Poly G7500

Command-Line API

GETTING HELP
For more information about installing, configuring, and administering Poly/Polycom products or services, go to the Poly Online Support Center.

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95060

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Contents

Before You Begin .......................................................... 6
  Audience, Purpose, and Required Skills .......................... 6
  Related Poly and Partner Resources .............................. 6
  Additional Command-Line API Resources ....................... 6

Getting Started .......................................................... 8
  Enable SSH Access .................................................... 8
  Access the Command-Line API Over SSH ....................... 8
  Enable Telnet Access ............................................... 8
  Access the Command-Line API Over Telnet ..................... 8
  Enable Serial Port Access ........................................ 9
  Access the Command-Line API Using a Serial Connection .... 9

Command-Line API Reference ........................................ 10
  About the Command-Line API .............................. 10
  addrbook .................................................................... 14
  advnetstats ............................................................ 19
  all register ............................................................ 21
  all unregister .......................................................... 23
  amxdd ...................................................................... 24
  answer ...................................................................... 25
  apiport .................................................................. 26
  audio3p5inputfaronly .............................................. 27
  audiotransmitlevel .................................................. 28
  autoanswer ............................................................. 30
  calendardiscovery .................................................. 31
  calendardomain ....................................................... 33
  calendarmmeetings .................................................. 34
  calendarpassword .................................................... 38
  calendarplaytone ..................................................... 39
  calendarprotocol ...................................................... 40
  calendarregisterwithserver .................................. 41
  calendarremindertime ............................................ 42
  calendarresource ..................................................... 43
  calendarserver ....................................................... 44
calendarshowpvtmeetings ......................................................... 45
calendarstatus ................................................................. 46
calendaruser ............................................................... 47
callinfo ................................................................. 48
callstate ............................................................... 49
camera ............................................................... 51
camera near tracking ............................................................. 54
cfgdisplay ............................................................. 57
cfgparam ............................................................. 58
cfgpresentation .............................................................. 59
contentauto ............................................................. 60
daylightsavings ............................................................... 61
defaultgateway .............................................................. 62
dhcp ................................................................. 63
dial ................................................................. 64
dial addressbook_entry ...................................................... 66
dns ................................................................. 67
dynamicbandwidth ........................................................... 68
e164ext ................................................................. 69
echo ................................................................. 70
echocanceler ............................................................ 71
echoreply ............................................................. 72
enableacousticfence .......................................................... 73
enableaudioadd .............................................................. 74
enablefirewalltraversal ....................................................... 75
enablekeyboardnoisereduction ........................................ 76
enablelivemusicmode ........................................................ 77
enablepvec ............................................................. 78
enablersvp ............................................................. 79
enablesipka ............................................................. 80
enablesnmp ........................................................... 81
encryption ............................................................ 82
exit ................................................................. 84
exportdirectory .............................................................. 85
exportprofile ............................................................ 88
farcontrolnearcamera ...................................................... 90
farnametimedisplay ........................................................ 91
favorites ............................................................... 92
gatekeeperip ............................................................ 94
gdsdirectory ............................................................ 95
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gdspassword</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gdsserverip</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gendial</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generateTone</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getcallstate</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getconfiguredipaddress</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>globaldir</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323authenticate enable</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323authenticate name</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323authenticate password</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323name</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hangup</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostname</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importdirectory</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importprofile</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipaddress</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lanport</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldapauthenticationtype</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldapbasedn</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldapbinddn</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldapdirectory</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldapntlmdomain</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldappassword</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldapservraddress</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldapservrport</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldapsslenabled</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldapusername</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>localdir</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loglevel</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxtimeincall</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor1screensaverout</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor2screensaverout</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mute</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muteautoanswer</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natconfig</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nath323compatible</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nearloop</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netstats</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonotify</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
notify ................................................................. 148
ntpmode .......................................................... 151
ntpsecondaryserver ............................................ 152
ntpserver ......................................................... 153
oobcomplete ...................................................... 154
powerdown ....................................................... 155
preset .............................................................. 156
provisionserveraddress ......................................... 157
provisionserverdomain .......................................... 158
provisionserverenable ........................................... 159
provisionserverpassword ....................................... 160
provisionserverstatus ......................................... 161
provisionserververtyp e ................................. 162
provisionserverupdate ...................................... 163
provisionserveruser ........................................... 164
reboot .............................................................. 165
recentcalls ...................................................... 166
resetsettings .................................................... 167
rs232 baud .......................................................... 168
rs232 mode .......................................................... 169
rs232login .......................................................... 170
serialnum ............................................................ 171
session .............................................................. 172
setpassword ....................................................... 173
sleep ................................................................. 174
sleepetime .......................................................... 176
snmpadmin .......................................................... 177
snmpcommunity .................................................... 178
snmpconsoleip ..................................................... 179
snmplocation ....................................................... 180
snmpnotification ................................................ 181
snmpsyst emdescription .......................................... 182
snmptrapversion .................................................. 183
sshenable ........................................................... 184
status ................................................................. 185
subnetmask .......................................................... 186
systemname ........................................................ 187
systemsetting 323gatewayenable ................................ 188
systemsetting bfcptransportprotocol ........................... 189
systemsetting dialingmethod .................................. 190
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Setting</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>displayiconsincall</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iph323enable</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineinlevel</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineoutmode</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxrxbandwidth</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxtxbandwidth</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mediainlevel</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>model</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sipaccountname</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sipdebug</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sipenable</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sipforcereuse</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sippassword</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sipproxyserver</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sipregistrarserver</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siptransportprotocol</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sipusernamen</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stereonable</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telnetenabled</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transcodingenabled</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>webenabled</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whitebalancemode</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uptime</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usegatekeeper</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vcbutton</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>videocallorder</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>videomute</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volume</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wake</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wanipaddress</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whoami</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Before You Begin

This guide helps audio/video (AV) integrators, developers, and administrators use the Poly system command-line API.

Audience, Purpose, and Required Skills

This guide is written for a technical audience. You must be familiar with the following concepts before beginning:

- Current telecommunications practices, protocols, and principles
- Telecommunication basics, video teleconferencing, and voice or data equipment
- Open SIP networks and VoIP endpoint environments

Related Poly and Partner Resources

See the following sites for information related to this release.

- The Poly Online Support Center is the entry point to online product, service, and solution support information including Video Tutorials, Documents & Software, Knowledge Base, Community Discussions, Poly University, and additional services.
- The Polycom Document Library provides support documentation for active products, services, and solutions. The documentation displays in responsive HTML5 format so that you can easily access and view installation, configuration, or administration content from any online device.
- The Polycom Community provides access to the latest developer and support information. Create an account to access Poly support personnel and participate in developer and support forums. You can find the latest information on hardware, software, and partner solutions topics, share ideas, and solve problems with your colleagues.
- The Polycom Partner Network are industry leaders who natively integrate the Poly standards-based RealPresence Platform with their customers’ current UC infrastructures, making it easy for you to communicate face-to-face with the applications and devices you use every day.
- The Polycom Collaboration Services help your business succeed and get the most out of your investment through the benefits of collaboration.

Additional Command-Line API Resources

The following resources are available to help you use the command-line API.
Before You Begin

**Contacting Technical Support**

Go to the Poly Online Support Center to contact technical support.

**Requesting Feature Enhancements**

Contact your Poly sales engineer to submit a feature request.

**Video Test Numbers**

See the Video Test Numbers page to test with various Poly systems worldwide.
Getting Started

The command-line API lets you externally configure and control a G7500 system. You can access the API with the following connections:

- SSH
- Telnet
- Serial

Enable SSH Access

Use SSH on port 22 if you want encrypted access to the G7500 system command-line API.

1. In the web interface, go to Security > Access.
2. Select the Enable Legacy API Over SSH check box if it’s cleared.

Access the Command-Line API Over SSH

You can use your G7500 system local administrator credentials or external authentication to start an SSH session. For information on configuring system accounts, see the system Administrator Guide at the Poly Online Support Center.

1. Start an SSH session using the system IP address (for example, `ssh 10.xxx.xx.xx`).
2. When prompted, enter the system credentials.

Enable Telnet Access

Use port 24 or 23 to access the G7500 system command-line API using telnet.

1. In the web interface, go to Security > Access.
2. Select the Enable Telnet Access check box.
3. Choose an API Port for telnet connections: 24 (default) or 23.

Access the Command-Line API Over Telnet

From a device connected to the same LAN as your G7500 system, you can access the command-line API using telnet (port 23 or 24 depending on how you’ve configured the system).
1 Start a telnet session using the system IP address and port number configured for the API Port setting (for example, `telnet 10.xxx.xx.xx 24`).
2 If prompted, log in with the system’s local administrator password.

**Enable Serial Port Access**

To use the command-line API with an RS-232 interface, you must connect and configure the control system and G7500 system for serial communication.

1 In the system web interface, go to **General Settings > Serial Port** and set **RS-232 Mode** to **Control**.
2 Configure a **Baud Rate** (for example, **19200**).
3 Configure the same baud rate for your control system.
4 For the G7500 system **Login Mode** setting, choose one of the following:
   - **Admin password only**: (Default) Requires the administrator password (if you set one) when the control system connects.
   - **Username/Password**: Requires the user name and administrator password (if you set one) when the control system connects.
   - **None**: The system doesn’t require a user name or password when the control system connects.

**Access the Command-Line API Using a Serial Connection**

Once you’ve configured your G7500 system and control system for serial communication, you can start an command-line API session.

1 Connect an RS-232 cable from your control system to the system’s serial port.
2 From the control system, start a serial session using PuTTY or a similar utility.
3 If prompted, log in with the system’s local administrator password.
The G7500 system command-line API is organized in alphabetical order.

**Note:** While every attempt is made to ensure that the expected results of executing API commands are accurate, Poly cannot be responsible for system behaviors and control actions that are not explicitly documented.

## About the Command-Line API

Use the following guidelines to help you understand the command-line API.

### Definitions

The following definitions help you read the command-line API reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command Description</td>
<td>Brief statement about the purpose of the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>Format required to execute the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>A list of parameters defined for the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description (parameter)</td>
<td>A description of each parameter that is defined for the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedback Examples</td>
<td>Examples of expected results when a command and variant are executed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitations</td>
<td>Important notes about support for the command on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Important notes about the command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Syntax Conventions

The following conventions are used for the API command descriptions. Commands are case sensitive.
Command-Line API Reference

Although the command-line API parser may accept the minimum number of characters in a command that makes it unique, you should always use the full command string.

**Command Availability**

API command availability depends on the connected equipment, security settings, installed software version, among other factors. If a particular command isn’t supported, the command returns feedback such as, “command is not available in current system configuration”.

If a setting is configured by a provisioning service, the command may return, “this setting is controlled by a provisioning service and cannot be changed. For more information about provisioned settings, refer to your provisioning service administrator.”

Commands that are not listed are not supported by Poly. Commands might change or be removed at any time. Poly discourages integrators from using unpublished commands.

**Command Response Syntax**

When you send a command, the system returns responses using the syntax described in the following sections, where <CR> indicates a carriage return and <LF> indicates a line feed.

**Unregistered for Notifications**

When your system is not registered to receive notifications and you send an API command, a single API acknowledgement is returned.

For example:

```
camera near 1<CR>  API command returns
```
```
camera near 1<CR><LF>  API acknowledgement
```

In the previous example, the command was sent with a carriage return <CR>.

The API expects a carriage return <CR> and the standard end of line characters carriage return/line feed <CR><LF>. All API responses end in carriage return/line feed <CR><LF>.
Registered for Notifications

Registering for notifications adds extra line responses. The number of additional lines depends on the specific registration. In the following example, the response shows an API acknowledgement and registration response returned:

```
camera near 1 <CR> API command
returns
camera near 1<CR><LF> API acknowledgement
notification:vidsourcechange:near:1:Main:people<CR><LF> API registration response
```

When your system is registered for notifications, always use the API registration response for status.

Commands that Restart the System Without a Prompt

The following API commands restart your system without notification:

- `reboot now`
- `resetsettings`

Additional Tips

Refer to the following information when using the command-line API:

- The system does not provide flow control.
- If you lose an API connection (e.g., the system restarts), you must re-establish it.
- The API processes one command at a time.
- Poly does not recommend sending multiple commands simultaneously without a pause or delay between each.
- For commands with a single action and response: A delay of 200 milliseconds between commands is usually sufficient. Examples of these commands include the commands for switching cameras (`camera near 1`), sending content (`vcbutton play`), and checking the status of audio mute (`mute near get`).
- For commands with a single action and more extensive response: The time it takes to receive the response (and in effect the time between commands) may be longer than 200 milliseconds. The response length, which can vary, determines the time required to receive the response. Examples include the commands for retrieving directory information (such as `addrbook all`) and system session information (such as `whoami`).
- When developing your application, always allow enough time for a command response before sending another command.
- Poly does not recommend sending commands while a call is being established.
- The API provides feedback status in two ways: registrations or polling.
- Send registration and notification API commands only once. Registrations are written to flash memory and retained when the system restarts.
- Poly recommends putting registrations in the initialization or startup of Crestron and AMX systems.
- Registrations are recommended over polling since they provide status updates without having to query for changes.
● Never poll for registrations.
● Registrations are specific to the port from which they are registered. If you register for notifications from com port 1, registration will not be sent to com port 2 or telnet port 24.
addrbook

Returns local directory (address book) entries.

Syntax

**Commands for local directory**

```
addrbook all
addrbook batch {0..59}
addrbook batch search “pattern” “count”
addrbook batch define “start_no” “stop_no”
addrbook letter {a..z}
addrbook range “start_no” “stop_no”
```

**Commands for groups**

```
addrbook names <all|video> [range_start] [range_end]
addrbook names <all|video> size
addrbook names search "search_pattern" <all|video>
    [range_start] [range_end]
addrbook names search "search_pattern" <all|video size
addrbook group "group_name" [range_start] [range_end]
addrbook group "group_name" size
addrbook address "sys_name" ["sys_label"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Returns all the entries in the local directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batch</td>
<td>Returns a batch of 10 local directory entries. Requires a batch number, which must be an integer in the range (0..59).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>Specifies a batch search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“pattern”</td>
<td>Specifies a pattern to match for the batch search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“count”</td>
<td>Specifies the number of entries to list that match the pattern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>define</td>
<td>Returns a batch of entries in the range defined by “start_no” to “stop_no.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letter</td>
<td>Returns entries beginning with the letter specified from the range {a..z}. Requires one or two alphanumeric characters. Valid characters are: 0 through 9 a through z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>range</td>
<td>Returns local directory entries numbered “start_no” through “stop_no”. Requires two integers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“start_no”</td>
<td>Specifies the beginning of the range of entries to return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;stop_no&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the end of the range of entries to return.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| names        | Returns a list of system names in the local address book. Also returns the system type: video, multicodec, phone, or multisite. A multicodec system will appear as a single row. The response is in the following format:  
  `addrbook names {0..n}. name:"sys_name"`  
  `sys_label:"sys_label"`  
  `type: <video|multicodec|phone|group>`  
  `...`  
  `addrbook names <all|video|phone> done`  |
| <all|video>    | Specifies the type of entries to return. video returns entries that have video addresses. all returns entries with video numbers or phone numbers or both. |
| size         | Returns the size of the result set that will be returned by the command. The size parameter can be used with the names and the names search commands. The response is in the following format:  
  `addrbook names <all|video|phone> size {0..n}`  
  `addrbook names search "search_pattern"`  
  `<all|video|phone> size {0..n}`  |
| range_start  | For the names, names search, and group commands, specifies the beginning of the range of entries to return.                                |
| range_end    | For the names, names search, and group commands, specifies the end of the range of entries to return. If a range_start is specified without a range_end, then the single range_start entry will be returned. If range_end is -1, all entries starting with range_start will be returned. |
| search       | Returns a list local directory names that match the search criteria. The response is similar to the names command described above:  
  `addrbook search {0..n}. name:"sys_name"`  
  `sys_label:"sys_label"`  
  `type: <video|multicodec|phone|group>`  
  `...`  
  `addrbook names search "search_pattern"`  
  `<all|video|phone> done`  |
| search_pattern | Specifies the string pattern for which to search. Wildcard characters are not supported. The search string is used to match the beginning of any of the attributes listed using descriptions for the names and search parameters. For example, the search string "Jo" would match any name that begins with Jo, such as John or Jones. The search is not case sensitive. |
| group        | Returns a list of the names of all the sites included in a local directory group in this format:  
  `addrbook group {0..n}. name:"site_sys_name"`  
  `sys_label:"site_sys_label"`  
  `...`  
  `addrbook group "group_name" [range] done`  
  `addrbook group size <num_entries>`  |
| group_name   | A local address book group name.                                                                                                         |
Feedback Examples

- `addrbook all`
  returns
  `addrbook 0. “Polycom Demo 1” h323_spd:384 h323_num:192.168.1.101 h323_ext:7878
  addrbook 1. “Polycom Demo 2” sip_spd:384 sip_num:polycomg7500@polycom.com
  addrbook 2. “Polycom Demo 3” phone_num:1.512.51.2121212
  (and so on, until all entries in the local directory are listed, then:)
  addrbook all done

- `addrbook batch 0`
  returns
  `addrbook 0. “Polycom Demo 1” h323_spd:384 h323_num:192.168.1.101 h323_ext:7878
  addrbook 1. “Polycom Demo 2” sip_spd:384 sip_num:polycomg7500@polycom.com
  addrbook 2. “Polycom Demo 3” phone_num:1.512.51.2121212
  (and so on, through the last entry in the batch of 10 directory entries, such as:)

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>Obtains the address information for a specified entry. If the entry is an ITP system, the results will include the addresses for all codecs. If codecs support multiple protocols, the different addresses will be returned on separate lines. This command is not supported for multisite entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sys_name</td>
<td>The friendly name for an address book entry. It is the name of the person or the room. It is surrounded by quotes if it contains spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sys_label</td>
<td>If a person/room has more than one system, the result set will include a row for each system. If those systems are of the same type the client will consider that entry to be a telepresence system with multiple codecs rather than separate systems. If the systems are of different types, then this <code>sys_label</code> attribute will be included to differentiate the systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type of local address book entry. Possible values are: video, multicodec, phone, group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site_sys_name</td>
<td>The name of a site in a group. It is surrounded by quotes if it contains spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site_sys_label</td>
<td>The label associated with a site name in a local group. It is surrounded by quotes if it contains spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>codec:&lt;1..4&gt;</td>
<td>If the entry is a telepresence system, each codec will include a codec number attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323_spd</td>
<td>The preferred speed for an H.323 call to this entry. If no speed is associated with the entry, then the value of the configuration variable <code>globaladdrmaxh323</code> is returned. The default is 384.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323_num</td>
<td>H.323 address or alias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323_ext</td>
<td>H.323 extension or E.164 number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sip_spd</td>
<td>The preferred speed for a SIP call to this entry. If no speed is associated with the entry, then this is the same as the <code>h323_spd</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sip_num</td>
<td>IP address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
addrbook 9. “Polycom Demo 20” h323_spd:384 h323_num:192.168.1.120
h323_ext:
addrbook batch 0 done

- addrbook batch define 0 2
returns
addrbook 0. “Polycom Demo 1” h323_spd:384 h323_num:192.168.1.101
h323_ext:7878
addrbook 1. “Polycom Demo 2” sip_spd:384 sip_num:polycom@polycom.com
addrbook batch define 0 2 done

- addrbook names all size
returns
addrbook names all size 21

- addrbook names all size 21
returns
addrbook names all size 21
addrbook names 0. name:"Eng RPX" sys_label:"" type:multicodec
addrbook names 1. name:"Doe" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 2. name:"Gen Group" sys_label:"" type:group
addrbook names 3. name:"John Doe" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 4. name:"John Doe" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 5. name:"Lab TPX" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 6. name:"Minuteman RPX" sys_label:"" type:multicodec
addrbook names 7. name:"Monday Staff Mtg" sys_label:"" type:group
addrbook names 8. name:"Polycom Austin Stereo" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 9. name:"Polycom Austin HD" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names all 0 9 done

- addrbook names all
returns
addrbook names 0. name:"Eng RPX" sys_label:"HDX" type:multicodec
addrbook names 1. name:"Doe" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 2. name:"Gen Group" sys_label:"" type:group
addrbook names 3. name:"John Doe" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 4. name:"John Doe" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 5. name:"Lab TPX" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 6. name:"Minuteman RPX" sys_label:"" type:multicodec
addrbook names 7. name:"Monday Staff Mtg" sys_label:"" type:group
addrbook names 8. name:"Polycom Austin Stereo" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 9. name:"Polycom Austin HD" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 10. name:"Polycom Austin USA IP" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 11. name:"Polycom Japan" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 12. name:"Scott CMAD IP" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 13. name:"Scott Phone" sys_label:"" type:phone
addrbook names 14. name:"Scott PVX" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 15. name:"Scott Quasar 19" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 16. name:"SQA " sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 17. name:"John Doe" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 18. name:"Test System 1" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 19. name:"Test System 2A" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names 20. name:"Test System 2B" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook names all done
● addrbook names search "p" all
returns
addrbook search 0. name:"Polycom Austin HD" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook search 1. name:"Polycom Austin Stereo" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook search 2. name:"Polycom Austin USA IP" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook search 3. name:"Polycom Japan" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook search 4. name:"Scott Phone" sys_label:"" type:phone
addrbook search 5. name:"Scott Group Series" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook search search p all done

● addrbook names search "p" all 0 2
returns
addrbook search 0. name:"Polycom Austin HD" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook search 1. name:"Polycom Austin Stereo" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook search 2. name:"Polycom Austin USA IP" sys_label:"" type:video
addrbook search search p all 0 2 done

● addrbook group "Monday Staff Mtg"
returns
addrbook group 0. name:"Eng RPX" sys_label:"HDX"
addrbook group 1. name:"John Doe" sys_label:""
addrbook group 2. name:"John Doe" sys_label:""
addrbook group 3. name:"TPW" sys_label:"HDX"
addrbook group "Monday Staff Mtg" done

● addrbook address "John Doe"
return
addrbook address 0. name:"John Doe" sys_label:"" codec:1
h323_spd:384 h323_num:172.25.137.101 h323_ext:
addrbook address name:"John Doe" sys_label:"" done

Limitations
None

Comments
This command is deprecated. Poly recommends using localdir instead.
advnetstats

Gets advanced network statistics for a call connection.

**Syntax**

