSuccessful"
*s HttpFeedback 1 Expression: ""
*s HttpFeedback 1 Expression: ""
*s HttpFeedback 1 Expression: ""
*s HttpFeedback 1 Expression: ""
*s HttpFeedback 1 Expression: ""
*s HttpFeedback 1 Expression: ""
- continues with HttpFeedback 2-4.
** end
```

xStatus HttpFeedback [1..4] URL

Shows the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of the HTTP server. There can be up to three HTTP servers, specified by the URL.

Value space of the result returned:

<String>

Example:

```plaintext
xStatus HttpFeedback 1 URL
** end
```
The MediaChannels status

xStatus MediaChannels

Shows the top level overview of the media channel status. The example shows the status for an ongoing call. The identities of the call and channels are used when querying additional information.

Example:

```
xStatus MediaChannels
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Encryption Status: Off
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Audio Protocol: AACLD
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Audio Mute: False
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Audio Channels: 1
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport RTP Local IpAddress: "192.0.1.20"
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport RTP Local Port: 16402
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress: "192.0.1.21"
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport RTP Remote Port: 2334
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport RTCP Local IpAddress: "192.0.1.20"
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport RTCP Local Port: 16403
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport RTCP Remote IpAddress: "192.0.1.21"
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport RTCP Remote Port: 2335
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport Encryption Status: Off
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport ChannelRole: Legacy
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport Video Protocol: Off
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport Video FrameRate: 0
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport Video ResolutionX: 0
*s MediaChannels Call 4 IncomingAudioChannel 41 Transport Video ResolutionY: 0
*s MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingAudioChannel 42 Encryption Status: Off
*s MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingAudioChannel 42 Audio Protocol: AACLD
*s MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingAudioChannel 42 Audio Channels: 1
*s MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingAudioChannel 42 Transport RTP Local IpAddress: "192.0.1.20"
*s MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingAudioChannel 42 Transport RTP Remote Port: 16404
```

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MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingAudioChannel 42 Transport RTP Local IpAddress: "192.0.1.20"
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingAudioChannel 42 Transport RTP Local Port: 16403
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingAudioChannel 42 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress: "192.0.1.210"
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingAudioChannel 42 Transport RTP Remote Port: 2335
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Encryption Status: Off
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 ChannelRole: Main
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Video Protocol: H264NIL
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Video FrameRate: 60
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Video ResolutionX: 1280
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Video ResolutionY: 720
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Transport RTP Local IpAddress: "192.0.1.20"
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Transport RTP Local Port: 16404
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress: "192.0.1.21"
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Transport RTP Remote Port: 2336
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Transport RTP Local IpAddress: "192.0.1.20"
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Transport RTP Local Port: 16405
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress: "192.0.1.21"
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 45 Transport RTP Remote Port: 2337
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Encryption Status: Off
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 ChannelRole: Presentation
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Video Protocol: Off
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Video FrameRate: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Video ResolutionX: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Video ResolutionY: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Transport RTP Local IpAddress: ""
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Transport RTP Local Port: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress: ""
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Transport RTP Remote Port: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Transport RTP Local IpAddress: ""
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Transport RTP Local Port: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress: ""
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 48 Transport RTP Remote Port: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingAudioChannel 52 Encryption Status: Off
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingAudioChannel 52 ChannelRole: Legacy
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingAudioChannel 52 Video Protocol: Off
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Video FrameRate: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Video ResolutionX: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Video ResolutionY: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Transport RTP Local IpAddress: ""
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Transport RTP Local Port: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress: ""
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Transport RTP Remote Port: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Transport RTP Local IpAddress: ""
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Transport RTP Local Port: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress: ""
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Transport RTP Remote Port: 0
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Encryption Status: Off
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 ChannelRole: Legacy
MediaChannels Call 4 OutgoingVideoChannel 52 Video Protocol: Off

** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Encryption Status
Shows the encryption status on the incoming channel.

** Value space of the result returned:**
<On/Off>

** Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Encryption Status
```
```
*s MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Encryption Status: Off
** end
```

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Audio Protocol
Shows the audio algorithm for the incoming audio channel.

** Value space of the result returned:**
<AACLD/G722/G7221/G711Mu/G711A>

** Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Audio Protocol
```
```
*s MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Audio Protocol: AACLD
** end
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Audio Mute
Audio mute status of incoming audio.

Value space of the result returned:
<True/False>

Example:
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Audio Mute
*s MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Audio Mute: True
** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Audio Channels
Shows the number of incoming audio channels.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Audio Channels
*s MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Audio Channels: 1
** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Local IpAddress
Shows the local IP address of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the incoming audio in
the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTP Local IpAddress
*s MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTP Local IpAddress: "192.168.24.190"
** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Remote IpAddress
Shows the remote IP address of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the incoming audio in
the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress
*s MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress: "192.168.136.130"
** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Local Port
Shows the local UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the incoming audio
in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTP Local Port
*s MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTP Local Port: 16404
** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Remote Port
Shows the remote UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the incoming
audio in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTP Remote Port
*s MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTP Remote Port: 50932
** end
**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Local IpAddress**

Shows the local IP address of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the incoming audio in the media channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<String>

**Example:**

xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTCP Local IpAddress
*MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTCP Local IpAddress: "192.168.24.190"
** end

---

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Local Port**

Shows the local UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the incoming audio in the media channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<Integer>

**Example:**

xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTCP Local Port
*MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTCP Local Port: 16405
** end

---

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Remote IpAddress**

Shows the remote IP address of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the incoming audio in the media channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<String>

**Example:**

xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTCP Remote IpAddress
*MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTCP Remote IpAddress: "192.168.136.130"
** end

---

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Remote Port**

Shows the remote UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the incoming audio in the media channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<Integer>

**Example:**

xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTCP Remote Port
*MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingAudioChannel 327 Transport RTCP Remote Port: 50933
** end

---

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Encryption Status**

Shows the encryption status on the incoming channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<On/Off>

**Example:**

xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Encryption Status
*MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Encryption Status: Off
** end

---

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] ChannelRole**

Shows if the incoming channel is the main video channel or presentation channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<Main/Presentation>

**Example:**

xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 ChannelRole
*MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 ChannelRole: Main
** end
**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Video Protocol**
Shows the video algorithm for the incoming video channel.
- H264: The H.264 algorithm is an ITU-T standard for video compression.
- H263: The H.263 algorithm is an ITU-T standard for video compression.

*Value space of the result returned:
<H264/H263pp/H263/H261>*

*Example:*
```c
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Video Protocol
```
```
*x MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Video Protocol: H264
** end
```

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Video FrameRate**
Shows the video frame rate of the incoming channel.

*Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>*

*Example:*
```c
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Video FrameRate
```
```
*x MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Video FrameRate: 25
** end
```

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Video ResolutionX**
Shows the width (resolution in direction X) of the incoming video.

*Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>*

*Example:*
```c
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Video ResolutionX
```
```
*x MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Video ResolutionX: 768
** end
```

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Video ResolutionY**
Shows the height (resolution in direction Y) of the incoming video.

*Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>*

*Example:*
```c
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Video ResolutionY
```
```
*x MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Video ResolutionY: 448
** end
```

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Local IpAddress**
Shows the local IP address of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the incoming video in the media channel.

*Value space of the result returned:
<String>*

*Example:*
```c
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Transport RTP Local IpAddress
```
```
*x MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Transport RTP Local IpAddress: "192.168.24.190"
** end
```

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Local Port**
Shows the local UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the incoming video in the media channel.

*Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>*

*Example:*
```c
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Transport RTP Local Port
```
```
*x MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Transport RTP Local Port: 16404
** end
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Remote IpAddress

Shows the remote IP address of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the incoming video in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```cisco
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress
"192.168.136.130"
** end
```

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Remote Port

Shows the remote UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the incoming video in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```cisco
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Transport RTP Remote Port: 50932
** end
```

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Local IpAddress

Shows the local IP address of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the incoming video in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```cisco
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Transport RTCP Local IpAddress: "192.168.24.190"
** end
```

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Local Port

Shows the local UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the incoming video in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```cisco
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Transport RTCP Local Port: 16405
** end
```

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Remote IpAddress

Shows the remote IP address of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the incoming video in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```cisco
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Transport RTCP Remote IpAddress: "192.168.136.130"
```

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] IncomingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Remote Port

Shows the remote UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the incoming video in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```cisco
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 IncomingVideoChannel 330 Transport RTCP Remote Port: 50933
** end
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Encryption Status
Shows the encryption status on the outgoing channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<On/Off>

Example:
  xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Encryption Status
  "MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Encryption Status: Off"

** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Audio Protocol
Shows the audio algorithm for the outgoing audio channel.
AACLD: The AAC-LD is a MPEG-4 Low Delay Audio Coder audio compression format.
G722: The G.722 algorithm is an ITU standard.
G7221: The G.722.1 algorithm is a licensed royalty-free ITU-T standard.
G711Mu: The G.711 Mu-law compression algorithm is used in North America and Japan.
G711A: The G.711 A-law compression algorithm is used in Europe and the rest of the world

Value space of the result returned:
<AACLD/G722/G7221/G711Mu/G711A>

Example:
  xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Audio Protocol
  "MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Audio Protocol: AACLD"

** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Audio Channels
Shows the number of outgoing audio channels.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
  xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Audio Channels
  "MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Audio Channels: 1"

** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Local IpAddress
Shows the local IP address of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the outgoing audio in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
  xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Transport RTP Local IpAddress
  "192.168.24.190"

** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Local Port
Shows the local UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the outgoing audio in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
  xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Transport RTP Local Port
  "16404"

** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Remote IpAddress
Shows the remote IP address of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the outgoing audio in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
  xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress
  "192.168.136.130"

** end
xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Remote Port
Shows the remote UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the outgoing
audio in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Transport RTP Remote Port
```
```50932```
** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Local IpAddress
Shows the local IP address of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the outgoing
audio in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Transport RTP Local IpAddress
```
```192.168.24.190```
** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Remote Port
Shows the remote UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the outgoing
audio in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Transport RTCP Remote Port
```
```50933```
** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Local IpAddress
Shows the local IP address of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the outgoing
audio in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingAudioChannel 328 Transport RTCP Local IpAddress
```
```192.168.136.130```
** end

xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingAudioChannel [1..n] Encryption Status
Shows the encryption status on the outgoing channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<On/Off>

Example:
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Encryption Status
```
```Off```
** end
**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] ChannelRole**

Shows if the outgoing channel is the main video channel or presentation channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<Main/Presentation>

**Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 ChannelRole
```
```
* s MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 ChannelRole: Main
** end
```

---

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Video Protocol**

Shows the video algorithm for the outgoing video channel.

H264: The H.264 algorithm is an ITU-T standard for video compression.


H263: The H.263 algorithm is an ITU-T standard for video compression.

H261: The H.261 algorithm is an ITU-T standard for video compression.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<H264/H263pp/H263/H261>

**Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Video Protocol
```
```
*s MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Video Protocol: "H264"
** end
```

---

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Video FrameRate**

Shows the video frame rate of the outgoing channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<Integer>

**Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Video FrameRate
```
```
*s MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Video FrameRate: 30
** end
```

---

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Video ResolutionX**

Shows the width (resolution in direction X) of the outgoing video.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<Integer>

**Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Video ResolutionX
```
```
*s MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Video ResolutionX: 768
** end
```

---

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Video ResolutionY**

Shows the height (resolution in direction Y) of the outgoing video.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<Integer>

**Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Video ResolutionY
```
```
*s MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Video ResolutionY: 448
** end
```

---

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Local IpAddress**

Shows the local IP address of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the outgoing video in the media channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<String>

**Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTP Local IpAddress
```
```
*s MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTP Local IpAddress: "192.168.24.190"
** end
```
**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Local Port**

Shows the local UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the outgoing video in the media channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<Integer>

**Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTP Local Port
```
```
*MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTP Local Port: 16404
** end
```

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Remote IpAddress**

Shows the remote IP address of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the outgoing video in the media channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress
```
```
*MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTP Remote IpAddress: "192.168.24.190"
** end
```

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTP Remote Port**

Shows the remote UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) port for the outgoing video in the media channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<Integer>

**Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTP Remote Port
```
```
*MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTP Remote Port: 50932
** end
```

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Local IpAddress**

Shows the local IP address of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the outgoing video in the media channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTCP Local IpAddress
```
```
*MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTCP Local IpAddress: 
"192.168.136.130"
** end
```

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Local Port**

Shows the local UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the outgoing video in the media channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<Integer>

**Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTCP Local Port
```
```
*MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTCP Local Port: 16405
** end
```

**xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Remote IpAddress**

Shows the remote IP address of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the outgoing video in the media channel.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTCP Remote IpAddress
```
```
*MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTCP Remote IpAddress: 
"192.168.136.130"
** end
```
xStatus MediaChannels Call [1..n] OutgoingVideoChannel [1..n] Transport RTCP Remote Port

Shows the remote UDP port number of the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) port for the outgoing video in the media channel.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:

```plaintext
xStatus MediaChannels Call 27 OutgoingVideoChannel 331 Transport RTCP Remote Port: 50933
```

** end

The Network status

xStatus Network

Shows the top level overview of the network status.

Example:

```plaintext
xStatus Network
*s Network 1 Ethernet MacAddress: "00:50:60:02:E7:D3"
*s Network 1 Ethernet Speed: "1000full"
*s Network 1 IPv4 Address: "192.0.2.149"
*s Network 1 IPv4 SubnetMask: "255.255.255.0"
*s Network 1 IPv4 Gateway: "192.0.2.10"
*s Network 1 IPv4 DNS Domain Name: "www.example.com www.example.int"
*s Network 1 IPv4 DNS Server 1 Address: "192.0.2.60"
*s Network 1 IPv4 DNS Server 2 Address: "192.0.2.61"
*s Network 1 IPv4 DNS Server 3 Address: ""
*s Network 1 IPv4 DNS Server 4 Address: ""
*s Network 1 IPv4 DNS Server 5 Address: ""
*s Network 1 IPv4 Address: ""
*s Network 1 IPv6 Address: ""
*s Network 1 IPv6 Gateway: ""
*s Network 1 IPv4 MTU: 1500
*s Network 1 VLAN Voice VlanId: "Off"
*s Network 1 VLAN Native VlanId: "200"
*s Network 1 CDP Platform: "cisco WS-C3750X-48P"
*s Network 1 CDP Version: "Cisco IOS Software, C3750E Software (C3750E-UNIVERSALK9-M), Version 15.0(1)SE2, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc3)"*Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport*Copyright (c) 1986-2011 by Cisco Systems, Inc.*Compiled Thu 22-Dec-11 00:05 by prod_rel_team"
*s Network 1 CDP Capabilities: "0x0029"
*s Network 1 CDP DeviceId: "0123.company.com"
*s Network 1 CDP PortID: "GigabitEthernet2/0/42"
*s Network 1 CDP Duplex: "Full"
*s Network 1 CDP VTPMgmtDomain: ""
*s Network 1 CDP Address: "192.0.2.1"
*s Network 1 CDP PrimaryMgmtAddress: "192.0.2.1"
*s Network 1 CDP SysName: ""
*s Network 1 CDP SysObjectID: ""
*s Network 1 CDP VoIPApplianceVlanID: "300"
*s NetworkServices NTP Address: "64.104.193.12 64.104.222.16 144.254.15.121"
```

** end
xStatus Network 1 Ethernet MacAddress
Shows the MAC (Media Access Control) address for the ethernet interface.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Network 1 Ethernet MacAddress
"s Network 1 Ethernet MacAddress: "00:50:60:02:FD:C7"
** end
```

xStatus Network 1 Ethernet Speed
Shows the Ethernet speed in Mbps. The speed can be in full-duplex or half-duplex.

Value space of the result returned:
<"10 half"/"10 full"/"100 half"/"100 full"/"1000 full">

Example:
```
xStatus Network 1 Ethernet Speed
"s Network 1 Ethernet Speed: "100full"
** end
```

xStatus Network 1 IPv4 Address
Shows the IPv4 address that uniquely identifies this system.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Network 1 IPv4 Address
"s Network 1 IPv4 Address: "192.0.2.149"
** end
```

xStatus Network 1 IPv4 SubnetMask
Shows the subnet mask which determines which subnet an IPv4 address belongs to.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Network 1 IPv4 SubnetMask
"s Network 1 IPv4 SubnetMask: "255.255.255.0"
** end
```

xStatus Network 1 IPv4 Gateway
Shows the address of the IPv4 gateway.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Network 1 IPv4 Gateway
"s Network 1 IPv4 Gateway: "192.0.2.10"
** end
```

xStatus Network 1 IPv4 DNS Domain Name
Shows the domain name.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Network 1 IPv4 DNS Domain Name
"s Network 1 IPv4 DNS Domain Name: "www.example.com www.example.int"
** end
```

xStatus Network 1 IPv4 DNS Server [1..5] Address
Shows the IP address of the DNS server.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Network 1 IPv4 DNS Server 1 Address
"s Network 1 IPv4 DNS Server 1 Address: "192.0.2.60"
** end
```

xStatus Network 1 IPv6 Address
Shows the IPv6 address that uniquely identifies this system.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Network 1 IPv6 Address
"s Network 1 IPv6 Address: ""
** end
```
xStatus Network 1 IPv6 Gateway

Shows the address of the IPv6 gateway.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Network 1 IPv6 Gateway
"s Network 1 IPv6 Gateway: ""
** end
```

xStatus Network 1 MTU

Shows the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) size for the network.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```
xStatus Network 1 MTU
"s Network 1 MTU: 1500
** end
```

xStatus Network 1 VLAN Voice VlanId

The feedback shows the VLAN Voice ID; or Off if the VLAN Voice Mode is not enabled.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>"Off"/"1".."4094">

Example:
```
xStatus Network 1 VLAN Voice VlanId
"s Network 1 VLAN Voice VlanId: "Off"
** end
```

xStatus Network VLAN Native VlanId

Identifies the VLAN associated with any untagged traffic between the switch and the endpoint. For more information see documentation for the IEEE 802.1Q protocol.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Network VLAN Native VlanId
"s Network 1 VLAN Native VlanId: "200"
** end
```

xStatus Network CDP Platform

Returns the hardware platform name of the switch connected to the endpoint.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Network CDP Platform
"s Network 1 CDP Platform: "cisco WS-C3750X-48P"
** end
```

xStatus Network CDP Version

Returns information about the software release version the switch is running.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Network CDP Version
"s Network 1 CDP Version: "Cisco IOS Software, C3750E Software (C3750E-UNIVERSALK9-M), Version 15.0(1)SE2, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc3)*Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport*Copyright (c) 1986-2011 by Cisco Systems, Inc.*Compiled Thu 22-Dec-11 00:05 by prod_rel_team"
** end
```

xStatus Network CDP Capabilities

Describes the functional capability for the switch in form of a device type. See documentation for CDP protocol for more information.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Network CDP Capabilities
"s Network 1 CDP Capabilities: "0x0029"
** end
```
**xStatus Network CDP DeviceId**

Identifies the name of the switch in form of a character string.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Network CDP DeviceId  
"s Network 1 CDP DeviceId: "123456.company.com"  
** end
```

