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About This Guide

The Integrator’s Reference Manual for Polycom® HDX® Systems is for system integrators who need to configure, customize, manage, and troubleshoot Polycom HDX systems. The API commands in this guide are applicable to the Polycom HDX 9000 series, Polycom HDX 8000 HD series, Polycom HDX 7000 HD series, Polycom HDX 6000 HD series, and Polycom HDX 4000 series systems.
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Room Integration

Setting Up a Room for Video Conferencing

For detailed information about setting up a room for video conferencing, refer to Room Design and Layout.

Room Layout Examples

Use the following diagrams as examples for setting up a conference room with Polycom HDX systems. Polycom recommends that you contract an experienced contractor to ensure all the components operate as a single cohesive system.

Small Conference Room
Large Conference Room: Option 1

Large Conference Room: Option 2
Setting Up the Room for Polycom People On Content™

For the best results, follow these guidelines for setting up Polycom People On Content™:

- Use the Polycom EagleEye HD camera with Polycom HDX 9000 series and Polycom HDX 8000 series systems. Polycom recommends using a Polycom EagleEye II, Polycom EagleEye III, Polycom EagleEye HD or Polycom EagleEye HD 1080 camera with People on Content. If you are using a Polycom EagleEye 1080 or Polycom EagleEye View camera, activating People on Content automatically reduces the resolution to 720p.
- Create a flat, consistent background color using a screen or matte-finish paint in green or blue. Make sure the background has no shadows or glare.
- Make sure that the background and the presenter are well lit. For example, use a minimum of two 250 W halogen lights on the background and one on the presenter.
- Experiment with different room and lighting arrangements until the best results are achieved.
You can find more information about configuring and using People On Content in the User’s Guide for Polycom HDX Systems and in the Knowledge Base on the Polycom web site.

**Polycom HDX Installation Precautions**

If you place the Polycom HDX series system in a cart or credenza, ensure that there is proper ventilation for maintaining an ambient temperature of 40°C or lower.

Polycom HDX 6000, 7000, and 8000 series systems can be rack mounted on a Polycom shelf. Please refer to the Polycom price book and part number 2215-28283-001.

Polycom recommends ventilation gaps of at least 2 inches (50.80 mm) on the left and right of the system with appropriate access to fresh air.
Integrating Video

The following sections describe how to connect cameras to Polycom HDX systems. After you connect a camera to a Polycom HDX system, refer to the Administrator’s Guide for Polycom HDX Systems for information about configuring the camera options in the user interface.

Connecting Polycom Cameras

You can connect Polycom HDX systems to a Polycom EagleEye 1080, Polycom EagleEye HD, Polycom EagleEye View, Polycom EagleEye II, Polycom EagleEye III, Polycom EagleEye Director, Polycom PowerCam™, or PowerCam Plus or camera from Polycom, or to other supported cameras. Refer to the release notes for the software release installed on the Polycom HDX system for a list of supported PTZ cameras.

Points to Note about Polycom Cameras:

- The Polycom EagleEye HD connection diagrams can be applied to Polycom EagleEye II cameras on Polycom HDX 9006 systems only. The diagrams can also be applied to EagleEye III cameras on all Polycom HDX 9000 series systems.
- Polycom HDX 6000 series, Polycom HDX 7000 series, and Polycom HDX 8000 series systems must be connected to one of the Polycom EagleEye cameras to receive signals from the remote control. Point the remote control at the camera to control those Polycom HDX systems.

Polycom EagleEye HD Camera as the Main Camera up to 30 ft Away

You can connect a Polycom EagleEye HD camera (part number 8200-23600-001 8200-23610-001, 8200-08270-xxx, or 8200-08260-xxx) to a Polycom HDX 9000 Series system as the main camera using:

- HDCI Analog Camera Cable on page 54.
Polycom EagleEye HD Camera as the Second Camera up to 30 ft Away

You can connect a Polycom EagleEye HD camera (part number 8200-23600-001, 8200-23610-001, 8200-08270-xxx, or 8200-08260-xxx) to a Polycom HDX 9000 Series system as the second camera using:

- **HDCI Analog Camera Cable** on page 54.
- Power supply. Use only the approved power supply from Polycom (part number 1465-52748-040). Do not exceed 12 Volts at 3 Amps. Verify the polarity of the power supply as shown on the Polycom camera next to the power supply input.

![Use Polycom Power Supply Only](image-url)
Polycom EagleEye HD Camera as the Main or Second Camera up to 100 ft Away

To connect a Polycom EagleEye HD camera (part number 8200-23600-001 8200-23610-001, 8200-08270-xxx, 8200-08260-xxx, or 7200-25689-xxx) to a Polycom HDX 9000 Series system more than 30 ft away:

Option 1
- HDCI Analog Camera Cable on page 54.
- Power supply. Use only the approved power supply from Polycom (part number 1465-52748-040). Do not exceed 12 Volts at 3 Amps. Verify the polarity of the power supply as shown on the Polycom camera next to the power supply input.

Polycom recommends this configuration when a custom cable length is not required.

Option 2
- A—Two HDCI Camera Break-Out Cable on page 57.
- B—Coaxial analog video cables.
- C—DB-9 serial cable.
- Power supply. Use only the approved power supply from Polycom (part number 1465-52748-040). Do not exceed 12 Volts at 3 Amps. Verify the polarity of the power supply as shown on the Polycom camera next to the power supply input.
Polycom recommends this configuration when a custom cable length is required. The BNC and serial cables can be built to custom lengths.

Use Polycom Power Supply Only

Part Number: 1465-52733-040

Optional, up to 100 ft
Polycom EagleEye 1080 or Sony EVI-HD1 PTZ as the Main or Second Camera

You can connect a Polycom EagleEye 1080 or Sony EVI-HD1 PTZ camera to a Polycom HDX 9000 Series system as the main camera using:

Option 1

- **HDCI Polycom EagleEye 1080 Camera Cable** on page 61 (this cable is compatible with the Sony EVI-HD1 PTZ camera).
- Power supply. Use only the approved power supply from Polycom (part number 1465-52748-040). Do not exceed 12 Volts at 3 Amps. Verify the polarity of the power supply as shown on the Polycom camera next to the power supply input.

![Diagram of Polycom EagleEye 1080 Camera Connection](image)

Polycom recommends this configuration when a custom cable length is required.

Option 2

- **A—HDCI Sony VISCA Adapter Cable** on page 65.
- **B—VGA cable.**
- **C—VISCA cable.**

Polycom recommends this configuration when a custom cable length is required.
Polycom EagleEye Director as the Main Camera or Second Camera

You can connect a Polycom EagleEye Director (part number 7200-82632-xxx, 7200-82631-xxx, or 2200-82559-xxx) to a Polycom HDX 9001, Polycom HDX 9002, or Polycom HDX 9004 system as the main camera using:

- A—HDCI Analog Camera Cable on page 54.
PowerCam as the Main Camera up to 10 ft Away

You can connect a PowerCam (part number 2215-50370-001) to a Polycom HDX 9001, Polycom HDX 9002, or Polycom HDX 9004 system as the main camera up to 10 ft away using:

- A—PowerCam Primary Camera Cable on page 68.
- B—HDCI PowerCam Plus Adapter Cable on page 59.

PowerCam as the Second Camera

The following kits are available, which include the power supply, PowerCam Break-Out cable, 8-pin mini-DIN to DB-9 cable, and S-Video cable:
You can connect a PowerCam (part number 2215-50370-001) to a Polycom HDX 9001, Polycom HDX 9002, or Polycom HDX 9004 system as the second camera using:

- A— PowerCam Break-Out Cable on page 69.
- B— 8-pin mini-DIN to DB-9 on page 72.
- C— S-Video Cable on page 42.
- D— HDCI PowerCam Plus Adapter Cable on page 59.
- Power Supply (part number 1465-52748-040).

You can connect a PowerCam (part number 2215-50370-001) to a Polycom HDX 9001, Polycom HDX 9002, or Polycom HDX 9004 system as the third camera using:

- A— PowerCam Break-Out Cable on page 69.
- B— 8-pin mini-DIN to DB-9 on page 72.
- C— S-Video Cable on page 42.
- D— BNC to S-Video Cable on page 43.
- Power Supply (part number 1465-52748-040).
If you connect a PTZ camera to a serial port, set **RS-232 Mode** to **Camera PTZ** on the Serial Ports screen.

**PowerCam Plus as the Main Camera up to 10 ft Away**

You can connect a PowerCam Plus (part number 2215-50200-001) to a Polycom HDX 9001, Polycom HDX 9002, or Polycom HDX 9004 system as the main camera up to 10 ft away using:

- A— PowerCam Primary Camera Cable on page 68.
- B— HDCI PowerCam Plus Adapter Cable on page 59.

> Automatic camera tracking is not available when using the PowerCam Plus camera with a Polycom HDX system.
PowerCam Plus as the Second Camera up to 10 ft Away

You can connect a PowerCam Plus (part number 2215-50200-001) to a Polycom HDX 9001, Polycom HDX 9002, or Polycom HDX 9004 system as the second camera up to 10 ft away using:

- A— PowerCam Primary Camera Cable on page 68.
- B— HDCI PowerCam Plus Adapter Cable on page 59.
- Power Supply (part number 1465-52748-040).

Automatic camera tracking is not available when using the PowerCam Plus camera with a Polycom HDX system.
Connecting Sony and ELMO Cameras
Refer to the release notes for a list of supported Pan/Tilt/Zoom (PTZ) cameras.

Sony or ELMO PTZ as the Main or Second Camera

To connect a Sony or ELMO PTZ camera to a Polycom HDX 9000 Series system as the main or second camera:

You can connect a Sony or ELMO PTZ camera to a Polycom HDX system using:

- A— HDCI Sony VISCA Adapter Cable on page 65.
- B— S-Video Cable on page 42.
- C—Sony VISCA cable.

Sony BRC-H700 PTZ

To connect a Sony BRC-H700 PTZ camera to a Polycom HDX 9000 Series system:

You can connect a Sony BRC-H700 PTZ camera to a Polycom HDX system using:

- A— DVI to VGA Monitor Cable on page 47.
- B— 8-pin mini-DIN to DB-9 on page 72.
- C—VGA extension cable.

To provide XGA output (1024x768), you must install the optional Sony HFBK-XG1 card into the slot on the back of the Sony BRC-H700 PTZ camera.
Another option is to use a VGA cable for cable C and to use a VGA/DVI-A adapter (part number 1517-52689-001) for cable A. The VGA/DVI-A adapter is a solid overmolded adapter that connects to the Polycom HDX 9000 Series system side of cable C and adapts from cable C's VGA connector to a DVI-A connector to plug into the Polycom HDX 9000 Series system.
Connecting Vaddio and Canon Cameras

Refer to the release notes for a list of supported Pan/Tilt/Zoom (PTZ) cameras.

Vaddio or Canon PTZ as the Main or Second Camera

To connect a Vaddio or Canon PTZ camera to a Polycom HDX 9000 Series system as the main or second camera:

You can connect a Vaddio 70, Vaddio 100, or Canon (with VISCA cable shoe) PTZ camera to a Polycom HDX system using:

- A—HDCI VISCA Adapter Cable on page 60.
- B—DB-9 serial cable.
- C—S-Video Cable on page 42.

Vaddio 300 PTZ as the Main or Second Camera

To connect a Vaddio 300 PTZ camera to a Polycom HDX 9000 Series system as the main or second camera:

You can connect a Vaddio 300 PTZ camera to a Polycom HDX system using:

- A—HDCI VISCA Adapter Cable on page 60.
- B—DB-9 serial cable.

A separate power supply is required regardless of which connector is used on the HDX 9000 Series back panel.
- C—S-Video Cable on page 42.

Note: For situations that require extraordinary cable lengths, CAT5 extension kits for camera video, power, and control are available from third-party vendors.
Integrating Audio and Content

Connecting a Computer to a Polycom HDX 9000 Series System

You can connect Polycom HDX 9000 series systems to a computer.

To connect a computer to a Polycom HDX 9001 or Polycom HDX 9002 system:

Option 1

Connect a Polycom HDX 9001 or Polycom HDX 9002 system to a computer using

- A—DVI to VGA Monitor Cable on page 47.
- B—3.5 mm stereo to RCA adapter cable.
- C—Audio Adapter Cable on page 90.

When you connect a computer to a Polycom HDX 9001 or Polycom HDX 9002 as follows, audio is only heard at the far site and may be heard even when video input 4 is not selected.

Option 2

To hear audio at both the near site and the far site, use a bypass mixer to connect a computer to the Polycom HDX 9001 or Polycom HDX 9002 system as the following figure shows.
To connect a computer to a Polycom HDX 9004 system:

Connect a Polycom HDX 9004 system to a computer using:

- A—DVI to VGA Monitor Cable on page 47.
- B—3.5 mm stereo to RCA adapter cable.
- C—Audio Adapter Cable on page 90 (Polycom HDX 9004, Polycom HDX 9002, and Polycom HDX 9001 systems only).

When you connect a computer to video input 4 and audio input 4 on a Polycom HDX 9004 as follows, audio from input 4 is muted unless video input 4 is selected as a video source.

To connect a computer to a Polycom HDX 9006 system:

Connect a Polycom HDX 9006 system to a computer using:

- A—DVI to VGA Monitor Cable on page 47.
- B—3.5 mm stereo to dual 3-pin Phoenix connectors cable.
When you connect a computer to video input 4 and audio input 4 on a Polycom HDX 9006 system as follows, audio from input 4 is muted unless video input 4 is selected as a video source.

Connecting a Vortex® Mixer to a Polycom HDX 9000 Series System

Polycom strongly recommends using Polycom InstantDesigner™ to get started with your Vortex® mixer integration. InstantDesigner resolves many common issues with connections and configuration settings.

To use a Polycom HDX system with audio input from a Vortex mixer, set the Input Type to Line Input and disable Echo Canceller.

Connect a Polycom HDX system to the Vortex mixer using:

- Vortex Cable on page 92.
Connecting a Polycom SoundStructure C-Series Mixer to a Polycom HDX System

Connect a Polycom HDX system to the Polycom SoundStructure C-Series mixer using Polycom HDX Microphone Array Host Cable.

Polycom HDX 9000 system:

![Diagram of Polycom HDX 9000 system with Polycom SoundStructure C-Series mixer connected]

Polycom HDX 8000 system:

![Diagram of Polycom HDX 8000 system with Polycom SoundStructure C-Series mixer connected]
Polycom HDX 7000 system:

Polycom HDX 6000 system:
Points to Note:

- The microphone input of the Polycom HDX Series system can support one connection to SoundStructure C-Series mixers. For more information about using the SoundStructure C-Series mixer with a Polycom HDX system, refer to the SoundStructure C-Series documentation on the Polycom web site.

You cannot connect both a SoundStructure C-Series mixer and a SoundStation IP 7000 phone to the Polycom HDX 9000 Series system at the same time.

- If the EagleEye Director device is connected to a Polycom HDX system that is connected to a SoundStructure C-Series mixer (or echo cancellers, sound mixers, or other external devices) and the SoundStructure C-Series mixer is connected to the room audio playback system, the EagleEye Director's audio feedback cable (Polycom EagleEye Director Audio Feedback Phoenix to Phoenix Cable) must connect to the balanced audio output connector of SoundStructure. The room audio playback system must connect through the EagleEye Director's audio feedback cable to the SoundStructure C-Series mixer.
Cables

This section includes information about cables that can be used with a Polycom HDX system. Please note that drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Compliance information is provided for the Restriction of certain Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS).

Network Cables

CAT 5e LAN Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to the LAN. It has orange RJ-45 connectors on both ends. It meets category 5e requirements and is wired according to EIA/TIA-568B. The maximum approved length for this cable is 100 ft (30 m) on an 802 network.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 ft (3.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-23537-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
LAN Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX to the LAN. It has orange RJ-45 connectors on both ends and is used with all systems. The maximum approved length for this cable is 100 ft (30 m).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 ft (3.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-08343-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Polycom Touch Control LAN Cable

This cable connects a Polycom Touch Control device to the LAN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 ft (7.62 m)</td>
<td>2457-26994-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.