```
advnetstats [{0..n}]
```

**Feedback Examples**

- `advnetstats 0`
  returns
  ```
call:0 tar:96 K rar:96 K tvr:224 K rvr:416 K
tvru:219 K rvru:154 K tvfr:29 rvfr:26 vfe:0
tapl:0 rapl:0 taj:6 ms raj:5 ms tvpl:0 rvpl:0
tvj:6 ms rvj:11 ms
dc:Disabled rsid:Sams RP700 ccaps:9
tcr:0 rcr:128 K tcru:0 rcru:128k
tcfr:0 rcfr:64 K tcp1:0 rcpl:0
  ```

  where:

  - `tar` = transmit audio rate
  - `rar` = receive audio rate
  - `tvr` = transmit video rate
  - `rvr` = receive video rate
  - `tvru` = transmit video rate used
  - `rvru` = receive video rate used
  - `tvfr` = transmit video frame rate
  - `rvfr` = receive video frame rate
  - `vfe` = video FEC errors
  - `tapl` = transmit audio packet loss (H.323 calls only)
  - `tlsdp` = transmit LSD protocol (H.320 calls only)
  - `rapl` = receive audio packet loss (H.323 calls only)
  - `rlsdp` = receive LSD protocol (H.320 calls only)
  - `taj` = transmit audio jitter (H.323 calls only)
  - `tlsdr` = transmit LSD rate (H.320 calls only)
  - `raj` = receive audio jitter (H.323 calls only)
  - `risd` = receive LSD rate (H.320 calls only)
  - `tvpl` = transmit video packet loss (H.323 calls only)
  - `tmlpp` = transmit MLP protocol (H.320 calls only)
  - `rvpl` = receive video packet loss (H.323 calls only)
  - `rmllpp` = receive MLP protocol (H.320 calls only)
  - `tvj` = transmit video jitter (H.323 calls only)
  - `tmlpr` = transmit MLP rate (H.320 calls only)
  - `rvj` = receive video jitter (H.323 calls only)
  - `rmalpr` = receive MLP rate (H.320 calls only)

**Parameter Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{0..n}</td>
<td>Specifies a connection in a call, where n is the maximum number of connections supported by the system. 0 is call #1, 1 is call #2, 2 is call #3, and so on. Select a number from this range to specify a remote site call for which you want to obtain advanced network statistics. Omit this parameter when retrieving statistics for a point-to-point call.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dc = encryption information
rsid = remote system id
ccaps = content capability, where possible responses include “E” (enterprise dual streams), “N” (none), and “P” (content over the people stream)
tcr = transmit content rate
rcr = receive content rate
tcru = transmit content rate used
rcru = receive content rate used
tcfr = transmit content frame rate
rcfr = receive content frame rate
tcpl = transmit content packet loss
rcpl = receive content packet loss

Limitations
None

Comments
None

See Also
To return network statistics for a call, use the nearloop command.
**all register**

Registers for most commonly-used user registration events.

**Syntax**

```
all register
```

**Additional Restrictions**

None

**Feedback Examples**

- `all register`
  - `callstate registered`
  - `camera registered`
  - `linestate registered`
  - `mute registered`
  - `preset registered`
  - `vcbutton registered`
  - `volume registered`

**Comments**

Registers changes to any of the following types of parameters:

- Current near- or far-site source
- State of privacy
- Current volume level
- Active camera presets
- Call status
- IP connection to codec
- System information

This command is useful when two control systems are used simultaneously, such as the web and API commands. The system maintains the registration changes through restarts.

To register for events not included in this feedback, refer to the specific registration command.

This is a one-time registration command that is retained in flash memory. Sending the command a second time results in the following feedback response:

- `info: event/notification already active:callstate`
- `info: event/notification already active:camera`

```
  info: event/notification already active:linestate
  info: event/notification already active:mute
```

Plantronics, Inc.
The all register command does not return local camera movements if the camera is moved using the remote control.

Use the notify command for camera notifications.

**Limitations**

None
all unregister

Simultaneously unregisters all registered user feedback so that the API no longer reports changes to the parameters.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
all unregister
```

**Additional Restrictions**

None

**Feedback Examples**

- `all unregister
  returns
callstate unregistered
camera unregistered
linestate unregistered
mute unregistered
preset unregistered
vcbutton unregistered
volume unregistered`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

The following types of parameters are unregistered:

- Current near-site or far-site source
- State of privacy
- Current volume level
- Active camera presets
- Status of point-to-point or multipoint calls
- IP connection to codec
- System information
amxdd

Gets or sets the AMX Device Discovery beacon.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
amxdd get
amxdd <on|off>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Turns on the AMX Device Discovery beacon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Turns off the AMX Device Discovery beacon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `amxdd get` returns `amxdd off`
- `amxdd on` returns `amxdd on`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

The default setting for this signal is *off*. 
**answer**

Answers incoming video calls.

**Syntax**

answer <video>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>video</td>
<td>Answers incoming video calls when Auto Answer Point-to-Point Video or Auto Answer Multipoint Video is set to No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `answer video`  
  returns  
  answer incoming video call failed
- `answer video`  
  returns  
  answer incoming video call passed

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
apiport

Gets or sets the command-line API telnet port.

**Syntax**

apiport get
apiport <23|24>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the configured command-line API port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sets the command-line API telnet port to 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sets the command-line API telnet port to 24. Default setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- apiport get
  returns
  apiport 24
- apiport 23
  returns
  apiport 23

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

After sending the command to change the port, you must exit the current session and reconnect on the new port.
audio3p5inputfaronly

Gets or sets the preference for 3.5mm audio input from the system’s 3.5mm audio port.

**Syntax**

audio3p5inputfaronly <get|enable|disable>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>3.5 mm audio input is sent only to the far site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>3.5 mm audio input is sent to both far and near sites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- audio3p5inputfaronly get
  - audio3p5inputfaronly enable
- audio3p5inputfaronly disable
  - audio3p5inputfaronly disable

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
audiotransmitlevel

Sets or gets the audio volume transmitted to the far site. Also register for notifications of audio transmit level changes.

Syntax

audiotransmitlevel <get|up|down|register|unregister>
audiotransmitlevel set {-6..18}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up</td>
<td>Sets the volume 1 decibel higher than the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down</td>
<td>Sets the volume 1 decibel lower than the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers to receive notification when audio transmit level changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Unregisters to receive notification when audio transmit level changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the volume to the specified dB level. Valid values are: {-6..18}.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- audiotransmitlevel set 2
  returns
  audiotoransmitlevel 2
- audiotransmitlevel get
  returns
  audiotoransmitlevel 2
- audiotransmitlevel up
  returns
  audiotoransmitlevel 3
- audiotransmitlevel down
  returns
  audiotoransmitlevel 2
- audiotransmitlevel register
  returns
  audiotoransmitlevel registered
- audiotransmitlevel unregister
  returns
  audiotoransmitlevel unregistered

Limitations

None
Comments

None
autoanswer

Sets how the system handles incoming point-to-point calls.

Syntax
autoanswer <get|yes|no|donotdisturb>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Incoming calls are connected automatically. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Prompts the user to answer incoming calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donotdisturb</td>
<td>Notifies the user of incoming calls but does not connect. The far side receives a rejected call notification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples
- autoanswer yes
  returns autoanswer yes
- autoanswer no
  returns autoanswer no
- autoanswer get
  returns autoanswer no
- autoanswer donotdisturb
  returns autoanswer donotdisturb

Limitations
None

Comments
If autoanswer is set to no or donotdisturb, you must rely on API session notifications to answer inbound calls.
calendardiscovery

Gets the Microsoft Exchange Server address based on the associated email address or registered SIP server address configured for the system.

Syntax

calendardiscovery get
calendardiscovery emaildomain
calendardiscovery sipdomain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Gets the Microsoft Exchange Server address that the system is using to register with the calendaring service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emaildomain</td>
<td>Gets the Microsoft Exchange Server address based on an email address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sipdomain</td>
<td>Gets the Microsoft Exchange Server address based on a SIP server address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- calendar discovery sipdomain get returns
  calendardiscovery 192.168.44.168
- calendar discovery emaildomain get returns
  calendardiscovery mail.exchangeserver.local.com
- calendar discovery get returns
  calendardiscovery not available (if not configured or not found)
- calendar discovery emaildomain get returns
  calendardiscovery not available (if not configured or not found)
- calendar discovery get returns
  error: command needs more parameters to execute successfully
- calendar discovery returns
  error: command needs more parameters to execute successfully

Limitations

None
Comments
None
calendardomain

Gets or sets the domain used by the calendaring service to log in to the Microsoft Exchange Server.

Syntax

calendardomain get
calendardomain set "domain"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the domain used by the calendaring service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the domain used by the calendaring service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;domain&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the domain for the calendaring service when using the set command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- calendardomain get
  returns
  calendardomain smithfield
- calendardomain set fairview
  returns
  calendardomain fairview

Limitations

None

Comments

None
# calendarmeetings

Retrieves scheduled meetings within a provided time or for a meeting ID.

## Syntax

```plaintext
calendarmeetings list "starttime" ["endtime"]
calendarmeetings info "meetingid"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>list</td>
<td>Returns the meeting id or ids for meetings that start at or after the specified start time and end time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;starttime&quot;</td>
<td>The start time of meetings to be retrieved. &lt;br&gt;The start time can be entered in one of the following formats: &lt;br&gt;• YYYY-MM-DD:HH:MM&lt;br&gt;• today:HH:MM&lt;br&gt;• today&lt;br&gt;• tomorrow:HH:MM&lt;br&gt;• tomorrow&lt;br&gt;The times are interpreted to be local times in the time zone the system was configured for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;endtime&quot;</td>
<td>The end time of meetings to be retrieved. &lt;br&gt;This parameter can be given in the following format. &lt;br&gt;• YYYY-MM-DD:HH:MM&lt;br&gt;• today:HH:MM&lt;br&gt;• today&lt;br&gt;• tomorrow:HH:MM&lt;br&gt;• tomorrow&lt;br&gt;The times are interpreted to be local times in the time zone the system was configured for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info</td>
<td>Retrieves meeting details for scheduled meetings when the system is registered with the calendaring service. Returns information such as the location, subject and organizer of the meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;meetingid&quot;</td>
<td>The ID of the meeting for which you want to find details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Feedback Examples

- `calendarmeetings list tomorrow`
  returns
  ```plaintext
  calendarmeetings list begin
  meeting|AAAaAEFsZXguTWFjRG9uYWhkQBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndqARgAAAACD9GlhsSjWEZBCaAAkzmphJbwA4wicbtr3UEZArAkaK09L4AACZpKWAADe7hJ1eQI5OS7j2rzRJk
  LKAAAID/F8BAAA|2010-03-30:08:30|2010-03-30:09:00|Discuss Budget
  meeting|AAAaAEFsZXguTWFjRG9uYWhkQBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndqARgAAAD9GlhsSjWEZBCaAAkzmphJbwA4wicbtr3UEZArAkaK09L4AACZpKWAADe7hJ1eQI5OS7j2rzRJk
  LKAAAID/F8BAAA|2010-03-30:08:30|2010-03-30:09:00|Discuss Budget
  ```
LKAAAA/9PhAAAQ|2010-03-30:09:00|2010-03-30:09:30|Program Review
meeting|AAAaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgArgAAAAADr9GlsSjWEZBcAAKzmMphJBwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAC2pKWAADe7hJleQIOS7j2mzRJxkLKAADH/G8AAAAQ|2010-03-30:08:30|2010-03-30:09:00|Bug Scrub
meeting|AAAaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgArgAAAAADr9GlsSjWEZBcAAKzmMphJBwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAC2pKWAADe7hJleQIOS7j2mzRJxkJKAADH/G8AAAAQ|2010-03-30:11:30|2010-03-30:12:30|groupphones/IP7000/Conference Coordination
meeting|AAAaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgArgAAAAADr9GlsSjWEZBcAAKzmMphJBwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAC2pKWAADe7hJleQIOS7j2mzRJxkJKAADH/G8AAAAQ|2010-04-01:16:30|2010-04-01:17:00|Customer Care Commitment Meeting
calendarmeetings list end

● calendarmeetings list 2010-03-30:08:00 2010-04-01:17:00
returns
calendarmeetings list begin
meeting|AAAaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgArgAAAAADr9GlsSjWEZBcAAKzmMphJBwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAC2pKWAADe7hJleQIOS7j2mzRJxkJKAADH/G8AAAAQ|2010-03-30:08:30|2010-03-30:09:00|Bug Scrub
meeting|AAAaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgArgAAAAADr9GlsSjWEZBcAAKzmMphJBwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAC2pKWAADe7hJleQIOS7j2mzRJxkJKAADH/G8AAAAQ|2010-03-30:11:30|2010-03-30:12:30|groupphones/IP7000/Conference Coordination
meeting|AAAaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgArgAAAAADr9GlsSjWEZBcAAKzmMphJBwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAC2pKWAADe7hJleQIOS7j2mzRJxkJKAADH/G8AAAAQ|2010-04-01:16:30|2010-04-01:17:00|Customer Care Commitment Meeting
calendarmeetings list end

● calendarmeetings info
AAAaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgArgAAAAADr9GlsSjWEZBcAAKzmMphJBwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAC2pKWAADe7hJleQIOS7j2mzRJxkJKAADH/G8AAAAQ
returns
calendarmeetings info start
id|AAAaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgArgAAAAADr9GlsSjWEZBcAAKzmMphJBwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAC2pKWAADe7hJleQIOS7j2mzRJxkJKAADH/G8AAAAQ|2010-03-30:08:30|2010-03-30:09:00|dialable|public
organizer|Russell Bell
location|Russell’s Meeting Room - IP Video Number: 123456 (if registered to corp GK); 888-123-4567/978-123-4567 with passcode: #760900
subject|Bug Scrub
dialingnumber|video|733397@vsgwstdma01.r13.vsg.local2|sip
dialingnumber|video|733397|h323
dialingnumber|audio|48527
meetingpassword|none
attendee|Russell Bell
attendee|Rebecca Sharp
calendarmeetings info end

● calendarmeetings info
AAAaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgArgAAAAADr9GlsSjWEZBcAAKzmMphJBwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAC2pKWAADe7hJleQIOS7j2mzRJxkJKAADH/G8AAAAQ
returns
calendarmeetings info start
id|AAAaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgArgAAAAADr9GlsSjWEZBcAAKzmMphJBwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAC2pKWAADe7hJleQIOS7j2mzRJxkJKAADH/G8AAAAQ|2010-04-01:10:30|2010-04-01:11:00|nondialable|private
organizer|Rebecca Sharp
location|Red River conference room
subject|Escalations Review
attendee|Roslin Adam
attendee|Conference.Main
attendee|Claudia Nevarez

dateandtime|2009-09-25 08:30-09:15
location|Red River conference room
subject|Escalations Review
attendee|Roslin Adam
attendee|Conference.Main
attendee|Claudia Nevarez

dateandtime|2009-09-25 08:30-09:15
location|Red River conference room
subject|Escalations Review
attendee|Roslin Adam
attendee|Conference.Main
attendee|Claudia Nevarez

dateandtime|2009-09-25 08:30-09:15
location|Red River conference room
subject|Escalations Review
attendee|Roslin Adam
attendee|Conference.Main
attendee|Claudia Nevarez

Limitations

None

Comments

If the meeting’s end time is more than 31 days from the meeting’s start time, the response is shortened to
starttime+31days, and meetings that start in that time span are returned.

If an API client is logged in with user-level credentials and if the system is configured to hide private meeting
information on the web interface, the API hides the information from the API client and shows the subject of
the meeting as "Private Meeting", for example:
calendarmeetings list begin
meeting|AAAaAEFsXguTWFjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMn4AUcVgARgAAAAADr9GlhsS
jWEZBcAAKzMphJbwA4wicbr3UEZArAKAk09LtAAAC2pKWAADe7hJlqQIOS7j2mzRJxkLKAAAA30Gw
AAAQ|2009-09-25:08:30|2009-09-25:09:15|private meeting
calendarmeetings list end

If a system is configured to provide private meeting information on the web interface, the API provides the
same information to the API client; for example:
calendarmeetings list begin
meeting|AAAZAGV4Y2H1C2VYMDFACJCEOZLNNZZZY5SB2NHBDIARGAAAAAAKQC8W3CUWGCXM+AP66WQ
CASOLXUYMOMEKYBQJJ1Z0MBWASDQANHQAASOLXUYMOMEKYBQJJ1Z0MBWASDQASVGAA|2009-09-25:0
8:30|2009-09-25:09:15|Demo

calendarmeetings list end

If the API client is logged in with admin-level credentials, the API provides private meeting information to the
API client, regardless of the configuration for displaying private meeting information; for example:
calendarmeetings list begin
meeting|AAAZAGV4Y2H1C2VYMDFACJCEOZLNNZZZY5SB2NHBDIARGAAAAAAKQC8W3CUWGCXM+AP66WQ
CASOLXUYMOMEKYBQJJ1Z0MBWASDQANHQAASOLXUYMOMEKYBQJJ1Z0MBWASDQASVGAA|2009-09-25:0
8:30|2009-09-25:09:15|Release plan
meeting|AAAZAGV4Y2H1C2VYMDFACJCEOZLNNZZZY5SB2NHBDIARGAAAAAAKQC8W3CUWGCXM+AP66WQ
CASOLXUYMOMEKYBQJJ1Z0MBWASDQANHQAASOLXUYMOMEKYBQJJ1Z0MBWASDQASVGAA|2009-09-23:1
1:00|2009-09-23:11:45|Product roadmap for 2010

calendarmeetings list end

The calendaring service must be registered with Microsoft Exchange Server for the calendarmeetings
command to work successfully. If the calendar credentials are invalid, the server address is not valid, or the
configured user credentials don't have access permissions to the resource mailbox calendar, the service will
fail to register.

This command has multiline output.

The following characters in the meeting subject will not be displayed:
See Also
To enable or disable the calendaring service, use the `calendarregisterwithserver` command.
To configure the Microsoft Exchange Server address that is used by this service, use the `calendarserver` command.

- | (vertical bar)
- CR (carriage return)
- LF (line feed)
calendarpassword

Sets the password used by the calendaring service to log in to the Microsoft Exchange Server.

Syntax

`calendarpassword "password"`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;password&quot;</td>
<td>The password used by the calendaring service to log in to the Microsoft Exchange Server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `calendarpassword Dscalend@r`  
  returns `calendarpassword Dscalend@r`

Limitations

None

Comments

The password is case-sensitive and can contain a maximum of 15 characters. Use strong passwords that combine uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols.
calendarplaytone

Gets or sets the reminder alert tone that plays with the meeting reminder when the system is registered with the calendaring service.

**Syntax**

calendarplaytone get
calendarplaytone <yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Gets the current setting for the alert tone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the alert tone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the alert tone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- calendarplaytone get
  - calendarplaytone yes
  - calendarplaytone yes

- calendarplaytone yes
  - calendarplaytone yes
  - calendarplaytone no

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
calendarprotocol

Gets or sets the protocol to use when connecting to the calendaring service.

Syntax

`calendarprotocol <get|auto|tls>`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Gets the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Sets the connection protocol to automatic discovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tls</td>
<td>Sets the connection protocol to TLS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `calendarprotocol get returns calendarprotocol tls`
- `calendarprotocol auto returns calendarprotocol auto`

Limitations

None

Comments

None
calendarregisterwithserver

Enables or disables the calendaring service.

Syntax

```bash
calendarregisterwithserver get
calendarregisterwithserver <yes|no>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current server registration status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the calendaring service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the calendaring service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `calendarregisterwithserver get` returns `calendarregisterwithserver no`
- `calendarregisterwithserver yes` returns `calendarregisterwithserver yes`
- `calendarregisterwithserver no` returns `calendarregisterwithserver no`

Limitations

None

Comments

To configure the Microsoft Exchange Server address used by the calendaring service, use the `calendarserver` command.
calendarremindertime

Gets or sets the meeting reminder time when the system is registered with the calendaring service.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
calendarremindertime <get|1|5|10|15|30|none>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Gets the current reminder time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1|5|10|15|30|none | The number of minutes before a meeting starts that a meeting reminder is given. The default is 5.