**xStatus Network CDP PortID**

Returns the identification the switch uses of the port the endpoint is connected to.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Network CDP PortID  
"s Network 1 CDP PortID: "GigabitEthernet1/0/23"  
** end
```

**xStatus Network CDP Duplex**

Indicates the status (duplex configuration) of the CDP broadcast interface. Used by network operators to diagnose connectivity problems between adjacent network elements.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Network CDP Duplex  
"s Network 1 CDP Duplex: "Full"  
** end
```

**xStatus Network CDP VTPMgmtDomain**

Returns the switch's configured VTP management domain name-string.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Network CDP VTPMgmtDomain  
"s Network 1 CDP VTPMgmtDomain: "anyplace"  
** end
```

**xStatus Network CDP Address**

Returns the first network address of both receiving and sending devices.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Network CDP Address  
"s Network 1 CDP Address: "192.0.1.20"  
** end
```

**xStatus Network CDP PrimaryMgmtAddress**

Returns the management address used to configure and monitor the switch the endpoint is connected to.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Network CDP PrimaryMgmtAddress  
"s Network 1 CDP PrimaryMgmtAddress: "10.1.1.2"  
** end
```

**xStatus Network CDP SysName**

Returns the SysName as configured in the switch the endpoint is connected to.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Network CDP SysName  
"s Network 1 CDP SysName: ""  
** end
```

**xStatus Network CDP SysObjectID**

Returns the SysObjectID as configured in the switch the endpoint is connected to.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**
```plaintext
xStatus Network CDP SysObjectID  
"s Network 1 CDP SysObjectID: ""  
** end
```
**xStatus Network CDP VoIPApplianceVlanID**

Identifies the VLAN used for VoIP traffic from the endpoint to the switch. For more information see documentation of the IEEE 802.1Q protocol.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**

```
xStatus Network CDP VoIPApplianceVlanID
*s Network 1 CDP VoIPApplianceVlanID: "300"
** end
```

The **NetworkServices status**

**xStatus NetworkServices NTP Address**

Returns the address of the NTP server(s) the codec is using.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<String>

**Example:**

```
xStatus NetworkServices NTP Address
*s NetworkServices NTP Address: "64.104.193.12 64.104.222.16 144.254.15.121"
** end
```
The Preset status

**xStatus Preset**
Shows the top level overview of the camera presets status.

**Example:**
```
xStatus Preset
*s Preset 1 Defined: True
*s Preset 1 Type: All
*s Preset 1 Description: "Zoom in"
*s Preset 2 Defined: True
*s Preset 2 Type: All
*s Preset 2 Description: "Zoom out"
```
- //continues with Preset 3-15.//
** end

**xStatus Preset [1..15] Defined**
Shows if a camera preset is stored at this position.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<Ture/False>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Preset 1 Defined
*s Preset 1 Defined: True
** end
```

**xStatus Preset [1..15] Type**
Shows the camera preset type.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<All/Camera>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Preset 1 Type
*s Preset 1 Type: All
** end
```
The Provisioning status

**xStatus Provisioning**

Shows the top level overview of the provisioning status.

**Example:**
```
xStatus Provisioning
  *s Provisioning Status: Provisioned
  *s Provisioning Reason: ""
  *s Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus SessionId: ""
  *s Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus LastChange: "2012-12-18T21:27:54Z"
  *s Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus Status: None
  *s Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus Phase: None
  *s Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus Message: ""
  *s Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus VersionId: ""
  *s Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus URL: ""
  *s Provisioning Software Current VersionId: ""
  *s Provisioning Software Current URL: ""
  *s Provisioning Software Current CompletedAt: "2012-12-18T21:27:54Z"
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF Mode: IgnoreAuth
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerName: "0123.company.com"
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerPort: 5678
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF LSC: NotInstalled
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationState: NonPending
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationResult: NotSet
  *s Provisioning CUCM ProvisionSecurity: None
  *s Provisioning CUCM CTL State: Installed
** end
```

**xStatus Provisioning Status**

Shows the status of the provisioning.

- **Failed:** The provisioning failed.
- **AuthenticationFailed:** The authentication failed.
- **Provisioned:** The endpoint is provisioned.
- **Idle:** The provisioning is not active.
- **NeedConfig:** The endpoint needs to be configured.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<Failed/AuthenticationFailed/Provisioned/Idle/NeedConfig>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Provisioning Status
  *s Provisioning Status: Provisioned
** end
```

**xStatus Provisioning Reason**

Shows the cause when provisioning has failed.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<String>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Provisioning Reason
  *s Provisioning Reason: ""
** end
```

**xStatus Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus SessionId**

Shows the ID of the session for the software upgrade.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<String>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus SessionId
  *s Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus SessionId: ""
** end
```
**xStatus Provisioning Software Upgrade**

**Status LastChange**

Shows the date and time for the latest software upgrade.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<String>

**Example:**

```
xStatus Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus LastChange
  "2011-06-07T07:20:03Z"
```

**xStatus Provisioning Software Upgrade**

**Status Status**

Shows the status of the software upgrade.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<None/InProgress/Failed/Succeeded>

**Example:**

```
xStatus Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus Status
  None
```

**xStatus Provisioning Software Upgrade**

**Status Phase**

Shows the phase of the software upgrade.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<None/DownloadPending/Downloading/Installing>

**Example:**

```
xStatus Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus Phase
  None
```

**xStatus Provisioning Software Upgrade**

**Status Message**

Shows the system message for the software upgrade.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<String>

**Example:**

```
xStatus Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus Message
  
```

**xStatus Provisioning Software Upgrade**

**Status VersionId**

Shows the version ID of the software currently being uploaded and installed.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<String>

**Example:**

```
xStatus Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus VersionId
  "s52000tc5_1_0.pkg"
```

**xStatus Provisioning Software Upgrade**

**Status URL**

Shows the URL that the new software currently is being uploaded and installed from.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<String>

**Example:**

```
xStatus Provisioning Software UpgradeStatus URL
  "http://.../s52000tc5_1_0.pkg"
```

**xStatus Provisioning Software Current**

**VersionId**

Shows the version ID of the current software.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<String>

**Example:**

```
xStatus Provisioning Software Current VersionId
  "s52000tc5_1_0.pkg"
```

**xStatus Provisioning Software Current**

**URL**

Shows the URL that the current software was uploaded from.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<String>

**Example:**

```
xStatus Provisioning Software Current URL
  "http://.../s52000tc5_1_0.pkg"
```
xStatus Provisioning Software Current CompletedAt
Shows date and time for when the current software upgrade was completed.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Provisioning Software Current CompletedAt
  *s Provisioning Software Current CompletedAt: "2011-06-07T07:20:03Z"
```

xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF Mode
Shows the authentication mode required for a pending CAPF operation, if any.
IgnoreAuth: No pending or ongoing CAPF operation.
NullAuth: Pending or ongoing CAPF operation that does not require authentication.
StringAuth: Pending or ongoing CAPF operation that requires string authentication.
LSCAuth: Pending or ongoing CAPF operation that requires authentication by Locally Significant Certificate.
MICAUth: Pending or ongoing CAPF operation that requires authentication by Manufacturer Installed Certificate.

Value space of the result returned:
<IgnoreAuth/NullAuth/StringAuth/LSCAuth/MICAUth>

Example:
```
xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF Mode
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF Mode: IgnoreAuth
```

xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerName
Shows the CAPF server name. This can be a hostname, a FQDN or an IP address.