Wiring List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P1</th>
<th>P2</th>
<th>Color Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>White/Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Orange/White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>White/Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Blue/White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>White/Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Green/White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>White/Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Brown/White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ISDN Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to a BRI or PRI line. It has clear RJ-45 connectors on both ends and is used with all Polycom HDX systems that have ISDN capability. The maximum approved length for this cable is 50 ft (15 m).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 ft (6.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-08548-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRI Pin Assignments

The following illustration and table show the pin assignments for the PRI port on the Polycom HDX system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Signal Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Receive Ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Receive Tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Transmit Ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Transmit Tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>No Connection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
**Analog Telephone (POTS) Cable**

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to an analog telephone line. It has pink RJ-11 connectors on both ends. The maximum approved length for this cable is 100 ft (30 m).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length (ft)</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 (3.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-20071-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WIRING DIAGRAM:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWG</th>
<th>P1</th>
<th>P2</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>BLACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>YELLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>RED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
V.35/RS-449/RS-530 Serial Adapter

This adapter is used when connecting a Polycom HDX system to other third-party network equipment. It adapts the 68-pin interface to an industry standard 44-pin interface used by some network interface equipment. It is used with Polycom HDX systems that have a V.35/RS-449/RS-530 serial network interface card (NIC) installed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 in (15.23 cm)</td>
<td>2457-21264-200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes (direction from V.35 module (DTE))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal Name</th>
<th>Signal Type</th>
<th>From card</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>A 19 7,18,19#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 pin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Send Data</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>P 2 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Send Data</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>S 14 22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Receive</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>R 3 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Receive</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>T 16 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Send</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>Y 15 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Send</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>AA 12 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Data Set</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>AA 16 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Request</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>C 19 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Data</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>H 19 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Digit</td>
<td>RS366</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Abandon</td>
<td>RS366</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Call Request</td>
<td>RS366</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Present</td>
<td>RS366</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Data Line</td>
<td>RS366</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Receive</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>V 17 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Receive</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>X 9 26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Terminal</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>U 24 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Terminal</td>
<td>V.35/RS449/RS530</td>
<td>W 11 35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Request</td>
<td>RS449/RS530</td>
<td>4 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Request</td>
<td>RS449/RS530</td>
<td>19 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35** Receive</td>
<td>RS449/RS530</td>
<td>20 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 BCD Dial</td>
<td>RS366</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 BCD Dial</td>
<td>RS366</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 BCD Dial</td>
<td>RS366</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 BCD Dial</td>
<td>RS366</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Signal</td>
<td>RS366</td>
<td>7,18,19*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4** Signal</td>
<td>RS366</td>
<td>22 29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Signal</td>
<td>RS366</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reserved</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2** Signal</td>
<td></td>
<td>22 29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peripheral Link

V.35 HD-68 Pinout

* For V.35, connect pin 1 of 68 pin connector to ground
^ For RS449, connect pin 1 of 68 pin connector to ground
# For RS530, connect pins 1 and 3 of 68 pin connector to ground
** Gnd pins are 2, 4, 35-60
Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
V.35 NIC Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to Ascend network equipment. It is used with the V.35/RS-449/RS-530 Serial Adapter on page 33 to connect to network equipment that has the HD-44 pin interface. It has HD-44 M connectors on both ends and is used with Polycom HDX systems that have a serial network interface card (NIC) installed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 ft (1.65 m)</td>
<td>2457-10608-200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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# V.35 and RS-366 Serial Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to third-party network equipment. It is used with the V.35/RS-449/RS-530 Serial Adapter on page 33 to connect to network equipment that has a V.35/RS-366 interface. It is HD-44 M to “Y” Winchester 34M/RS-366 DB-25M and is used with Polycom HDX systems that have a serial network interface card (NIC) installed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 ft (1.65 m)</td>
<td>2457-10609-200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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RS-449 and RS-366 Serial Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to third-party network equipment. It is used with the V.35/RS-449/RS-530 serial adapter on page V.35/RS-449/RS-530 Serial Adapter on page 33 to connect to network equipment that has an RS-449/RS-366 interface. It is HD-44 M to “Y” RS-449 DB-37M/RS-366 DB-25M and is used with Polycom HDX systems that have a serial network interface card (NIC) installed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 ft (1.65 m)</td>
<td>2457-10610-200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
RS-530 with RS-366 Serial Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to third-party network equipment. It is used with the V.35/RS-449/RS-530 Serial Adapter on page 33 to connect to network equipment that has an RS-530/RS-366 interface. It is HD-68M to “Y” DB-25M and is used with Polycom HDX systems that have a serial network interface card (NIC) installed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 ft (1.65 m)</td>
<td>2457-21263-200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Polycom Touch Control Power Adapter

This adapter connects the Polycom Touch Control device to the LAN and a power supply (part number 2200-42740-XXX) for rooms that do not have Power over Ethernet (PoE).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 ft (.61 m)</td>
<td>2457-40054-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Video and Camera Cables

S-Video Cable

These cables connect a Polycom HDX system to a monitor or camera. They have yellow 4-pin mini-DIN connectors on both ends and are used with all Polycom HDX systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 ft (2.4 m)</td>
<td>2457-08410-002</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 ft (7.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-08409-002</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ft (15 m)</td>
<td>2457-09204-200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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BNC to S-Video Cable

This cable connects S-Video devices to a Polycom HDX system. It is 4-pin male mini-DIN to dual BNC male. The maximum approved length for this cable is 100 ft (30 m).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 ft (1.8 m)</td>
<td>2457-21489-200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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BNC to S-Video Adapter

This adapter may be required when connecting standard S-Video cables to a Polycom HDX system. It is dual BNC male to 4-pin female mini-DIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ft (.3 m)</td>
<td>2457-21490-200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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S-Video to RCA Adapter

This adapter is used when connecting a standard composite video cable (or the video jack on a VCR cable) into an S-Video connector on a Polycom HDX system. It is yellow RCA to 4-pin mini-DIN.

This adapter can be used along with the BNC to S-Video cable (part number 2457-21489-200) or BNC to S-Video adapter (part number 2457-21490-200) to connect a composite monitor or VCR to a BNC connector on a Polycom HDX 9000 series system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5 in</td>
<td>1517-08822-002</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WIRE LIST**

- P1-3 → J1-CENTER
- P1-4 → N.C.
- P1-1 → P1-2 → J1-SHIELD
- P1-SHIELD → N.C.
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DVI to VGA Monitor Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system DVI-I output to a VGA monitor. It can also be used to connect a computer to one of the DVI-A video inputs on a Polycom HDX system. It is male DVI-A to male HD-15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 ft 6 in (1.5 m)</td>
<td>2457-25182-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 ft 10 in (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-23792-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 ft (7.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-23792-025</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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HDMI Monitor Cable

This cable connects the Polycom HDX system DVI-I output to an HDMI monitor. It is male DVI-D to male HDMI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 ft 10 in (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-23905-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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BNC Monitor Adapter Cable

This cable connects the Polycom HDX system DVI-I output to a variety of analog display devices with composite, S-Video, component YPbPr, or RGBHV inputs. It is male DVI-A to five female BNC connectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ft (0.3 m)</td>
<td>2457-23533-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Polycom HDX Component Monitor Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system DVI-I output to a monitor with component connections. It is male DVI-A to three RCA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 ft (1.8 m)</td>
<td>2457-52698-006</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ft (3.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-52698-012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Polycom HDX Component Video Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to a video playback device with component connections. It is three RCA to three male BNC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 ft (7.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-52688-025</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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DVI-D Monitor Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system DVI-I output to a DVI-D monitor. It is male DVI-D on both ends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 ft 6 in (1.5 m)</td>
<td>2457-25181-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 ft 10 in (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-23793-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Component A/V Monitor Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system DVI-I video output and stereo audio output to a monitor with component video and stereo audio connections. It is male DVI-A and dual male RCA to five RCA.

You must use the Audio Adapter Cable on page 90 to connect the dual RCA connectors on this component A/V monitor cable to the dual Phoenix connectors on the Polycom HDX system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 ft 10 in (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-24772-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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HDCI Analog Camera Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to a Polycom EagleEye HD, Polycom EagleEye II, Polycom EagleEye III, or Polycom EagleEye Director. This cable can be connected to the EagleEye View camera, but does not support audio. It has male HDCI connectors on both ends. The over-mold connectors of the 2457-27453-001 and 2457-27454-001 cables are black.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 ft 10 in (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-23180-003</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 ft (10 m)</td>
<td>2457-23180-010</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ft (15 m)</td>
<td>2457-23180-015</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ft (30 m)</td>
<td>2457-23180-030</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</table>

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Polycom HDX HDCl Polycom EagleEye Director Cable

This cable connects a Polycom EagleEye II or Polycom EagleEye III camera to the Polycom EagleEye Director base. It has male HDCl connectors on both ends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ft (0.3 m)</td>
<td>2457-26122-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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As shown in the following figure, the EagleEye Director has seven microphones embedded in the base.
For information about positioning the camera, refer to the *Administrator’s Guide for Polycom HDX Systems*. 
HDCI Camera Break-Out Cable

This cable breaks out the HDCI camera cable video and control signals to standard interfaces. This cable can be connected to the EagleEye View camera, but does not support audio. The five BNC connectors can be used to carry composite video, S-Video, or analog component YPbPr video. The DB-9 connector is used to connect to PTZ camera control interfaces. It is male HDCI to five female BNC and one female DB-9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1ft (0.3 m)</td>
<td>2457-23521-001</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNAL</th>
<th>WIRE</th>
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<th>S1</th>
<th>S2</th>
<th>S3</th>
<th>S4</th>
<th>S5</th>
<th>S6</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DC-252 1a</td>
<td>28 AWG x 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC-252 1b</td>
<td>28 AWG x 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B</td>
<td>28 AWG x 3</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUND</td>
<td>28 AWG x 4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pn/B SHIELD</td>
<td>COAX 51 SHIELD</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/P/B</td>
<td>COAX 51 CENTER</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>SOCKET</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/P/C</td>
<td>COAX 52 CENTER</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>SOCKET</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/P/C/B</td>
<td>COAX 52 SHIELD</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>SHELL</td>
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<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/P/C</td>
<td>COAX 53 CENTER</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>SOCKET</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/P/C</td>
<td>COAX 53 SHIELD</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>SOCKET</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y/B/C</td>
<td>COAX 54 CENTER</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>SOCKET</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y/B/C</td>
<td>COAX 54 SHIELD</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>SOCKET</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y/B/C</td>
<td>COAX 55 CENTER</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y/B/C</td>
<td>COAX 55 SHIELD</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Universal Breakout Cable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Video Output</th>
<th>Composite</th>
<th>SVideo</th>
<th>Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Pn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Pn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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HDCI PowerCam Plus Adapter Cable

This cable adapts a PowerCam Plus cable to HDCI. It is HDCI to 4-pin mini-DIN and DB-15. It can also be used with the PowerCam Primary Camera Cable on page 68 to connect PowerCam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ft (0.3 m)</td>
<td>2457-23481-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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HDCI VISCA Adapter Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system HDCI video input to SD cameras with VISCA control that use a DB-9 serial connector. It is HDCI to 4-pin mini-DIN and DB-9. Standard S-Video and DB-9 serial cables are required to connect this cable to the camera.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ft (0.3 m)</td>
<td>2457-23486-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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HDCI Polycom EagleEye 1080 Camera Cable

This cable connects a Polycom system HDCI video input to the Polycom EagleEye 1080, Sony EVI-HD1 PTZ, or Sony BRC-H700 PTZ cameras. It is HDCI to 8-pin mini-DIN and HD-15. The maximum approved length for this cable is 100 ft (30 m).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ft (0.3 m)</td>
<td>2457-23548-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 ft 10 in (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-28153-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 ft (10 m)</td>
<td>2457-28154-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ft (15m)</td>
<td>2457-28154-050</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ft (30m)</td>
<td>2457-28154-100</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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HDCI Polycom EagleEye View Camera Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system HDCI video input to a Polycom EagleEye View camera. It has male HDCI connectors on both ends.

The over-mold connectors of the 2457-09729-001 cable are brown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5 ft (457 mm)</td>
<td>2457-09729-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 ft 10 in (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-29759-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 ft (10 m)</td>
<td>2457-29759-010</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Polycal HX Cable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5 ft (457 mm)</td>
<td>2457-09729-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 ft 10 in (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-29759-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 ft (10 m)</td>
<td>2457-29759-010</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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HDCI Sony VISCA Adapter Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system HDCI video input to a camera using Sony 8-pin mini-DIN VISCA and S-Video. It is HDCI to 8-pin mini-DIN and S-Video. Standard S-Video and Sony VISCA cables are required to connect this cable to the camera. The VISCA cable is a straight-through male 8-pin mini-DIN to male 8-pin mini-DIN serial cable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ft (0.3 m)</td>
<td>2457-23549-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
VCR/DVD Composite Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to a VCR or DVD player. It has triple RCA connectors on both ends. The Polycom HDX system requires a female RCA to male BNC adapter for the yellow video RCA connector, and the Audio Adapter Cable on page 90. The maximum approved length for this cable is 50 ft (15 m).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 ft (2.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-08412-001</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Composite Video Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to a monitor or camera. It has single yellow RCA connectors on both ends. The Polycom HDX system requires a female RCA to male BNC adapter in order to connect to composite input or output. The maximum approved length for this cable is 100 ft (30 m).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 ft (7.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-09207-001</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
PowerCam Primary Camera Cable

This cable connects the Polycom HDX system video input 1 to a Polycom PowerCam camera up to 10 ft away when used with the HDCI PowerCam Plus Adapter Cable on page 59. It is 8-pin mini-DIN to 4-pin mini-DIN and DB-15. The maximum approved length for this cable is 10 ft (3 m).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 ft 10 in (3 m)</td>
<td>1457-50338-002</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
PowerCam Break-Out Cable

This cable connects S-Video and control cables and a power supply to a Polycom PowerCam camera. This combination is required when using the PowerCam as the primary camera more than 10 ft away from the system, or as the secondary camera. It is 8-pin mini-DIN to 3-way breakout block.

A separate power supply is required (part number 1465-52621-036).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 ft (1.8 m)</td>
<td>2457-50526-200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram of PowerCam Break-Out Cable]

**Molded PVC strain relief**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONNECTION TABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TXD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RXD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR-SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHROMAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUMAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUMA (Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+12V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHROMA (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIELD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
PowerCam Plus/VISCA Control Cable

8-pin mini-DIN to DB-15

This cable adapts the 8-pin mini-DIN VISCA control interface to the PowerCam Plus DB-15 control interface. It is used with the PowerCam Break-Out cable and the HDCI PowerCam Plus adapter cable. It is 8-pin mini-DIN to DB-15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 ft (15 m)</td>
<td>1457-50527-201</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin #</th>
<th>Signal Name</th>
<th>Pin #</th>
<th>Signal Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-6, 9-11, 13</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>1, 2, 8</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SW-RX/SN-TX</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>SW-RX/SN-TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>IR-SIGNAL</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>IR OUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>P-GND</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P-GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>SW-TX/SN-RX</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>SW-TX/SN-RX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>SHIELD</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>SHIELD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
PowerCam Plus Primary Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to a Polycom PowerCam Plus camera using the HDCI PowerCam Plus Adapter Cable on page 59. It has 4-pin mini-DIN and DB-15 connectors on both ends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 ft 10 in</td>
<td>1457-50105-002</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 ft (9 m)</td>
<td>1457-50105-230</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ft (15 m)</td>
<td>1457-50105-250</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ft (30 m)</td>
<td>1457-50105-300</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 ft (45 m)</td>
<td>1457-50105-350</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
8-pin mini-DIN to DB-9

This cable connects Polycom HDX system serial port inputs to a non-Polycom camera using a VISCA 8-pin DIN connector, or to a Polycom PowerCam break-out cable with a PowerCam camera. It is 8-pin mini-DIN to DB-9. RTS/CTS and IR are not supported on this cable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 ft (15 m)</td>
<td>2457-10029-200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.

Polycom, Inc.
Serial to VISCA cable

This cable is serial to VISCA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.8 ft (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-63444-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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People+Content Cable

This cable connects a PC with VGA and 3.5mm stereo audio output to the DVI and 3.5 mm audio input of the Polycom HDX system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 ft (7.62 m)</td>
<td>2457-28665-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Audio Cables

Polycom HDX Microphone Array Host Cable

For more information about supported microphone configurations, refer to the Administrator’s Guide for Polycom HDX Systems.

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to the Polycom SoundStructure C-Series mixer. It is unkeyed male RJ-45 on both ends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 in (0.5 m)</td>
<td>2457-23574-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wiring List:

- Pins 1, 5, and 10 of P1 and P2 are not used and shall be left open.
When connecting two Polycom HDX microphone array host devices, a crossover cable is required. To build a custom crossover cable for this purpose, you should use shielded CAT5 or better cable. Each end of the one should have a shielded RJ-45 plug connector that connects to a Polycom HDX microphone array host device. The maximum supported cable length is 100 feet.