**Feedback Examples**

- `calendarremindertime get` returns `calendarremindertime 5`
- `calendarremindertime 15` returns `calendarremindertime 15`
- `calendarremindertime none` returns `calendarremindertime none`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None

**See Also**

Use the `notify` command to register for meeting reminders.

See also `calendarplaytone` command.
calendarresource

Gets or sets the resource (i.e., account) monitored for calendar events.

Syntax

```bash
calendarresource get
calendarresource "resource"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the resource monitored for calendar events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;resource&quot;</td>
<td>The resource to monitor for calendaring events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- ```bash
calendarresource get
calendarresource radam@abcde.com
```
- ```bash
calendarresource jmcnulty@abcde.com
```

Limitations

None

Comments

A resource can be a user or resource account. A resource account is assigned to a meeting room.

See Also

Use the `calendarregisterwithserver` command to enable or disable the calendaring service. See the `calendarserver` command to configure the Microsoft Exchange Server address used by the calendaring service.
calendarserver

Get or sets the Microsoft Exchange Server used by the calendaring service.

Syntax

```
calendarserver get
calendarserver "server"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Gets the current Microsoft Exchange Server used by the calendaring service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;server&quot;</td>
<td>The IP address or DNS name of the Microsoft Exchange Server used by the calendaring service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `calendarserver get` returns `calendarserver 192.168.44.168`
- `calendarserver 192.168.23.221` returns `calendarserver 192.168.23.221`
- `calendarserver get` returns `calendarserver mail.exchserver.local.com`
- `calendarserver mail2.exchserver.local.com` returns `calendarserver mail2.exchserver.local.com`

Limitations

None

Comments

None

See Also

Use the `calendarregisterwithserver` command to enable or disable the calendaring service.
calendarshowpvtmeetings

Enables or disables the display of private meetings in the calendar when the system is registered with the calendaring service.

**Syntax**

```
calendarshowpvtmeetings get
calendarshowpvtmeetings <yes|no>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Gets the current setting for private meeting display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the display of private meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Blocks the display of private meetings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `calendarshowpvtmeetings get`
  - Returns `calendarshowpvtmeetings no`
- `calendarshowpvtmeetings yes`
  - Returns `calendarshowpvtmeetings yes`
- `calendarshowpvtmeetings no`
  - Returns `calendarshowpvtmeetings no`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
calendarstatus

Returns the status of the Microsoft Exchange Server connection.

**Syntax**

calendarstatus get

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the Microsoft Exchange Server connection status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- calendarstatus get
  returns
calendarstatus established
- calendarstatus get
  returns
calendarstatus unavailable

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None

**See Also**

Use the calendarregisterwithserver command to enable or disable the calendaring service.
calendaruser

Gets or sets the user name the calendaring service uses to log in to the Microsoft Exchange Server.

Syntax

```
calendaruser get
calendaruser "username"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the user name being used by the calendaring service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>The user name the calendaring service uses to log in to the Microsoft Exchange Server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `calendaruser get`  
  `returns`  
  `calendaruser jpolycom`

Limitations

None

Comments

None

See Also

See the `calendarserver` command to configure the Microsoft Exchange Server address used by this service.
**callinfo**

Returns information about the current call.

**Syntax**

callinfo all  
callinfo callid "callid"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Returns information about each connection in the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callid</td>
<td>Returns information about the connection with the specified call ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- callinfo callid 36  
  returns  

- callinfo all  
  returns  
  system is not in a call  
  when no call is currently connected

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

The callid information is returned using the following format:

callinfo:<callid>::<far site name>::<far site number>::<speed>::  
<connection status>::<mute status>::<call direction>::<call type>
callstate

Sets or gets the call state notification for call state events.

Syntax

callstate <get|register|unregister>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers the system to give notification of call activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Disables the register mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- callstate register
  returns
  callstate registered

- callstate unregister
  returns
  callstate unregistered

- callstate get
  returns
  callstate unregistered

After registering, the following callstate (cs:) data is returned when connecting an IP call:

    cs: call[34] chan[0] dialstr[192.168.1.103] state[ALLOCATED]
    cs: call[34] chan[0] dialstr[192.168.1.103] state[RINGING]
    cs: call[34] chan[0] dialstr[192.168.1.103] state[COMPLETE]
    active: call[34] speed [384]

After registering, the following response occurs when disconnecting an IP call:

    cleared: call[34]
    dialstr[IP:192.168.1.103 NAME:Polycom Demo]
    ended: call[34]

Limitations

None

Comments

None
See Also

You can also use the notify command and the nonotify command for notifications.
camera

Sets or gets the near- or far-site camera settings.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
camera near {1..4}
camera far {1..4}
camera <near|far> move <left|right|up|down|zoom+|zoom-|stop>
camera <near|far> source
camera <near|far> stop
camera near <getposition|setposition "x" "y" "z”>
camera near tracking statistics
camera near tracking <get|on|off>
camerainvert near <get|on|off>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Sets the camera to present an inverted (upside down) video image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Sets the camera to present a normal (right-side up) video image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>Specifies that the command selects or controls the near camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>Specifies that the command selects or controls the far camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{1..4}</td>
<td>Specifies a near or far camera as the main video source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>move</td>
<td>Changes the near or far camera’s direction or zoom. Valid directions are: left, right, up, down, zoom+, zoom-, and stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Starts moving the camera left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Starts moving the camera right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up</td>
<td>Starts moving the camera up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down</td>
<td>Starts moving the camera down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoom+</td>
<td>Starts zooming in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoom-</td>
<td>Starts zooming out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>Stops the movement of the near or far camera. Returns no feedback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>Returns the number of the near or far camera source currently selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getposition</td>
<td>Gets the pan, tilt, and zoom coordinates of the currently selected PTZ camera in the format of \texttt{pan tilt zoom}.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

- **camera far 2**
  specifies camera 2 at the far-site and returns
  
camera far 2

- **camera far move left**
  causes the far-site camera to start panning to the left and returns
  
event: camera far move left

- **camera near move zoom+**
  causes the near-site camera to zoom in and returns
  
event: camera near move zoom+

- **camera near tracking off**
  returns
  
camera near tracking off

- **camera near tracking on**
  returns
  
camera near tracking on

- **camera near setposition 100 100 219**
  returns
  
camera near setposition 100 100 219

- **camera near getposition**
  returns
  
camera near getposition 100 99 218

- **camerainvert near get**
  returns
  
camerainvert near off
- camerainvert near on
  returns
camerainvert near on
- camerainvert near off
  returns
camerainvert near off

**Limitations**

None.

**Comments**

The camera commands function only when the system is in a wake state. If necessary, use the wake command prior to using the camera commands.

If the camera near {1..4} API command is used for an input configured as content, the command becomes a toggle. You must send the command once to send the content source and a second time to stop the content source.

After using a camera command to move a Polycom EagleEye Producer or Polycom EagleEye Director II camera, you must use the camera <near|far> stop command to update the camera position.
camera near tracking

Enables or disables camera tracking for a Polycom EagleEye Director II or EagleEye Producer camera.

The `camera near tracking get` command returns the following value: `GroupFrame`.

**Syntax**

```
camera near tracking <get|on|off>
cameratracking near calibrate <get|on|off>
cameratracking near framing <get|wide|medium|tight>
cameratracking near mode <get|off|group|speaker|groupwithtransition>
cameratracking near participant <get|on|off>
cameratracking near pip <get|on|off>
cameratracking near speed <get|slow|normal|fast>
cameratracking near wake <get|on|off>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Enables camera near tracking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables camera near tracking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calibrate</td>
<td>Enables (on) or disables (off) automatic calibration for the EagleEye Producer camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>framing</td>
<td>Sets camera tracking framing adjustments for a EagleEye Producer camera to one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• wide - wide view of meeting participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• medium - default (normal) framing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• tight - close-up view of meeting participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Set the tracking mode for the EagleEye Director II or EagleEye Producer camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EagleEye Director II:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• group - Frames the meeting participants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• speaker - Frames the active speaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EagleEye Producer:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• groupwithtransition - Enables the automatic locating and framing of participants in the room while displaying camera motion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>participant</td>
<td>Enables (on) or disables (off) the Participant feature for the EagleEye Producer camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pip</td>
<td>Enables (on) or disables (off) the self view setting of the EagleEye Director II camera.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Feedback Examples

- `camera near tracking get`  
  `camera near tracking GroupFrame`
- `camera tracking get`  
  `error: There is no tracking camera`
- `camera near tracking off`  
  `camera near tracking off`
- `camera near tracking on`  
  `camera near tracking on`
- `cameratracking near calibrate get`  
  `cameratracking near calibrate on`
- `cameratracking near framing get`  
  `cameratracking near framing medium`
- `cameraautohanguptimer off`  
  `cameraautohanguptimer off`
- `cameraautohanguptimer 30`  
  `cameraautohanguptimer 30`
- `cameratracking near mode get`  
  `cameratracking near mode group`
- `cameratracking near participant get`  
  `cameratracking near participant on`
- `cameratracking near participant off`  
  `cameratracking near participant off`
- `cameratracking near pip get
  returns
  cameratracking near pip on`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
**configdisplay**

Gets or sets the resolution and refresh rate for Monitor 1 or Monitor 2.

**Syntax**

```
configdisplay [<monitor1|monitor2>] get
configdisplay monitor1 <auto|50hz1920x1080p|60hz1920x1080p|25hz3840x2160p|30hz3840x2160p|50hz3840x2160p|60hz3840x2160p>
configdisplay monitor2 <off|auto|50hz1920x1080p|60hz1920x1080p>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor1</td>
<td>Specifies Monitor 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor2</td>
<td>Specifies Monitor 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 to off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Sets the monitor signal type to auto detection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;refreshrateResolution&gt;</td>
<td>Sets the resolution and refresh rate. For example, entering configdisplay monitor1 60hz3840x2160p configures Monitor 1 to 3840x2160p, 60Hz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- ```
  configdisplay get
  configdisplay monitor1 1920x1080p 60Hz, monitor2 1920x1080p 60Hz
  ```
- ```
  configdisplay monitor1 30hz1920x1080p
  configdisplay monitor1 1920x1080p 30Hz
  ```
- ```
  configdisplay monitor2 get
  configdisplay monitor2 1920x1080p 60Hz
  ```
- ```
  configdisplay monitor2 off
  ```

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
configparam

Gets or sets the video quality setting for the specified video input for motion or sharpness.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
configparam <"parameter"> get
configparam <"parameter"> set <"value">
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Gets the video quality setting for the specified video input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the video quality setting for the specified video input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camera_video_quality &lt;motion</td>
<td>sharpness&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- ```plaintext
  configparam camera_video_quality 1 set motion
  returns
camera1_video_quality motion
  ```
- ```plaintext
  configparam camera_video_quality 1 get
  returns
camera1_video_quality sharpness
  ```

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
**configpresentation**

Gets or sets the dual display settings, including self view and content.

**Syntax**

```
configpresentation [<self-view>|<content>] get
configpresentation self-view <corner|full-screen>
configpresentation content <single|dual>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current dual-display settings for <code>self-view</code> or <code>content</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self-view</td>
<td>Specifies settings for self view. Precedes the <code>corner</code> or <code>full-screen</code> parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corner</td>
<td>Displays self view in the bottom corner of a monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full-screen</td>
<td>Displays full screen Self View.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content</td>
<td>Specifies where content displays on the connected monitor(s). Precedes the <code>single</code> or <code>dual</code> parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single</td>
<td>Displays content on one monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dual</td>
<td>Displays content on both monitors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `configpresentation self-view get` returns `configpresentation self-view Corner`
- `configpresentation self-view full-screen` returns `configpresentation self-view full-screen`
- `configpresentation content get` returns `configpresentation content dual`
- `configpresentation content single` returns `configpresentation content single`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
contentauto

Gets or sets the automatic bandwidth adjustment for people and content in point-to-point H.323 calls. Automatic adjustment maintains equal image quality in the two streams.

Syntax

contentauto <get|on|off>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Enables automatic bandwidth adjustment for people and content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables automatic bandwidth adjustment for people and content. The Quality Preference setting is used instead.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- contentauto off
  returns
  contentauto off
- contentauto on
  returns
  contentauto on
- contentauto get
  returns
  contentauto on

Limitations

None

Comments

None
daylightsavings

Gets or sets the daylight saving time setting. When you enable this setting, the system clock automatically changes for daylight saving time.

Syntax

daylightsavings <get|yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables automatic adjustment for daylight savings time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables automatic adjustment for daylight savings time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- daylightsavings no
  returns
daylightsavings no
- daylightsavings yes
  returns
daylightsavings yes
- daylightsavings get
  returns
daylightsavings yes

Limitations

None

Comments

None
defaultgateway

Gets or sets the default gateway.

Syntax

defaultgateway get
defaultgateway set “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the default gateway IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the default gateway when followed by the “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx” parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”</td>
<td>IP address to use as the default gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- defaultgateway set 192.168.1.101
  returns
defaultgateway 192.168.1.101

Limitations

None

Comments

You can only change the defaultgateway setting if DHCP is turned off.
dhcp

Gets or sets DHCP options.

**Syntax**
dhcp <get|off|client>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the selected DHCP option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables DHCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client</td>
<td>Enables DHCP client. The system obtains an IP address from a server on your network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- dhcp off
  returns
dhcp off
- dhcp client
  returns
dhcp client
- dhcp get
  returns
dhcp client

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

You must restart the system after making a change to a setting.
dial

Dials video or audio calls manually or from the directory.

Syntax

dial addressbook “addr book name”
dial auto “speed” “dialstr”
dial manual “speed” “dialstr1” [“dialstr2”] [h323|ip|sip]
dial phone <sip|h323|auto> “dialstring”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>addressbook</td>
<td>Dials a directory (address book) entry. Requires the name of the entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“addr book name”</td>
<td>The name of the directory (address book) entry. The name may be up to 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>characters. Use quotation marks around strings that contain spaces. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“John Doe”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Automatically dials a number. When used with “speed” and “dialstr”, dials a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>video call number dialstr1 at speed of type h323.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“speed”</td>
<td>Valid data rate for the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“dialstr”,</td>
<td>IP directory number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“dialstr1”,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“dialstr2”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manual</td>
<td>Dials a video call number dialstr1 at speed of type h323. Requires the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>parameters “speed” and “dialstr1”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use dial manual “speed” “dialstr1” “type” when you do not want automatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>call rollover or when the dialstring might not convey the intended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use dial manual without specifying a call type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323</td>
<td>ip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>Dials an audio call. This option Is supported only when the Enable Audio Add In</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>call feature is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“dialstring”</td>
<td>Numeric string specifying the phone number to dial. Enclose the string in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: “512 555 1212”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- If registered for callstate notifications (callstate register), the API returns
  
  active: call[44] speed[64]
● dial addressbook "John Polycom"
  returns
dialing addressbook "John Polycom"
● dial phone sip 1234
  returns
dialing voice_sip
● If SIP is not enabled dial phone sip 1234
  returns
  info: IP line (SIP) not enabled.
● If registered for callstate notifications (callstate register), the API returns
  active: call[44] speed[384]

  Notes: The [BONDING] responses in IP calls are extraneous text that will be removed in a
  subsequent software version.

  Call ID (call [44]) is an example of the response. The Call ID number depends upon the call type.
● If registered for callstatus notifications (notify callstatus), the API returns,
  notification:callstatus:outgoing:45:null l::opened::0:videocall
  notification:callstatus:outgoing:45: Polycom Austin:
  192.168.1.101:connecting:384:0:videocall
  notification:callstatus:outgoing:45: Polycom Austin:
  192.168.1.101:connected:384:0:videocall

  Note: The call ID number (45) is an example of the response. The Call ID number depends upon the
  call type.

Limitations

None

Comments

None

See Also

You can use callstate register or notify callstatus to obtain updated information on the status
of a call. For example, when using dial manual to place a call, both registration commands will tell you
when the call is connected. Refer to the callstate command and the notify command.
dial addressbook_entry

Dials a system using a unique identifier retrieved by the globaldir command.

Syntax

dial addressbook_entry "UID"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;UID&quot;</td>
<td>Unique identifier associated with a site or group, for example: ldap#g#f82be96eea3bd644a1963dc7fd545011 The complete UID must be specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- dial addressbook_entry ldap#g#35086aa0eccc9014facdca89bd34ccf6 returns 
  dialing addressbook_entry ldap#g#35086aa0eccc9014facdca89bd34ccf6

Limitations

None

Comments

The "UID" value must be retrieved by the globaldir command.
**dns**

Gets or sets the configuration for up to four DNS servers.

**Syntax**

dns get {1..4}
dns set {1..4} “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current IP address of the specified server. A server identification number {1..4} is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{1..4}</td>
<td>Specifies the server identification number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the IP address of the specified DNS server when followed by the ”xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx” parameter. A server identification number {1..4} is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”</td>
<td>Specifies the IP address for the specified server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- dns set 1 192.168.1.205
  returns
dns 1 192.168.1.205

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect. You cannot set these values if the system is in DHCP client mode.
dynamicbandwidth

Gets or sets the use of dynamic bandwidth allocation for Quality of Service.