Value space of the result returned:
<IgnoreAuth/NullAuth/StringAuth/LSCAuth/MICAUth>

Example:
```
xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerName
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerName: "192.168.0.1"
```

xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerPort
Shows the port number to be used for CAPF operations.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```
xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerPort
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerPort: 3804
```

xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF LSC
Shows whether a Locally Significant Certificate (LSC) is installed or not.

Value space of the result returned:
<NotInstalled/Installed>

Example:
```
xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF LSC
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF LSC: NotInstalled
```

xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationState
Shows the state of the current CAPF operation, if any.
Pending: A CAPF operation is pending.
NonPending: There is no CAPF operation in process.
InProgress: A CAPF operation is in progress.
Failed: The CAPF operation has failed.

Value space of the result returned:
<Pending/NonPending/InProgress/Failed>

Example:
```
xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationState
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationState: NonPending
```

xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerPort
Shows the port number to be used for CAPF operations.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
```
xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerPort
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF ServerPort: 3804
```

xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF LSC
Shows whether a Locally Significant Certificate (LSC) is installed or not.

Value space of the result returned:
<NotInstalled/Installed>

Example:
```
xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF LSC
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF LSC: NotInstalled
```

xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationState
Shows the state of the current CAPF operation, if any.
Pending: A CAPF operation is pending.
NonPending: There is no CAPF operation in process.
InProgress: A CAPF operation is in progress.
Failed: The CAPF operation has failed.

Value space of the result returned:
<Pending/NonPending/InProgress/Failed>

Example:
```
xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationState
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationState: NonPending
```
**xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationResult**

Shows the result of the last CAPF operation.

- **NotSet**: No CAPF operation has been executed yet.
- **CAPFUnknown**: Unknown CAPF failure.
- **CAPFInvalidAuthStrLen**: Invalid length of authentication string (should be 4–10 digits).
- **CAPFInvalidInitReason**: Invalid init reason specified.
- **CAPFInvalidAuthMode**: Invalid authentication mode.
- **CAPFNotNone**: Last CAPF session is still running.
- **CAPFNullClnt**: Invalid client.
- **CAPFInvalidUsageStartSession**: Session is in wrong state.
- **CAPFNullSessionData**: Session context data is empty.
- **CAPFInvalidSession**: Invalid CAPF session.
- **CAPFNullParameters**: Invalid server parameters.
- **CAPFNoStat**: Empty status.
- **CAPFTimeout**: The operation has timed out.
- **CAPFConnLost**: Connection to the CAPF server has been lost.
- **CAPFAbort**: CAPF operation has been terminated.
- **CAPFKeyGenFailed**: Key generation has failed.
- **CAPFConnectFailed**: Failed to connect to CAPF server.
- **CAPFFenceError**: Unknown internal CAPF failure.
- **CAPFServerBusy**: CAPF server is busy.
- **CAPFAuthRejected**: Authentication has been rejected.
- **CAPFInvalidParms**: Invalid parameters.
- **CAPFCancelled**: CAPF operation has been cancelled.
- **CAPFFailed**: CAPF operation has failed.
- **CAPFSuccess**: CAPF operation has succeeded.

*Value space of the result returned:*


*Example:*

```xStatus Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationResult
  *s Provisioning CUCM CAPF OperationResult: NotSet
  ** end```

**xStatus Provisioning CUCM ProvisionSecurity**

Shows the provisioned configuration file type.

- **None**: The provisioned configuration file is plaintext or the endpoint has not been provisioned.
- **Signed**: The provisioned configuration file is signed.
- **Encrypted**: The provisioned configuration file is signed and encrypted.

*Value space of the result returned:*

<None/Signed/Encrypted>

*Example:*

```xStatus Provisioning CUCM ProvisionSecurity
  *s Provisioning CUCM ProvisionSecurity: None
  ** end```

**xStatus Provisioning CUCM CTL State**

Shows whether the Certificate Trust List (CTL) file is installed or not.

*Value space of the result returned:*

<NotInstalled/Installed>

*Example:*

```xStatus Provisioning CUCM CTL State
  *s Provisioning CUCM CTL State: Installed
  ** end```
The Security status

xStatus Security FIPS Mode
Shows the FIPS mode status.

Value space of the result returned:
<On/Off>

Example:

xStatus Security FIPS Mode
*s Security FIPS Mode: Off
** end

The SIP status

xStatus SIP
Shows the top level overview of the SIP status.

Example:

xStatus SIP
*s SIP Proxy 1 Status: Active
*s SIP Proxy 1 Address: "192.0.2.50"
*s SIP Proxy 1 Secure: True
*s SIP Proxy 1 Verified: False
*s SIP Registration 1 Status: Registered
*s SIP Registration 1 Reason: ""
*s SIP Registration 1 URI: "anyname@company.com"
*s SIP Registration 1 Authentication: Off
*s SIP Profile 1 Proxy 1 Status: Active
*s SIP Profile 1 Proxy 1 Address: "192.0.1.50"
*s SIP Profile 1 Secure: True
*s SIP Profile 1 Verified: False
*s SIP Profile 1 Authentication: Off
*s SIP Profile 1 Registration 1 Status: Registered
*s SIP Profile 1 Registration 1 Reason: ""
*s SIP Profile 1 Registration 1 URI: "anyname@company.com"
** end
xStatus SIP Proxy [1] Status
Shows the status of the communication between the endpoint and the SIP Proxy server.
Active: The communication between the endpoint and the SIP Proxy is active.
DNSFailed: The attempt to establish communication to the DNS server failed.
Off: There is no communication between the endpoint and the SIP Proxy.
Timeout: The attempt to establish communication to the SIP Proxy timed out.
UnableTCP: The system is unable to use TCP as the transport method.
UnableTLS: The system is unable to use TLS as the transport method.
Unknown: The status of the communication is not known.

Value space of the result returned:
<Active/DNSFailed/Off/Timeout/UnableTCP/UnableTLS/Unknown>

Example:
xStatus SIP Proxy 1 Status
  * SIP Proxy 1 Status: Active
  ** end

xStatus SIP Proxy [1] Address
Shows the address of the SIP Proxy that the system communicates with.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
xStatus SIP Proxy 1 Address
  * SIP Proxy 1 Address: "192.0.2.50"
  ** end

xStatus SIP Proxy [1] Secure
Shows whether or not the SSL certificate of the server that the system tries to register to is included in the codec’s trusted CA-list. The server is typically a Cisco VCS or CUCM.

True: The server’s SSL certificate is checked against the trusted CA-list on the codec and found valid. Additionally, the fully qualified domain name of the server matches the valid certificate.
False: A TLS connection is not set up because the SSL certificate verification failed or the domain name didn’t match. Note that the status also returns False when TLS is not used (xConfiguration SIP Profile 1 DefaultTransport not set to TLS) or certificate verification is switched off (xConfiguration SIP Profile TlsVerify set to Off).

Value space of the result returned:
<True/False>

Example:
xStatus SIP Proxy 1 Verified
  * SIP Proxy 1 Verified: False
  ** end

xStatus SIP Registration [1..n] Status
Shows the status of the registration to the SIP Proxy Server.
Deregister: The system is in the process of de-registering to the SIP Proxy.
Failed: The system failed to register to the SIP Proxy.
Inactive: The system is not registered to any SIP Proxy.
Registered: The system is registered to the SIP Proxy.
Registering: The system is in the process of registering to the SIP Proxy.

Value space of the result returned:
<Deregister/Failed/Inactive/Registered/Registering>

Example:
xStatus SIP Registration 1 Status
  * SIP Registration 1 Status: Registered
  ** end

xStatus SIP Registration [1..n] Reason
Shows a message to explain the reason why the SIP registration failed.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
xStatus SIP Registration 1 Reason
  * SIP Registration 1 Reason: "404 Not Found"
  ** end
xStatus SIP Registration [1..n] URI
Shows the URI used for registration to the SIP Proxy server.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
  xStatus SIP Registration 1 URI
  "firstname.lastname@company.com"
** end

xStatus SIP Registration [1..n] Authentication
Shows which authentication mechanism is used when registering to the SIP Proxy Server.
Digest: Uses the Digest access authentication method, as specified by RFC 2069.
NTLM: Uses the NTLM authentication method, which is a Microsoft authentication protocol.
Off: No authentication mechanism is used.

Value space of the result returned:
<Digest/NTLM/Off>

Example:
  xStatus SIP Registration 1 Authentication
  Off
** end

xStatus SIP Profile 1 Proxy [1] Status
Shows the status of the communication between the endpoint and the SIP Proxy server.
Active: The communication between the endpoint and the SIP Proxy is active.
DNSFailed: The attempt to establish communication to the DNS server failed.
Off: There is no communication between the endpoint and the SIP Proxy.
Timeout: The attempt to establish communication to the SIP Proxy timed out.
UnableTCP: The system is unable to use TCP as the transport method.
UnableTLS: The system is unable to use TLS as the transport method.
Unknown: The status of the communication is not known.

Value space of the result returned:
<Active/DNSFailed/Off/Timeout/UnableTCP/UnableTLS/Unknown>

Example:
  xStatus SIP Profile 1 Proxy 1 Status
  Active
** end

xStatus SIP Profile 1 Proxy [1] Address
Shows the address of the SIP Proxy that the system communicates with.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
  xStatus SIP Profile 1 Proxy 1 Address
  "192.0.2.50"
** end

xStatus SIP Profile 1 Secure
Shows the encryption status of the signalling with the SIP Proxy server.

Value space of the result returned:
<True/False>

Example:
  xStatus SIP Profile 1 Secure
  True
** end

xStatus SIP Profile 1 Verified
Shows whether or not the SSL certificate of the server that the video system / codec tries to register to is included in the codec’s trusted CA-list. The server is typically a Cisco VCS or CUCM.
True: The server’s SIP certificate is checked against the trusted CA-list on the codec and found valid. Additionally, the fully qualified domain name of the server matches the valid certificate.
False: A TLS connection is not set up because the SIP certificate verification failed or the domain name didn’t match. Note that the status also returns False when TLS is not used (xConfiguration SIP Profile 1 DefaultTransport not set to TLS) or certificate verification is switched off (xConfiguration SIP Profile TlsVerify set to Off).

Value space of the result returned:
<True/False>

Example:
  xStatus SIP Profile 1 Verified
  False
** end
xStatus SIP Profile 1 Authentication
Shows which authentication mechanism is used when registering to the SIP Proxy Server.
Digest: Uses the Digest access authentication method, as specified by RFC 2069.
NTLM: Uses the NTLM authentication method, which is a Microsoft authentication protocol.
Off: No authentication mechanism is used.