Due to differing use of the twisted pairs within the cable, the pinout for this custom CAT5 crossover cable is not the same as the pinout that is used for standard Ethernet cables. Do not use standard Ethernet cables. Instead, for best cable performance, refer to the following pinout information to create this custom CAT5 crossover cable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>AWG</th>
<th>P1</th>
<th>P2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITE/GREEN</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREEN</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE/ORANGE</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORANGE</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE/BROWN</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAIN WIRE</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIELD</td>
<td></td>
<td>P1 SHELL</td>
<td>P2 SHELL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P1 - RJ-45 shielded Keystone jack, L-com RJ110C5-S or equivalent OR
P1 - RJ-45 shielded plug, Tyco 5-569552 or equivalent with shielded
RJ-45 panel coupler kit (L-com ECF504-SC5E or equivalent)
P2 - RJ-45 shielded plug, Tyco 5-569552 or equivalent

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Polycom HDX Microphone Array Cable

For more information about supported microphone configurations, refer to the Administrator’s Guide for Polycom HDX Systems.

This cable connects two Polycom HDX microphone arrays. This cable can also be used with the Polycom HDX Microphone Array Cable Adapter on page 83 to connect a Polycom HDX system to a Polycom HDX microphone array or to a SoundStation IP 7000 phone. It has male Walta connectors on both ends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 ft (4.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-23215-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 ft (7.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-23216-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Ceiling Microphone Straight-Through Cable

Straight-through cable that is part of the Ceiling Microphone Array package. It is RJ-45 male to RJ-45 male. This cable must be used with a cross-over cable for proper operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 ft (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-24011-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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ISDN Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to a BRI or PRI line. It has clear RJ-45 connectors on both ends and is used with all Polycom HDX systems that have ISDN capability. The maximum approved length for this cable is 50 ft (15 m).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 ft (6.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-08548-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRI Pin Assignments

The following illustration and table show the pin assignments for the PRI port on the Polycom HDX system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Signal Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Receive Ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Receive Tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Transmit Ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Transmit Tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>No Connection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Analog Telephone (POTS) Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to an analog telephone line. It has pink RJ-11 connectors on both ends. The maximum approved length for this cable is 100 ft (30 m).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 ft (3.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-20071-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Polycom Ceiling Microphone Drop Cable

Extended length drop cable for connecting Spherical Ceiling Microphone Array element to an electronics interface. It is 4-pin mini-DIN to 6-pin mini-DIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 ft (1.8 m)</td>
<td>2457-26764-072</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 ft (1.8 m)</td>
<td>2457-26764-072</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ft (.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-26759-024</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ft (.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-26761-024</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Polycom HDX Microphone Array Cable Adapter

For more information about supported microphone cable configurations, refer to the Administrator’s Guide for Polycom HDX Systems.

This cable adapts the Polycom HDX Microphone Array Cable on page 77 for use with the Polycom HDX 9000 series system and the SoundStructure C-Series mixer. It is male RJ-45 to female Walta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 in (0.5 m)</td>
<td>2457-23716-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following diagram shows microphone connection options for Polycom HDX 9000 Series systems, using cables available from Polycom.

Polycom HDX Microphone Array Cable Adapter

Do not connect Polycom microphone cables or devices to the Ethernet port, and do not connect an Ethernet cable or device to the Polycom microphone input.

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Polycom HDX Ceiling Microphone Adaptor Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to the Polycom microphone array. It is male Walta to RJ-45.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 in (0.5 m)</td>
<td>2457-25646-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Polycom HDX Microphone Array Crossover Cable

For more information about supported microphone configurations, refer to the Administrator’s Guide for Polycom HDX Systems.

This cable connects any two Polycom HDX microphone arrays that use RJ-45 sockets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 ft (7.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-24009-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ft (15 m)</td>
<td>2457-24008-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ft (30 m)</td>
<td>2457-63015-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When connecting two Polycom HDX microphone array host devices, a crossover cable is required. To build a custom crossover cable for this purpose, you should use shielded CAT5 or better cable. Each end of the custom cable should have a shielded RJ-45 plug connector that connects to a Polycom HDX microphone array host device. The maximum supported cable length is 100 feet.

Due to differing use of the twisted pairs within the cable, the pinout for this custom CAT5 crossover cable is not the same as the pinout that is used for standard Ethernet cables. Do not use standard Ethernet cables. Instead, for best cable performance, refer to the following pinout information to create this custom CAT5 crossover cable.

The following figure describes features of the 25- and 50-foot cable.

The following figure describes features of the 100-foot cable.
Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Custom Cabling for Polycom HDX Microphone Arrays

You can create a custom-length cable that connects a Polycom HDX system to a Polycom HDX microphone array or SoundStation IP 7000 phone. Start with the microphone cable (part number 2457-23216-001), and cut off the P1 end. Using the wiring shown, create a custom cable from the microphone to a wall plate or other interfacing device. Next, from the wall plate or other interfacing device, run shielded CAT5 or better cable to the Polycom HDX system, terminating with a shielded RJ-45 plug connector.

The total length from the Polycom HDX system to the first Polycom microphone array or SoundStation IP 7000 phone can vary between 18 in and 100 ft. The maximum length between subsequent microphone arrays is 25 ft.

The following diagram shows an example of longer custom cabling from a Polycom HDX system to a Polycom microphone array or a Polycom SoundStation IP 7000 Phone.

The following steps explain how to wire this custom cable configuration.

1. Identify the P1 connector on the Polycom HDX microphone cable according to the location of the brown heat-shrink tubing as shown on Polycom HDX Microphone Array Cable on page 77. Remove the P1 connector and skip to step 4. Note that two separate vendors manufacture these cables, which are electrically equivalent but have different color coding. If you cannot identify the P1 connector, remove either connector from the cable and continue with step 2.

   The following tables show the color coding for the cable wiring.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VENDOR 1</th>
<th>VENDOR 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLOR</td>
<td>AWG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORANGE</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YELLOW</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREEN</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAIN WIRE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1, P2 - Walta Electronics, M30-558-0051</td>
<td>P1, P2 - Walta Electronics, M30-558-0051</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. If you are not sure which connector you need to cut off, use the following tables to perform a continuity check between the connector and the cable colors. If you cut off P1, skip to step 4. If you cut off P2, continue with step 3.
3 If you cut off P2, re-terminate the cable with a shielded RJ-45 connector using the following tables, then skip to step 5.

4 If you cut off P1, re-terminate the cable with an RJ-45 8-pin plug using the following tables, then continue with step 5.

5 Whether you re-terminated the P1 or P2 end of the cable, at this point the cable can be connected directly to the system and to the first microphone. If it is necessary to install an extension to the system's RJ-45 connection on a wall plate or panel, create a custom pinout cable using shielded CAT5 cable. The cable is terminated on one end to either a shielded CAT5 keystone jack or, if using a shielded panel coupler, a shielded RJ-45 plug connector. The other end terminates to a shielded RJ-45 plug that connects to the Polycom HDX system.
Integrator's Reference Manual for Polycom HDX Systems  
Cables

The Polycom RJ-45 connector pinout is custom. For best performance, follow the wiring tables shown in this document. If standard Ethernet cables are used, signal integrity cannot be guaranteed and degraded performance may occur, especially at longer lengths.
Audio Adapter Cable

This cable adapts the Polycom HDX system Phoenix audio connectors to standard RCA audio cables, such as the Audio Cable on page 91. It is dual male Phoenix to dual female RCA connectors (red/white).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ft (0.3 m)</td>
<td>2457-23492-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Audio Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to an external audio system. It is used with the Audio Adapter Cable on page 90. It has dual RCA connectors (red/white) on both ends. The maximum approved length for this cable is 100 ft (30 m).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 ft (7.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-09212-002</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 ft 10 in (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-09212-010</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
**Vortex Cable**

This cable connects Polycom HDX system to a Polycom Vortex mixer. It has four mini-Phoenix connectors and one DB-9 connector on each end.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 ft (1.8 m)</td>
<td>2457-21978-200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WIRING CHART**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM</th>
<th>TO</th>
<th>WIRE TYPE</th>
<th>WIRE USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1-2</td>
<td>J1-2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1-3</td>
<td>J1-3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1-5</td>
<td>J1-5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1-7</td>
<td>J1-7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1-8</td>
<td>J1-8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1-SHELL</td>
<td>J1-SHELL</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>SHIELD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2-1</td>
<td>P6-1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2-2</td>
<td>P6-2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2-3</td>
<td>P6-3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>SIGNAL (DRAIN WIRE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3-1</td>
<td>P7-1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3-2</td>
<td>P7-2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3-3</td>
<td>P7-3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>SIGNAL (DRAIN WIRE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4-1</td>
<td>P8-1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4-2</td>
<td>P8-2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4-3</td>
<td>P8-3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>SIGNAL (DRAIN WIRE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5-1</td>
<td>P9-1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5-2</td>
<td>P9-2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5-3</td>
<td>P9-3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>SIGNAL (DRAIN WIRE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
3.5mm Screw Cage Connector

This 3-pin connector connects audio input and output to the Polycom HDX system. It also connects the IR sensor input on a Polycom HDX system to an external IR receiver, such as Xantech models 780-80, 780-90, 480-00, and 490-90.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>1515-41597-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows how to wire this connector for 2-wire connections, Phoenix to RCA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoenix Contact</th>
<th>RCA Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Install jumper between contact 2 and contact 3 on the Phoenix connector.
Subwoofer Volume Attenuator

This attenuator plugs into the Volume Control RJ-11 port on the subwoofer that comes with the Polycom stereo speaker kit (2200-21969-120 and 2200-21969-240). The attenuator is required for proper operation of the acoustic echo cancellation. It has an RJ-11 connector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.5 in (9 cm)</td>
<td>1457-52415-001</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resistors R1 and R2 are 1/8 to 1/2 watt, 22K-Ohm (or nearest 5% value)

Connector is RJ-11 with 4-pins loaded.
Wire can be standard "silver-satin"
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Polycom EagleEye Director Audio Feedback Phoenix to Phoenix Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX 9000 series system or Polycom SoundStructure C-Series Mixer to the Polycom EagleEye Director and the room audio playback system. It is dual male Phoenix connectors (for HDX systems or SoundStructure C-Series Mixer) to dual male Phoenix connectors (for the EagleEye Director with dual female Phoenix connectors (for the room audio playback system).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.10 ft (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-82586-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Polycom EagleEye Director Audio Feedback Phoenix to RCA Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX 6000, HDX 7000 or HDX 8000 system or Polycom SoundStructure C-Series Mixer to the Polycom EagleEye Director and the room audio playback system. It is dual male Phoenix connectors (for HDX systems or SoundStructure C-Series Mixer) to dual male RCA connectors (for the EagleEye Director) with dual female RCA connectors (for the room audio playback system).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.10 ft (3 m)</td>
<td>2457-82587-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Cable Diagram]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLUG</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
<th>IDC ORDER</th>
<th>PLUG</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
<th>IDC ORDER</th>
<th>TIP</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
<th>IDC ORDER</th>
<th>RING</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
<th>IDC ORDER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>P4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INSTALL JUMPER BETWEEN CONTACT 2 AND CONTACT 3 OF PLUG P3 AS SHOWN IN DETAIL "A".
Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Serial Cables

Straight-Through Serial Cable

This cable connects a Polycom HDX system to a serial device. It has a DB-9 connector on each end. The maximum approved length for this cable is 100 ft (30 m).

Polycom does not recommend using this straight-through serial cable for RS-232 communication from a computer, Crestron system, or AMX device. Instead, for RS-232 communication, Polycom recommends using a cross-over cable with pin 2 wired to pin 3, pin 3 wired to pin 2, and pin 5 wired to pin 5. The other pins are not used.

If you choose to use this straight-through serial cable for RS-232 communication from a computer or Crestron system, the Null Modem Adapter on page 102 is required. However, the null modem adapter does not work for RS-232 communication from AMX devices and causes problems if you try to use it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 ft (7.6 m)</td>
<td>2457-09172-001</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The DB-9 male connector on the Polycom HDX system has the following connections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Signal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DTR (tied to pin 6, DSR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DSR (tied to pin 4, DTR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most devices that connect to the serial port to control the Polycom HDX system through the API only require pins 2, 3, and 5. For more information and to verify the proper cabling, refer to the documentation for your control system.
Null Modem Adapter

This adapter is used when connecting Polycom HDX system to a serial device that transmits on pin 3 such as Crestron Pro2 processor. It is a male to female DB-9 adapter plug.

Do not use this adapter with an AMX device. AMX systems support both RS-232 and RS-422. Therefore, for RS-232 support, use a null modem cross-over cable that carries only pins 2, 3, and 5, with pins 2 and 3 crossed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>RoHS Compliant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>1517-61577-001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DD9F</th>
<th>DB9M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIN 1&amp;6</td>
<td>PIN 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN 2</td>
<td>PIN 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN 3</td>
<td>PIN 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN 4</td>
<td>PIN 1&amp;6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN 5</td>
<td>PIN 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN 7</td>
<td>PIN 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN 8</td>
<td>PIN 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN 9</td>
<td>N/C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawings and part numbers are provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for the quality, performance, or reliability of cables based on these reference drawings, other than cables provided by Polycom. Contact your Polycom distributor or Polycom Custom/Vertical Products to order cables that meet the appropriate manufacturing tolerances, quality, and performance parameters for your application.
Using the API

The Application Programming Interface (API) is a set of commands for advanced users who want to automate a Polycom HDX system. You can use the API by connecting a control system or computer RS-232 serial port to a Polycom HDX 9000, Polycom HDX 8000, Polycom HDX 7000, or Polycom HDX 4000 series system. You can also use Telnet over the LAN to use the API with Polycom HDX 9000, Polycom HDX 8000, Polycom HDX 7000, Polycom HDX 6000, and Polycom HDX 4000 series systems.

Using the API with an RS-232 Interface

If you use an RS-232 interface to send API commands, you must connect and configure the control system or computer and the Polycom HDX system for serial communication.

Configuring the RS-232 Interface

If you use the API with a serial connection, make sure that the RS-232 interfaces of the Polycom HDX system and your computer are configured appropriately.

To access the RS-232 settings on your system, go to Admin Settings > General Settings > Serial Port from the web interface.

Configure the Baud Rate and RS-232 Mode options as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Configure this way on your computer</th>
<th>Configure this way on the Polycom HDX system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baud Rate</td>
<td>Must be the same rate for both devices. Available rates are:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 9600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 14400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 19200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 38400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 57600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 115200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-232 Mode</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RS-232 port on the Polycom HDX system supports the following modes:

- Off — Disables the serial port.
- Pass Thru — Passes data to an RS-232 device, such as a serial printer or certain types of medical devices, connected to the serial port of the far-site system. Only available in point-to-point calls. In this mode, the operational modes of both devices’ RS-232 ports depend on the port configuration of each device.
- Closed Caption — Receives closed captions from a dial-up modem or a stenographer machine through the RS-232 port.
- Camera Control — Passes data to and from a third-party camera.
- Control — Receives control signals from a touch-panel control. Allows any device connected to the RS-232 port to control the system using API commands.
- Camera PTZ
- Vortex Mixer

To connect a computer to a Polycom HDX 9006 system:

To connect a computer to a Polycom HDX 9001, Polycom HDX 9002 or Polycom HDX 9004 system:

To connect a computer to a Polycom HDX 8000 or HDX 7000 series system:

---

**Starting an API Session using an RS-232 Interface**

Polycom HDX 9000, Polycom HDX 8000, and Polycom HDX 7000 series systems can run API sessions from the RS-232 interface.

Polycom, Inc.
After you have verified that the Polycom HDX system and your computer or control system are both configured appropriately, set up both devices as follows:

1. Power off the computer or control system and the Polycom HDX system.

2. Use an RS-232 cable to connect the computer or control system RS-232 port to an RS-232 port on the Polycom HDX system as shown in the following illustrations. This connection may require the Null Modem Adapter on page 102.