Syntax

dynamicbandwidth <get|yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the dynamic bandwidth option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the dynamic bandwidth option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- dynamicbandwidth yes
  returns
dynamicbandwidth yes
- dynamicbandwidth no
  returns
dynamicbandwidth no
- dynamicbandwidth get
  returns
dynamicbandwidth no

Limitations

None

Comments

The system’s dynamic bandwidth function automatically finds the optimum speed for a call. If you experience excessive packet loss during a call, the dynamic bandwidth function decrements the speed until there’s no packet loss. This is supported in calls with endpoints that also support dynamic bandwidth.
e164ext

Gets or sets an H.323 (IP) extension (also known as an E.164 name).

Syntax

e164ext get

e164ext set “e.164name”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the E.164 extension when followed by the “e.164name” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit “e.164name”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“e.164name”</td>
<td>A valid E.164 extension (usually a four-digit number).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- e164ext set 7878
  returns
e164ext 7878
- e164ext get
  returns
e164ext 7878

Limitations

None

Comments

The extension number is associated with a specific LAN device.
echo

Returns a string that is sent to the system.

Syntax

echo <string>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>echo &lt;string&gt;</td>
<td>Returns a string sent to the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- echo “Are you there?”
  returns
  Are you there?
- echo KA
  returns
  KA

Limitations

None

Comments

None
echocanceller

Gets and sets the configuration of line-input port echo cancellation that prevents users from hearing their voices loop back from the far site.

**Syntax**

echocanceller <get|yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the echo canceller option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the echo canceller option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- echocanceller get
  returns
  echocanceller no

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
**echoreply**

Gets or sets the system’s ability to send an Echo Reply message in response to an Echo Request message sent to an IPv4 multicast/anycast address.

**Syntax**

`echoreply <get|yes|no>`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the echo reply option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the echo reply option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `echoreply get`
  - returns `echoreply yes`
- `echoreply no`
  - returns `echoreply no`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

The number of responses may be traffic-conditioned to limit the effect of a denial-of-service (DoS) attack. You must restart the system after making a change to a setting.
**enableacousticfence**

Gets or sets the current setting for the Polycom® Acoustic Fence™ technology feature.

**Syntax**

`enableacousticfence <get|on|off>`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Enables Polycom Acoustic Fence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables Polycom Acoustic Fence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `enableacousticfence get`
  - returns `enableacousticfence on`
- `enableacousticfence on`
  - returns `enableacousticfence on`
- `enableacousticfence off`
  - returns `enableacousticfence off`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
enableaudioadd

Enables or disables the Audio Add In feature, which allows one additional outbound, audio-only call from a G7500 system when the maximum number of calls allowed for a license is reached.

Syntax

enableaudioadd <get|yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the Audio Add-In features. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the Audio Add-In feature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- enableaudioadd get
  returns
  enableaudioadd yes

- enableaudioadd yes
  returns
  enableaudioadd yes

- enableaudioadd no
  returns
  enableaudioadd no

Limitations

None

Comments

None
enablefirewalltraversal

Gets or sets the system’s ability to traverse firewalls. This feature requires a session border controller that supports H.460.

**Syntax**

```
enablefirewalltraversal <get|on|off>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Enables the firewall traversal feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables the firewall traversal feature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `enablefirewalltraversal on`
  - returns `enablefirewalltraversal on`
- `enablefirewalltraversal off`
  - returns `enablefirewalltraversal off`
- `enablefirewalltraversal get`
  - returns `enablefirewalltraversal off`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
enablekeyboardnoisereduction

Gets or sets the keyboard noise reduction feature.

**Syntax**

`enablekeyboardnoisereduction <get|yes|no>`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables keyboard noise reduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables keyboard noise reduction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `enablekeyboardnoisereduction yes returns`  
  enablekeyboardnoisereduction yes

- `enablekeyboardnoisereduction no returns`  
  enablekeyboardnoisereduction no

- `enablekeyboardnoisereduction get returns`  
  enablekeyboardnoisereduction no

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
enablelivemusicmode

Gets or sets the M-Mode feature.

**Syntax**

`enablelivemusicmode <get|yes|no>`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables M-Mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables M-Mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `enablelivemusicmode yes`
  - `returns`
    - `enablelivemusicmode yes`
- `enablelivemusicmode no`
  - `returns`
    - `enablelivemusicmode no`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

M-Mode was previously known as MusicMode. The feature functions the same way as before despite the name change.
enablepvec

Gets or sets the Polycom Video Error Concealment (PVEC) setting on the system.

Syntax

```bash
enablepvec <get|yes|no>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the PVEC option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the PVEC option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `enablepvec yes`
  - returns
    - `enablepvec yes`
- `enablepvec no`
  - returns
    - `enablepvec no`
- `enablepvec get`
  - returns
    - `enablepvec no`

Limitations

None

Comments

This option, **Enable Lost Packet Recovery** in the web interface, is enabled by default.
enablersvp

Gets or sets the Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) setting, which requests that routers reserve bandwidth along an IP connection path.

Syntax

enablersvp <get|yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the RSVP option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the RSVP option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- \texttt{enablersvp yes}
  \texttt{returns enablersvp yes}
- \texttt{enablersvp no}
  \texttt{returns enablersvp no}
- \texttt{enablersvp get}
  \texttt{returns enablersvp no}

Limitations

None

Comments

This option is enabled by default.
enablesipka

Gets or sets the option to send SIP keep-alive messages.

**Syntax**
enablesipka <get|on|off>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Enables SIP keep alive messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables SIP keep alive messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- enablesipka get
  returns
  enablesipka off
- enablesipka on
  returns
  enablesipka on

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
enablesnmp

Gets or enables/disables SNMP.

Syntax

enablesnmp <get|yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables SNMP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables SNMP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- enablesnmp yes
  returns
  enablesnmp yes
- enablesnmp no
  returns
  enablesnmp no
- enablesnmp get
  returns
  enablesnmp no

Limitations

None

Comments

None
encryption

Gets or sets the AES encryption mode for the system.

Syntax

```
encryption <get|yes|no|requiredvideocallsonly|requiredallcalls>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Use encryption when the far site is capable of encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This parameter is <strong>When Available</strong> in the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This parameter is <strong>Off</strong> in the web interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requiredvideocallsonly</td>
<td>Enforces encryption on all video endpoints. Any video calls to or from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>systems that do not have encryption enabled are not connected. Audio-only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>calls are connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requiredallcalls</td>
<td>Enforces encryption on all endpoints. Any video or audio calls to or from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>systems that do not have encryption enabled are rejected and are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>connected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- encryption yes
  
  returns encryption yes
- encryption no
  
  returns encryption no
- encryption get
  
  returns encryption no
- encryption requiredvideocallsonly
  
  returns encryption requiredvideocallsonly
- encryption requiredallcalls
  
  returns encryption requiredallcalls

Limitations

None
Comments

You cannot execute the encryption command while a call is in progress. Using this command while the system is in a call returns the following message:

error: command has illegal parameters
exit

Ends the command-line API session.

Syntax

exit

Additional Restrictions

None

Feedback Examples

- exit

  returns

  Connection to host lost.

Limitations

None

Comments

For serial sessions, this command starts a new session.
exportdirectory

Exports a directory in XML format.

Syntax

ggexportdirectory

Additional Restrictions

None

Feedback Example

ggexportdirectory

returns
ggexportdirectory started

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
gg<addresses>
gg  <entrytype type="entry" name="dawn" filename="dawn" uniqueid="local:26">
gg    <address filename="dawn"
" langid="
" displayname="dawn
" name="dawn">
<address filename="dawn"
" langid="
" displayname="dawn
" name="dawn">
<address filename="dawn"
" langid="
" displayname="dawn
" name="dawn">
<address filename="dawn"
" langid="
" displayname="dawn
" name="dawn">
<address filename="dawn"
" langid="
" displayname="dawn
" name="dawn">
<address filename="dawn"
" langid="
" displayname="dawn
" name="dawn">
<address filename="dawn"
" langid="
" displayname="dawn
" name="dawn">
<address filename="dawn"
" langid="
" displayname="dawn
" name="dawn">
<address filename="testGroup
" langid="
" displayname="testGroup
" name="testGroup ">
<multisitespeed meeting_speed="auto"/>
<multisitename0 site_name_0="dawn ">
<multisitetype0 site_type_0="2" type_0="1000"/>
<multisiteprefcalltype0 pref_call_type_0="H323"/>
<multisiteuniqueid0 unique_id_0="local:28"/>
<multisitenamel1 site_name_1="dawn2 ">
<multisitetype1 site_type_1="2" type_1="1000"/>
<multisiteprefcalltype1 pref_call_type_1="H323"/>
<multisiteuniqueid1 unique_id_1="local:30"/>
<multisitename2 site_name_2="dawn3 ">
<multisitetype2 site_type_2="2" type_2="1000"/>
<multisiteprefcalltype2 pref_call_type_2="H323"/>
<multisiteuniqueid2 unique_id_2="local:29"/>
</address>
</entrytype>
<entrytype type="group"  name="testGroup1" filename="testGroup1"
uniqueid="local:38">
<address filename="testGroup1"
" langid="
" displayname="testGroup1"
" name="testGroup1">
<multisitename meeting_name="testGroup1" />
<multisitespeed meeting_speed="auto"/>
</address>
</entrytype>
</addresses>
</xml>
exportdirectory done

Limitations

None

Comments

exportdirectory done indicates that all directory data has been exported.

Do not use the exportdirectory command to interpret the data that is returned. Simply store and use
the data as input to the importdirectory command or import directory utility in the web interface. The
format of the exported directory data might change in future software releases and any application
attempting to interpret the data could find its ability to do so compromised in later software releases.

Exporting a directory on one system model and importing the directory on another model is not supported.
Attempts to export and import directory information between different systems might also fail. The message
importdirectory failed indicates that the system was not able to import the information.

When importing directory data back into the system, use the data in its entirety (not edited in any form). There is information that is used by the system to determine what type (XML or CSV) of data is being imported.
See Also
See the `importdirectory` command.
**exportprofile**

Exports system and user profile information in CSV format. The output is available through a telnet or serial port connection.

**Syntax**

```bash
exportprofile
```

**Additional Restrictions**

None

**Feedback Example**

```bash
exportprofile
returns
exportprofile started
profileversion,0.2
system.info.eulafile,eula
system.info.hardwareversion,9
system.info.humanreadablemodel,RealPresence
system.info.humanreadableplatform,
system.info.humanreadableversion,Dev - 4.1.3-0
system.info.plcmstandardversion,Dev - 4.1.3-0
system.info.serialnumber,8213130FE433CV
audio.lineIO.lineinechocanceller,"False"
audio.volume.speakervolume,"46"
comm.Firewall.fixedportstcphigh,"3241"
comm.Firewall.fixedportsudphigh,"3301"
comm.NICs.H323Nic.h323extension,"177704997"
comm.NICs.H323Nic.h323name,"177704997"
comm.NICs.SipNic.bfcptransportprotocol,"Prefer_UDP"
comm.NICs.SipNic.thirdpartyinterop.ocs.sipuuid,"d503b976-c62f-5484-82c0-64a4796318d1"
comm.Qos.tos.tosaudio,"5"
comm.Qos.tos/tosfecc,"3"
comm.Qos.tos.tososam,"0"
comm.Qos.tos.tosvideo,"4"
```
location.country,"United States"
location.language,"ENGLISHUS"
pm.monRoleAuto,"True"
pm.monitor[1].enable,"True"
sourceman.camera[1].autowhitebalancegainr,"33"
sourceman.camera[1].autowhitebalancegainb,"37"
sourceman.camera[1].backlightcomp,"False"
sourceman.camera[1].brightness,"11"
sourceman.camera[1].contrast,"13"
sourceman.camera[1].name,"Main"
sourceman.camera[1].role,"People"
sourceman.camera[1].saturation,"6"
sourceman.camera[1].sharpness,"3"
sourceman.camera[1].videoquality,"Sharpness"
sourceman.camera[1].whitebalancemode,"atw"
video.monitor[1].Resolution,"1920x1080p 60Hz"
video.monitor[2].Resolution,"1920x1080p 60Hz"
exportprofile done

Comments

exportprofile done indicates that all profile data is exported.

When importing directory data back into the system, use the data in its entirety (not edited in any form). There is information that is used by the system to determine what type data (XML or CSV) is being imported.

See Also

See the importprofile command.
farcontrolnearcamera

Gets or sets far control of the near camera, which allows far sites to control the camera on your system.

Syntax

farcontrolnearcamera <get|yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Allows the far site to control the near camera if the far site has this capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables far-site control of the near camera.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- farcontrolnearcamera yes
  returns
  farcontrolnearcamera yes
- farcontrolnearcamera no
  returns
  farcontrolnearcamera no
- farcontrolnearcamera get
  returns
  farcontrolnearcamera no

Limitations

None

Comments

None
farnametimedisplay

Enables or disables the name that is displayed on a far site monitor.

Syntax

farnametimedisplay <get|on|off>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Enables the name to be displayed for defined amount of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables the name on a far site monitor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `farnametimedisplay get`  returns  `farnametimedisplay on`
- `farnametimedisplay on`  returns  `farnametimedisplay on`
- `farnametimedisplay off`  returns  `farnametimedisplay off`

Limitations

None

Comments

The name will time out in 10 seconds after displayed.
favorites

Returns entries in the Favorites list. Favorites can link to local or global directory entries.

Syntax

favorites names <all|video|phone> [range_start] [range_end]
favorites names <all|video|phone> size
favorites address "sys_name" ["sys_label"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>names</td>
<td>Returns names in the Favorites list and the associated system type: video, multicodec, phone, or multisite (a multicodec system displays as a single row). The response is in the following format:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>favorites names name:&quot;sys_name&quot; sys_label:&quot;sys_label&quot; type: &lt;video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>favorites names done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;all</td>
<td>video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>Specifies the size of the returned set based on the parameters you are including. For example, a response could look like this: favorites names video size 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>range_start</td>
<td>For the names parameter, it specifies the beginning of the range of entries to return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>range_end</td>
<td>For the names parameter, it specifies the end of the range of entries to return. If range_start is specified without a range_end, the single range_start entry is returned. If range_end is -1, all entries starting with range_start are returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>Obtains the address information for a specified entry. If the entry is an ITP system, the results include the addresses for all its codecs. If the codecs support multiple protocols, the different addresses are returned on separate lines. This parameter is not supported for multisite entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sys_name</td>
<td>The user-friendly name for a Favorites entry (for example, the name of a person or room). It is surrounded by quotes if it contains spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sys_label</td>
<td>If a person or room has more than one system, the returned set includes a row for each system. If those systems are of the same type, it is considered to be a single ITP system with multiple codecs rather than separate systems. If there are different types of systems, the sys_label parameter is included to differentiate the systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type of Favorites entry (possible values are video, multicodec, phone, and multisite).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>codec: &lt;1..4&gt;</td>
<td>If the entry is an ITP system, each codec has a unique value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323_spd</td>
<td>The preferred speed for an H.323 call to this entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

- favorites names all
  returns
  favorites names 0. name:"Evergreen" sys_label:"" type:video
  favorites names 1. name:"Lab" sys_label:"groupseries" type:video
  favorites names 2. name:"Magnolia" sys_label:"" type:video
  favorites names 3. name:"Vineyard" sys_label:"" type:multicodec
  favorites names all done

- favorites names all 0 1
  returns
  favorites names 0. name:"Evergreen" sys_label:"" type:video
  favorites names 1. name:"Vineyard" sys_label:"" type:multicodec
  favorites names all 0 1 done

If an entry is an ITP system, the address parameter returns information about each of its codecs. A sys_label attribute is also returned to identify the endpoint types.

- favorites address "Vineyard" ""
  returns
  favorites address 0. name:"Vineyard" sys_label:"" codec:1 h323_spd:384 h323_num: h323_ext:44042
  favorites address 1. name:"Vineyard" sys_label:"" codec:2 h323_spd:384 h323_num: h323_ext:44043
  favorites address 2. name:"Vineyard" sys_label:"" codec:3 h323_spd:384 h323_num: h323_ext:44044
  favorites address name:"Vineyard" sys_label:"" done

Limitations

None

Comments

You do not need to enclose a value in quotes unless it contains a space.
gatekeeperip

Gets or sets the IP address of the H.323 gatekeeper.

**Syntax**

```
gatekeeperip get
gatekeeperip set [“xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the gatekeeper IP address when followed by the “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”</td>
<td>IP address of the gatekeeper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `gatekeeperip set 192.168.1.205`
  - `gatekeeperip 192.168.1.205`
- `gatekeeperip get`
  - `gatekeeperip 192.168.1.205`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

The `gatekeeperip get` command feedback may include the port number after the IP address.
gdsdirectory

Gets or sets options for the Poly Global Directory Service (GDS).

Syntax

gdsdirectory <get|on|off|status>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On</td>
<td>Enables GDS registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Disables GDS registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>Returns the current GDS registration status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- gdsdirectory get
  returns
  gdsdirectory off
- gdsdirectory on
  returns
  gdsdirectory on
- gdsdirectory status
  returns
  gdsdirectory online

Limitations

None

Comments

The gdsdirectory command is supported only when H.323 is enabled.
**gdspassword**

Sets the password for Poly GDS registration.

**Syntax**

`gdspassword set <"password">`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the GDS registration password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;password&quot;</td>
<td>The GDS password when using the <code>set</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `gdspassword set "polycomuser 01"`
  
  `gdspassword failed`
- `gdspassword set "polycomuser01"`
  
  `gdspassword accepted`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

The `gdspassword` command is supported only when H.323 is enabled.
gdsserverip

Gets or sets the GDS server IP address.

**Syntax**

gdsserverip <get|set> <"ipaddress">  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Specifies the IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ipaddress&quot;</td>
<td>IP address to use with set command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- gdsserverip get  
  returns  
  gdsserverip 192.168.1.1
- gdsserverip set 192.168.1.1  
  returns  
  gdsserverip 192.168.1.1

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

The gdsserverip command is supported only when H.323 is enabled.
**gendial**
Generates DTMF dialing tones.

**Syntax**
`gendial <{0..9}|#|*>`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>{0..9}</code></td>
<td>Generates the DTMF tone corresponding to telephone buttons 0-9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>#</code></td>
<td>Generates the DTMF tone corresponding to a telephone # button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>*</code></td>
<td>Generates the DTMF tone corresponding to a telephone * button.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**
- `gendial 2`
  - `gendial 2`
  - and causes the system to produce the DTMF tone corresponding to a telephone’s 2 button

**Limitations**
None

**Comments**
None
**generatetone**

Turns the test tone on or off. The tone is used to check the monitor audio cable connections or to monitor the volume level.

**Syntax**

generatetone <on|off>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Turns on the test tone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Turns off the test tone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `generatetone on`  
  returns 
  `generatetone on`
  and the system produces a test tone

- `generatetone off`  
  returns 
  `generatetone off`
  and the system stops producing a test tone

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
getcallstate

Gets the state of the calls in the current conference.

Syntax

getcallbackstate

Additional Restrictions

None

Feedback Examples

- getcallstate returns
  cs: call[1] inactive
  cs: call[2] inactive

Limitations

None

Comments

None

See Also

To register the shell session to receive notifications about call state activities, see the callstate command.
getconfiguredipaddress

Retrieves the currently configured IPv4 address from the system.

Syntax

getconfiguredipaddress

Additional Restrictions

None

Feedback Examples

- `getconfiguredipaddress` returns `getconfiguredipaddress 1.2.3.4`

Limitations

None

Comments

`getconfiguredipaddress` returns the system’s configured IPv4 address regardless of the status of the LAN connection. This differs from the `ipaddress get` command, which returns the system’s IP address if it has an active LAN connection (if not, `0.0.0.0` returns).

The definition of “configured IPv4 address” depends on how the IPv4 address is configured:

- If the IP address is set manually, the configured IP address is returned regardless if the LAN connection is active.
- If the IP address is obtained automatically, the currently-assigned address is returned. `0.0.0.0` returns if there is no active connection.
globaldir

Retrieves global directory entries. Poly recommends that you use this command for the Global Directory. This command supports all global directory types, including Poly GDS and LDAP.