Value space of the result returned:
<Digest/NTLM/Off>

Example:
```bash
xStatus SIP Profile 1 Authentication
*s SIP Profile 1 Authentication: Off
** end
```

xStatus SIP Profile 1 Registration [1..n] Status
Shows the status of the registration to the SIP Proxy Server.
Deregister: The system is in the process of de-registering to the SIP Proxy.
Failed: The system failed to register to the SIP Proxy.
Inactive: The system is not registered to any SIP Proxy.
Registered: The system is registered to the SIP Proxy.
Registering: The system is in the process of registering to the SIP Proxy.

Value space of the result returned:
<Deregister/Failed/Inactive/Registered/Registering>

Example:
```bash
xStatus SIP Profile 1 Registration 1 Status
*s SIP Profile 1 Registration 1 Status: Registered
** end
```

xStatus SIP Profile 1 Registration [1..n] URI
Shows the URI used for registration to the SIP Proxy server.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```bash
xStatus SIP Profile 1 Registration 1 URI
*s SIP Profile 1 Registration 1 URI: "firstname.lastname@company.com"
** end
```
The Standby status

**xStatus Standby Active**

Shows if the system is in standby or not.

**Value space of the result returned:**

<On/Off>

**Example:**

```
xStatus Standby Active
*x Status Standby Active: Off
** end
```

The SystemUnit status

**xStatus SystemUnit**

Shows the top level overview of the system unit status.

**Example:**

```
xstatus SystemUnit
  * SystemUnit ProductType: "Cisco TelePresence Codec"
  * SystemUnit ProductId: "Cisco TelePresence Codec C20"
  * SystemUnit ProductPlatform: "C20"
  * SystemUnit Uptime: 788940
  * SystemUnit Software Application: "Endpoint"
  * SystemUnit Software Version: "TC6.0.0"
  * SystemUnit Software Name: "s52000"
  * SystemUnit Software ReleaseDate: "2013-01-15"
  * SystemUnit Software MaxVideoCalls: 1
  * SystemUnit Software MaxAudioCalls: 2
  * SystemUnit Software ReleaseKey: "true"
  * SystemUnit Software OptionKeys NaturalPresenter: "true"
  * SystemUnit Software OptionKeys PremiumResolution: "true"
  * SystemUnit Software OptionKeys HighDefinition: "true"
  * SystemUnit Software OptionKeys DualDisplay: "true"
  * SystemUnit Hardware Module SerialNumber: "F9AA99A00090"
  * SystemUnit Hardware Module Identifier: "0"
  * SystemUnit Hardware Module CompatibilityLevel: "0"
  * SystemUnit Hardware MainBoard SerialNumber: "FH09999999"
  * SystemUnit Hardware MainBoard Identifier: "101551-2 [02]"
  * SystemUnit Hardware BootSoftware: "U-Boot 2010.06-81"
  * SystemUnit Hardware MonitoringSoftware: "39"
  * SystemUnit Hardware Monitoring Fan 1 Status: "locked on 1096 rpm"
  * SystemUnit Hardware Monitoring Fan 2 Status: "locked on 1096 rpm"
  * SystemUnit Hardware Temperature: "64.0"
  * SystemUnit Hardware TemperatureThreshold: "85"
  * SystemUnit State System: InCall
  * SystemUnit State MaxNumberOfCalls: 2
  * SystemUnit State MaxNumberOfActiveCalls: 1
  * SystemUnit State NumberOfActiveCalls: 1
  * SystemUnit State NumberOfSuspendedCalls: 0
  * SystemUnit State NumberOfInProgressCalls: 0
```
**xStatus SystemUnit Uptime**
Shows the number of seconds since the last restart of the codec.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

**Example:**
```
xStatus SystemUnit Uptime
*s SystemUnit Uptime: 597095
** end
```

**xStatus SystemUnit Software Application**
Shows which software application is running on the codec.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

**Example:**
```
xStatus SystemUnit Software Application
*s SystemUnit Software Application: "Endpoint"
** end
```

**xStatus SystemUnit Software Version**
Shows the software version installed on the codec.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

**Example:**
```
xStatus SystemUnit Software Version
*s SystemUnit Software Version: "TC5.1.0"
** end
```

**xStatus SystemUnit Software Name**
Shows the name of the software that is installed on the codec.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

**Example:**
```
xStatus SystemUnit Software Name
*s SystemUnit Software Name: "s52000"
** end
```
xStatus SystemUnit Software ReleaseDate
Shows the release date of the software installed on the codec.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
xStatus SystemUnit Software ReleaseDate
"SystemUnit Software ReleaseDate: "2012-02-22"
** end

xStatus SystemUnit Software MaxVideoCalls
Shows the the maximum number of simultaneous video calls that is supported.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
xStatus SystemUnit Software MaxVideoCalls
"SystemUnit Software MaxVideoCalls: 1"
** end

xStatus SystemUnit Software MaxAudioCalls
Shows the the maximum number of simultaneous audio calls that is supported.

Value space of the result returned:
<Integer>

Example:
xStatus SystemUnit Software MaxAudioCalls
"SystemUnit Software MaxAudioCalls: 2"
** end

xStatus SystemUnit Software ReleaseKey
Shows if there is a valid releasekey for the software version that is installed on the codec.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
xStatus SystemUnit Software ReleaseKey
"SystemUnit Software ReleaseKey: "true"
** end

xStatus SystemUnit Software OptionKeys NaturalPresenter
Shows if the system has the option key installed that supports the NaturalPresenter functionality.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
xStatus SystemUnit Software OptionKeys NaturalPresenter
"SystemUnit Software OptionKeys NaturalPresenter: "true"
** end

xStatus SystemUnit Software OptionKeys PremiumResolution
Shows if the system has the option key installed that supports the PremiumResolution functionality.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
xStatus SystemUnit Software OptionKeys PremiumResolution
"SystemUnit Software OptionKeys PremiumResolution: "true"
** end

xStatus SystemUnit Software OptionKeys HighDefinition
Shows if the system has the option key installed that supports the HighDefinition functionality.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
xStatus SystemUnit Software OptionKeys HighDefinition
"SystemUnit Software OptionKeys HighDefinition: "true"
** end

xStatus SystemUnit Software OptionKeys DualDisplay
Shows if the system has the option key installed that supports the DualDisplay functionality.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
xStatus SystemUnit Software OptionKeys DualDisplay
"SystemUnit Software OptionKeys DualDisplay: "true"
** end
xStatus SystemUnit Hardware Module SerialNumber
Shows the serial number of the hardware module in the codec.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```c
xStatus SystemUnit Hardware Module SerialNumber
" SystemUnit Hardware Module SerialNumber: "F9AA99A00090"
** end
```

xStatus SystemUnit Hardware Module Identifier
Shows the revision of the hardware module in the codec.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```c
xStatus SystemUnit Hardware Module Identifier
" SystemUnit Hardware Module Identifier: "1"
** end
```

xStatus SystemUnit Hardware Module CompatibilityLevel
The Cisco TelePresence endpoints are using a NAND flash memory for general storage. The endpoints running TC software are manufactured with a new version of the flash memory. Endpoints having the new version of the flash memory must run software TC4.2.1 or later. Some previous TC software versions are updated to support the new flash memory. Please check the release note to find if the new version of the flash memory is supported. If your endpoint does not have the CompatibilityLevel command it does not have the new flash memory installed.

The result returned when running the command is either 0 or 1:
0 = The system does not have the new flash memory installed.
1 = The system has the new flash memory installed. If downgraded, it can only be downgraded to previous TC software versions having support for the new version of the flash memory.

Value space of the result returned:
<"1"/>0>

Example:
```c
xstatus SystemUnit Hardware Module CompatibilityLevel
" SystemUnit Hardware Module CompatibilityLevel: 1
** end
```

xStatus SystemUnit Hardware MainBoard SerialNumber
Shows the serial number of the main board in the codec.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```c
xStatus SystemUnit Hardware MainBoard SerialNumber
" SystemUnit Hardware MainBoard SerialNumber: "F40999989"
** end
```

xStatus SystemUnit Hardware MainBoard Identifier
Shows the revision of the main board in the codec.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```c
xStatus SystemUnit Hardware MainBoard Identifier
" SystemUnit Hardware MainBoard Identifier: "101400-5 [06]
** end
```

xStatus SystemUnit Hardware BootSoftware
Shows the version of the boot software that is installed on the codec.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```c
xStatus SystemUnit Hardware BootSoftware
" SystemUnit Hardware BootSoftware: "U-Boot 2010.04-30"
** end
```