   To connect a computer to a Polycom HDX 9006 system:

   ![Connection Diagram](image1)

   To connect a computer to a Polycom HDX 9001, Polycom HDX 9002 or Polycom HDX 9004 system:

   ![Connection Diagram](image2)

   To connect a computer to a Polycom HDX 8000 or HDX 7000 series system:

   ![Connection Diagram](image3)

3. Power on the computer or control system and the Polycom HDX system.

4. From the computer or control system, start a serial session using HyperTerminal or another appropriate utility.

5. If prompted, enter your password or user name and password.

### Using the API with the Maximum Security Profile Enabled

When configured with the Maximum Security Profile, API sessions using a LAN Connection (Telnet) are not supported, and API sessions using an RS-232 port require you to log in using a valid user name and
password. The system accepts either the local admin account user id (and associated remote access password) or the local user account user ID (and associated remote access password).

If Active Directory Authentication is enabled, Active Directory account credentials can also be used. In this case, the local user account is disabled. See the Administrator's Guide for Polycom HDX Systems for details on the use of Active Directory Authentication and the use of the Maximum Security Profile.

When a system is configured with the Maximum Security Profile, the availability of individual API commands depends on whether you log in as a user or as an admin. For a complete list of API commands and parameters available to users and admins, see Secure RS-232 Interface API Permissions on page 590.

**Using the API with a LAN Connection**

If you have a computer connected to the LAN, you can send API commands to the Polycom HDX system through telnet port 24.

1. On the computer, open a command line interface.
2. Start a Telnet session using the Polycom HDX system IP address and port number — for example, `telnet 10.11.12.13 24`. You cannot use Telnet to access the system if Security Mode is enabled.
3. If prompted, log in using your password or user name and password.

**Using the API Controller Code**

In cooperation with the leading touch panel controller manufacturers, Polycom provides its own version of controller code designed to run on a Crestron control system. It provides a fully executable controller program but also serves as a guideline for ongoing development using Polycom preferred methodology and commands.

To download the API controller code, refer to [www.polycom.com/forms/amx_code.html](http://www.polycom.com/forms/amx_code.html). Additionally, AMX controller code or Crestron controller code is available for controlling the Polycom EagleEye HD camera. Companion documents are also available to further explain how to interface your controller with Polycom video systems and use the API efficiently.

**Additional API Resources**

The following online resources are available for your reference as you use the API.

**Technical Support Contact Information**

To contact Polycom Technical Support, go to [support.polycom.com](http://support.polycom.com). This web site provides you with contact information for Polycom technical support. Use this web site when you need help using the API.

**Feature Enhancement Request Web Site**

Go to [support.polycom.com](http://support.polycom.com) and navigate to Feature Request. This web site allows you to submit suggestions for feature enhancements. Use this web site when you have requests for future development of the Polycom API.
Video Test Numbers

Refer to www.polycom.com/videotest. This web site provides you with test numbers of various Polycom systems worldwide. Use this web site when you need to access video test numbers to use when testing your Polycom system.

Knowledge Base

Refer to the Knowledge Base at support.polycom.com. This tool allows you to search for user guides, release notes, and other forms of product documentation. You can also search for troubleshooting information and technical briefs. Use this web site when you need to access Polycom product documentation or tips.
System Commands

This chapter describes the API commands for HDX software version 3.1.3.

For an alphabetical list of all the commands, refer to the table of contents for this document. For a list of commands by category, refer to Categorical List of API Commands on page 625.

About the API Commands

Syntax Conventions

The following conventions are used for the API command descriptions in this chapter. All of the commands are case sensitive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| <param1|param2|param3>     | Multiple valid parameters are enclosed in angle brackets and separated by the pipe ("|") character.  
Example: allowdialing <yes|no|get> shows that the allowdialing command must be followed by one of the parameters listed.  |
| [param]             | Optional parameters are enclosed in square brackets. Quotation marks indicate strings to be supplied by the user.  
Example: teleareacode set ["telephone_area_code"] shows that you can supply a value for the area code, or omit it and let the default value apply. You do not need to enclose the actual value in quotes unless it contains a space.  |
| "param"            | A range of possible alphanumeric values is enclosed in braces.  
Example: abk letter {a..z} shows that the abk command can be used to return address book entries that begin with an alphanumeric character in the range specified.  
Example: camera near {1..4} shows that the camera command can be used to select Camera 1, 2, 3, or 4 at the near site.  |
| "x"                | Quotation marks indicate strings to be supplied by the user. You do not need to enclose the value in quotes unless it contains a space.  |

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

The availability of API commands depends on the type of system, optional equipment installed or connected, security settings and the software version installed on the system. If a particular command is not supported on the system, the command returns feedback such as "error: this command is not supported on this model" or "command is not available in current system configuration". If a setting is configured by a provisioning service, the command may return feedback such as "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 in this chapter are not supported by Polycom. Commands might change or be removed at any time. Polycom 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.

When Not Registered to Receive Notifications

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

For example:

```
camera near 2 <CR>API command returns
camera near 2<CR><LF>API acknowledgement
```

In the example above, the command was sent with an end of line character of a carriage return <CR>. The API expects a carriage return <CR> as well as the standard end of line characters carriage return/line feed <CR><LF>. All API responses end in carriage return/line feed <CR><LF>.

When Registered to Receive Notifications

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

**When Not Registered to Receive Notifications**

When your system is not registered to receive any notifications and you send an API command, an API echo and API acknowledgement are returned.

For example:

- `camera near 2 <CR>` API command
  - returns
    - `camera near 2<LF><CR>` API echo
    - `camera near 2<CR><LF>` API acknowledgement

When your system is not registered for notifications, always use the API acknowledgement (`<CR><LF>`), which indicates that the command was sent, accepted, and processed. Never use the API echo (`<LF><CR>`), which only indicates that you sent an API command but does not indicate whether the API command you sent was actually processed. For example, you receive an API echo even if you send an invalid API command. In this case, the API echo responds by echoing the invalid API command that you attempted to send.

**When Registered to Receive Notifications**

Registering for notifications adds extra line responses in the form of API registration responses. When your system is already registered to receive notifications and you send an API command that affects a notification, an API echo, API acknowledgement, and API registration response are returned. You may receive multiple API registration responses if you are registered for multiple notifications that are affected by the API command you are currently sending.

For example, after your system has already been registered to receive camera notifications (the `notify vidsourcechanges` API command enables these notifications), the following responses are returned when you change the camera source using the camera near 1 API command:

- `camera near 1 <CR>` API command
  - returns
    - `camera near 1<LF><CR>` API echo
    - `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 (<CR><LF>), which indicates that the command was sent, accepted, and processed. Never use the API echo (<LF><CR>), which only indicates that you sent an API command but does not indicate whether the API command you sent was actually processed. For example, you receive an API echo even if you send an invalid API command. In this case, the API echo responds by echoing the invalid API command that you attempted to send.

### End Of Line (EOL) Characters When Connected to the API Using a LAN Connection

In software versions prior to 2.5.0.6, the EOL characters for the echo responses on a system connected to the LAN and using a Telnet session were as follows:

- **camera near 2 <CR>** API command
  - returns
  - **camera near 2<CR><CR><LF>** API echo
  - **camera near 2<CR><LF>** API acknowledgement

Starting with software version 2.5.0.6, the response changed to a single <CR>; for example:

- **camera near 2 <CR>** API command
  - returns
  - **camera near 2<CR><LF>** API echo
  - **camera near 2<CR><LF>** API acknowledgement

The `telnetechoeol` command allows you to change the EOL characters of the API echo to the EOL characters of the serial port echo. See `telnetechoeol` on page 536 for more details.

### Commands that Restart the System

#### Commands that Restart the System with a Prompt

- **reboot**

#### Commands that Restart the System without a Prompt

- **reboot yes**
- **reboot now**
- **resetsystem**

### Additional Tips

- The Polycom HDX system does not provide flow control. If the connection is lost through restarting the system or other means, you must re-establish the connection.
- The API processes one command at a time.
- Polycom does not recommend sending multiple commands simultaneously without a pause or delay between them.
For commands with a single action and a single 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 the audio mute (mute near get).

For commands with a single action and a more extensive response: The time required to receive the response, and thus the time between commands, may be longer than 200 milliseconds. The response length, which can vary in size, determines the time required to receive the response. Examples of these commands include the commands for retrieving the local address book (addrbook all), the global address book (gaddrbook all), the list of system settings (such as displayparams), and system session information (such as whoami).

When developing your program, always allow enough time for the response to the requested command to complete before sending another command.

Do not send any commands while an incoming or outgoing call is being established.

The API provides feedback status in two ways: registrations or polling.

It is only required that you send registration and notification API commands once, because the registrations become written into Flash memory and are retained even upon restarting the system.

Polycom recommends putting registrations in the initialization or startup of Crestron and AMX systems.

Registrations are recommended over polling since they will 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.
Executes a previously used command from the history list, starting with a specific number or letter.

**Syntax**

```
!"string"
!{1..64}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;string&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the most recent command from the history list that begins with this string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{1..64}</td>
<td>Specifies the Nth command in the history list, where N is 1 through 64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

Assume the following command history.

- `gatewaynumber set 123456789`
  
  ```
  returns
  gatewaynumber 123456789
  ```

- `hangup video`
  
  ```
  returns
  hanging up video call
  ```

- `history`
  
  ```
  returns
  1  gatewaynumber set 123456789
  2  hangup video
  ```

- `h323name get`
  
  ```
  returns
  h323name testip
  ```

In this case, each of the following `!<letter or number>` commands executes the command and prints its output from the history list, as follows.

- `!1`
  
  ```
  gatewaynumber set 123456789
  gatewaynumber 123456789
  ```

- `!2`
  
  ```
  hangup video
  hanging up video call
  ```

- `!h`
  
  ```
  h323name testip
  ```

- `history`
  
  ```
  returns
  1 gatewaynumber set 123456789
  ```
2 hangup video
3 h323name get
4 gatewaynumber set 123456789
5 hangup video
6 h323name get

See Also

For information about the history list, refer to the history command on page 291.
abk (deprecated)

Returns local directory (address book) entries. This command has been deprecated. Polycom recommends using the addrbook command on page 118.

Syntax

```
abk all
abk batch {0..59}
abk batch search "pattern" "count"
abk batch define "start_no" "stop_no"
abk letter {a..z}
abk range "start_no" "stop_no"
abk refresh
```

<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>&quot;pattern&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies a pattern to match for the batch search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;count&quot;</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 &quot;start_no&quot; to &quot;stop_no.&quot;</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

- **abk all**
  - returns
  - `abk all`
  - Polycom HDXDemo 1 spd:384 num:1.700.5551212
  - Polycom HDXDemo 2 spd:384 num:192.168.1.101
  - Polycom HDXDemo 3 spd:384 num:192.168.1.102
  - (and so on, until all entries in the local directory are listed, then:)
  - `abk all done`

- **abk batch 0**
  - returns
  - `abk batch 0`
  - Polycom HDXDemo 1 spd:384 num:1.700.5551212
  - Polycom HDXDemo 2 spd:384 num:192.168.1.101
  - Polycom HDXDemo 3 spd:384 num:192.168.1.102
  - (and so on, through the last entry in the batch of 10 directory entries, such as:)
  - `abk batch 0 done`

- **abk batch define 0 2**
  - returns
  - `abk batch define 0 2`
  - Polycom HDX Demo 1 spd:384 num:1.700.5551212
  - Polycom HDX Demo 2 spd:384 num:192.168.1.101
  - Polycom HDX Demo 3 spd:384 num:192.168.1.102
  - `abk batch define 0 2 done`

### Parameter Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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: <code>- _ / ; @ , . \ 0 through 9 a through z</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycom HDX systems search on the Display Name. Individual words within the Display Name, or GDS Guestbook, are determined through the use of delimiters. Supported delimiter characters are: &quot; ~!@#$%^&amp;*()-_=+[]{}|;:'&quot;,.&lt;&gt;/?&quot;. Spaces are considered a delimiter. For example, if the user Display Name or Guestbook entry is Adam Smith, Smith,Adam is returned when a user searches for A or S, because the space between Adam and Smith is acting as the delimiter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>range</td>
<td>Returns local directory entries numbered “start_no” through “stop_no”. Requires two integers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh</td>
<td>Gets a more current copy of the local directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• abk batch search Polycom 3
  returns
  abk 0. Polycom HDXDemo 1 spd:384 num:1.700.5551212
  abk 2. Polycom HDXDemo 3 spd:384 num:192.168.1.102
  abk batch search Polycom 3 done

• abk letter p
  returns
  abk 0. Polycom HDXDemo 1 spd:384 num:1.700.5551212
  abk 2. Polycom HDXDemo 3 spd:384 num:192.168.1.102
  abk 3. Polycom HDXDemo 3 spd:384 num:1.700.5551213
  abk 9. Polycom HDXDemo 20 spd:384 num:192.168.1.120
  abk letter p done

• abk range 0 2
  returns
  abk 0. Polycom HDXDemo 1 spd:384 num:1.700.5551212
  abk 2. Polycom HDXDemo 3 spd:384 num:192.168.1.102
  abk range 0 2 done

Comments

Beginning in software version 2.5, eEntries with multiple addresses (for example, an H.323 address and an ISDN number) return each address type on separate lines with an incremented record number. With previous software versions, entries with multiple addresses return each address type with the same record number.

abk entries are entries stored on the system. gabk entries are entries stored on the GDS. In the user interface, the address book and global address book features are referred to as the directory and the global directory.

See Also

To return global directory entries, use the gabk (deprecated) command on page 244.
addrbk

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 recommended when using LDAP

addrbook names <all|video|phone> [<range_start>] [<range_end>]
addrbook names <all|video|phone> size
addrbook names search "search_pattern" <all|video|phone>
    [<range_start>] [<range_end>]
addrbook names search "search_pattern" <all|video|phone> 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>&quot;pattern&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies a pattern to match for the batch search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;count&quot;</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 &quot;start_no&quot; to &quot;stop_no.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</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:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                | - ___ / ; @ , . \  
|                | 0 through 9  
|                | a through z  
|                | Polycom HDX systems search on the Display Name. Individual words within the Display Name, or GDS Guestbook, are determined through the use of delimiters. Supported delimiter characters are:  |
|                | " ~!@#$^*()-_=+[]{}\|;:'",.<>/?."  
|                | Spaces are considered a delimiter. For example, if the user Display Name or Guestbook entry is Adam Smith, Smith,Adam is returned when a user searches for A or S, because the space between Adam and Smith is acting as the delimiter. |
| range          | Returns local directory entries numbered “start_no” through “stop_no”. Requires two integers.                                             |
| “start_no”     | Specifies the beginning of the range of entries to return.                                                                                   |
| “stop_no”      | Specifies the end of the range of entries to return.                                                                                         |
| names          | Returns a list of system names in the local address book. Also returns the system type: video, multicodec, phone, or multisite. A multi-codec 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  
<p>| &lt;all|video|phone&gt; | Specifies the type of entries to return. video returns entries that have video addresses. phone returns entries that have only phone numbers and no video numbers. all returns entries with video numbers or phone numbers or both. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **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 in the "names search" parameter description above. 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> |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>group_name</td>
<td>A local address book group name.</td>
</tr>
<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, such as HDX, 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, such as an HDX and a CMAD, then this sys_label 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 &quot;globaladdrmmaxh323&quot; 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 h323_spd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sip_num</td>
<td>IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xmpp_addr</td>
<td>XMPP address, also known as the Jabber ID (JID).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone_num</td>
<td>Phone number; a concatenation of the Country Code, National Destination Code, and Subscriber Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isdn_spd</td>
<td>The preferred speed for an H.320 call to this entry. If no speed is associated with the entry, then the value of the configuration variable &quot;globaladdrmaxh320&quot; is returned. The default is 384.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isdn_num</td>
<td>ISDN number for H.320 calls. This is a concatenation of the Country Code, National Destination Code, and Subscriber Number attributes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isdn_ext</td>
<td>The extension of a terminal required to dial after initial PSTN address is connected. It could also be an H.323 extension to be used for gateway dialing (e.g., h323:<a href="mailto:user@gatekeeper.foo.com">user@gatekeeper.foo.com</a>).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `addrbook all` returns
    - addrbook all done

- `addrbook batch 0` returns
  - addrbook 0. “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdn_spd:384 isdn_num:1.700.5551212 isdn_ext: addrBook 1. “Polycom HDX Demo 2” h323_spd:384 h323_num:192.168.1.101 h323_ext:7878 addrBook 2. “Polycom HDX Demo 3” sip_spd:384 sip_num:polycomhdx@polycom.com addrbook 3. “Polycom HDX Demo 3” phone_num:1.512.5121212 (and so on, through the last entry in the batch of 10 directory entries, such as:)
    - addrbook 9. “Polycom HDX Demo 20” h323_spd:384 h323_num:192.168.1.120 h323_ext: addrBook batch 0 done

- `addrbook batch define 0 2` returns
- **addrbook names all size**
  returns
  addrbook names all size 21

- **addrbook names all size 21**
  returns
  addrbook names 0. name: "Eng RPX" sys_label: "HDX" type: multicodec
  addrbook names 1. name: "Fulton" sys_label: "" type: video
  addrbook names 2. name: "Gen Group" sys_label: "" type: group
  addrbook names 3. name: "Geno Alissi" sys_label: "" type: video
  addrbook names 4. name: "Joseph Sigrist" 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: "Fulton" sys_label: "" type: video
  addrbook names 2. name: "Gen Group" sys_label: "" type: group
  addrbook names 3. name: "Geno Alissi" sys_label: "" type: video
  addrbook names 4. name: "Joseph Sigrist" 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 HDX" sys_label: "" type: video
  addrbook names 17. name: "Sunil Bhalla" 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 PVX" 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:"Geno Alissi" sys_label:""
  addrbook group 2. name:"Joseph Sigrist" sys_label:""
  addrbook group 3. name:"TPW" sys_label:"HDX"
  addrbook group "Monday Staff Mtg" done
- addrbook address "Geno Alissi"
  return
    addrbook address 0. name:"Geno Alissi" sys_label:"" codec:1
    h323_spd:384 h323_num:172.25.137.101 h323_ext:
    addrbook address name:"Geno Alissi" sys_label:"" done

Comments
Beginning in software version 2.5, entries with multiple addresses (for example, an H.323 address and an
ISDN number) return each address type on separate lines with an incremented record number. With
previous software versions, entries with multiple addresses return each address type with the same record
number. addrbook entries are stored in the local directory (address book).

See Also
See the farnametimedisplay command on page 242 and speeddial command on page 425.
addressdisplayedingab

Specifies whether to display the system address in the global directory.

**Syntax**

addressdisplayedingab get
addressdisplayedingab private
addressdisplayedingab public

<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>private</td>
<td>Specifies not to display the system address in the global directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public</td>
<td>Displays the system address in the global directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- addressdisplayedingab private
  returns
  addressdisplayedingab private
- addressdisplayedingab public
  returns
  addressdisplayedingab public
- addressdisplayedingab get
  returns
  addressdisplayedingab public
advnetstats

Gets advanced network statistics for a call connection.

Syntax