**Syntax**

```
.globaldir "search_string"
globaldir "search_string" "size"
globaldir entry "UID"
globaldir range "start_no" "end_no"
globaldir "search_string" range "start_no" "end_no"
```

**Multi-Tiered Directory Commands**

```
globaldir grouplist
globaldir grouplist "UID"
globaldir grouplist "UID" "search_string"
globaldir grouplist "UID" range "start_no" "end_no"
globaldir grouplist "UID" "search_string" range "start_no" "end_no"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;search string&quot;</td>
<td>The name or string to use for the search. If the string has a space, you must enclose it in quotations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;size&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of entries to return in the search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entry</td>
<td>Retrieves information about a specific site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grouplist</td>
<td>Retrieves the top tier of the group list when using a multitiered directory on Polycom® RealPresence® Resource Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;UID&quot;</td>
<td>Unique identifier associated with a site or group. For example: ldap#g#f82be96eea3bd644a1963dc76f45011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>range</td>
<td>Returns local directory entries numbered &quot;start_no&quot; through &quot;stop_no&quot;. Requires two integers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;start_no&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the beginning of the range of entries to return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;stop_no&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the end of the range of entries to return.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

LDAP
- `globaldir sd 5`
  returns
  `globaldir 0. SD-Austin-01@polycom.com:
  ldap@g#840780b28ef4234f84f64298909aca07:site`
  `globaldir 1. SD-Austin-02@polycom.com:
  ldap@g#8852f4c7cb6d9b4fab7e53e2730a5219:site`
  `globaldir 2. SD-Dallas-01@polycom.com:
  ldap@g#83840767145bf04a9ce2b307af6d5688:site`
  `globaldir 3. SD-Dallas-02@polycom.com:
  ldap@g#158aa86d780ca4f8731fcd627e05ad:site`
  `globaldir 4. SD-Houston-01@polycom.com:
  ldap@g#e2859e0318bca145ba9b6f64e7f39d2:site`
  `globaldir 5. SD-Houston-02@polycom.com:
  ldap@g#f82be96eea3bd644a1963dc7fdf45011:site`
  `globaldir sd 5 done`

- `globaldir sd`
  returns
  `globaldir 0. SD-Austin-01@polycom.com:
  ldap@g#840780b28ef4234f84f64298909aca07:site`
  `globaldir 1. SD-Austin-02@polycom.com:
  ldap@g#8852f4c7cb6d9b4fab7e53e2730a5219:site`
  `globaldir 401. SD-Wyoming-01@polycom.com:
  ldap@g#83840767145bf04a9ce2b307af6d5688:site`
  `globaldir 402. SD-Wyoming-02@polycom.com:
  ldap@g#158aa86d780ca4f8731fcd627e05ad:site`
  `globaldir sd done`

GDS

- `globaldir gro 5`
  returns
  `globaldir 0. Group Conf Room : gds#485:site`
  `globaldir 1. 1 : gds#484:site`
  `globaldir 2. 2 : gds#466:site`
  `globaldir 3. 3 : gds#512:site`
  `globaldir 4. Austin : gds#474:site`
  `globaldir 5. Boston : gds#394:site`

- `globaldir entry gds#485`
  returns
  `globaldir 0. " Group Conf Room " h323_spd:1024 h323_num:10.223.17.147
  h323_ext: : site`
  `globaldir entry gds#485 done`

RANGE

- `globaldir range 0 9`
  returns
  `globaldir 0. AUSTIN LAB : ldap@g#2f83d8e0542dc74fac5c2f6e55035cff:group`
  `globaldir 1. Admin Admin : ldap@g#589fed2a2097073b52134c7984ca6b44:site`
  `globaldir 2. Admin2 Admin2 : ldap@g#e6b660a112b25d4cb2067243e73da458:site`
  `globaldir 3. G7500 : ldap@g#0410894cfa213c418df5bd1226d46491:group`
  `globaldir 4. Group Series : ldap@g#d62644529aae1643ac7b418b4e04fe4:site`
globaldir 5. HDX : ldap@g#011d8db58de14d48838549c5e0ec7465:group
globaldir 6. HDX8000 : ldap@g#38317b15022dc94f83650937c8aa0a48:group
globaldir 7. HDX9000 : ldap@g#5b97459113158744a3989d0bb40ce89e:group
globaldir 8. HDX_MISC : ldap@g#2331576d60cf9948a09860946f38a42b:group
globaldir 9. Sams 700 : ldap@g#35086aa0ecc9014facdcaa89bd34ccf6:site
globaldir range 0 9 done

● globaldir gro range 0 9
returns
globaldir 0. Group : ldap@g#35086aa0ecc9014facdcaa89bd34ccf6:site
globaldir 1. Group 9006 : ldap@g#e64fffc28a13917488dec8ac97959c80f:site
globaldir 2. Group GS300 : ldap@g#f7474445f7a8cc4d8221e7f452233446:site
globaldir 3. Group GS700 : ldap@g#7922434fc77b6442bd74643f337f7a8e:site
globaldir 4. Group HDX8006A : ldap@g#578b37ab9167d343853e4200145e19c:site
globaldir 5. Group HDX8006B : ldap@g#2ce9b1cf64090e41a0b3e9b42a10ed9:site
globaldir 6. Group HDX8006C : ldap@g#4275fd98e12e445bde9bbcb551dc7e:site
globaldir 7. Group HDX9004A : ldap@g#f3030565ec10bf4bdfdfbf77e1bdc43t:site
globaldir 8. Group HDX9004B : ldap@g#3e0b4ce247225014682dcb056d935b:site
globaldir 9. Group Saturn : ldap@g#5cb47f04e402d7478631ad45b5e6b493:site
globaldir range 0 9 done

MULTI-TIERED DIRECTORY

● globaldir grouplist
returns
globaldir 0. Admin Admin:ldap@g#589feda2e097073b52134c7984ca6b44:site
globaldir 1. Admin2 Admin2:ldap@g#e6b660a112b25d4cb260724373da458:site
globaldir 2. G7500:ldap@g#041089cfa213c418df5bd122646491:group
globaldir 3. Group Series:ldap@g#011d8db58de14d48838549c5e0ec7465:group
globaldir 4. HDX_MISC:ldap@g#2331576d60cf9948a09860946f38a42b:group
globaldir 5. Sams 9006:ldap@g#e64fffc28a13917488dec8ac97959c80f:site
globaldir 6. Sams Saturn:ldap@g#5cb47f04e402d7478631ad45b5e6b493:site
globaldir grouplist done

● globaldir grouplist ldap@g#011d8db58de14d48838549c5e0ec7465
returns
globaldir 0. HDX8000:ldap@g#38317b15022dc94f83650937c8aa0a48:group
globaldir 1. HDX9000:ldap@g#5b97459113158744a3989d0bb40ce89e:group
globaldir grouplist ldap@g#011d8db58de14d48838549c5e0ec7465 done

● globaldir grouplist range 0 6
returns
globaldir 0. Boston GS300:ldap@g#f7474445f7a8cc4d8221e7f452233446
globaldir grouplist ldap@g#041089cfa213c418df5bd122646491 boston done

Plantronics, Inc. 104
- globaldir grouplist ldap#g0410894cfa213c418df5bd1226d46491 range 0 1
  returns
  globaldir 0. GS700: ldap#g0d62644529aae1643ac7b418b1e404fe4:group
  globaldir 1. Sams GS300: ldap#g7f7474445f7a8cc4d8221e7f452233446:site
  globaldir grouplist ldap#g0410894cfa213c418df5bd1226d46491 range 0 1 done

- globaldir grouplist ldap#g96e6b660a112b25d4cb2067243e73da458 austin range 0 9
  returns
  globaldir 0. Austin 700 : ldap#g35086aa00e99014facdca89bd34ccf6:site
  globaldir 1. Austin 9006 : ldap#g64ffcc28a13917488dec8ac97959c80f:site
  globaldir 2. Austin GS300 : ldap#g7f7474445f7a8cc4d8221e7f452233446:site
  globaldir 3. Austin GS700 : ldap#g7922434fc77b6442bd74643f337f7a8e:site
  globaldir 4. Austin HDX8006A :
  ldap#g578b37ab91671d343853e4200145e119:site
  globaldir 5. Austin HDX8006B :
  ldap#g2ce9b1cf64090e41a0b3e9b42ddedd5:site
  globaldir 6. Austin HDX8006C :
  ldap#g4275fd987e12e445bde9cbebb51dc7e8:site
  globaldir 7. Austin HDX9004A :
  ldap#g3030565ec10bf4b7bfdf1f77e1bc483:site
  globaldir 8. Austin HDX9004B :
  ldap#g3e0b4c24722501462d8ddeb55d6d93b:site
  globaldir 9. Austin Saturn : ldap#g5cb47f04e402d7478631ad45b5e6b493:site
  globaldir grouplist ldap#g96e6b660a112b25d4cb2067243e73da458 austin range 0 9 done

Limitations
None

Comments
Multitiered directory commands are supported only when using the RealPresence Resource Manager LDAP function.

Using multitiered directory commands on a system that does not support multitiered directory returns the following message: error: command not supported in current configuration.
h323authenticate enable

Enables or disables H.323 authentication.

**Syntax**

h323authenticate enable <get|true|false>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Enables H.323 authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Disables H.323 authentication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- h323authenticate enable get
  returns
  h323authenticate enable true
- h323authenticate enable true
  returns
  h323authenticate enable true
- h323authenticate enable false
  returns
  h323authenticate enable false

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
h323authenticate name

Sets the H.323 name to use to identify the system.

Syntax

h323authenticate name get
h323authenticate name “name”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current H.323 name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>The H.323 name to use to identify the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- h323authenticate name get
  returns
  h323authenticate name Administrator
- h323authenticate name Administrator
  returns
  h323authenticate name Administrator

Limitations

None

Comments

None
h323authenticate password

Sets the password for H.323 authentication.

Syntax

h323authenticate password set “password”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“password”</td>
<td>Password for H.323 authentication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- h323authenticate password set Polycom
  returns
  h323authenticate password accepted

Limitations

None

Comments

None
h323name

Gets or sets the system’s H.323 name.

Syntax

h323name get
h323name set [“H.323name”]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the H.323 name when followed by the “H.323name” parameter. To erase this setting, omit the “H.323name” parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“H.323name”</td>
<td>Character string specifying the H.323 name. Use quotation marks around strings that contain spaces. For example: “Demo”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- h323name set My returns h323name my
- h323name set “Demo” returns h323name “Demo”
- h323name get returns h323name “Demo”

Limitations

None

Comments

None
hangup

Hangs up the video call.

Syntax

hangup video ["callid"]
hangup all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>video</td>
<td>Disconnects the current video call. If the &quot;callid&quot; parameter is omitted, the system disconnects all video far sites in the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Disconnects all video and audio sites in the call.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- hangup video
  returns
  hanging up video

- hangup video 42
  returns
  hanging up video
  and disconnects the specified site, leaving other sites connected

- If `callstate register` is used for notifications,
  hangup video 42
  returns
  hanging up video
cleared: call[42]
dialstring[IP:192.168.1.101 NAME:Demo]
ended: call[42]
  and disconnects the specified site, leaving other sites connected

Limitations

None

Comments

After sending the `hangup` command, if registered for notification, the feedback response will notify that the call has ended. The feedback response can take up to 15 seconds.
hostname

Gets or sets the LAN host name, which is assigned to the system for TCP/IP configuration and can be used in place of an IP address when dialing IP calls.

Syntax

hostname get
hostname set ["hostname"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the system’s LAN host name when followed by the &quot;hostname&quot; parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| "hostname" | Character string specifying the LAN host name of the system. The LAN host name follows these format rules:
Starts with a letter (A-a to Z-z). It is not case sensitive.
Ends with a letter (A-a to Z-z) or a number (0 to 9).
May include letters, numbers, and a hyphen.
May not be longer than 36 characters.
Note: The LAN host name is initialized during the setup wizard sequence. The LAN host name is the same as the system name, if the system name conforms to the rules above. If the system name does not conform to these rules, the invalid characters are removed from the system name. |

Feedback Examples

- hostname set
  returns hostname ADMIN
- hostname set “My”
  returns hostname My
- hostname get
  returns hostname My

Limitations

None

Comments

A LAN host name is required; it cannot be deleted or left blank.
After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.
importdirectory

Imports local directory information in XML format.

**Syntax**

```importdirectory
<import data line 1>
<import data line 2>
<import data line 3>
.
.
importcomplete
```

**Additional Restrictions**

None
Feedback Example

- `importdirectory`
  ```
  importdirectory
  returns
  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
  <addresses>
  <entrytype type="entry" name="dawn" filename="dawn" uniqueid="local:26">
  <address filename="dawn" langid="" displayname="dawn" name="dawn">
  <h323 address="192.168.1.120" speed="0"/>
  <sip address="192.168.1.120" speed="0"/>
  <category category="CONTACTS"/>
  </address>
  </entrytype>
  <entrytype type="entry" name="dawn" filename="dawn" uniqueid="local:28">
  <address filename="dawn" langid="" displayname="dawn" name="dawn">
  <h323 address="192.168.1.120" speed="0"/>
  <sip address="192.168.1.120" speed="0"/>
  <category category="CONTACTS"/>
  </address>
  </entrytype>
  <address filename="test" langid="" displayname="test" name="test">
  <multisitename meeting_name="test"/>
  <multisitespeed meeting_speed="auto"/>
  <multisitename0 site_name_0="dawn"/>
  <mulitsitetype0 site_type_0="2" type_0="1000"/>
  <mulitsiteprefcalltype0 pref_call_type_0="H323"/>
  <multisiteuniqueid0 unique_id_0="local:28"/>
  ```
<multisitename site_name_1="dawn2 ">
<multisitetype site_type_1="2" type_1="1000"/>
<multisiteprefcalltype pref_call_type_1="H323"/>
<multisiteuniqueid unique_id_1="local:30"/>
<multisitename2 site/>
</multisitename2

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<addresses>
<entrytype type="entry" name="dawn" filename="dawn" uniqueid="local:26">
<address filename="dawn"
" langid="
" displayname="dawn
" name="dawn">
<h323 address="192.168.1.120"
 speed="0"/>
<sip address="192.168.1.120"
 speed="0"/>
<category category="CONTACTS"/>
</address>
</entrytype>
</addresses>
<entrytype type="entry" name="dawn " filename="dawn "
uniqueid="local:28">
<address filename="dawn"
" langid="
" displayname="dawn
" name="dawn ">
<h323 address="192.168.1.120"
 speed="0"/>
<sip address="192.168.1.120"
 speed="0"/>
<category category="CONTACTS"/>
</address>
</entrytype>
</addresses>
<entrytype name="test " filename="test ">
<address filename="test"
" langid="
" displayname="test
" name="test ">
<multisitename meeting_name="test "/>
<multisitespeed meeting_speed="auto"/>
<multisitename0 site_name_0="dawn "/>
<multisitetype0 site_type_0="2" type_0="1000"/>
<multisiteprefcalltype0 pref_call_type_0="H323"/>
<multisiteuniqueid0 unique_id_0="local:28"/>
<multisitenamel1 site_name_1="dawn2 "/>
<multisitetype1 site_type_1="2" type_1="1000"/>
<multisiteprefcalltype1 pref_call_type_1="H323"/>
<multisiteuniqueid1 unique_id_1="local:30"/>
<multisitenamel2 site_name_2="dawn3 ">
<multisitetype2 site_type_2="2" type_2="1000"/>
<multisiteprefcalltype2 pref_call_type_2="H323"/>
<multisiteuniqueid2 unique_id_2="local:29"/>
</address>
</entrytype>
<entrytype type="group" name="test1" filename="test1" uniqueid="local:38">
<address filename="test1 " langid=" " displayname="test1 " name="test1">
<multisitenamen meeting_name="test1"/>
<multisitespeed meeting_speed="auto"/>
</address>
</entrytype>
</addresses>
<entrytype type="group" name="test1" filename="test1" uniqueid="local:38">
<address filename="test1 " langid=" " displayname="test1 " name="test1">
<multisitenamen meeting_name="test1"/>
<multisitespeed meeting_speed="auto"/>
</address>
</entrytype>
Limitations

None

Comments

A restart of the system is required after successfully importing directory information and occurs automatically after the import is complete.

When importing XML-formatted data, the imported data must be in the same format as was obtained from the system through the `exportdirectory` command or the export directory utility in the web interface. When importing data back into the system, use the data in its entirety (not edited in any form). The system may use the checksum utility to verify the integrity of the data when it is imported back into the system.

Duplicate entries are overwritten; other entries in the imported directory are added into the system's local directory.

All of the lines entered into the session after `importdirectory` is issued are interpreted as directory data.

You must include the `importcomplete` command as the last entry. Issuing the `importcomplete` command on its own line indicates that the directory import is complete.

If no data is received for 60 seconds during import, the import ends, and an `importdirectory timed out` error response is sent to the API session. All previous data entered is ignored.

Attempts to export and import directory information between different systems might fail. The message `import failed` indicates that the system was not able to import the information.

See Also

See the `exportdirectory` command.
importprofile

Imports system and user profile information in a CSV format.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
importprofile
<import data line 1>
<import data line 2>
<import data line 3>
...  
importcomplete
```

**Additional Restrictions**

None
Feedback Example

- importprofile
  returns
  import started
  profileversion,0.2
  system.info.eulafile,eula
  system.info.hardwareversion,9
  system.info.humanreadablemodel,RealPresence Group 500
  system.info.humanreadableplatform,GROUP SERIES
  system.info.humanreadableversion,Dev - 4.1.3-0
  system.info.plcmstandardversion,Dev - 4.1.3-0
  system.info.serialnumber,8213130FE433CV
  audio.lineIO.lineinechocanceller,"False"
  audio.volume.speakervolume,"46"
  comm.Firewall.fixedportstcphigh,"3241"
  comm.Firewall.fixedportsudphigh,"3301"
  comm.NICs.H323Nic.h323extension,"177704997"
  comm.NICs.H323Nic.h323name,"G7500 177704997"
  comm.NICs.SipNic.bfcptransportprotocol,"Prefer_UDP"
  comm.NICs.SipNic.thirdpartyinterop.ocs.sipuuid,"d503b976-c62f-5484-82c0-64a4796318d1"
  comm.Qos.tos.tosaudio,"5"
  comm.Qos.tos.tosfecc,"3"
  comm.Qos.tos.tosom,"0"
  comm.Qos.tos.tosvideo,"4"
  location.country,"United States"
  location.language,"ENGLISHUS"
  pm.monRoleAuto,"True"
  pm.monitor[1].enable,"True"
  sourceman.camera[1].autowhitebalancegainb,"33"
  sourceman.camera[1].autowhitebalancegainr,"37"
  sourceman.camera[1].backlightcomp,"False"
  sourceman.camera[1].brightness,"11"
  sourceman.camera[1].contrast,"13"
  sourceman.camera[1].name,"Main"
  sourceman.camera[1].role,"People"
sourceman.camera[1].saturation,"6"
sourceman.camera[1].sharpness,"3"
sourceman.camera[1].videoquality,"Sharpness"
sourceman.camera[1].whitebalancemode,"atw"
video.monitor[1].Resolution,"1920x1080p 60Hz"
video.monitor[2].Resolution,"1920x1080p 60Hz"

importcomplete

importprofile succeeded

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

When importing profile data, the imported data must be in the same format as was obtained from the system using the *exportprofile* command. When importing profile data back into the system, use the data in its entirety (not edited in any form). The system may use the checksum utility to verify of integrity of the data when it is imported.

*importprofile done* indicates that all the profile data has been imported.

A restart of the system is required after successfully importing system and user profile information.

You must include the *importcomplete* command as the last entry. Issuing the *importcomplete* command on its own line indicates that the profile import is complete. If no data is received for 60 seconds during import, the import ends, and an *importprofile timed out* error response displays. All previous data entered is ignored.