xStatus SystemUnit Hardware MonitoringSoftware
The feedback shows the monitoring software id.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```c
xstatus SystemUnit Hardware MonitoringSoftware
" SystemUnit Hardware MonitoringSoftware: "39"
** end
```
xStatus SystemUnit Hardware Monitoring Fan [1..n] Status
The feedback shows the speed (rpm) for the specified fan.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:

xstatus SystemUnit Hardware Monitoring Fan 1 Status
"s SystemUnit Hardware Monitoring Fan 1 Status: "locked on 1096 rpm"
** end

xStatus SystemUnit Hardware Temperature
The feedback shows the current maximum temperature (degree Celsius) measured in the codec/system.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:

xstatus SystemUnit Hardware Temperature
"s SystemUnit Hardware Temperature: "64.0"
** end

xStatus SystemUnit Hardware TemperatureThreshold
Returns information on the maximum temperature for the codec. If this temperature is exceeded the system automatically shuts down.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:

xStatus SystemUnit Hardware TemperatureThreshold
"s SystemUnit Hardware TemperatureThreshold: "85"
** end

xStatus SystemUnit State System
Shows what state the system is in.

Value space of the result returned:
<InCall/Initialized/Initializing/Multisite/Sleeping>

Example:

xStatus SystemUnit State System
"s SystemUnit State System: Initialized"
** end

xStatus SystemUnit State MaxNumberOfCalls
Shows the the maximum number of simultaneous calls.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..5>

Example:

xStatus SystemUnit State MaxNumberOfCalls
"s SystemUnit State MaxNumberOfCalls: 3"
** end

xStatus SystemUnit State MaxNumberOfActiveCalls
Shows the the maximum number of simultaneous active calls. Calls that are set on hold/transfer are not counted as active.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..5>

Example:

xStatus SystemUnit State MaxNumberOfActiveCalls
"s SystemUnit State MaxNumberOfActiveCalls: 3"
** end
xStatus SystemUnit State NumberOfActiveCalls
Shows the number of active calls.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..5>

Example:
```plaintext
xStatus SystemUnit State NumberOfActiveCalls
  *s SystemUnit State NumberOfActiveCalls: 0
** end
```

xStatus SystemUnit State NumberOfSuspendedCalls
Shows the number of suspended calls.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..5>

Example:
```plaintext
xStatus SystemUnit State NumberOfSuspendedCalls
  *s SystemUnit State NumberOfSuspendedCalls: 0
** end
```

xStatus SystemUnit State NumberOfInProgressCalls
Shows the number of calls in progress.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..5>

Example:
```plaintext
xStatus SystemUnit State NumberOfInProgressCalls
  *s SystemUnit State NumberOfInProgressCalls: 0
** end
```

xStatus SystemUnit State Subsystem Application
Shows the status of the sub system application.

Initialized: The sub-system application is initialized.
Initializing: The sub-system application is initializing.

Value space of the result returned:
<Initialized/Initializing>

Example:
```plaintext
xStatus SystemUnit State Subsystem Application
  *s SystemUnit State Subsystem Application: Initialized
** end
```

xStatus SystemUnit ContactInfo
Shows the address which another system can dial to reach this system.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```plaintext
xStatus SystemUnit ContactInfo
  *s SystemUnit ContactInfo: "firstname.lastname@company.com"
** end
```

xStatus SystemUnit Notifications Notification [1..n] Type
Lists the system notification types. Notifications are issued e.g. when a system is rebooted because of a software upgrade, or when a factory reset is performed.

FactoryResetOK: This value is returned after a successful factory reset.
FactoryResetFailed: This value is returned after a failed factory reset attempt.
SoftwareUpgradeOK: This value is returned after a successful software upgrade.
SoftwareUpgradeFailed: This value is returned after a failed software upgrade attempt.
RebootRequired: This value is returned when a reboot is required.
Other: This value is returned for any other notifications.

All the notifications can be removed from the list by issuing the xCommand SystemUnit Notifications RemoveAll command.

Value space of the result returned:
<FactoryResetOK, FactoryResetFailed, SoftwareUpgradeOK, SoftwareUpgradeFailed, RebootRequired, Other>

Example:
```plaintext
xStatus SystemUnit Notifications Notification 1 Type
  *s SystemUnit Notifications Notification 1 Type: SoftwareUpgradeOK
** end
```

xStatus SystemUnit Notifications Notification [1..n] Text
Lists text related to important system notifications. Notifications are issued e.g. when a system was rebooted because of a software upgrade, or when a factory reset has been performed.

All the notifications can be removed from the list by issuing the xCommand SystemUnit Notifications RemoveAll command.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```plaintext
xStatus SystemUnit Notifications Notification 1 Text
  *s SystemUnit Notifications Notification 1 Text: "OK"
** end
```
**xStatus SystemUnit Diagnostics LastRun**
Shows when the SystemUnit diagnostics was last run on the codec.

*Value space of the result returned:*  
*<String>*

*Example:*
```xml
<xStatus SystemUnit Diagnostics LastRun>
  *s SystemUnit Diagnostics LastRun: "2012-08-17, 16:23:27"
</xStatus>
```

**xStatus SystemUnit Diagnostics Message Type**
Returns information on whether an administrator password is set, if there are no cameras detected and if there are failures in SIP profile registration and H320 Gateway.

*Value space of the result returned:*  
*<InvalidAdminPassword/NoCamerasDetected/SIPProfileRegistrationFailure/H320GatewayFailure>*

*Example:*
```xml
<xStatus SystemUnit Diagnostics Message Type>
  *s SystemUnit Diagnostics Message 1 Type: InvalidAdminPassword
</xStatus>
```

**xStatus SystemUnit Diagnostics Message Level**
Returns information on the level of the diagnostics message.

Error: There is an error in the system. The system can still be used, but there can be some restrictions.
Warning: A problem is detected and a more specific report follows indicating the exact problem.
Critical: The warning level is critical. The system cannot be used.

*Value space of the result returned:*  
*<Error/Warning/Critical>*

*Example:*
```xml
<xStatus SystemUnit Diagnostics Message Level>
  *r Status (status=Error):
    Reason: No match on address expression
    XPath: Status/SystemUnit/Diagnostics/Message/Level
</xStatus>
```

**The Time status**

**xStatus Time ZoneOlson**
Shows the current time zone on Olson format.

*Value space of the result returned:*  
*<String>*

*Example:*
```xml
<xStatus Time ZoneOlson>
  *s Time ZoneOlson: Europe/Berlin
</xStatus>
```
The Video status

**xStatus Video Input**
Shows the top level overview of the video input status.

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Input
  *s Video Input LastConnectedSource: 0
  *s Video Input Source 1 Resolution Height: 1080
  *s Video Input Source 1 Resolution Width: 1920
  *s Video Input Source 1 Resolution RefreshRate: 60
  *s Video Input Source 1 Resolution FormatType: Digital
  *s Video Input Source 1 Resolution FormatStatus: ok
  *s Video Input Source 2 Resolution Height: 0
  *s Video Input Source 2 Resolution Width: 0
  *s Video Input Source 2 Resolution RefreshRate: 0
  *s Video Input Source 2 Resolution FormatType: Unknown
  *s Video Input Source 2 Resolution FormatStatus: Error
  *s Video Input HDMI 1 Connected: True
  *s Video Input HDMI 1 SignalState: OK
  *s Video Input DVI 2 Connected: False
  *s Video Input DVI 2 SignalState: Unknown
** end
```

**xStatus Video Input LastConnectedSource**
Shows the last connected video input source.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<1..1>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Input LastConnectedSource
  *s Video Input LastConnectedSource: 0
** end
```

**xStatus Video Input Source [1..2] Resolution Height**
Shows the resolution height (in pixels) for the video input source.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<0..3000>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Input Source 1 Resolution Height
  *s Video Input Source 1 Resolution Height: 1080
** end
```

**xStatus Video Input Source [1..2] Resolution Width**
Shows the resolution width (in pixels) for the video input source.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<0..4000>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Input Source 1 Resolution Width
  *s Video Input Source 1 Resolution Width: 1920
** end
```

**xStatus Video Input Source [1..2] Resolution RefreshRate**
Shows the resolution refresh rate (Hz) for the video input source.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<0..300>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Input Source 1 Resolution RefreshRate
  *s Video Input Source 1 Resolution RefreshRate: 50
** end
```

**xStatus Video Input Source [1..2] Resolution FormatType**
Shows the resolution format type for the video input source.

**Value space of the result returned:**
Unknown/AnalogCVTBlanking/AnalogCVTReducedBlanking/AnalogGTFDefault/AnalogGTFSecondary/AnalogDiscreteTiming/AnalogDMTBlanking/AnalogCEABlanking/Digital

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Input Source 1 Resolution FormatType
  *s Video Input Source 1 Resolution FormatType: Digital
** end
```
xStatus Video Input Source [1..2] Resolution FormatStatus
Shows the resolution format status for the video input source.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<Ok/AnalogOutOfRange/AnalogNotFound/Interlaced/Error/Unknown>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Input Source 1 Resolution FormatStatus
  *s Video Input Source 1 Resolution FormatStatus: Ok
  ** end
```

xStatus Video Input HDMI [1] Connected
Shows if there is something connected to the HDMI connector. Not all connections can be detected.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<Ture/False/Unknown>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Input HDMI 1 Connected
  *s Video Input HDMI 1 Connected: True
  ** end
```

xStatus Video Input HDMI [1] SignalState
Shows the signal state for the HDMI input.

Unknown: The signal format is unknown.
OK: A signal is detected and the signal format is supported.
Unsupported: A signal is detected, but the signal format is not supported.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<Unknown/OK/Unsupported>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Input HDMI 1 SignalState
  *s Video Input HDMI 1 SignalState: OK
  ** end
```

xStatus Video Output
Shows the top level overview of the video output status.