```
advnetstats [(0..n)]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0..n</td>
<td>Specifies a connection in a multipoint 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>

Feedback Examples

- `advnetstats 1` returns
  
  call:1 tar:24k rar:24k tvr:64.3k rvr:104k tvru:63.8k rvru:114.6k tvfr:15.0 rvfr:15.0 vfe ---
tap1:66 rap1:0 taj:46mS raj:40mS tvpl:122 rvpl:0
tvj:21mS rvj:60mS dc:--- rsid:Polycom_4.2 ccaps:E9P

- Returned parameters are:
  
  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)  
  tisdp=Transmit LSD protocol (H.320 calls only)  
  rapl=Receive audio packet loss (H.323 calls only)  
  risdp=Receive LSD protocol (H.320 calls only)  
  taj=Transmit audio jitter (H.323 calls only)  
  tisdr=Transmit LSD rate (H.320 calls only)  
  raj=Receive audio jitter (H.323 calls only)  
  risdr=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)  
  rmllp=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)  
  rmllr=Receive MLP rate (H.320 calls only)  
  dc=Encryption information
rsid=Remote system id
ccaps=Content capability, where possible responses include “9” (H.239), “E” (enterprise dual streams), “N” (none), and “P” (content over the people stream)

See Also
To return network statistics for a call, use the nearloop command on page 357.
alertusertone

Sets or gets the tone used for user alerts.

Syntax

    alertusertone <get|1|2|3|4>

<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>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- alertusertone 1
  returns
  alertusertone 1
- alertusertone get
  returns
  alertusertone 1
alertvideotone

Sets the tone used for incoming video calls.

Syntax

```
alertvideotone <get|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10>
```

<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>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `alertvideotone 1`
  returns
  `alertvideotone 1`
- `alertvideotone get`
  returns
  `alertvideotone 1`
all register

Registers for most commonly-used user registration events.

Syntax

    all register

Feedback Examples

- all register
  returns
  callstate registered
camera registered
chaircontrol registered
linestate registered
mute registered
pip registered
popupinfo registered
preset registered
screen registered
vcbutton registered
volume registered
sleep registered

Comments

Registers changes to any of the following types of parameters:

- Current near-site or far-site source
- State of privacy
- Current volume level
- Active camera presets
- Status of point-to-point or multipoint calls
- Status of physical ISDN/IP connection to codec
- PIP state
- Chair control
- System information

This command is particularly useful when two different control systems are being 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:chaircontrol
  info: event/notification already active:chaircontrol
  info: event/notification already active:linestate
  info: event/notification already active:muteinfo: event/notification
already active: pip
info: event/notification already active: popupinfo
info: event/notification already active: preset
info: event/notification already active: screen
info: event/notification already active: vcbutton
info: event/notification already active: volumeinfo
already active: sleep

The all register command does not return local camera movements if the camera is moved using the remote control, the web interface, or the Polycom Touch Control virtual remote.

Polycom recommends you use this command in place of the registerall (deprecated) command on page 393.
all unregister

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

Syntax

```
all unregister
```

Feedback Examples

```
all unregister
returns
callstate unregistered
camera unregistered
chaircontrol unregistered
linestate unregistered
mute unregistered
pip unregistered
popupinfo unregistered
preset unregistered
screen unregistered
vcbutton unregistered
volume unregistered
sleep unregistered
```

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
- Status of physical ISDN/IP connection to codec
- PIP state
- Chair control
- System information

Polycom recommends you use this command in place of the unregisterall (deprecated) command on page 540.
allowabkchanges

Sets or gets the Allow Directory Changes setting.

Syntax

    allowabkchanges <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 Allow Directory Changes setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the Allow Directory Changes setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- allowabkchanges no
  returns
  allowabkchanges no
- allowabkchanges yes
  returns
  allowabkchanges yes
- allowabkchanges get
  returns
  allowabkchanges yes

Comments

If this option is enabled, the user has access to the New, Edit, and Delete operations in the directory.
allowcamerapresetssetup

Sets or gets whether users are allowed to change camera presets.

**Syntax**

```
allowcamerapresetssetup <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 users to change camera presets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Prevents users from changing camera presets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `allowcamerapresetssetup no`
  returns
  `allowcamerapresetssetup no`
- `allowcamerapresetssetup yes`
  returns
  `allowcamerapresetssetup yes`
- `allowcamerapresetssetup get`
  returns
  `allowcamerapresetssetup yes`
allowdialing

Sets or gets the ability to dial out from the system.

Syntax

    allowdialing <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 users to place calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables dialing so that the system can only receive calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- allowdialing no
  returns
  allowdialing no
- allowdialing yes
  returns
  allowdialing yes
- allowdialing get
  returns
  allowdialing yes

Comments

allowdialing no removes the dialing field and marquee text from the Home screen.
allowmixedcalls

Sets or gets the ability to place and receive mixed protocol multipoint calls (IP and ISDN). It allows the administrator to disable this ability for security reasons.

Syntax

    allowmixedcalls <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 mixed IP and ISDN calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables mixed IP and ISDN calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- allowmixedcalls no
  returns
  allowmixedcalls no

- allowmixedcalls yes
  returns
  allowmixedcalls yes

- allowmixedcalls get
  returns
  allowmixedcalls yes
allowusersetup

Adds or removes the User Settings icon on the System screen, which allows users to access the User Settings screen.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
allowusersetup <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 User Settings icon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the User Settings icon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `allowusersetup no` returns `allowusersetup no`
- `allowusersetup yes` returns `allowusersetup yes`
- `allowusersetup get` returns `allowusersetup yes`

**Comments**

This command is useful to prevent users from changing the user settings.
amxdd

Sets or gets the AMX Device Discovery beacon.

Syntax

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

Comments

The default setting for this signal is off.

Turning on this command sends out the AMX Device Discovery beacon over the LAN interface. On serial port API sessions, a similar feature is always enabled. This command does not affect that feature on serial port API sessions.
answer

Answers incoming video or phone calls (analog voice or ISDN voice).

Syntax

    answer <video|phone>

<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>
<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>Answers incoming analog phone or ISDN voice calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- answer video
  returns
  answer incoming video call failed
- answer video
  returns
  answer incoming video call passed
- answer phone
  returns
  answer incoming phone call failed
- answer phone
  returns
  answer incoming phone call passed
areacode

Sets or gets the area code for all ISDN lines. This command is only applicable if you have a network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

```
areacode get
areacode set "areacode"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the area code information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the ISDN area code when followed by the area code parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;areacode&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;areacode&quot;</td>
<td>Area code to use for all lines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `areacode set 212`
  returns
  areacode 212
- `areacode get`
  returns
  areacode 212

Comments

This area code is associated with the area where the system is used.
audiometer

Queries and displays audio levels, once per second.

Syntax

    audiometer <micleft|micright|lineinleft|lineinright|lineoutleft|lineoutright|
    contentinleft|contentinright|vcrinleft|vcrinright|vcroutright|vcroutleft|
    farendleft|farendright|off>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>micleft</td>
<td>Measures the audio strength of the signal coming from all microphones assigned to the “left” microphone channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micright</td>
<td>Measures the audio strength of the signal coming from all microphones assigned to the “right” microphone channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineinright</td>
<td>Measures the audio strength of the signal connected to the right line input port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineinleft</td>
<td>Measures the audio strength of the signal connected to the left line input port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineoutleft</td>
<td>Measures the audio strength of the signal on the left main audio output port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineoutright</td>
<td>Measures the audio strength of the signal on the right main audio output port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentinleft</td>
<td>Measures the audio strength of the signal on the left content audio input port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentinright</td>
<td>Measures the audio strength of the signal on the right content audio input port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vcrinleft</td>
<td>Measures the strength of the signal on the left VCR/DVD audio input port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vcrinright</td>
<td>Measures the strength of the signal on the right VCR/DVD audio input port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vcroutleft</td>
<td>Measures the strength of the signal on the left VCR/DVD audio output port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vcroutright</td>
<td>Measures the strength of the signal on the right VCR/DVD audio output port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farendright</td>
<td>Measures the strength of the signal on the right channels of all far-site audio inputs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

- audiometer micleft returns
  audiometer micleft level peak:-19
  audiometer micleft level peak:-19
  audiometer micleft level peak:-19
  audiometer micleft level peak:-20
  audiometer micleft level peak:-20
  audiometer micleft level peak:-20
  audiometer micleft level peak:-20
  and so on until you enter
  audiometer off

- audiometer micright returns
  audiometer micright level peak:-19
  audiometer micright level peak:-19
  audiometer micright level peak:-19
  audiometer micright level peak:-20
  audiometer micright level peak:-20
  audiometer micright level peak:-20
  audiometer micright level peak:-20
  and so on until you enter
  audiometer off

Comments

Audio level of a port is measured on the spectrum ranging from -20 dB to +20 dB. Use the audiometer command for a different port to stop monitoring a previous port and to begin monitoring a new port. To turn off monitoring, use audiometer off and watch for the audiometer off acknowledgement or registration response, which confirms that the audiometer monitoring is turned off.
audiotransmitlevel

Sets or gets the audio volume transmitted to the far site, or notification of transmit level changes.

Syntax

    audiotransmitlevel <get|up|down|register|unregister>
    audiotransmitlevel set {-20..30}

<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: {-20..30}.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

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

Sets or gets the Auto Answer Point-to-Point Video mode, which determines how the system handles an incoming call in a point-to-point video conference.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{autoanswer} \ <\text{get|yes|no|donotdisturb}> \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Allows any incoming video call to be connected automatically. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Prompts the user to answer incoming video calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donotdisturb</td>
<td>Notifies the user of incoming calls, but does not connect the call. The site that placed the call receives a Far Site Busy (H.320) or Call Rejected (H.323) code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- \[ \text{autoanswer} \ yes \]
  returns \[ \text{autoanswer} \ yes \]
- \[ \text{autoanswer} \ no \]
  returns \[ \text{autoanswer} \ no \]
- \[ \text{autoanswer} \ get \]
  returns \[ \text{autoanswer} \ no \]
- \[ \text{autoanswer} \ donotdisturb \]
  returns \[ \text{autoanswer} \ donotdisturb \]

**Comments**

If \text{autoanswer} \ is set to \text{no} or \text{donotdisturb}, you must rely on API session notifications to answer inbound calls.
**autoshowcontent**

Specifies whether to send content automatically when a computer is connected to the system.

**Syntax**

```
autoshowcontent <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 system to send content automatically when a computer is connected to the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Sets the system to not send content automatically.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `autoshowcontent on`
  - `returns
    autoshowcontent on`
- `autoshowcontent off`
  - `returns
    autoshowcontent off`
- `autoshowcontent get`
  - `returns
    autoshowcontent off`
**backlightcompensation**

Sets or gets the Backlight Compensation mode.

**Syntax**

```
backlightcompensation <get|yes|no>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>get</strong></td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>yes</strong></td>
<td>Enables Backlight Compensation. The camera automatically adjusts for a bright background.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>no</strong></td>
<td>Disables the option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `backlightcompensation yes returns backlightcompensation yes`
- `backlightcompensation no returns backlightcompensation no`
- `backlightcompensation get returns backlightcompensation no`
basicmode

Sets or gets the Diagnostic Mode configuration, a limited operating mode that uses H.261 for video and G.711 for audio. Basic mode provides administrators with a workaround for interoperability issues that cannot be solved using other methods.

Syntax

    basicmode <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 diagnostic mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables diagnostic mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- basicmode on
  returns
  basicmode on
- basicmode off
  returns
  basicmode off
- basicmode get
  returns
  basicmode off
bri1enable, bri2enable, bri3enable, bri4enable

Sets or gets the configuration of the specified ISDN BRI line. This command is only applicable if you have a BRI network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

```
brienable <get|yes|no>
bri2enable <get|yes|no>
bri3enable <get|yes|no>
bri4enable <get|yes|no>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the status of the BRI line—yes if enabled, no if disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the BRI line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the BRI line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- brienable yes returns yes
- brienable yes returns yes
- brienable no returns no
- brienable get returns no
- brienable no returns no
briallenable

Sets or gets the configuration of all ISDN BRI lines. This command is only applicable if you have a BRI network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

```
briallenable <get|yes|no>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the status of all BRI lines—yes if enabled, no if disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables all BRI lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables all BRI lines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `briallenable yes` returns
  bri1enable yes
  bri2enable yes
  bri3enable yes
  bri4enable yes

- `briallenable no` returns
  bri1enable no
  bri2enable no
  bri3enable no
  bri4enable no

- `briallenable get` returns
  bri1enable no
  bri2enable no
  bri3enable no
  bri4enable no

Comments

`briallenable yes` only enables lines where the directory numbers have been populated.
**button**

Simulates Polycom remote control buttons.

Polycom does not recommend using the button commands because they rely on the current organization of the interface. When possible, use another API command instead of the button commands.