The system might not allow certain parameters, such as passwords or software build information, to be updated during the import process (logs messages indicate if a parameter is ignored).

Exporting a profile on one system model and importing the profile on another model is not supported. Attempts to export and import profile information between different systems might also fail. The message *importprofile failed* indicates that the system was not able to import the information.

**See Also**

See the *exportprofile* command.
ipaddress

Gets or sets the LAN IP address (IPv4) of the system.

Syntax

```
ipaddress get
ipaddress set "xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the LAN IP address to the &quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot; parameter. This setting can only be changed when DHCP is off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot;</td>
<td>IP address of the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `ipaddress set 192.168.1.101` returns `ipaddress 192.168.1.101`
- `ipaddress get` returns `ipaddress 192.168.1.101`

Limitations

None

Comments

Use this command when you need to assign a static IP address to your system.
You must restart the system for the setting to take effect.
lanport

Gets or sets the LAN port settings of the system.

Syntax

lanport <get|auto|10hdx|10fdx|100hdx|100fdx|1000hdx|1000fdx>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| auto|10hdx|10fdx|100hdx|100fdx|1000hdx|1000fdx | Sets the LAN speed and duplex mode. This parameter is not allowed while in a call. auto: Automatically negotiates the LAN speed and duplex mode. 10hdx: 10 Mbps, half duplex 10fdx: 10 Mbps, full duplex 100hdx: 100 Mbps, half duplex 100fdx: 100 Mbps, full duplex 1000hdx: 1000 Mbps, half duplex 1000fdx: 1000 Mbps, full duplex

Feedback Examples

- lanport auto returns
  lanport auto
  restart system for changes to take effect. restart now? <y,n>
- lanport get returns
  lanport auto

Limitations

None

Comments

After making a change, you are prompted to restart the system.
**ldapauthenticationtype**

Gets or sets the authentication type required to authenticate with an LDAP server.

**Syntax**

`ldapauthenticationtype get`

`ldapauthenticationtype set <anonymous|basic>`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the authentication type of an LDAP server. <em>Note:</em> This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Poly system recognizes the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anonymous</td>
<td>Specifies “anonymous” as the authentication type of an LDAP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basic</td>
<td>Specifies “basic” as the authentication type of an LDAP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntlm</td>
<td>Specifies “ntlm” as the authentication type of an LDAP server. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `ldapauthenticationtype get`
  - `ldapauthenticationtype anonymous`
- `ldapauthenticationtype set basic`
  - `ldapauthenticationtype basic`
- `ldapauthenticationtypeset ntlm`
  - `ldapauthenticationtype ntlm`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
ldapbasedn

Gets or sets the base distinguished name (DN) of an LDAP server.

Syntax

ldapbasedn get
ldapbasedn set ["base dn"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| set       | Sets the base DN of an LDAP server. To erase the current setting, omit the "base dn" parameter.  
  **Note:** This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Poly system recognizes the server. |
| "base dn" | Specifies the base DN of an LDAP server.  
  Valid characters include:  
  Unicode (ISO-10646) characters, including IA5/ASCII characters and extended characters such as é, Ø, and á.  
  **Note:** To avoid LDAP registration issues, make sure the base DN is at least one level deeper than your domain. For example, set ou=users,dc=example,dc=com instead of dc=example,dc=com. |

Feedback Examples

- ldapbasedn get
  returns
  ldapbasedn dc=hardware,dc=domain,dc=Polycom,dc=com
  where:
  dc=domain component

- ldapbasedn set dc=software,dc=domain,dc=Polycom,dc=com
  returns
  ldapbasedn dc=software,dc=domain,dc=Polycom,dc=com
  where:
  dc=domain component

Limitations

None

Comments

None
ldapbinddn

Gets or sets the bind DN for LDAP Simple Authentication.

Syntax

ldapbinddn get
ldapbinddn set ["bind dn"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the bind DN for LDAP Simple Authentication. To erase the current setting, omit the &quot;bind dn&quot; parameter. Note: This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Poly system recognizes the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;bind dn&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the bind DN of an LDAP server. Valid characters include: Unicode (ISO-10646) characters, including IA5/ASCII characters and extended characters such as é, Ø, and à.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- ldapbinddn get
  returns
  ldapbinddn cn=plcm admin1,ou=plcmsupport,ou=plcmhelp, dc=hardware,dc=domain,dc=polycom,dc=com
  where:
  cn=common name
  ou=organizational unit
  dc=domain component

- ldapbinddn set cn=plcm admin2,ou=plcmaccounts,ou=plcmservice, dc=hardware,dc=domain,dc=polycom,dc=com
  returns
  ldapbinddn cn=plcm admin2,ou=plcmaccounts,ou=plcmservice, dc=hardware,dc=domain,dc=polycom,dc=com
  where:
  cn=common name
  ou=organizational unit
  dc=domain component

Limitations

None
Comments
None
ldapdirectory

Gets or sets the LDAP directory server setting.

Syntax

ldapdirectory <get|yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the LDAP directory server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the LDAP directory server. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- ldapdirectory get
  returns
  ldapdirectory yes
- ldapdirectory no
  returns
  ldapdirectory no

Limitations

None

Comments

Each Poly system supports a single global directory server at any given time. Therefore, enabling the LDAP directory server automatically disables any other global directory server, such as Poly GDS, which is enabled.

If the Poly GDS and another directory server are defined on the system, Poly GDS becomes the default directory server after upgrading the system software.
**ldapntlmdomain**

Gets or sets the domain in which authentication takes place in the LDAP server.

**Syntax**

- `ldapntlmdomain get`
- `ldapntlmdomain set ["domain"]`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| set       | Sets the domain in which authentication takes place in the LDAP server. To erase the current setting, omit the "domain" parameter.  
**Note:** This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Poly system recognizes the server. |
| "domain"  | Specifies the domain in which authentication takes place in the LDAP server.  
Valid characters include:  
0 through 9, a through z, A through Z, hyphen (-), and period (.)  
**Note:** The domain name cannot begin or end with a hyphen or a period. |

**Feedback Examples**

- `ldapntlmdomain get`  
  `ldapntlmdomain AUSTIN`
- `ldapntlmdomain set ANDOVER`  
  `ldapntlmdomain ANDOVER`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
ldappassword

Sets the password for Simple or NT LAN Manager (NTLM) authentication of an LDAP server.

Syntax

```
ldappassword set ["password"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the password for Simple authentication of an LDAP server. To erase the current setting, omit the &quot;password&quot; parameter. Note: This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Poly system recognizes the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntlm</td>
<td>Specifies setting the password for NTLM authentication of an LDAP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basic</td>
<td>Specifies setting the password for Simple authentication of an LDAP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;password&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the password for Simple or NTLM authentication of an LDAP server. Valid characters include: Unicode (ISO-10646) characters, including IA5/ASCII characters and extended characters such as é, Ø, and à. Note: The server administrator may specify additional restrictions for password creation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `ldappassword set ntlm P!cmp@s5wd` returns `ldappassword NTLM P!cmp@s5wd`
- `ldappassword set basic P0!yc0mp@s5` returns `ldappassword BASIC P0!yc0mp@s5`

Limitations

None

Comments

None
ldapserveraddress

Gets or sets the LDAP server address.

Syntax

ldapserveraddress get
ldapserveraddress set [“address”]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the IP address or the DNS name of an LDAP server. To erase the current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>setting, omit the “address” parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>this parameter changes how the Poly system recognizes the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“address”</td>
<td>Specifies the IP address or the DNS name of an LDAP server. The DNS name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>requires alphanumeric characters. Valid characters include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 through 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a through z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A through Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> The “-” character cannot be used as the first or last character in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the DNS name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- ldapserveraddress get
  returns
  ldapserveraddress hardware.domain.polycom.com

- ldapserveraddress set software.domain.polycom.com
  returns
  ldapserveraddress software.domain.polycom.com

Limitations

None

Comments

None
**Idapserverport**

Gets or sets the port number of an LDAP server.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ldapserverport get
ldapserverport set ["port number"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the port number of an LDAP server. To erase the current setting, omit the &quot;port number&quot; parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;port number&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the port number of an LDAP server. The default setting is 389.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `ldapserverport get`  
  `ldapserverport 389`
- `ldapserverport set 636`  
  `ldapserverport 636`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
ldapsslenabled

Gets or sets the Transport Layer Security (TLS) encryption state for LDAP operations.

**Syntax**

ldapsslenabled get
ldapsslenabled set [on|off]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the TLS encryption state for LDAP operations. <strong>Note:</strong> This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Poly system recognizes the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Specifies &quot;on&quot; as the encryption state for LDAP operations. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Specifies &quot;off&quot; as the encryption state for LDAP operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- ldapsslenabled get
  returns
  ldapsslenabled off
- ldapsslenabled set on
  returns
  ldapsslenabled on

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
**ldapusername**

Gets or sets the user name for NTLM authentication of an LDAP server.

**Syntax**

```
ldapusername get
ldapusername set ["user name"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| set         | Sets the user name for NTLM authentication of an LDAP server. To erase the current setting, omit the "user name" parameter.  
**Note:** This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Poly system recognizes the server. |
| "user name" | Specifies the user name for NTLM authentication of an LDAP server.         
Valid characters include:  
Unicode (ISO-10646) characters, including IA5/ASCII characters and extended characters such as é, Ø, and à. |

**Feedback Examples**

- `ldapusername get`  
  `ldapusername jpolycom`
- `ldapusername set mpolycom`  
  `ldapusername mpolycom`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
listen

Registers the API session to listen for the following events and statuses: incoming video calls, system sleep/awake state, and notifications when the registered state occurs.

Syntax

listen <video|sleep>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>video</td>
<td>Instructs the session to listen for incoming video calls. When this event occurs, the message “listen video ringing” is received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>Instructs the session to listen for when the system goes into sleep mode. When this event occurs, the message “listen going to sleep” is received. When the system wakes up, the message “listen waking up” is received. Deprecated. Poly recommends using sleep register instead of this command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- listen sleep
  returns
  listen sleep registered
  to acknowledge that the session is now registered to listen for sleep mode
- listen video
  returns
  listen video registered
  to acknowledge that the session is now registered to listen for incoming video calls

Limitations

None

Comments

None
localdir

Retrieves local directory entries (Favorites).

**Syntax**

```plaintext
localdir <all>
localdir <search string>
localdir <search string> <size>
localdir entry <UID>
localdir range "start number" "end number"
localdir <search string> range "start number" "end number"
localdir grouplist
localdir grouplist <UID>
localdir grouplist <UID> <search string>
localdir grouplist range "start number" "end number"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Returns all site and group entries from the local directory in flat list form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>search string</code></td>
<td>The name or string to use for the search. If the string has a space you must enclose it in quotations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>size</code></td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of entries to return in the search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>entry</code></td>
<td>Retrieves information about a specific site when using a site UID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>UID</code></td>
<td>Unique identifier associated with a site or group. The UID is the second part of the returned response that follows the colon (&quot;:&quot;). You must use the complete UID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>grouplist</code></td>
<td>Displays entries in the specified group. Using this parameter alone retrieves the top group tier, including entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>grouplist&lt;UID&gt;</code></td>
<td>Retrieves a list of sites and groups in the specified group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>grouplist&lt;UID&gt; &lt;search string&gt;</code></td>
<td>Retrieves directories that match the string inside of the specified group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>range</code></td>
<td>Returns directory entries in the range specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;start_no&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the beginning of the range of entries to return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;stop_no&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the end of the range of entries to return.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

- `localdir sd 5`
  returns
  `localdir 0. SD-Austin-01@polycom.com:
  local#840780b28ef4234f84f64298909aca07:site`
  `localdir 1. SD-Austin-02@polycom.com:
  local#8852f4c7cb6d9b4fab7e53e2730a5219:site`
  `localdir 2. SD-Dallas-01@polycom.com:
  local#8390767145bf04a9ce2b307af6d5688:site`
  `localdir 3. SD-Dallas-02@polycom.com:
  local#158aa86dd780ca4f8731fcd627e05ad:site`
  `localdir 4. SD-Houston-01@polycom.com:
  local#e2859e031b8ca145ba9b6f64e7f39d2:site`
  `localdir 5. SD-Houston-02@polycom.com:
  local#f82be96ea3bd644a1963dc7f6d45011:site`
  `localdir sd 5 done`

- `localdir entry ldap#g#8852f4c7cb6d9b4fab7e53e2730a5219`
  returns
  `localdir 0. "SD-Austin-02@polycom.com" sip_spd:Auto
  sip_num: sip:SEA18-09.106@vtc.austin.com:site`
  `localdir 1. "SD-Austin-02@polycom.com" h323_spd:Auto
  h323_num: h323_ext:12067406489:site`
  `localdir entry ldap#g#8852f4c7cb6d9b4fab7e53e2730a5219 done`

- `localdir grouplist`
  returns
  `localdir 0. Admin Admin:ldap#g#589feda2e097073b52134c7984ca6b44:site`
  `localdir 1. Admin2 Admin2:ldap#g#e6b660a112b25d4cb2067243e73da458:site`
  `localdir 2. G7500:ldap#g#0410894cfa213c418df5bd1226d46491:group`
  `localdir 3. Group Series:ldap#g#011d8db58de14d48838549c5e0ec7465:group`
  `localdir 4. HDX_MISC:ldap#g#231576d60cf9948a09860946f38a42b:group`
  `localdir 5. Sams 9006:ldap#g#e64ff28a13917488dec8ac97959c80f:site`
  `localdir 6. Sams Saturn:ldap#g#5cb47f04e402d7478631ad45b5e6b493:site`
  `localdir grouplist done`

Limitations

None

Comments

None
**loglevel**

Gets or sets the minimum log level of messages stored in the system's flash memory.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
loglevel get
loglevel set <debug|info|warning|error|critical>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the debug level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug</td>
<td>Sets debug level to log all messages. The default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info</td>
<td>Sets debug level to log all informational messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warning</td>
<td>Sets debug level to log all informational and warning messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error</td>
<td>Sets debug level to log all informational, warning, and error messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critical</td>
<td>Sets debug level to log all informational, warning, error, and critical messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `loglevel get
  loglevel info`
- `loglevel set warning
  loglevel warning`
- `loglevel set error
  loglevel error`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

`warning` logs the fewest number of messages.

Poly recommends leaving this setting at the default value of `debug`.
maxtimeincall

Gets or sets the maximum number of minutes allowed for call length.

Syntax

maxtimeincall get
maxtimeincall set [{0..2880}]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the maximum time for calls when followed by a parameter from {0..2880}. To erase the current setting, omit the time parameter or set it to 0. The call will then stay up indefinitely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{0..2880}</td>
<td>Maximum call time in minutes. Must be an integer in the range {0..2880}. The value in minutes will be rounded up to hours in the system, the valid hour values are 1_hour, 2_hours to 12_hours, 24_hours and 48_hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- maxtimeincall set returns
  maxtimeincall <empty>
- maxtimeincall set 180 returns
  maxtimeincall 180
- maxtimeincall get returns
  maxtimeincall 180

Limitations

None

Comments

When the time has expired in a call, a message asks you if you want to hang up or stay in the call. If you do not answer within one minute, the call automatically disconnects.
**monitor1screensaveroutput**

Gets the current setting or sets whether to send black video or "No Signal" to Monitor 1 when its screen saver starts.

**Syntax**

```
monitor1screensaveroutput <get|black|no_signal>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>Sends black video to Monitor 1 when the system goes to sleep and the screen saver activates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no_signal</td>
<td>Sends no signal to Monitor 1 when the system goes to sleep and the screen saver activates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `monitor1screensaveroutput black` returns `monitor1screensaveroutput black`
- `monitor1screensaveroutput no_signal` returns `monitor1screensaveroutput no_signal`
- `monitor1screensaveroutput get` returns `monitor1screensaveroutput no_signal`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

Setting Monitor 1 automatically sets Monitor 2 to the same setting.

**See Also**

See the `monitor2screensaveroutput` command.
**monitor2screensaveroutput**

Gets the current setting or sets whether to send black video or "No Signal" to Monitor 2 when its screensaver starts.

**Syntax**

`monitor2screensaveroutput <get|black|no_signal>`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>Sends black video to Monitor 2 when the system goes to sleep and the screen saver activates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no_signal</td>
<td>Sends no signal to Monitor 2 when the system goes to sleep and the screen saver activates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `monitor2screensaveroutput black` returns `monitor2screensaveroutput black`
- `monitor2screensaveroutput no_signal` returns `monitor2screensaveroutput no_signal`
- `monitor2screensaveroutput get` returns `monitor2screensaveroutput no_signal`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

Setting Monitor 2 automatically sets Monitor 1 to the same setting.

**See Also**

See the `monitor1screensaveroutput` command.
mute

Gets or sets near- or far-site mute settings.

Syntax

mute <register|unregister>
mute near <get|on|off|toggle>
mute far get

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers to receive notification when the mute mode changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Disables register mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>Sets the command for the near site. Requires on, off, toggle, or get.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting for the near or far site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Mutes the near site (mute near on).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Unmutes the near site (mute near off).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toggle</td>
<td>If mute near mode is mute near on, this switches to mute near off, and vice versa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>Returns the mute state of the far site system. Requires the parameter get.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- mute register
  - returns
    - mute registered
- mute near on
  - returns
    - mute near on
- mute far get
  - returns
    - mute far off

Limitations

None

Comments

In register mode, the system sends notification to the API session when the far or near site is muted or unmuted.
muteautoanswer

Gets or sets if the audio is muted for auto-answered calls. When this is on, your microphone is muted to prevent the far site from immediately hearing the near site.

**Syntax**

`muteautoanswer <get|yes|no>`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables Mute Auto Answer Calls mode. The microphone will be muted when the system receives a call while in Auto Answer mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables Mute Auto Answer Calls mode. The microphone is not muted when the system automatically answers calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `muteautoanswer yes` returns `muteautoanswer yes`
- `muteautoanswer no` returns `muteautoanswer no`
- `muteautoanswer get` returns `muteautoanswer no`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
natconfig

Gets or sets the NAT configuration.

**Syntax**

```
natconfig <get|auto|manual|off>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Specifies that the system is behind a NAT and that the system will automatically discover the public (WAN) address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manual</td>
<td>Specifies that the system is behind a NAT. Requires you to assign the WAN address using the <code>wanipaddress</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables the option when the system is not behind a NAT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `natconfig auto`
  - `returns`
  - `natconfig auto`
- `natconfig manual`
  - `returns`
  - `natconfig manual`
- `natconfig off`
  - `returns`
  - `natconfig off`
- `natconfig get`
  - `returns`
  - `natconfig off`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
nath323compatible

Gets or sets whether the NAT is H.323 compatible.

Syntax

nath323compatible <get|yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Specifies that NAT is capable of translating H.323 traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Specifies that NAT is not capable of translating H.323 traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- nath323compatible yes
  returns
  nath323compatible yes
- nath323compatible no
  returns
  nath323compatible no
- nath323compatible get
  returns
  nath323compatible no

Limitations

None

Comments

None
nearloop

Activates or deactivates the Near End Loop test.

**Syntax**
nearloop <on|off>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Activates the Near End Loop, a complete internal test of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Deactivates the Near End Loop.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- nearloop on
  returns on
- nearloop off
  returns off

**Limitations**
None

**Comments**

When Near End Loop is on, you can test the encoder/decoder on the system. This test is not available when you are in a call.
**netstats**
Returns network statistics for each call connection.