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Output
  *s Video Output HDMI 1 Resolution Height: 768
  *s Video Output HDMI 1 Resolution Width: 1024
  *s Video Output HDMI 1 Resolution RefreshRate: 60
  *s Video Output HDMI 2 Resolution Height: 720
  *s Video Output HDMI 2 Resolution Width: 1280
  *s Video Output HDMI 2 Resolution RefreshRate: 60
  ** end
```
**xStatus Video Output HDMI [1, 2] Resolution Height**
Shows the resolution height (in pixels) for the video output HDMI.

*Value space of the result returned:*  
<120..3000>

*Example:*
```plaintext
dxStatus Video Output HDMI 1 Resolution Height  
*s Video Output HDMI 1 Resolution Height: 720  
** end
```

**xStatus Video Output HDMI [1, 2] Resolution Width**
Shows the resolution width (in pixels) for the video output HDMI.

*Value space of the result returned:*  
<176..4000>

*Example:*
```plaintext
dxStatus Video Output HDMI 1 Resolution Width  
*s Video Output HDMI 1 Resolution Width: 1280  
** end
```

**xStatus Video Output HDMI [1, 2] Resolution RefreshRate**
Shows the resolution refresh rate (Hz) for the video output HDMI.

*Value space of the result returned:*  
<1..300>

*Example:*
```plaintext
dxStatus Video Output HDMI 1 Resolution RefreshRate  
*s Video Output HDMI 1 Resolution RefreshRate: 60  
** end
```

**xStatus Video Layout**
Shows the top level overview of the video layout status.

*Example:*
```plaintext
dxStatus Video Layout  
*s Video Layout PresentationView: "full"  
s Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 FamilyName: "speaker"  
s Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 FullFamilyName: "speaker-sv-on"  
s Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 GraphicName: "1top-1small"  
s Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 PositionX: 1333  
s Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 PositionY: 59  
s Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 Width: 7334  
s Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 Height: 7334  
s Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 Layer: 1  
s Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 VideoSourceType: "site"  
s Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 VideoSourceId: 27  
s Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 InputNumber: 1  
s Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 Filename: ""  
-  
- continues with the video layout status for the Sites [1..n], Outputs [1..n] and Frames [1..n].  
** end
```

**xStatus Video Layout PresentationView**
Returns information about the presentation view mode.

*Value space of the result returned:*  
<Default/Maximized/Minimized>

*Example:*
```plaintext
dxStatus Video Layout PresentationView  
*s Video Layout PresentationView: "Default"  
** end
```
xStatus Video Layout Site [1..n] Output [1..2] FamilyName
Shows the name of the video layout family.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
   xStatus Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 FamilyName
   "fullscreen"
   ** end

xStatus Video Layout Site [1..n] Output [1..2] FullFamilyName
Shows the name, included information about selfview on/off, for the video layout family.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
   xStatus Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 FullFamilyName
   "fullscreen-local-single-camctrl"
   ** end

xStatus Video Layout Site [1..n] Output [1..2] GraphicName
Shows the name of the graphic layout. The name identifies the layout used right now at the specified output.
NOTE: Note that while the FamilyName is constant as the long as the configurations on the system does not change, the GraphicName varies depending on system state (the number of participants for instance).

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
   xStatus Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 GraphicName
   "full-pip"
   ** end

xStatus Video Layout Site [1..n] Output [1..2] Frame [1..6] PositionX
Shows the horizontal position of the upper left corner of the frame.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..10000>

Example:
   xStatus Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 PositionX
   0
   ** end

xStatus Video Layout Site [1..n] Output [1..2] Frame [1..6] PositionY
Shows the vertical position of the upper left corner of the frame.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..10000>

Example:
   xStatus Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 PositionY
   0
   ** end

xStatus Video Layout Site [1..n] Output [1..2] Frame [1..6] Width
Shows the width of the frame.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..10000>

Example:
   xStatus Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 Width
   10000
   ** end

xStatus Video Layout Site [1..n] Output [1..2] Frame [1..6] Height
Shows the height of the frame.

Value space of the result returned:
<0..10000>

Example:
   xStatus Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 Height
   10000
   ** end
xStatus Video Layout Site [1..n] Output [1..2] Frame [1..6] Layer
Shows the layer of the frame.

Value space of the result returned:
<1..6>

Example:
```
xStatus Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 Layer
* 1
** end
```

xStatus Video Layout Site [1..n] Output [1..2] Frame [1..6] VideoSourceType
Describes the video source type in the frame.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 VideoSourceType
* "graphic"
** end
```

xStatus Video Layout Site [1..n] Output [1..2] Frame [1..6] VideoSourceId
Shows the video source Id which is used when adding or updating frames. See the xCommand Video Layout Frame Add and xCommand Video Layout Frame Update.

Value space of the result returned:
<1..2>

Example:
```
xStatus Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 VideoSourceId
* 0
** end
```

xStatus Video Layout Site [1..n] Output [1..2] Frame [1..6] InputNumber
Shows the layout input number.

Value space of the result returned:
<1..2>

Example:
```
xStatus Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 InputNumber
* 0
** end
```

xStatus Video Layout Site [1..n] Output [1..2] Frame [1..6] Filename
Shows the filename of the layout frame.

Value space of the result returned:
<String>

Example:
```
xStatus Video Layout Site 1 Output 1 Frame 1 Filename
* "/user/posters/wallpaper.png"
** end
```

xStatus Video Layout Site Output Frame VideoSourceContent
Shows the video source content type of each layout frame.

noSource: There is no source.
black: The frame is black.
main: The frame displays the main image from a local or a remote user.
selfview: The frame displays the selfview image.
selfviewPip: The frame displays the selfview image in PiP format.
speaker: The frame displays the image of the speaker.
speakerPip: The frame displays the image of the speaker in PiP format.
presentation: The frame displays the image of the presentation.
presentationPip: The frame displays the image of the presentation in PiP format.
presentationPreview: The frame displays the preview image of the presentation.
localInput: The frame displays the image of the local input source.
wallpaper: The frame displays the wallpaper.
gui: The frame displays the user interface.
internal: For internal use.

Value space of the result returned:
<noSource/black/main/selfview/selfviewPip/speaker/speakerPip/presentation/presentationPip/
presentationPreview/localInput/wallpaper/gui/internal>

Example:
```
xStatus Video Layout Site Output Frame VideoSourceContent
* wallpaper
* gui
** end
```
**xStatus Video Selfview Mode**

Shows whether selfview mode is set on or not.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<On/Off>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Selfview Mode
  *s Video Selfview Mode: Off
  ** end
```

**xStatus Video Selfview Fullscreen Mode**

Shows whether selfview is set on full screen mode or not.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<On/Off>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Selfview Fullscreen Mode
  *s Video Selfview FullscreenMode: Off
  ** end
```

**xStatus Video Selfview PIP Position**

Shows the position of the selfview image on the screen.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<UpperLeft/UpperCenter/UpperRight/CenterLeft/CenterRight/LowerLeft/LowerRight>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video Selfview PIP Position
  *s Video Selfview PIPPosition: LowerRight
  ** end
```

**xStatus Video PIP Active Speaker Position**

Shows the position of the active speaker's image on the screen.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<UpperLeft/UpperCenter/UpperRight/CenterLeft/CenterRight/LowerLeft/LowerRight>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video PIP Active Speaker Position
  *s Video PIP ActiveSpeaker Position: UpperCenter
  ** end
```

**xStatus Video PIP Presentation Position**

Shows the position of the presentation image on the screen.

**Value space of the result returned:**
<UpperLeft/UpperCenter/UpperRight/CenterLeft/CenterRight/LowerLeft/LowerRight>

**Example:**
```
xStatus Video PIP Presentation Position
  *s Video PIP Presentation Position: CenterLeft
  ** end
```
The Experimental status

The Experimental status is for testing only and should not be used unless agreed with Cisco. These settings are not documented and WILL change in later releases.
Chapter 6

Appendices
Adding a startup script

The startup script can be used to execute certain commands from the API during boot up. To enable this feature one must log in to the codec as root and follow the steps below.

Login to the codec

1. Connect to the codec through the network, using a command line interface (SSH, Telnet or SCP) and login as root.
2. Make a user directory using the following command: “mkdir /user/scripts.d”
3. Put an executable file (permission must be changed to executable) in this directory.

Example of the text in such a file:

```
#!/usr/bin/env tsh
xCommand Audio LocalInput Update InputId: 1 MixerMode:Fixed
```

The startup script file

- The file must start with the following sequence:
  `#!/usr/bin/env tsh`
- The file can contain any `xCommand` or `xConfiguration` command.
- The system executes the commands and configurations in sequence.
- The file can have any name as long as it is placed in this directory.
- For multiple commands you must use Unix end of line (LF). Windows end of line does not work.
Cisco TelePresence Remote Control

Microphone: Press the key to toggle the microphones on/off.

Volume: Press the + or – on the key to adjust the codec volume.

Mute: Press the – on the key to mute the volume during an incoming call.

OK/Select: Press the key to confirm your choice or selection.

Phone book: Press the key to display the local Phone book.

Home: Press the key to show the menu on screen.

Call: Using the key:
   INITIATE A CALL: Select a name from the Phone book or enter the name, number or URI and press the Call key to initiate the call.
   SHORTCUT TO RECENT CALLS: Use the Call key as a shortcut to Recent Calls when the Call menu is not visible.

Clear: Press the key to remove characters in a text field.

Waking up the system
Grab the remote control and make sure your hand touches the rubber line sensors going along both sides of the remote control.
   or: Touch any key on the remote control.

Function keys: Represents shortcuts and advanced functions. Each key reflects a soft key on screen.

Presentation: Press the key to show/hide a presentation.