### Syntax

```plaintext
button <#|*|0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|.
button <down|left|right|select|up>
button <auto|back|call|far|graphics|hangup|near>
button <help|mute|volume+|volume-|lowbattery|zoom+|zoom->
button <pickedup|putdown>
button <camera|delete|directory|home|keyboard|period|pip|preset>
button <info|menu|slides|option>
button "valid_button" ["valid_button" ...]
button <mmstop|mmplay|mmpause|mmrecord|mmforward|mmrewind>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>Types a period (dot) if the cursor is on a text field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Sends the # button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Sends the * button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[&quot;valid_button&quot; ...]</td>
<td>Sends one or more remote control button signals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Sends the Auto button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back</td>
<td>Simulates the Back button on multiple-page screens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call</td>
<td>Sends the Call button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camera</td>
<td>Sends the Camera button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>Sends the Delete button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directory</td>
<td>Sends the Directory button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down</td>
<td>Sends the down arrow button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>Sends the Far button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graphics</td>
<td>Sends the Content button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hangup</td>
<td>Sends the Hang Up button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>Sends the Help button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td>Sends the Home button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info</td>
<td>Sends the Info button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyboard</td>
<td>Brings up the on-screen keyboard if the cursor is on a text field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Sends the left arrow button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lowbattery</td>
<td>Simulates a low battery alert for the remote control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menu</td>
<td>Sends the Menu button signal to legacy systems. Deprecated. Polycom recommends using <code>back</code> instead of this button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmstop</td>
<td>Stops the video stream on the RSS-4000™.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmplay</td>
<td>Plays the video stream on the RSS-4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmpause</td>
<td>Pauses the video stream on the RSS-4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmrecord</td>
<td>Records the video stream on the RSS-4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmforward</td>
<td>Fast forwards the video stream on the RSS-4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmrewind</td>
<td>Rewinds the video stream on the RSS-4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mute</td>
<td>Sends the Mute button signal to the user interface, causing a toggle of mute state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>Sends the Near button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td>Sends the Option button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>period</td>
<td>Types a period (dot) if the cursor is on a text field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pickedup</td>
<td>Sends a signal indicating that the remote control has been picked up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pip</td>
<td>Sends the Display button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preset</td>
<td>Sends the Preset button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>putdown</td>
<td>Sends a signal indicating that the remote control has been set down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Sends the right arrow button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select</td>
<td>Sends the Select (center button) button signal to the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slides</td>
<td>Sends the Slides button signal to legacy systems. Deprecated. Polycom recommends using <code>graphics</code> instead of this button.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

- **button up**
  sends the up arrow command to the user interface and returns
  button up
- **button near left right call**
  is valid, sends the near, left arrow, right arrow, and call commands to the user interface, and returns
  button near
  button left
  button right
  button call
- **button mmstop**
  returns
  button mmstop
- **button mmplay**
  returns
  button mmplay

The command checks for invalid input and reports button responses as they are processed. One of three status values is returned when the command is issued for multiple buttons:

- **succeeded**—all buttons are valid
- **failed**—all input is invalid and none can perform a valid action
- **completed**—some are invalid, and responses specify each as valid or invalid

For example:

- **button camera right center select**
  returns
  button camera
  button right
  error: button center not a recognized command
  button select
  button completed

Long button command sequences will complete before a second command is considered. Feedback for button command sequences that include multiple buttons show only the first button name.

Comments

Several parameters can be combined in the same command in any order.

Use the **camera** command for camera control. Do not use the following commands for camera control:
● button left
● button right
● button down
**calendardomain**

Gets and sets the domain used by the calendaring service to log in to the Microsoft® Exchange server.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
  calendardomain get
  calendardomain "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>“domain”</td>
<td>The domain to be used by the calendaring service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

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

**See Also**

To enable or disable the calendaring service, use the `calendarregisterwithserver` command on page 161. To configure the Microsoft Exchange server address used by this service, use the `calendarserver` command on page 164. To set the resource mailbox to be monitored, use the `calendarresource` command on page 163.
calendarmeetings

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

**Feedback Examples**

- `calendarmeetings list tomorrow`
- `calendarmeetings info "meetingid"`
- `calendarmeetings list begin meeting|AAAaAEFsZXguTWFjRG9uYWxkQHBvbHljb20uY29tAVEACJmne2/ndgARgAAADr9GlhsSjWEZBcAAAzMphJWAw4wicbtr3UEZArAKAk09LtAACZpKWAADe7hJleQ1OS7j2mzRJxkLKAAADI/F8BAAA|2010-03-30:08:30|2010-03-30:09:00|Discuss Budget meeting|AAAaAEFsZXguTWFjRG9uYWxkQHBvbHljb20uY29tAVEACJmne2/ndgARgAAADr9GlhsSjWEZBcAAAzMphJWAw4wicbtr3UEZArAKAk09LtAACZpKWAADe7hJleQ1OS7j2mzRJxkLKAAADI/F8BAAA|2010-03-30:08:30|2010-03-30:09:00|Discuss Budget`
 Integrator’s Reference Manual for Polycom HDX Systems  System Commands

GlhsSjWEZbcAKzMphJbwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAACZpKWAADe7hJ1eQlOS7j2mzRJxk
LKAAAD/G8AAAO|2010-03-30:09:00|2010-03-30:09:30|Program Review
meeting|AAaaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgARgAAAADr9
GlhsSjWEZbcAKzMphJbwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAACZpKWAADe7hJ1eQlOS7j2mzRJxk
LKAAAA/G8AAAQ|2010-03-30:10:00|2010-03-30:11:00|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/ndgARgAAAADr9
  GlhsSjWEZbcAKzMphJbwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAACZpKWAADe7hJ1eQlOS7j2mzRJxk
  LKAAAD/G8AAAQ|2010-03-30:08:30|2010-03-30:09:00|Bug Scrub
  meeting|AAaaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgARgAAAADr9
  GlhsSjWEZbcAKzMphJbwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAACZpKWAADe7hJ1eQlOS7j2mzRJxk
  LKAAAD/G8AAAQ|2010-03-30:11:30|2010-03-30:12:30|HDX/IP7000/Conference
  Coordination
  meeting|AAaaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgARgAAAADr9
  GlhsSjWEZbcAKzMphJbwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAACZpKWAADe7hJ1eQlOS7j2mzRJxk
  LKAAAD/G8AAAQ|2010-04-01:16:30|2010-04-01:17:00|Customer Care Commitment
  Meeting
calendarmeetings list end

- calendarmeetings info
  AAaaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgARgAAAADr9GlhsSjWEZbcAKzMphJbwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAACZpKWAADe7hJ1eQlOS7j2mzRJxkLKAAAD/G8AAAQ
  returns
calendarmeetings info start
  id|AAaaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMne2/ndgARgAAAADr9GlhsSjWEZbcAKzMphJbwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAACZpKWAADe7hJ1eQlOS7j2mzRJxkLKAAAD/G8AAAQ
  2010-03-30:08:30|2010-03-30:09:00|dialable|public
  organizer|Russell Bell
  location|Russell's RMX 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
  AAaaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMn4AUCVgArAAAAAdr9GlhsSjWEZbcAKzMphJbwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAACZpKWAADe7hJ1eQlOS7j2mzRJxkLKAAAD30GwAAAAQ
  returns
calendarmeetings info start
  id|AAaaAEFsZXguTWfjRG9uYWxkQHBvbH1jb20uY29tAVEACIjMn4AUCVgArAAAAAdr9GlhsSjWEZbcAKzMphJbwA4wicbtr3UEZarAKAk09LtAAACZpKWAADe7hJ1eQlOS7j2mzRJxkLKAAAD30GwAAAAQ
  2010-04-01:10:30|2010-04-01:11:00|nondialable|private

Polycom, Inc.  156
organizer|Rebecca Sharp
location|Red River conference room
subject|Escalations Review
attendee|Roslin Adam
attendee|Conf.AUS.Red River
attendee|Claudia Nevarez
calendarmeetings info end

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 Polycom HDX 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|AAAaAEFsZXguTWFjRG9uYWxkQHBvbHljb20uY29tAVEACIjMn4AUcVgARgAAAADr9GlhsSjWEZBcAAKzMphJBwA4wicbtr3UE2arAKAk09LtAAACZpKWAADe7hJleQIOS7j2mzRJxkLKAAA A3OGwAAAQ|2009-09-25:08:30|2009-09-25:09:15|private meeting
calendarmeetings list end

If a Polycom HDX 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|AAAZAGV4Y2H1C2VYMDFACJEZLNZZZY5SB2NHBDIARGAAAKQKC8W3CUWGCMP+AP66 WQCASOLXUYMOMEKBQJYJ1Z0MBWASDQANHQAASOLXUYMOMEKBQJYJ1Z0MBWASDQASVGAA|2009-09 -25:08:30|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 HDX configuration for displaying private meeting information; for example:

calendarmeetings list begin
meeting|AAAZAGV4Y2H1C2VYMDFACJEZLNZZZY5SB2NHBDIARGAAAKQKC8W3CUWGCMP+AP66 WQCASOLXUYMOMEKBQJYJ1Z0MBWASDQANHQAASOLXUYMOMEKBQJYJ1Z0MBWASDQASVGAA|2009-09 -25:08:30|2009-09-25:09:15|Release plan
meeting|AAAZAGV4Y2H1C2VYMDFACJEZLNZZZY5SB2NHBDIARGAAAKQKC8W3CUWGCMP+AP66 WQCASOLXUYMOMEKBQJYJ1Z0MBWASDQANHQAASOLXUYMOMEKBQJYJ1Z0MBWASDQASVGAA|2009-09 -23:11:00|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 multi line output.

The following characters in the meeting subject will not be displayed:

- | (vertical bar)
- CR (carriage return)
- LF (line feed)
See Also
To enable or disable the calendaring service, use the `calendarregisterwithserver` command on page 161. To configure the Microsoft Exchange server address used by this service use the `calendarserver` command on page 164.
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`

Comments

Use strong passwords that combine uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols.

See Also

To enable or disable the calendaring service, use the `calendarregisterwithserver` command on page 161.
calendarplaytone

Enables or disables the reminder alert tone that plays with the meeting reminder when the Polycom HDX 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`
  
  `returns calendarplaytone yes`

- `calendarplaytone yes`
  
  `returns calendarplaytone yes`

- `calendarplaytone no`
  
  `returns calendarplaytone no`

See Also

See `calendarremindertime` command on page 162.
calendarregisterwithserver

Enables or disables the calendaring service.

Syntax

```
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`

Comments

To configure the Microsoft Exchange server address used by the calendaring service, use the `calendarserver` command on page 164.
calendarremindertime

Gets and sets the reminder time for meetings in the calendar when the system is registered with the calendaring service.

Syntax

```
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>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

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

Comments

By default, the reminder time is set to 5 minutes.

See Also

Use the notify command on page 360 to register for meeting reminders.
See also calendarplaytone command on page 160.
calendarresource

Gets and sets the mailbox account being monitored for calendar events. The mailbox account is called a resource.

**Syntax**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the resource being 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**

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

**Comments**

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

**See Also**

Use the `calendarregisterwithserver` command on page 161 to enable or disable the calendaring service. See the `calendarserver` command on page 164 to configure the Microsoft Exchange server address used by the calendaring service.
calendarserver

Gets 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 to be 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.exchangeserver.local.com`
- `calendarserver mail2.exchserver.local.com`
  - `returns`
  - `calendarserver mail2.exchserver.local.com`

See Also

Use the `calendarregisterwithserver` command on page 161 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`
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

See Also

Use the calendarregisterwithserver command on page 161 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

See Also

See the calendarserver command on page 164 to configure the Microsoft Exchange server address used by this service.
calldetail

Displays all call detail records, a specific call detail record, or the call detail range.

Syntax

```
calldetail <"Nth_item"|all>

calldetail range
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Nth_item&quot;</td>
<td>Displays the Nth call detail record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Displays all call detail records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>range</td>
<td>Displays the range of records in the call detail report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- calldetail 1
  returns
  1,02/Nov/2008,16:34:34,02/Nov/2008,16:34:34,0:00:00,---,Polycom HDX Demo,192.168.1.101,---,h323,384Kbps,"Polycom/HDX 9004/2.5",Out,2,1,---,---,---,terminal,192.168.1.101,Siren22,Siren22,H.264,H.264,4SIF,---,"The call has ended.; Local user initiated hangup.",16,---,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,0,0,0,0,0,0

- calldetail range
  returns
  1..29
calldetailreport

Sets or gets whether to generate a report of all calls made with the system.

Syntax

```
calldetailreport <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>Turns on call detail reporting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Turns off call detail reporting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `calldetailreport yes` returns `calldetailreport yes`
- `calldetailreport no` returns `calldetailreport no`
- `calldetailreport get` returns `calldetailreport no`

Comments

`calldetailreport no` disables both the Call Detail Report and Recent Calls features.

Do not use the `no` parameter with the `calldetailreport` command if the HDX system is configured with Maximum Security Profile. Call Detail Reports are automatically generated when the HDX system is configured with the Maximum Security Profile.
callinfo

Returns information about the current call. If you are in a multipoint call, this command returns one line for each site in the 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 all` returns
  
  ```
  notmuted:outgoing:videocall
  callinfo end
  ```

- `callinfo callid 36` returns
  
  ```
  ```

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

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:

```plaintext
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[BONDING]
cs: call[34] chan[0] dialstr[192.168.1.103] state[BONDING]
cs: call[34] chan[0] dialstr[192.168.1.103] state[COMPLETE]
active: call[34] speed [384]
```

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

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

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

**See Also**

You can also use the `notify` command on page 360 and the `nonotify` command on page 359 for notifications.

For more information about call status messages, refer to 587.
callstats

Returns call summary information.

**Syntax**

```
callstats
```

**Feedback Examples**

- `callstats`
  - `returns`
    - `timeinlastcall 0:02:35`
    - `totalnumberofcalls 23`
    - `totalnumberofipcalls 23`
    - `totaltimeipcalls 2:08:44`
    - `percentageipcalls 100%`
    - `totalnumberofisdncalls 0`
    - `totaltimeisdncalls 00:00:00`
    - `percentageisdncalls 0%`
camera
Sets or gets the near-site or far-site camera settings.

Syntax

- `camera near {1..4}`
- `camera far {1..4}`
- `camera <near|far> move <left|right|up|down|zoom+|zoom-|stop>`
- `camera <near|far> move <continuous|discrete>`
- `camera <near|far> source`
- `camera <near|far> stop`
- `camera near <getposition|setposition “x” “y” “z”>`
- `camera near ppcip`
- `camera near tracking statistics`
- `camera near tracking <get|on|off>`
- `camera for-people {2..4}`
- `camera for-content {2..4}`
- `camera list-content`
- `camera <register|unregister>`
- `camera register get`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>near</code></td>
<td>Specifies that the command selects or controls the near camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>far</code></td>
<td>Specifies that the command selects or controls the far camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{2..4}</code></td>
<td>Specifies a near or far camera as the main video source. <code>camera near 6</code> selects Polycom People+Content™ IP if it is running and connected to the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>move</code></td>
<td>Changes the near or far camera’s direction or zoom. Only <code>continuous</code> and <code>discrete</code> return feedback. Valid directions are: left, right, up, down, zoom+, zoom-, stop, continuous, and discrete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>left</code></td>
<td>Starts moving the camera left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>right</code></td>
<td>Starts moving the camera right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>up</code></td>
<td>Starts moving the camera up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>down</code></td>
<td>Starts moving the camera down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>zoom+</code></td>
<td>Starts zooming in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>zoom-</code></td>
<td>Starts zooming out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### System Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>Stops the near or far camera when in continuous mode. Returns no feedback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continuous</td>
<td>Selects continuous movement mode. The camera moves in direction specified until a camera &lt;near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discrete</td>
<td>Selects discrete movement mode. The camera moves a small amount in the direction specified and then stop. No stop command is required.</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 <code>pan</code> <code>tilt</code> <code>zoom</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setposition “x” “y” “z”</td>
<td>Sets the pan (x), tilt (y), and zoom (z) coordinates of the currently selected PTZ camera. Camera PTZ range: -880 &lt;= pan &lt;= 880 -300 &lt;= tilt &lt;= 300 0 &lt;= zoom &lt;= 1023 <strong>Notes:</strong> The camera PTZ range applies to the Polycom EagleEye HD camera. Different cameras might have different PTZ values. Some D30 cameras might not be able to reach the full range limit. For example, although the pan limit is 880, the camera might only be able to reach a nearby value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppcip</td>
<td>Specifies People+Content IP as the main video source if it is running and connected to the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for-people {2..4}</td>
<td>Sets the source for the specified camera to People.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for-content {2..4}</td>
<td>Sets the source for the specified camera to Content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list-content</td>
<td>Gets a list of cameras configured as Content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers to receive feedback when the user changes the camera source. Returns the current camera registration state when followed by the get parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Unregisters to receive feedback when the user changes the camera source.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

- **ccamera 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 register**
  `returns`
  `camera registered`

- **camera unregister**
  `returns`
  `camera unregistered`

- **camera near tracking statistics**
  `returns`
  EagleEye Director Tracking Statistics begin
  Tracking Disable Percentage: 3%
  View Switching Frequency (Per Hour): 50
  EagleEye Director Tracking Statistics end

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

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

- **camera near tracking get**
  `returns`
  `camera near tracking Voice`
Comments

If the `camera near {1..6}` 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.
cameradirection

Sets or gets the camera pan direction.

Syntax

   cameradirection <get|normal|reversed>

<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>normal</td>
<td>Sets the direction of the camera to normal; the camera moves in the same direction as the left and right arrows on the remote control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reversed</td>
<td>Sets the direction of the camera to reversed; the camera moves in the opposite direction of the left and right arrows on the remote control.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- cameradirection normal
  returns
  cameradirection normal
- cameradirection reversed
  returns
  cameradirection reversed
- cameradirection get
  returns
  cameradirection reversed
camerainput

Sets or gets the format for a video source.

Syntax

camerainput <1|2|3> <get|s-video|composite|component>
camerainput <4|5> <get|dvi|vga>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1..4&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the video source. camerainput 5 is available only on the Polycom HDX 9004.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s-video</td>
<td>Specifies that the video source is connected using S-Video.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>composite</td>
<td>Specifies that the video source is connected using a composite connector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>component</td>
<td>Specifies that the video source is connected using a component connector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dvi</td>
<td>Specifies that the video source is connected using DVI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vga</td>
<td>Specifies that the video source is connected using VGA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- camerainput 1 composite
  returns
  camerainput 1 component
- camerainput 2 s-video
  returns
  camerainput 2 s-video
- camerainput 1 get
  returns
  camerainput 1 component
- camerainput 3 dvi
  returns
  camerainput 3 dvi
- **camerainput 4 vga**
  returns
  camerainput 4 vga
chaircontrol

Sends various chair control commands while the system is in a multipoint call.

Syntax