**Syntax**
```
netstats [{0..n}]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{0..n}</td>
<td>Call in a multipoint call, where n is the maximum number of calls supported by the system. 0 is the first site connected. If no call is specified, netstats returns information about the near site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**
- netstats 0
  returns
  where:
txrate = transmit clock rate
rxrate = receive clock rate
pktloss = number of packet loss/errors
%pktloss = percentage of packet loss/errors
tvp = transmit video protocol
rvp = receive video protocol
tvf = transmit video format
rvf = receive video format	
tap = transmit audio protocol
rap = receive audio protocol
tcp = transmit comm protocol
rcp = receive comm protocol
tcp = transmit content protocol
rcp = receive content protocol
tcf = transmit content format
rcf = receive content format

**Limitations**
None

**Comments**
Both pktloss and %pktloss report only numbers related to packet loss on the transmit. These numbers are not affected by packet loss on the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) that is received.
The number listed for %pktloss is not cumulative and is calculated every five seconds. The number listed for pktloss is calculated every 5 seconds and is cumulative.
nonotify

Unregisters the API client to receive status notifications.

Syntax

nonotify <callstatus|linestatus|mutestatus|screenchanges>
nonotify <sysstatus|sysalerts|vidsourcechanges>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>calendarmeetings</td>
<td>Stops the system from receiving meeting reminders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callstatus</td>
<td>Stops the system from receiving changes in call status, such as a connection or disconnection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linestatus</td>
<td>Stops the system from receiving line status notifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutestatus</td>
<td>Stops the system from receiving changes in audio mute status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screenchanges</td>
<td>Stops the system from receiving notification when a user interface screen is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sysstatus</td>
<td>Stops the system from receiving system status notifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sysalerts</td>
<td>Stops the system from receiving system alerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vidsourcechanges</td>
<td>Stops the system from receiving notification of camera source changes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- nonotify callstatus
  returns
  nonotify callstatus success
- If entered again,
  nonotify callstatus
  returns
  info: event/notification not active:callstatus
- nonotify calendarmeetings
  returns
  nonotify calendarmeetings success

Limitations

None

Comments

None
See Also

See the related notify command.
## notify

Lists the types of notifications being received or registers to receive status notifications.

### Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>notify</th>
<th>lists the notification types that are being received in the following format: registered for &lt;num&gt; notifications[:notification type]...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>calendarmeetings</td>
<td>Registers the API client to receive meeting reminders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callstatus</td>
<td>Registers the system to receive changes in call status, such as a connection or disconnection in the following format:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linestatus</td>
<td>Registers the system to receive line status notifications as they occur in the following format:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutestatus</td>
<td>Registers the system to receive changes in audio mute status in the following format:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screenchanges</td>
<td>Registers the system to receive notification when a user interface screen is displayed in the following format:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sysstatus</td>
<td>Registers the system to receive system status notifications in the following format:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sysalerts</td>
<td>Registers the system to receive system alerts in the following format:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vidsourcechanges</td>
<td>Registers the system to receive notification of camera source changes in the following format:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>notify</td>
<td>Lists the notification types that are being received in the following format: registered for &lt;num&gt; notifications[:notification type]...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calendarmeetings</td>
<td>Registers the API client to receive meeting reminders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callstatus</td>
<td>Registers the system to receive changes in call status, such as a connection or disconnection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

- **notify mutestatus**
  returns
  notify mutestatus success
  acknowledging that the session is registered to receive mutestatus notifications

- **notify callstatus**
  returns
  notify callstatus success
  acknowledging that the session is registered to receive callstatus notifications

- If entered again,
  **notify callstatus**
  returns
  info: event/notification already active:callstatus

- **notify**
  returns
  registered for 2 notifications:callstatus:mutestatus

- **notify calendarmeetings**
  returns
  notify calendarmeetings success

The following are examples of notifications that may be returned after registering to receive them.

- **notification:mutestatus:near:near:near:near:muted**
- **notification:screenchange:systemsetup:systemsetup_a**
- **notification:vidsourcechange:near:1:Main:people**
- **notification:linestatus:outgoing:32:0:0:disconnected**
- **notification:vidsourcechange:near:none:none:content**
- **notification: calendarmeetings:AAAaAEFsZXguTWFjRG9uYWxkQHBvbHljb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgARgAAAADr9GlhsSjWEZBcAAK2MphJBlwA4wicbtr3UEZArAKAk09LtAAACZpKpl2zrJxkLKAAD1/G8AAAQ:Product Planning:10**

Limitations

None

Comments

The **notify callstatus** command registers the current API session for call status notifications. The API client receives call status notifications as a call progresses.

Registration for status notifications is session-specific. For example, registering for alerts in a Telnet session does not return alerts in a simultaneous RS-232 session with the same system.

Duplicate registrations produce another success response. The notify setting remains in effect, even if you restart the system or update the software with system settings saved.
See Also

See also the `nonotify` command and the `callinfo` command.
**ntpmode**

Sets the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server mode, which determines how the system connects to the time server to obtain time settings.

**Syntax**

ntpmode <get|auto|off|manual>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current time server mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Sets the connection to the time server as automatic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Turns off the connection to the time server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manual</td>
<td>Sets the connection to the time server as manual. You can then use the ntpserver command to manually set the NTP server address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- ntpmode get
  returns
  ntpmode manual
- ntpmode auto
  returns
  ntpmode auto
- ntpmode off
  returns
  ntpmode off
- ntpmode manual
  returns
  ntpmode manual

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
ntpsecondaryserver

Sets the NTP server to use for time settings when the primary time server does not respond.

**Syntax**

```bash
ntpsecondaryserver get
ntpsecondaryserver set <"xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"|server name>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the IP address of the NTP server using the specified IP address or DNS name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `ntpsecondaryserver get`  
  returns  
  `ntpsecondaryserver 172.26.44.22`
- `ntpsecondaryserver set ""`  
  returns  
  `ntpsecondaryserver ""`
- `ntpsecondaryserver set 172.26.44.22`  
  returns  
  `ntpsecondaryserver 172.26.44.22`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

You must first set the `ntpmode` command to manual before using the `ntpsecondaryserver` command.
ntpserver

Sets the NTP server to use for time settings when the time server is set to manual.

Syntax

```
ntpserver get
ntpserver set <"xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"|server name>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the IP address of the NTP server using the specified IP address or DNS name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `ntpserver get`
  returns
  `ntpserver 192.168.1.205`
- `ntpserver set <empty>`
  returns
  `ntpserver <empty>`
- `ntpserver set 192.168.1.205`
  returns
  `ntpserver 192.168.1.205`

Limitations

None

Comments

You must first set the `ntpmode` command to manual before using the `ntpserver` command.
**oobcomplete**

Completes the onscreen setup instructions and restarts the system.

**Syntax**

`oobcomplete`

**Feedback Examples**

- `oobcomplete`
  - `returns`
  - `oobcomplete`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

The `oobcomplete` command is processed only when the system is in setup mode. To execute `oobcomplete` successfully, the system name must be configured.
powerdown

Turns the system off. The `powerdown` command does not prompt the user to confirm and turns off the system with no other feedback returned. After the system turns off, it cannot be restarted remotely; it must be restarted manually.

**Syntax**

```
powerdown
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>powerdown</td>
<td>Turns the system off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `powerdown
  returns
  powerdown`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
preset

Sets the presets or goes (moves) to the presets for the near or far camera. Also registers or unregisters the API session to notify when the user sets or goes to presets.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
preset <register|unregister>
preset register get
preset far <go|set> <{0..15}>
preset near <go|set> <{0..99}>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers the system to give notification when the user or far-site sets or goes to a preset. Returns the current preset registration state when followed by the <code>get</code> parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Disables register mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>Specifies the far camera. Requires a <code>set</code> or <code>go</code> parameter and a preset identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>Moves the camera to a camera preset. Requires a “preset” parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets a camera preset. Requires a “preset” parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{0..15}, {0..99}</td>
<td>Camera preset identifier. Must be an integer in the range {0..15} for a far-site camera or {0..99} for a near-site camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>Specifies the near camera. Requires a <code>set</code> or <code>go</code> parameter and a preset identifier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- ```plaintext
preset register
  returns
  preset registered
```
- ```plaintext
  preset near go 1
  returns
  preset near go 1
  and moves the near-site camera to the preset 1 position
```
- ```plaintext
  preset near set 2
  returns
  preset near set 2
  and saves the current location/position of the near-site camera as preset 2
```

**Comments**

Up to 100 preset camera positions can be set.
provisionserveraddress

Gets or sets the IP address for the provisioning server.

Syntax

provisionserveraddress <get|set> <"Server Address”>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the IP address of the provisioning server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Server Address”</td>
<td>Specifies the IP address to use when using the set command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- provisionserveraddress get
  returns
  provisionserveraddress 10.223.15.152

- provisionserveraddress set 192.168.1.1
  returns
  provisionserveraddress 192.168.1.1

Limitations

None

Comments

None
provisionserverdomain

GETS OR SETS THE DOMAIN NAME OF THE PROVISIONING SERVER.

SYNTAX

provisionserverdomain <get|set|"domain name">

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the domain name of the provisioning server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Server Address&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the domain name for the provisioning server address when using the set command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FEEDBACK EXAMPLES

- provisionserverdomain get
  returns
  provisionserverdomain Polycom
- provisionserverdomain set corporatel
  returns
  provisionserverdomain corporatel

LIMITATIONS

None

COMMENTS

None
provisionserverenable

Gets or sets the current setting for the provisioning server.

Syntax

provisionserverenable <get|true|false>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Enables the provisioning server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Disables the provisioning server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- provisionserverenable get
  returns
  provisionserverenable false
- provisionserverenable true
  returns
  provisionserverenable true
- provisionserverenable false
  returns
  provisionserverenable false

Limitations

None

Comments

None
provisionserverpassword

Sets the password for the provisioning server.

**Syntax**

```
provisionserverpassword set <"password">
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the password for the provisioning server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;password&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the password for the provisioning server when using the set command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `provisionserverpassword set "Polycom01"
  
returns
provisionserverpassword accepted`
- `provisionserverpassword set Pcom 01
  
returns
error: command has illegal parameters.`
- `provisionserverpassword set "Pcom 01"
  
returns
provisionserverpassword accepted`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
provisionserverstatus

Gets the current status of the provisioning server.

**Syntax**

```
provisionserverstatus <get>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current status of the provisioning server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `provisionserverstatus get`
  - returns `provisionserverstatus registered`
- `provisionserverstatus get`
  - returns `provisionserverstatus unregistered`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
provisionservertype

Gets or sets the provisioning server type.

Syntax

    provisionservertype <get|rprm>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpm</td>
<td>Sets the provisioning server type to RealPresence Resource Manager.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- provisionservertype get
  provisionservertype rpm
- provisionservertype rpm
  provisionservertype rpm

Limitations

None

Comments

None
provisionserverupdate

Updates the connection to the provisioning server.

Syntax

provisionserverupdate

Additional Restrictions

None

Feedback Examples

- provisionserverupdate
  returns
  provisionserverupdate success
- provisionserverupdate
  returns
  provisionserverupdate failed
- provisionserverupdate
  returns
  provisioning is already in progress

Limitations

None

Comments

None
provisionserveruser

Gets or sets the username assigned to the provisioning server account.

**Syntax**

provisionserveruser <get|set> <"Username">

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the username for the provisioning server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;User Name&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the username for the provisioning server when using the set command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- provisionserveruser get
  returns
  provisionserveruser “John Smith”
- provisionserveruser set “Harry Thomas”
  returns
  provisionserveruser “Harry Thomas”

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
reboot

Restarts the system.

Syntax

reboot [now]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>now</td>
<td>Restarts the system without prompting you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

reboot now

Limitations

None

Comments

None
recentcalls
Returns a list of recent calls.

Syntax
recentcalls

Additional Restrictions
None

Feedback Examples

- recentcalls
  returns
  “Polycom Demo” 30/Sep/2015 14:39:56 Out
  192.168.1.101 30/Sep/2015 14:39:56 Out
  192.168.1.102 30/Sep/2015 14:40:35 Out
  192.168.1.103 30/Sep/2015 20:27:33 Out
  "John Polycom" 30/Sep/2015 02:13:23 In
  192.168.1.104 30/Sep/2015 02:20:08 In
  192.168.1.105 30/Sep/2015 02:21:40 In
  192.168.1.106 30/Sep/2015 05:53:04 In
  "Mary Polycom" 30/Sep/2015 07:00:19 In

Limitations
None

Comments
The number of items returned depends on the value entered for the Maximum Number to Display option in the web interface.
resetsettings

Resets your system to default settings. Nothing is retained during the reset if you do not include at least one of the following parameters.

Syntax

resetsettings <keepcertificates|keeplocaldirectory|keepcdr|keeplogs>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keepcertificates</td>
<td>Resets your system settings but keeps installed PKI certificates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keeplocaldirectory</td>
<td>Resets your system settings but keeps local directory entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keepcdr</td>
<td>Resets your system settings but keeps the call detail report (CDR).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keeplogs</td>
<td>Resets your system settings but keeps system logs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- resetsettings returns
  resetsettings, are you sure? <y,n>
- resetsettings keepcertificates returns
  resetsettings, are you sure? <y,n>

Limitations

None

Comments

None
rs232 baud

Gets or sets the baud rate for the first RS-232 port.

**Syntax**

```
rs232 baud <get|9600|19200|38400|57600|115200>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current baud rate setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9600</td>
<td>19200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `rs232 baud 9600`
  returns
  `rs232 baud 9600`
- `rs232 baud get`
  returns
  `rs232 baud 9600`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
rs232 mode

Gets or sets the operational mode of the system's serial port.

Syntax

rs232 mode <get|off|control>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current mode setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Sets the operational mode of the RS-232 port to off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control</td>
<td>Sets the RS-232 port to Control mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- rs232 mode control
  returns
  rs232 mode control

Limitations

None

Comments

None
rs232login

Gets or sets the serial port login requirements.

**Syntax**

```
rs232login <get|off|pwonly|pwuser>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables RS232 login requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pwonly</td>
<td>Sets the serial port login requirement to use only the admin password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pwuser</td>
<td>Sets the serial port login requirement to use both admin and user passwords.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- rs232login get
  - returns
    - rs232login off
- rs232login pwonly
  - returns
    - rs232login pwonly

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
serialnum

Returns the serial number of the system.

Syntax
serialnum

Additional Restrictions
None

Feedback Examples
- serialnum
  returns
  serialnum 82065205E72E1

Limitations
None

Comments
None
session

Names or finds an active API session.

Syntax

session name "session-name"

session find "session-name"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Names the current API session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>Finds an active API session for this system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>session-name</td>
<td>Unique string that identifies the session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- session name sessionone
  returns
  session name sessionone success

- If entered again,
  session name sessionone
  returns
  info: the supplied session name is already in use
  session name sessionone failed

- session find sessionone
  returns
  info: session sessionone attached

- session find sessiontwo
  returns
  info: session sessiontwo not connected

Limitations

None

Comments

None
setpassword

Sets the system's local administrator account password.

Syntax

setpassword admin room "currentacctpasswd" "newacctpasswd"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admin</td>
<td>Specifies the system’s local administrator account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>Needed to change the password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“currentacctpasswd”</td>
<td>The current password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“newacctpasswd”</td>
<td>The new password.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `setpassword admin room 123 456`
  returns
  password changed
- `setpassword admin room '' 456`
  returns
  password changed
- `setpassword admin room 123 ''`
  returns
  password changed

Limitations

None

Comments

If the account doesn’t have password, enter a pair of single quotes ("") to denote an empty password.
sleep

Gets or sets options for system sleep mode.

**Syntax**

```
sleep
sleep <register|unregister>
sleep mute <get|on|off>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting for the <code>sleep mute</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Mutes the system microphone while the system is in sleep mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Unmutes the microphone while the system is in sleep mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mute</td>
<td>Mutes the system microphone while the system is in sleep mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>Puts the system in sleep mode if not followed by other parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers the system for sleep or wake events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Unregisters the system for sleep or wake events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `sleep`
  - returns `sleep`

- `sleep register`
  - returns `sleep registered`

- If entered again,
  - `sleep register`
    - returns `info: event/notification already active:sleep`

- `sleep unregister`
  - returns `sleep unregistered`

- If entered again,
  - `sleep unregister`
    - returns `info: event/notification not active:sleep`

- `sleep mute get`
  - returns `sleep mute off`

- `sleep mute on`
  - returns `sleep mute on`
Limitations
None

Comments
None
sleeptime

Gets or sets the time before the system goes to sleep.

Syntax

`sleeptime <get|0|1|3|15|30|60|120|240|480>`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| off|1|3|15|30|45|60|120|240|480 | Sets the number of minutes from last user interaction to entering sleep mode. The default value is 3. A value of 0 indicates that the system will never go to sleep.

Feedback Examples

- `sleeptime 30`
- `returns`
- `sleeptime 30`

Limitations

None

Comments

None
**snmpadmin**

Gets or sets your SNMP support contact name.

**Syntax**

```
snmpadmin get
snmpadmin set ["admin name"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the administrator name when followed by the &quot;admin name&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;admin name&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;admin name&quot;</td>
<td>SNMP administrator contact name. Character string. Enclose the character string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: &quot;John Admin&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `snmpadmin get` returns `snmpadmin "John Admin"
- `snmpadmin set "John Admin"` returns `snmpadmin "John Admin"
- `snmpadmin set` returns `error: command needs more parameters to execute successfully`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.
snmpcommunity

Gets or sets the SNMP community string.

**Syntax**

snmpcommunity get
snmpcommunity set ["community name"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the SNMP community name when followed by the “community name” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“community name”</td>
<td>SNP community name. Character string. Enclose the character string in quotation marks if it includes spaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `snmpcommunity set returns snmpcommunity <empty>`
- `snmpcommunity set Public returns snmpcommunity Public`
- `snmpcommunity get returns snmpcommunity Public`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.
**snmpconsoleip**

Gets or sets the SNMP console IP address.

**Syntax**

```
snmpconsoleip get
snmpconsoleip set ["xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the SNMP console application IP address when followed by the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot;</td>
<td>IP address of the console.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `snmpconsoleip set` returns
  `snmpconsoleip <empty>`
- `snmpconsoleip set 192.168.1.111` returns
  `snmpconsoleip 192.168.1.111`
- `snmpconsoleip get` returns
  `snmpconsoleip 192.168.1.111`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.
**snmplocation**

Gets or sets the location of the SNMP system.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
snmplocation get
snmplocation ["location name"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>get</code></td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;location name&quot;</td>
<td>SNMP system location. Enclose the location name in quotation marks if it includes spaces. To erase the current setting, omit the parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `snmplocation get`  
  ```plaintext
  snmplocation <empty>
  ```

- `snmplocation set “Polycom1 in United States”`  
  ```plaintext
  snmplocation “Polycom1 in United States”
  ```

- `snmplocation get`  
  ```plaintext
  snmplocation “Polycom1 in United States”
  ```

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

You must restart the system after making a change to the SNMP setting.
snmpnotification

Enables or disables SNMP notifications for the Poly MIB, which can be downloaded from the SNMP page in the system web interface.

Syntax

\[ \text{snmpnotification } \text{<get|true|false>} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting for SNMP notifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Enables SNMP notifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Disables SNMP notifications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- \[ \text{snmpnotification get} \]
  - returns \[ \text{snmpnotification true} \]
- \[ \text{snmpnotification true} \]
  - returns \[ \text{snmpnotification true} \]
- \[ \text{snmpnotification false} \]
  - returns \[ \text{snmpnotification false} \]

Limitations

None

Comments

None
snmpsystemdescription

Gets or sets the SNMP system description.

**Syntax**

snmpsystemdescription get
snmpsystemdescription set ["system description"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the SNMP system description when followed by the “system description” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“system description”</td>
<td>SNMP system description.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `snmpsystemdescription set`  
  returns  
  snmpsystemdescription <empty>
- `snmpsystemdescription set "videoconferencing system"`  
  returns  
  snmpsystemdescription “videoconferencing system”
- `snmpsystemdescription get`  
  returns  
  snmpsystemdescription “videoconferencing system”

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.
**snmptrapversion**

Gets or sets the SNMP trap version.