Zoom: Press the + or – on the key to zoom the camera in and out.

Arrows:
   • Up/Down: Use the and arrow keys to navigate in the menu.
   • Arrow Right: Press the arrow key to expand the selected menu item or to move to the right in a text field.
   • Arrow Left: Press the arrow key to go one step back in the menu or to move to the left in a text field.

Layout: Press the key to display the Layout menu, then select a view in the menu.

End call/Standby: Press the key to end a call, or when idle, press and hold the key to go into standby mode.

Alphanumeric keypad: Use the keypad in the same way as you would use a cellular phone.
   • 0–9, a–z, period (.), @, space, #: Press a key repeatedly to toggle between the options displayed on each key.
   • abc/123 #: Press the # key to toggle between touch tones mode (long press), lower case characters and numbers.

IR transmitter range (DIP switch setting)
The IR transmitter has a short and long range. Open the battery cover and remove the batteries to set the DIP switch.
   • Short range (1 m): Move the DIP switch down.
   • Longer range: Move the DIP switch up.
Remote control key map

The Cisco TelePresence Remote Control 5 has the following button codes and IR signal parameters.

### Button codes - Remote control 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Button name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Number 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Number 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Number 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Number 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Number 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Number 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Number 7</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Number 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Number 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Number 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Arrow up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0D</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Arrow down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>0E</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Arrow left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0F</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Arrow right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Presenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Zoom out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Zoom in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Volume down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Volume up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Microphone off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>1C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Button codes - Remote control 5 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Button name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>1D</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Arrow up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1E</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Arrow down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>1F</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Arrow left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Arrow right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>End call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Phone book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Layout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Soft key 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Soft key 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Soft key 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>2D</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Soft key 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>2E</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Soft key 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IR Signal parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Siemens SDA2208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference frequency</td>
<td>485 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>4 and 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR wavelength</td>
<td>940 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR carrier frequency</td>
<td>30 kHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The SystemTools commands

**NOTE:** The systemtools commands are used for administrative control of the codec and is only available from a command line interface. Systemtools should not be used to program the codec.

Required parameters in angle brackets: `<text>`
Optional parameters in square brackets: `[text]`

To get an overview of the supported commands type “systemtools ?”.

Example:
```
systemtools ?
authorizedkeys
boothalt
license
network
pairing
 passwd
 pki
rootsettings
securitysettings
securitystatus
```

OK

To see the usage of the commands add a question mark after the command.

Example:
```
systemtools authorizedkeys ?
usage: authorizedkeys <add <method> <key> [comment] | delete <id> | list | clear>
```

OK

---

**systemtools authorizedkeys add <method> <key> [comment]**
Add the SSH keys on the codec.

`method(r):` The encryption method used, which can be SSH-rsa or SSH-dss.

`key(r):` The public key as it is in the SSH public key file.

`comment:` Optional comment.

**systemtools authorizedkeys delete <id>**
Delete the given SSH key on the codec, defined by the id.

`id(r):` The id as displayed in the authorized keys list.

**systemtools authorizedkeys list**
List the SSH keys on the codec.

**systemtools authorizedkeys clear**
Clear all SSH keys on the codec.

**systemtools boothalt allow**
Allow the user to stop the system during the boot loader startup sequence using a serial console.

**systemtools boothalt prevent**
Prevent the user from stopping the system during the boot loader startup sequence using a serial console.

**systemtools boothalt status**
Show whether or not the system can be stopped during a boot loader startup sequence.

**systemtools license show <name>**
Shows the content of a license file, define by the name.

`name(r):` The name of the license file.

**systemtools network ping <hostname>**
Network debug command.

`hostname(r):` The IP address or URL of the host.

**systemtools network traceroute <hostname>**
Network debug command.

`hostname(r):` The IP address or URL of the host.

**systemtools network netstat**
Network debug command.

**systemtools network addrs**
Check the systems IP address.

**systemtools pairing unpair**
Remove association with Cisco TelePresence Touch controller.

**systemtools passwd**
Change the password for the logged in user.

**systemtools pki list**
Lists the codec certificate and CA list if they exist.

**systemtools pki delete <cert-name>**
Delete the codec certificate and CA list if they exist.

`cert-name(r):` The name of the certificate.
systemtools rootsettings get
Obtain the current setting for the systemtools rootsetting.

systemtools rootsettings on [password]
Command to control the root user availability.
Enable access to the system for the root user on all ports.
  password: The root user password.

systemtools rootsettings serial [password]
Command to control the root user availability.
Enable access to the system for the root user on the serial port.
  password: The root user password.

systemtools rootsettings off
Command to control the root user availability.
Disable access to the system for the root user on all ports.

systemtools rootsettings never
Command to control the root user availability.
NOTE: The root user is permanently turned off.
To get back the root user the system must be reset to factory
defaults, ref. xCommand SystemUnit FactoryReset.

systemtools securitysettings jtic
Set up security requirements so they meet JITC.
Set password and PIN polices enforced on the codec.

systemtools securitysettings isjtic
Check if the current settings are JTIC compliant.

systemtools securitysettings default
Revert to default security settings.

systemtools securitysettings ask
Query for the separate configurations. When issuing this command
you can see each policy separately.
  • Press enter to keep the current value.
  • Enter a number and press enter to change the given policy.
  • The default value “0” indicates no restrictions.

Max failed login attempts [0]?
  • Number of failed logins until a user is set inactive.

Suspend-time after max failed login attempts (minutes) [0]?
  • Number of minutes the user is set inactive after maximum
    failed login attempts have been exceeded.

Max simultaneous sessions total [0]?
  • Maximum number of users that can be logged in simultaneous
to web and maximum number of users that can be logged in
simultaneous to ssh/Telnet.

Max simultaneous sessions per user [0]?
  • Maximum number of simultaneous sessions per user.

Number of passwords to remember [0]?
  • Number of previous passwords that the new password must
differ from.

Number of PINs to remember [0]?
  • Number of previous PINs that the new PIN must differ from.

Maximum time between password renewals (days) [0]?
  • If the user has not changed the password within the renewal
time the user will be set inactive.

Minimum time between password renewals (hours) [0]?
  • The user can only change password once within this limit.

Maximum time between PIN renewals (days) [0]?
  • If the user has not changed the PIN within the renewal
time the user will be set inactive.

Minimum time between PIN renewals (hours) [0]?
  • The user can only change PIN once within this limit.

Max consecutive equal digits in PINs [0]?
  • Maximum consecutive equal digits in PINs.

Minimum number of digits in PINs [0]?
  • Minimum number of digits in PINs.

Maximum number of digits in PINs [0]?
  • Maximum number of digits in PINs.

Max consecutive identical characters in passwords [0]?
  • Maximum consecutive identical characters in passwords.

Minimum number of characters in passwords [0]?
  • Minimum number of characters in passwords.

Maximum number of characters in passwords [0]?
  • Maximum number of characters in passwords.

Minimum number of lower-case letters in passwords [0]?
  • Minimum number of lower-case letters in passwords.

Minimum number of upper-case letters in passwords [0]?
  • Minimum number of upper-case letters in passwords.

Minimum number of numerical characters in passwords [0]?
  • Minimum number of numerical characters in passwords.

Minimum number of special characters in passwords [0]?
  • Minimum number of special characters in passwords.

Minimum number of character groups in passwords [0]?
  • Minimum number of character groups in passwords.

Minimum number of character changed from previous password [0]?
  • Minimum number of character changed from previous password.

systemtools securitystatus
Shows the security status for the codec.
About disconnect cause types

The following parameters are logged when a call is disconnected. The disconnect cause types are used in disconnect events (xEvent) and also logged in xHistory CallLogs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CauseValue</td>
<td>Proprietary. We recommend the use of CauseType and CauseCode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CauseType</td>
<td>Describes why the call was disconnected. The value space is { OtherLocal, LocalDisconnect, UnknownRemoteSite, LocalBusy, LocalReject, InsufficientSecurity, OtherRemote, RemoteDisconnect, RemoteBusy, RemoteRejected, RemoteNoAnswer, CallForwarded, NetworkRejected }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CauseString</td>
<td>Describes the Cause Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CauseCode</td>
<td>The disconnect Cause Codes are defined in SIP and Q.850.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CauseOrigin</td>
<td>SIP, Q.850, internal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 1:

```plaintext
xHistory CallLogs Call 694
...
*h xHistory CallLogs Call 694 DisconnectCauseValue: 2
*h xHistory CallLogs Call 694 DisconnectCause: “Normal”
*h xHistory CallLogs Call 694 DisconnectCauseType: RemoteDisconnect
*h xHistory CallLogs Call 694 DisconnectCauseCode: 16
*h xHistory CallLogs Call 694 DisconnectCauseOrigin: Q850
...
** end
```

Example 2:

```plaintext
xEvent DisconnectEvent

*e CallDisconnect CauseValue: 1
   CauseType: “LocalDisconnect”
   CauseString: “”
   OrigCallDirection: “outgoing”
   RemoteURI: “firstname.lastname@company.com”
   CallId: 89
   CauseCode: 0
   CauseOrigin: SIP
** end
```
On our web site you will find an overview of the worldwide Cisco contacts.

Go to: http://www.cisco.com/web/siteassets/contacts

Corporate Headquarters
Cisco Systems, Inc.
170 West Tasman Dr.
San Jose, CA 95134 USA