```plaintext
chaircontrol end_conf
chaircontrol hangup_term "term_no"
chaircontrol list
chaircontrol rel_chair
chaircontrol <register|unregister>
chaircontrol req_chair
chaircontrol req_floor
chaircontrol req_term_name "term_no"
chaircontrol req_vas
chaircontrol set_broadcaster "term_no"
chaircontrol set_term_name "term_no" "term_name"
chaircontrol stop_view
chaircontrol view "term_no"
chaircontrol view_broadcaster
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>end_conf</td>
<td>Ends the call and returns the same feedback as hangup_term for each site in the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hangup_term &quot;term_no&quot;</td>
<td>Disconnects the specified site from the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list</td>
<td>Lists the sites in the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel_chair</td>
<td>Releases the chair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers to receive feedback on all chair control operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Unregisters (stops feedback on all chair control operations).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>req_chair</td>
<td>Requests the chair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>req_floor</td>
<td>Requests the floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>req_term_name &quot;term_no&quot;</td>
<td>Requests the name for the specified terminal number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>req_vas</td>
<td>Requests voice-activated switching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set_broadcaster &quot;term_no&quot;</td>
<td>Requests the specified terminal to become the broadcaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set_term_name &quot;term_no&quot; &quot;term_name&quot;</td>
<td>Sets the name for the specified terminal number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop_view</td>
<td>Stops viewing the specified terminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>view &quot;term_no&quot;</td>
<td>Views the specified terminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>view_broadcaster</td>
<td>Views the broadcaster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- chaircontrol rel_chair
  returns
  chaircontrol rel_chair granted
  chaircontrol view 1.1 granted

- chaircontrol req_vas
  returns
  chaircontrol req_vas granted
  chaircontrol view 1.1 granted

- chaircontrol hangup_term 1.4
  returns
  chaircontrol del_term 1.4
  chaircontrol terminal 1.4 left conference
cleared: call[34]
dialstring[IP:192.168.1.101 NAME:Polycom HDX Demo]
ended: call[34]

**Comments**

Terminal numbers are set by the MCU and are of the form x.y where x is the MCU and y is the participant.
You only need to enclose a parameter in quotes if it contains a space.
clientvalidatepeercert

Enables certificate validation by specifying whether the HDX system requires the server to present a valid certificate when the server makes secure connections for services such as provisioning, directory search, and session initiation protocol (SIP) calling.

Syntax

clientvalidatepeercert get
clientvalidatepeercert <yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the peer certificate validation setting for client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the peer certificate validation requirement for client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the peer certificate validation requirement for client.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- clientvalidatepeercert get
  returns
  clientvalidatepeercert no
- clientvalidatepeercert yes
  returns
  clientvalidatepeercert yes
**cmdecho**

Turns command echoing on or off.

**Syntax**

```
cmdecho <on|off>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Turns on command echoing so that everything you type is echoed on the screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Turns off command echoing so that nothing you type is echoed on the screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `cmdecho on` returns `cmdecho on`
- `cmdecho off` returns `cmdecho off`

**Comments**

This setting defaults to on every time the system powers up. You might want to turn off command echoing when sending batches of commands (in an init script) to simplify the output.
**colorbar**

Turns the video diagnostics color bars on or off.

**Syntax**

```
colorbar <on|off>
```

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

**Feedback Examples**

- `colorbar on`
  - returns `on`
  - `colorbar on`
- `colorbar off`
  - returns `off`
  - `colorbar off`
**configchange (deprecated)**

Sets or gets the notification state for configuration changes. This command has been deprecated.

**Syntax**

```
configchange <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 to receive notifications when configuration variables have changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Unregisters to receive notifications when configuration variables have changed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `configchange register
  returns
  configchange registered`
- `configchange unregister
  returns
  configchange unregistered`
- `configchange get
  returns
  configchange unregistered`
configdisplay

Sets or gets the video format, aspect ratio and resolution for Monitor 1 or Monitor 2.

Syntax

configdisplay [<monitor1|monitor2> get
configdisplay <monitor1|monitor2> <component|vga|dvi|composite|s_video> <4:3|16:9>
configdisplay <monitor1|monitor2> <component|vga|dvi|composite|s_video> <4:3|16:9> [<720p|1080i|1080p>] [<50hz720p|60hz720p|50hz1080i|60hz1080i|50hz1080p|60hz1080p>]
configdisplay monitor2 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>monitor1</td>
<td>Specifies Monitor 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor2</td>
<td>Specifies Monitor 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s_video</td>
<td>Sets the specified display to S-Video format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>composite</td>
<td>Sets the specified display to Composite format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vga</td>
<td>Sets the specified display to VGA format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dvi</td>
<td>Sets the specified display to DVI format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>component</td>
<td>Sets the specified display to Component format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hdmi</td>
<td>Sets the specified display to HDMI format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>Sets the display aspect ratio to 4:3 (standard).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:9</td>
<td>Sets the display aspect ratio to 16:9 (wide screen).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720p</td>
<td>Sets the resolution to 1280x720p, 50-60 Hz (refresh rate determined by whether unit is PAL or NTSC, respectively). For monitors with Component format and 16:9 aspect ratio only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1080i</td>
<td>Sets the resolution to 1920x1080i, 50-60 Hz (refresh rate determined by whether unit is PAL or NTSC, respectively). For monitors with Component format and 16:9 aspect ratio only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1080p</td>
<td>Sets the resolution to 1920x1080p, 50-60 Hz (refresh rate determined by whether unit is PAL or NTSC, respectively). For monitors with Component format and 16:9 aspect ratio only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50hz720p</td>
<td>Sets the resolution to 1280x720p, 50 Hz (PAL systems-only). For monitors with Component format and 16:9 aspect ratio only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

- configdisplay get
  returns
  configdisplay monitor1 dvi 16:9 monitor2 vga 16:9

- configdisplay monitor2 get
  returns
  configdisplay monitor2 vga 16:9

- configdisplay monitor2 vga 4:3
  returns
  configdisplay monitor2 vga 4:3

- configdisplay monitor1 dvi 16:9 60hz1080p
  returns
  configdisplay monitor1 dvi 16:9 60hz1080p

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60hz720p</td>
<td>Sets the resolution to 1280x720p, 60 Hz (NTSC systems-only). For DVI and VGA formats with a 16:9 aspect ratio only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50hz1080i</td>
<td>Sets the resolution to 1920x1080i, 50 Hz (DVI-only, PAL systems-only). For DVI and VGA formats with a 16:9 aspect ratio only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60hz1080i</td>
<td>Sets the resolution to 1920x1080i, 60 Hz (DVI-only, NTSC systems-only). For DVI and VGA formats with a 16:9 aspect ratio only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60hz1080p</td>
<td>Sets the resolution to 1920x1080p, 60 Hz (NTSC systems-only). This setting is available for DVI and VGA formats with a 16:9 aspect ratio only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 to off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
configparam

Sets or gets the video quality setting for the specified video input for motion or sharpness.

Syntax

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Possible Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>camera_video_quality</td>
<td>motion</td>
<td>sharpness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- configparam camera_video_quality 1 set motion
  returns
    cameral_video_quality motion
**configpresentation**

Sets or gets the content presentation settings for Monitor 1 or Monitor 2.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
configpresentation get
configpresentation <monitor1|monitor2> get
configpresentation monitor1 <near|far|content|near-or-far|
content-or-near|content-or-far|all|none>
configpresentation monitor2 <near|far|content|near-or-far|
content-or-near|content-or-far|all|none>
configpresentation monitor1 "value" monitor2 "value"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current settings for the active monitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor1</td>
<td>Specifies settings for Monitor 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor2</td>
<td>Specifies settings for Monitor 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>Selects near-site video as the video source to display on the specified monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>Selects far-site video as the video source to display on the specified monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content</td>
<td>Selects content as the video source to display on the specified monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near-or-far</td>
<td>Selects both near-site and far-site video as the video sources to display on the specified monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content-or-near</td>
<td>Selects both near-site video and content as video sources to display on the specified monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content-or-far</td>
<td>Selects both far-site video and content as video sources to display on the specified monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Selects content, near-site video, and far-site video as video sources to display on the specified monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Clears all video sources for the specified monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;value&quot;</td>
<td>Sets presentation mode for both monitors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

- configpresentation monitor1 get
  returns
  configpresentation monitor1:all

- configpresentation monitor2 get
  returns
  configpresentation monitor2:near-or-far

- configpresentation monitor2 far
  returns
  error: configpresentation not applied since monitor2 is off when Monitor 2 is off
**confirmdiradd**

Sets or gets the configuration for prompting users to add directory entries for the far sites when a call disconnects.

**Syntax**

```
confirmdiradd <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>When a call disconnects, the user is prompted to create a local directory entry for the far site if it is not already in the directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>The user is not prompted to create a local directory entry after a call disconnects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `confirmdiradd no`
  
  returns
  
  `confirmdiradd no`

- `confirmdiradd yes`
  
  returns
  
  `confirmdiradd yes`

- `confirmdiradd get`
  
  returns
  
  `confirmdiradd yes`
**confirmdirdel**

Sets or gets the configuration for requiring users to confirm directory deletions.

**Syntax**

```
confirmdirdel <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>When deleting an entry from the directory (address book), the user is prompted with “Are you sure you want to delete this entry?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>When deleting an entry from the directory (address book), the user is not prompted with a message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `confirmdirdel no`
  - returns
  - `confirmdirdel no`
- `confirmdirdel yes`
  - returns
  - `confirmdirdel yes`
- `confirmdirdel get`
  - returns
  - `confirmdirdel yes`
contentauto

Sets or gets 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 system Quality Preference settings is used instead.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `contentauto off
  returns
  contentauto off`
- `contentauto on
  returns
  contentauto on`
- `contentauto get
  returns
  contentauto on`
**contentsplash**

Enables or disables the splash screen display on content monitors.

**Syntax**

```
contentsplash <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>Turns on the content splash screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Turns off the content splash screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `contentsplash get`
  returns `contentsplash yes`
- `contentsplash yes`
  returns `contentsplash yes`
- `contentsplash no`
  returns `contentsplash no`

**Comments**

The splash screen displays a Polycom logo on content-only displays when neither the near end nor the far end is sending content, and when the Polycom HDX system is not in sleep mode.

By default, the content splash value is set to yes.

When the content splash value is set to no, black video or no signal is sent to the monitor, depending on the screen saver output configured for the monitor.

The content splash setting is persistent across the power cycle.

**See Also**

See the `monitor1screensaveroutput` command on page 346 and `monitor2screensaveroutput` command on page 348.
contentvideoadjustment

Sets or gets the content video adjustment setting.

Syntax

contentvideoadjustment <get|normal|stretch|zoom>

<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>normal</td>
<td>Preserves the aspect ratio of the source video. The image is scaled (if necessary) to the largest supported resolution that fits on the display without cropping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stretch</td>
<td>Does not preserve aspect ratio. The image is scaled horizontally and vertically to exactly match the resolution of the display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoom</td>
<td>Preserves the aspect ratio of the source video. The image is scaled to exactly match one of the display dimensions while matching or exceeding the other display dimension. The image is centered and cropped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `contentvideoadjustment zoom` returns `contentvideoadjustment zoom`
- `contentvideoadjustment stretch` returns `contentvideoadjustment stretch`
- `contentvideoadjustment normal` returns `contentvideoadjustment normal`
- `contentvideoadjustment get` returns `contentvideoadjustment normal`
country

Gets the country setting for the system.

Syntax

country 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 Examples

- country get
  returns
country “united states”
### cts

Sets or gets the CTS serial interface control signal (clear to send) configuration. This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

#### Syntax

```
crts <get|normal|inverted|ignore>
```

<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>normal</td>
<td>Sets the signal to normal (high voltage is logic 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inverted</td>
<td>Sets the signal to inverted (low voltage is logic 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignore</td>
<td>Ignores the signal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Feedback Examples

- `cts normal returns`
  
  `cts normal`

- `cts inverted returns`
  
  `cts inverted`

- `cts get returns`
  
  `cts inverted`

#### Comments

The default setting for this signal is “normal”. 
daylightsavings

Sets or gets 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
dcd

Sets the configuration for the DCD serial interface control signal (data carrier detect). This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
dcd <normal|inverted>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>Sets the signal to normal (high voltage is logic 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inverted</td>
<td>Sets the signal to inverted (low voltage is logic 1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `dcd normal`
  - `returns`
    - `dcd normal`
- `dcd inverted`
  - `returns`
    - `dcd inverted`

**Comments**

The default setting for this signal is "normal".
dcdfilter

Sets or gets the filter setting of the DCD serial interface control signal (data carrier detect). This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
dcdfilter <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 DCD filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables the DCD filter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `dcdfilter on` returns `dcdfilter on`
- `dcdfilter off` returns `dcdfilter off`
- `dcdfilter get` returns `dcdfilter off`

**Comments**

When this filter is enabled, DCD drops for 60 seconds before changing the call state. The default setting for this signal is “off”.
defaultgateway

Sets or gets 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 &quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot; parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot;</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

**Comments**

This setting can only be changed if DHCP is turned off. After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.
destunreachabletx

Sets or gets the system’s ability to generate a Destination Unreachable ICMP message in response to a packet that cannot be delivered to its destination for reasons other than congestion.

Syntax

```
destunreachabletx <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 system’s ability to generate a destination unreachable ICMP message in response to a packet that cannot be delivered to its destination for reasons other than congestion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the system’s ability to generate a destination unreachable ICMP message in response to a packet that cannot be delivered to its destination for reasons other than congestion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- destunreachabletx returns
  destunreachabletx no
- destunreachabletx yes returns
  destunreachabletx yes

Comments

This setting is applicable for both IPv4 and IPv6 configurations. After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.

See Also

See the `icmpoutpacketrate` command on page 232.
**dhcp**

Sets or gets 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, setting the system to obtain 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`

**Comments**

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

Dials video or audio calls either manually or from the directory.

Syntax

dial addressbook “addr book name”
dial auto “speed” “dialstr”
dial manual “speed” “dialstr1” “[dialstr2]”
dial phone “dialstring”
dial phone <pots|isdn_phone|sip_speakerphone> "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 characters. Use quotation marks around strings that contain spaces. For example: “John Doe”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Dials a video call number dialstr1 at speed of type h323 or h320. Requires the parameters “speed” and “dialstr”. Allows the user to automatically dial a number. The system first attempts H.323 and if that fails, rolls over to H.320. Deprecated. Instead of this command, Polycom recommends using dial manual and not specifying a call type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“speed”</td>
<td>Valid data rate for the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“dialstr”, “dialstr1”, “dialstr2”</td>
<td>Valid ISDN or IP directory number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manual</td>
<td>Dials a video call number dialstr1 at speed of type h323 or h320. Requires the parameters “speed” and “dialstr1”. Use dial manual “speed” “dialstr” “type” when you do not want automatic call rollover or when the dialstring might not convey the intended transport (for example, an extension with an IP gateway might look like an ISDN number, but in fact corresponds to an IP address).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323</td>
<td>h320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>Dials an analog phone number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

- **dial manual 64 5551212 h320**
  returns
dialing manual
- **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 pots 123456**
  returns
dialing pots
- **dial phone isdn_phone 123456**
  returns
dialing isdn_phone
- **dial phone sip_speakerphone 123456**
  returns
dialing sip_speakerphone
- **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 1::opened::0:videocall
  notification:callstatus:outgoing:45: Polycom Austin:
  192.168.1.101:connecting:384:0:videocall

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

Comments
When searching for feedback from the dial command, expect to see the set of described strings as many times as there are channels in the call.