**Syntax**

```
snmptrapversion get
snmptrapversion set <v1|v2c|v3>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the SNMP trap protocol that the system uses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v1</td>
<td>v2c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `snmptrapversion get`
  
  returns
  
  `snmptrapversion v2c`

- `snmptrapversion set v3`
  
  returns
  
  `snmptrapversion v3`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.
sshenable

Enables command-line API access over SSH.

**Syntax**

sshenable <true|false>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Enables command-line API access over SSH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Disables command-line API access over SSH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `sshenable true
  returns
  ssshenable true`
- `sshenable false
  returns
  ssheenable false`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
status

Returns the current status of devices and primary system services.

Syntax

status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>Returns the current status of system settings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- status
  returns
  inacall offline
  autoanswerp2p online
  remotecontrol online
  microphones online
  globaldirectory offline
  ipnetwork online
  gatekeeper online
  sipserver online
  calendar online
  logthreshold offline
  provisioning online
  wifi offline
  status offline

Limitations

None

Comments

None
subnetmask

gets or sets the subnet mask of the system.

Syntax

subnetmask get
subnetmask set ["xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current subnet mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the subnet mask of the system when followed by the &quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot;. This parameter is not allowed while in a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot;</td>
<td>Subnet mask of the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- subnetmask set 255.255.255.0
  returns
  subnetmask 255.255.255.0
- subnetmask get
  returns
  subnetmask 255.255.255.0

Limitations

None

Comments

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.
systemname

Gets or sets the name of the system.

Syntax

systemname get
systemname set “system name”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the system name to “system name”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“system name”</td>
<td>Character string specifying the system name. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: “Polycom G7500 Demo”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Up to 40 ASCII characters are supported.
No foreign language characters are allowed.
If foreign characters are required, change the system name using the system web interface.

Feedback Examples

- `systemname set “Demo”`
  returns
  `systemname “Demo”`
- `systemname set get`
  returns
  `systemname “Demo”`

Limitations

None

Comments

The system name cannot be blank.
systemsetting 323gatewayenable

Gets the current setting or enables H.323 calling through a gateway.

**Syntax**

systemsetting 323gatewayenable <True|False>
systemsetting get 323gatewayenable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Enables H.323 gateway calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Disables H.323 gateway calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- systemsetting 323gatewayenable True
  returns
  systemsetting 323gatewayenable True
- systemsetting get 323gatewayenable
  returns
  systemsetting 323gatewayenable True

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
systemsetting bfcprtransportprotocol

Gets the current setting or indicates the Binary Floor Control Protocol (BFCP) connection and provides an option to set the connection preference to UDP or TCP.

Syntax

```plaintext
systemsetting bfcprtransportprotocol <Prefer_UDP|Prefer_TCP|UDP_Only|TCP_Only>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer_TCP</td>
<td>Specifies TCP as the BFCP connection preference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer_UDP</td>
<td>Specifies UDP as the BFCP connection preference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP_Only</td>
<td>Specifies UDP as the BFCP transport protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP_Only</td>
<td>Specifies TCP as the BFCP transport protocol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting get bfcprtransportprotocol` returns
  ```plaintext
  systemsetting bfcprtransportprotocol Prefer_UDP
  ```
- `systemsetting bfcprtransportprotocol Prefer_TCP` returns
  ```plaintext
  systemsetting bfcprtransportprotocol Prefer_TCP
  ```
- `systemsetting get bfcprtransportprotocol` returns
  ```plaintext
  systemsetting bfcprtransportprotocol Prefer_TCP
  ```
- `systemsetting bfcprtransportprotocol UDP_Only` returns
  ```plaintext
  systemsetting bfcprtransportprotocol UDP_Only
  ```
- `systemsetting bfcprtransportprotocol TCP_Only` returns
  ```plaintext
  systemsetting bfcprtransportprotocol TCP_Only
  ```

Limitations

None

Comments

The BFCP Transport Protocol in which your system is operating determines which protocol is required.
systemsetting dialingmethod

Gets or sets the preferred method for dialing various call types.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting dialingmethod <Auto|Manual>
systemsetting get dialingmethod
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Sets the dialing mode to Auto. Calls use the configured dialing order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Sets the dialing mode to Manual. The system prompts the user to select the call type from a list when placing a call.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting dialingmethod Auto`
  `systemsetting dialingmethod Auto`
- `systemsetting get dialingmethod`
  `systemsetting dialingmethod Auto`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
systemsetting displayiconsincall

Gets or specifies whether to display icons on the Home Screen during a call.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting displayiconsincall <True|False>
systemsetting get displayiconsincall
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Specifies to display the icons on the info bar while in a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Specifies to not display the icons on the info bar while in a call.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting displayiconsincall True`
  - `returns systemsetting displayiconsincall True`
- `systemsetting get displayiconsincall`
  - `returns systemsetting displayiconsincall True`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
systemsetting iph323enable

Gets the current setting or specifies whether H.323 calls are allowed.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
systemsetting iph323enable <True|False>
systemsetting get iph323enable
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Enables H.323 call capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Disables H.323 call capability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting iph323enable True`
  - `systemsetting iph323enable True`
- `systemsetting get iph323enable`
  - `systemsetting iph323enable True`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
systemsetting lineinlevel

Gets the current setting or returns the volume level for 3.5 mm stereo audio input.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting lineinlevel {0..10}
systemsetting get lineinlevel
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0..10</td>
<td>Sets the volume level for input 1. Valid range is 0 to 10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting lineinlevel 5`
  
  returns
  
  `systemsetting lineinlevel 5`

- `systemsetting get lineinlevel`
  
  returns
  
  `systemsetting lineinlevel 5`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
**systemsetting lineoutmode**

Gets the current setting or specifies whether the volume for a device connected to the 3.5 mm line stereo audio output port is variable or fixed.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting lineoutmode <fixed|variable>
systemsetting get lineoutmode
```

**Parameter** | **Description**
--- | ---
get | Returns the current setting.
fixed | Sets the volume to the audio level specified in the interface.
variable | Allows users to set the volume with the remote control.

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting lineoutmode fixed`
  `returns systemsetting lineoutmode fixed`
- `systemsetting get lineoutmode`
  `returns systemsetting lineoutmode fixed`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
**systemsetting maxrxbandwidth**

Gets the maximum receive line speed between 64 kbps and 6144 kbps.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting maxrxbandwidth [speed]
```

```
systemsetting get maxrxbandwidth
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>Sets the maximum speed for receiving calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting maxrxbandwidth 1920`
  - returns
    - `systemsetting maxrxbandwidth 1920`

- `systemsetting get maxrxbandwidth`
  - returns
    - `systemsetting maxrxbandwidth 1920`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
**systemsetting maxtxbandwidth**

Gets or sets the maximum transmit line speed between 64 kbps and 6144 kbps.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
systemsetting maxtxbandwidth [speed]
systemsetting get maxtxbandwidth
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>Sets the maximum speed for placing calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting maxtxbandwidth 1920`
  - returns `systemsetting maxtxbandwidth 1920`

- `systemsetting get maxtxbandwidth`
  - returns `systemsetting maxtxbandwidth 1920`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
systemsetting mediainlevel

Gets or specifies the volume level for the content 3.5 mm stereo audio input.

Syntax

systemsetting mediainlevel <0..10>

systemsetting get mediainlevel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0..10</td>
<td>Sets the volume level of the media input to the specified value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting mediainlevel 5
  returns
  systemsetting mediainlevel 5

- systemsetting get mediainlevel
  returns
  systemsetting mediainlevel 5

Limitations

None

Comments

None
systemsetting model

Returns the model of the system.

Syntax

systemsetting get model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting get model
  returns
    systemsetting model “RealPresence”

Limitations

None

Comments

None
systemsetting sipaccountname

Gets or sets the SIP user account name.

Syntax

systemsetting sipaccountname <"sipuser">

systemsetting get sipaccountname

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“sipuser”</td>
<td>Specifies the user account name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting sipaccountname polycom_user returns
  systemsetting sipaccountname polycom_user
- systemsetting get sipaccountname returns
  systemsetting sipaccountname polycom_user

Limitations

None

Comments

None
systemsetting sipdebug

Gets or sets the state of SIP debug tracing in the system log.

Syntax

systemsetting sipdebug <True|False>
systemsetting get sipdebug

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Enables SIP debug tracing in the system log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Disables SIP debug tracing in the system log.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting sipdebug True
  - returns
  - systemsetting sipdebug True

- systemsetting get sipdebug
  - returns
  - systemsetting sipdebug True

Limitations

None

Comments

None
**systemsetting sipenable**

Enables or disables SIP calling.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting sipenable <True|False>
systemsetting get sipenable
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Enables SIP calling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Disables SIP calling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting sipenable True
  systemsetting sipenable True
- `systemsetting get sipenable
  systemsetting sipenable True`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
systemsetting sipforcereuse

Enables or disables the SIP force reuse function, which forces the proxy server to reuse the existing SIP connection for requests in the reverse direction by using the SIP port as the source port.

Syntax

systemsetting get sipforcereuse
systemsetting sipforcereuse <True|False>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Enables the SIP force reuse function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Disables the SIP force reuse function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting get sipforcereuse
  returns
  systemsetting sipforcereuse True
- systemsetting sipforcereuse True
  returns
  systemsetting sipforcereuse True
- systemsetting sipforcereuse False
  returns
  systemsetting sipforcereuse False

Limitations

None

Comments

None
systemsetting sipassword

Sets the SIP server password.

Syntax

systemsetting sipassword <"password">

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;password&quot;</td>
<td>Password used to register with SIP server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting sipassword secret
  returns
  systemsetting sipassword secret

Limitations

None

Comments

None
systemsetting sipproxyserver

Gets or sets the address of the SIP proxy server.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
systemsetting sipproxyserver <address>
systemsetting get sipproxyserver
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>get</code></td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;address&quot;</td>
<td>Address of the proxy server. Can be an IP address or fully qualified domain name (FQDN).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting sipproxyserver pserver.abc.com`
  returns
  `systemsetting sipproxyserver pserver.abc.com`
- `systemsetting get sipproxyserver`
  returns
  `systemsetting sipproxyserver pserver.abc.com`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
systemsetting sipregistrarserver

Gets or sets the address of the SIP registrar server.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting sipregistrarserver <address>
systemsetting get sipregistrarserver
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“address”</td>
<td>Address of the registrar server. Can be an IP address or fully qualified domain name (FQDN).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting sipregistrarserver pserver.abc.com`  
  `returns systemsetting sipregistrarserver pserver.abc.com`
- `systemsetting get sipregistrarserver`  
  `returns systemsetting sipregistrarserver pserver.abc.com`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
systemsetting siptransportprotocol

Gets or sets the protocol the system uses for SIP signaling.

Syntax

systemsetting siptransportprotocol <Auto|TLS|TCP|UDP>
systemsetting <get> siptransportprotocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Sets the SIP transport protocol to automatic negotiation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLS</td>
<td>Sets TLS as the SIP transport protocol. TLS provides a secure transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Sets TCP as the SIP transport protocol. TCP provides a reliable transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>Sets UDP as the SIP transport protocol. UDP provides a best-effort transport.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting get siptransportprotocol
  returns
  systemsetting siptransportprotocol Auto
- systemsetting siptransportprotocol TLS
  returns
  systemsetting siptransportprotocol TLS
- systemsetting siptransportprotocol TCP
  returns
  systemsetting siptransportprotocol TCP
- systemsetting siptransportprotocol UDP
  returns
  systemsetting siptransportprotocol UDP

Limitations

None

Comments

None
**systemsetting sipusername**

Gets or sets the system's SIP name.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
systemsetting sipusername "name"
systemsetting get sipusername
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>get</code></td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;name&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the SIP URI for SIP registration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting sipusername Polycom`
  - `returns`
  - `systemsetting sipusername Polycom`
- `systemsetting get sipusername`
  - `returns`
  - `systemsetting sipusername Polycom`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
systemsetting stereoenable

Gets the current setting or specifies whether Polycom® StereoSurround™ technology is used for all calls.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting stereoenable <True|False>

systemsetting get stereoenable
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Enables Polycom StereoSurround.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Disables Polycom StereoSurround.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting stereoenable True`
- `systemsetting get stereoenable returns systemsetting stereoenable True`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
systemsetting telnetenabled

Gets or sets the telnet ports.

Syntax

systemsetting telnetenabled <True|False>
systemsetting get telnetenabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Enables ports 23 and 24.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Disables ports 23 and 24.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting get telnetenabled
  returns
  systemsetting telnetenabled True
- systemsetting telnetenabled True
  returns
  systemsetting telnetenabled True
- systemsetting telnetenabled
  returns
  error: command needs more parameters to execute successfully

Limitations

None

Comments

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.
systemsetting transcodingenabled

Gets or specifies whether the system allows each far-site system to connect using the best possible call rate and audio/video algorithm.

**Syntax**

- `systemsetting transcodingenabled <True|False>`
- `systemsetting get transcodingenabled`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Enables transcoding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Disables transcoding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting transcodingenabled True`
  `systemsetting transcodingenabled True`
- `systemsetting get transcodingenabled`
  `systemsetting transcodingenabled True`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
systemsetting webenabled

Gets or specifies whether to allow remote access to the system using the web interface.

Syntax

systemsetting webenabled <True|False>
systemsetting get webenabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Enables remote access from the web interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Disables remote access from the web interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting webenabled True
  returns
  systemsetting webenabled True
- systemsetting get webenabled
  returns
  systemsetting webenabled True

Limitations

None

Comments

You must restart the system for changes to take effect.
systemsetting whitebalancemodemode

Gets or sets the white balance mode for a connected Poly camera.

Syntax

systemsetting whitebalancemodemode
<Auto|Manual|2300K|2856K|3200K|3450K|3680K|4160K|4230K|4640K|5120K|5200K|5600K|6504K>

systemsetting get whitebalancemodemode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting whitebalancemodemode Auto returns
- systemsetting whitebalancemodemode Auto
- systemsetting get whitebalancemodemode returns
- systemsetting whitebalancemodemode Auto

Limitations

None

Comments

None
**uptime**

Returns the total time the system has been running since the last system start.

**Syntax**

```
uptime get
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Example**

- `uptime get`
  - `returns`
    - 1 Hour, 10 Minutes

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
usegatekeeper

Gets or sets whether the system can use an H.323 gatekeeper.

Syntax
usegatekeeper <get|off|specify|auto>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Select this option if no gatekeeper is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specify</td>
<td>Specifies a gatekeeper. If this option is selected, you must enter the gatekeeper IP address or name using gatekeeperip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Sets the system to automatically find an available gatekeeper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples
- usegatekeeper off
  returns
  usegatekeeper off
- usegatekeeper specify
  returns
  usegatekeeper specify
- usegatekeeper auto
  returns
  usegatekeeper auto
- usegatekeeper get
  returns
  usegatekeeper auto

Limitations
None

Comments
None
vcbutton

Controls a content video source. It can also register or unregister the API session to receive notification of content events.

Syntax

vcbutton play {1..6}
vcbutton <get|stop|register|unregister>
vcbutton source get

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting (play or stop).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>Starts sending the content from the specified content video source. If no content video source is specified, starts sending content from the default content video source. Starts content from any content video source without needing to stop the currently playing content video source. Fails and doesn’t stop the current content video source if the specified content video source isn’t valid. Stops the current content video source if the specified content video source is valid but is currently unavailable. <strong>Note:</strong> Only source 2 (HDMI in) is currently supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{1..6}</td>
<td>Specifies a content video source. Only source 2 (HDMI in) is currently supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>Stops sending content from the content video source that is currently playing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers the API session to receive notifications about content events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Unregisters the API session to receive notifications about content events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source get</td>
<td>Gets the content video source that is currently playing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

If not registered for notifications:

- vcbutton play
  - vcbutton play
  - vcbutton play succeeded

If registered for notifications:

- vcbutton play
  - Control event: vcbutton play
  - vcbutton play
  - vcbutton play succeeded
  - control event: vcbutton source 2
● vcbutton play 3
  returns
  error: input 3 is not a content source
  vcbutton play failed

● vcbutton play (content is already active)
  returns
  info: active

● vcbutton register (if already registered)
  returns
  info: event/notification already active:vcbutton

● vcbutton stop
  returns
  Control event: vcbutton stop
  vcbutton stop
  vcbutton stop succeeded

● vcbutton button get
  returns
  vcbutton stop
  vcbutton get succeeded

● vcbutton source get (content is inactive)
  returns
  vcbutton source get none
  vcbutton source get succeeded

● vcbutton source get (content is active)
  returns
  vcbutton source get 2
  vcbutton source get succeeded

Limitations
None

Comments
None
version

Returns the current system's version information.

Syntax

version

Additional Restrictions

None

Feedback Examples

- version
  returns
  version 2.0

Limitations

None

Comments

None
videocallorder

Gets or sets the video call order of the specified protocol to the specified slot.

**Syntax**

`videocallorder <h323|sip> <1|2|3|4>`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>h323</td>
<td>Specifies IP protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sip</td>
<td>Specifies SIP protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `videocallorder h323 1`  
  `videocallorder h323 1`
- `videocallorder sip 2`  
  `videocallorder sip 2`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
videomute

Gets or sets the transmission of local video to the far site.

**Syntax**

`videomute near <get|on|off>`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>Specifies local video.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Enables information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `videomute near get`
  - Returns
  - `videomute near off`
- `videomute near on`
  - Returns
  - `videomute near on`
- `videomute near off`
  - Returns
  - `videomute near off`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None
volume

Gets or sets the call audio volume (not sound effects) on the system or registration for volume changes. Changes the call audio volume (not sound effects) on the system.

Syntax

```
volume <register|unregister>
volume <get|up|down|set {0..50}>
volume range
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers to receive notification when the volume changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Disables register mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current volume level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up</td>
<td>Increases the audio volume by 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down</td>
<td>Decreases the audio volume by 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the volume to a specified level. Requires a volume setting from {0..50}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>range</td>
<td>Returns the valid volume range available to the user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- volume register
  returns
  volume registered

- If entered again,
  volume register
  returns
  info: event/notification already active:volume

- volume set 23
  returns
  volume 23

- volume up
  returns
  volume 24

- volume get
  returns
  volume 24

Limitations

None
Comments

Changes the call audio volume (not sound effects) on the system. The `button` command also allows you to control the system volume. Note that it does not return feedback about the current volume level.
**wake**

Wakes the system from sleep mode.

**Syntax**

```
wake
```

**Additional Restrictions**

None

**Feedback Examples**

- `wake` returns `wake` and wakes the system from sleep mode

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

None

**See Also**

To put the system in sleep mode, use the `sleep` command.
wanipaddress

Gets or sets the WAN IP address.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
wanipaddress get
wanipaddress set ["xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the WAN IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the WAN IP address when followed by the &quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot; parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot;</td>
<td>WAN IP address. To erase the current setting, omit the &quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot; parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `wanipaddress set 192.168.1.101`
  - returns
    - `wanipaddress 192.168.1.101`

- `wanipaddress get`
  - returns
    - `wanipaddress 192.168.1.101`

**Limitations**

None

**Comments**

The **NAT Configuration** setting must be set to **Auto** or **Manual** to set this command.
whoami

Displays the same initial banner information when an API session starts.

Syntax
whoami

Additional Restrictions
None

Feedback Examples

- whoami
  returns
  Hi, my name is: Demo
  Here is what I know about myself:
  Model:
  Serial Number: 82065205E72E1
  Software Version: 1.0
  Build Information: root on domain.polycom.com
  Contact Number: <empty>
  Time In Last Call: 01:43:50
  Total Time In Calls: 3 days, 08:17:17
  Total Calls: 819
  SNTP Time Service: auto insync ntp1.polycom.com
  Local Time is: Wed, 30 Nov 2008 10:41:46
  Network Interface: NONE
  IP Video Number: 192.168.1.101
  MP Enabled: AB1C-2D34-5EF6-7890-GHI1
  H323 Enabled: True
  HTTP Enabled: True
  SNMP Enabled: True

Limitations
None

Comments
The response can vary depending on your system configuration.