When initiating a multipoint call or adding multiple sites to a multipoint call over ISDN, you must be sure that the total call rate does not exceed the bandwidth of the ISDN interface. Otherwise, one of the calls may not connect.

For example, the total ISDN bandwidth for a T1 line is 1544 kbit/s. Thus, making the following five calls in succession violates the ISDN bandwidth rule, because the total ISDN bandwidth would require 1920 kbit/s (1920 = 384 * 5), and one of the calls may not connect:

- dial manual 384 5551212
- dial manual 384 5561212
- dial manual 384 5571212
- dial manual 384 5581212
- dial manual 384 5591212

Similarly, making the following two calls in a multipoint call where sites 1, 2, and 3 are already connected at 256 kbits/s each violates the ISDN bandwidth rule. This is because the total ISDN bandwidth required becomes 1792 kbits/s (1792 = 256 * 3 + 512 * 2), and one of these two new calls may not connect:

- dial manual 512 5581212
- dial manual 512 5591212

Note: The ISDN bandwidth rule is not applicable to IP calls and only applies when multiple ISDN dial commands are issued in succession without waiting for the active call notification (i.e., active: call[36] speed[128]) between dial commands. Adding single calls to a multipoint call and then waiting for the active call notification does not break the rule, because the system downspeeds calls to meet the required ISDN bandwidth limitations.

See Also
Refer to the callstate command on page 171. You can use callstate register to obtain updated information on the status of a call. For example, when using the dial manual to place a call, callstate register can tell you when the call is connected.
**dialchannels**

Sets or gets whether to dial ISDN channels in parallel. This command is only applicable if you have an ISDN network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
dialchannels get
dialchannels set n
```

<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 number of channels to dial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Sets the number of channels to dial. n is 8 for QBRI, 12 for PRI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `dialchannels set 8`
  returns
  `dialchannels 8`
- `dialchannels get`
  returns
  `dialchannels 8`
diffservaudio, diffservfecc, diffservvideo

Sets or gets the DiffServ option and specifies a priority level for audio, far-end camera control (FECC) and other call control channels, and video, respectively. The priority level value for each can be between 0 and 63.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
diffservaudio get
diffservaudio set {0..63}
diffservfecc get
diffservecc set {0..63}
diffservecc video get
diffservecc video set {0..63}
```

<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 command. A priority level in the range {0..63} is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{0..63}</td>
<td>Specifies the priority level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `diffservaudio set 2 returns diffservaudio 2`
- `diffservaudio get returns diffservaudio 2`

**Comments**

The `diffservecc` command is equivalent to the Control setting in the user interface.

If the `typeofservice` command on page 538 is set to `ip-precedence` rather than to `diffserv`, these commands are not applicable.
**directory**

Sets or gets whether the **Directory** button appears on the Home screen.

**Syntax**

```
directory <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>Displays the <strong>Directory</strong> button on the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Removes the <strong>Directory</strong> button from the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- directory yes
  returns yes
directory yes
- directory no
  returns no
directory no
- directory get
  returns no
directory no
display (deprecated)

Displays information about the current call or the system. With the implementation of the callinfo command on page 170 and whoami command on page 571, this command has been deprecated.

Syntax

- display call
- display whoami

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>call</td>
<td>Displays the following information about the current call: call ID, status, speed, the number to which this system is connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whoami</td>
<td>Returns information about the current system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- display call
  
  returns
  
  Call ID Status SpeedDialed Num
  
  ----------------------------------------
  
  34CM_CALLINFO_CONNECTED 384192.168.1.101

- display whoami
  
  returns
  
  Hi, my name is: Polycom HDXVSX Demo
  
  Here is what I know about myself:
  
  Model: HDX9004VSX7000
  
  Serial Number: 82065205E72ECB1
  
  Software Version: Release 2.58.7 - 30Nov200826Jun2007 11:30
  
  Build Information: root on domain.polycom.com
  
  FPGA Revision: 4.3.0
  
  Main Processor: BSP15
  
  Time In Last Call: 0:43:50
  
  Total Time In Calls: 87:17:17
  
  Total Calls: 819
  
  SNTP Time Service: auto insync ntp1.polycom.com
  
  Local Time is: Wed, 30 Nov 2008
  
  Network Interface: NONE
  
  IP Video Number: 192.168.1.101
  
  ISDN Video Number: 7005551212
  
  MP Enabled: True
  
  H.323 Enabled: True
  
  FTP Enabled: True
  
  HTTP Enabled: True
  
  SNMP Enabled: True
displayglobaladdresses

Sets or gets the display of global addresses in the global directory.

Syntax

displayglobaladdresses <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 display of global addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the display of global addresses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- displayglobaladdresses yes
  returns displayglobaladdresses yes
- displayglobaladdresses no
  returns displayglobaladdresses no
- displayglobaladdresses get
  returns displayglobaladdresses no
displaygraphics

Sets or gets the display of graphic icons while in a call.

Syntax

displaygraphics <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 display of graphic icons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the display of graphic icons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- displaygraphics yes
  returns
displaygraphics yes
- displaygraphics no
  returns
displaygraphics no
- displaygraphics get
  returns
displaygraphics no
displayipext

Sets or gets the display of the IP extension field. This extension is needed when placing a call through a gateway.

Syntax

displayipext <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 display of the IP extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Enables the display of the IP extension.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- displayipext yes
  returns
displayipext yes

- displayipext no
  returns
displayipext no

- displayipext get
  returns
displayipext no

Comments

When this option is selected, the extension field is visible on the Home screen.
displayipisdninfo (deprecated)

Sets or gets the display of IP and ISDN information on the Home screen. This command has been deprecated. Polycom recommends using the ipisdninfo command on page 307.

Syntax

displayipisdninfo <yes|no|both|ip-only|isdn-only|none|get>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables the display of both IP and ISDN information. Provides feedback both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the display of IP and ISDN information. Provides feedback none.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>both</td>
<td>Enables the display of both IP and ISDN information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-only</td>
<td>Enables the display of IP information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isdn-only</td>
<td>Enables the display of ISDN information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Disables the display of IP and ISDN information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- displayipisdninfo yes returns displayipisdninfo both
- displayipisdninfo no returns displayipisdninfo none
- displayipisdninfo ip-only returns displayipisdninfo ip-only
- displayipisdninfo get returns displayipisdninfo ip-only
displayparams

Outputs a list of system settings.

Syntax

displayparams

Feedback Examples

- displayparams
  returns
  systemname Polycom HDXVSX Demo
  hostname <empty>
  ipaddress 192.168.1.101
  wanipaddress 192.168.1.102
  version "release 8.7 - 26jun2007 11:302.5"
  serialnum 82065205E72ECB1
  allowremotemonitoring no
  daylightsavings yes
  requireacctnumtodial no
  validateacctnum no
timediffgmt -12:00
  gabserverip <empty>
gabpassword <empty>
displayglobaladdresses no
registerthissystem no
showaddrssingab both
primarycallchoice manual
secondarycallchoice none
preferredalias extension
gatewaynumbertype number+extension
usegatekeeper off
numdigitsdid 7
numdigitsext 4
gatewaycountrycode <empty>
gatewayareacode <empty>
gatewaynumber <empty>
gatekeeperip <empty>
h323name <empty>
e164ext 7878
gatewayext 123456789
usepathnavigator required
displaygraphics no
snapshottimeout yes
vgaresolution 60hz1280x720
vgaphase 32
numberofmonitors 2
monitor1 16:9
monitor2 16:9
vgahorizpos 128
vgavertpos 128
cameradirection normal
farcontrolnearcamera yes
primarycamera 1
backlightcompensation no
audioquality get failed
audioqualityg7221 get failed
telecountrycode <empty>
teleareacode <empty>
telenumber <empty>
roomphonenumber <empty>
echocancellerred no
echocancellerwhite no
muteautoanswer yes
vcraudioout no
vcrrecordsource content-or-auto
midrangespeaker on
subwoofer on
subwooferoffset 0
redlineinput vcr
whitelineinput vcr
redlinelevel 5
whitelinelevel 5
lineoutputs monitor
lineoutputlevel 5
mpmode auto
error: this command is not supported on this model
error: this command is not supported on this model
sleeptime 1
sleeptext <empty>
rs232 mode camera_ptz
rs232 baud 9600
rs232port1 mode camera_ptz
rs232port1 baud 9600
dns
Sets or gets 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

Comments
After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect. These values cannot be set if the system is in DHCP client mode.
dsr

Sets or gets the configuration of the DSR serial interface control signal (data set ready). This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

ds

<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>normal</td>
<td>Sets the signal to normal (high voltage is logic 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inverted</td>
<td>Sets the signal to inverted (low voltage is logic 1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- dsr normal
  - dsr normal returns
  - dsr normal
- dsr inverted
  - dsr inverted returns
  - dsr inverted
- dsr get
  - dsr get returns
  - dsr inverted

Comments

The default setting for this signal is “normal.”
dsranswer

Sets or gets the configuration of the DSR serial interface control signal to indicate an incoming call. This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

```
dsranswer <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>Turns on the option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Turns off the option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- dsranswer on
  returns
  dsranswer on

- dsranswer off
  returns
  dsranswer off

- dsranswer get
  returns
  dsranswer off
**dtr**

Sets or gets the configuration of the DTR serial interface control signal (data terminal ready). This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
dtr <get|normal|inverted|on>
```

<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>normal</td>
<td>Sets the signal to normal (high voltage is logic 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inverted</td>
<td>Sets the signal to inverted (low voltage is logic 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Sets constant high voltage. If this option is selected, inverted is not an option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `dtr normal`
  - returns `dtr normal`

- `dtr inverted`
  - returns `dtr inverted`

- `dtr on`
  - returns `dtr on`

- `dtr get`
  - returns `dtr on`

**Comments**

The default setting for the signal is “normal”.

dualmonitor

Sets or gets whether video is displayed using dual monitor emulation, or split-screen mode, when using one monitor.

Syntax

dualmonitor <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 dual monitor emulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables dual monitor emulation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- dualmonitor yes
  returns
dualmonitor yes

- dualmonitor no
  returns
dualmonitor no

- dualmonitor get
  returns
dualmonitor no
**dynamicbandwidth**

Sets or gets 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`

**Comments**

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

Sets or gets 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 &quot;e.164name&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;e.164name&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;e.164name&quot;</td>
<td>A valid E.164 extension (usually a four-digit number).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- e164ext set returns
e164ext <empty>
- e164ext set 7878 returns
e164ext 7878
- e164ext get 7878 returns
e164ext 7878

**Comments**

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

Prints "string" back to the API client screen.

Syntax

```
  echo "string"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;string&quot;</td>
<td>Text to be printed to the screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `echo End of abk range results` returns `End of abk range results`

Comments

Certain API commands print multiple lines without any delimiter string to notify end of command response. This forces a control panel program to guess when the command's response string is going to end. In those scenarios, control panel can issue the legacy command followed by echo command with a delimiter string of its choosing. Once legacy command's response ends, echo command gets processed, which results in the delimiter string printed to the API client.
**echocanceller**

Sets or gets the configuration of echo cancellation, which 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 yes`
  - Returns
    - echocanceller yes
    - echocanceller yes
- `echocanceller no`
  - Returns
    - echocanceller no
    - echocanceller no
- `echocanceller get`
  - Returns
    - echocanceller no
    - echocanceller no

**Comments**

This option is enabled by default. Polycom strongly recommends that you do not turn off echo cancellation except when using an external microphone system with its own built-in echo cancellation.
**echoreply**

Sets or gets the system’s ability to send an Echo Reply message in response to an Echo Request message sent to an IPv6 or 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`

**Comments**

This setting is applicable for both IPv4 and IPv6 configurations. The number of responses may be traffic-conditioned to limit the effect of a denial of service attack.

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

Sets or gets the **Enable H.460 Firewall Traversal** setting. This feature requires an Edgewater session border controller that supports H.460.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
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`
enablekeyboardnoisereduction

Sets or gets the Enable Keyboard Noise Reduction setting.

**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`

- ```

```
enablelivemusicmode

Sets or gets the Enable MusicMode setting.

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 live music mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables live music mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- enablelivemusicmode yes
  returns
  enablelivemusicmode yes

- enablelivemusicmode no
  returns
  enablelivemusicmode no

- enablelivemusicmode get
  returns
  enablelivemusicmode no
enablepvec

Sets or gets the Polycom Video Error Concealment (PVEC) setting on the system.

Syntax

```
  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`
  return
  `enablepvec yes`
- `enablepvec no`
  return
  `enablepvec no`
- `enablepvec get`
  return
  `enablepvec no`

Comments

This option is enabled by default.
enablersvp

Sets or gets the RSVP (Resource Reservation Protocol) setting on the system, 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**

- `enablersvp yes`  
  returns  
  `enablersvp yes`
- `enablersvp no`  
  returns  
  `enablersvp no`
- `enablersvp get`  
  returns  
  `enablersvp no`

**Comments**

This option is enabled by default.
enablesnmp

Sets or gets the SNMP configuration.

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 the SNMP option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the SNMP option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

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

Comments

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

Sets or gets 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. Note: This parameter is called “When Available” in the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables encryption. Note: This parameter is called “Off” in the user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requiredvideocallsonly</td>
<td>Enforces encryption on all video endpoints. Any video calls to or from systems that do not have encryption enabled are not connected. Audio-only calls are connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requiredallcalls</td>
<td>Enforces encryption on all endpoints. Any video or audio calls to or from systems that do not have encryption enabled are rejected and are not 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`
Comments
You cannot use this command while a call is in progress. Using this command while the system is in a call returns an error: command has illegal parameters message.
exit

Ends the API command session.

Syntax

exit

Feedback Examples

- exit
  returns
  Connection to host lost.

Comments

This command ends a Telnet session. For serial sessions, this command effectively starts a new session.
exportdirectory

Exports a directory in XML format.

Syntax

exportdirectory

Feedback Example

exportdirectory

returns

exportdirectory started
<?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="testGroup"
  " langid="
  " displayname="testGroup"
  " name="testGroup">
<multisitename meeting_name="testGroup " />
<multisitespeed meeting_speed="auto"/>
<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

Comments

exportdirectory done indicates that all directory data has been exported.

When the system uses the Maximum security profile, this command is available only to Administrators.

Do not use exportdirectory 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 releases of Polycom HDX software.

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.

Additional Usage Notes:
Polycom HDX systems running software version 2.6 or later can import directory data exported from systems running 2.6 and earlier versions.

Polycom HDX systems running software versions earlier than 2.6 cannot import directory data exported by systems running software version 2.6 or later.

See Also

See the `importdirectory` command on page 234.
exportprofile

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

Syntax

exportprofile

Feedback Example

exportprofile started
profileversion,0.2
system.info.eulafile,eula
system.info.hardwareversion,9
system.info.humanreadablemodel,RealPresence Group 500
system.info.humanreadableplatform,GROUPSERIES
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,"Group Series 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"
exportprofile done

Comments

exportprofile done indicates that all the profile data has been exported.

When the system uses the Maximum security profile, this command is available only to Administrators.

Do not use exportdirectory 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 releases of Polycom HDX software.

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 the system uses the Maximum security profile, this command is available only to Administrators.

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.

Additional Usage Notes:

- Polycom HDX systems running software version 2.6 or later can import directory data exported from systems running 2.6 and earlier versions.
- Polycom HDX systems running software versions earlier than 2.6 cannot import directory data exported by systems running software version 2.6 or later.

See Also

See the importprofile command on page 302.
exportprofile

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

Syntax

exportprofile

Feedback Example

exportprofile started
h323name,s8w
hdaccelerator,BrutusT
avayaenabled,""
systemsoftwareversion_prev,2.6.0
ipmaxincoming,4096
speakervolume,25
sysname,s8w
speedstranslated,Auto~128~256~384~512~768~1024~1472~1920~4096
directoryinfoupdated,True
pwcreatetimeminremoteuser,0
... buildmodel,ROOSEVELT
homebutton,MAKEACALL
dialnumberext,""
mp8enabled,""
lastloginfromadmin,Local
timezone,CST
presence,AVAILABLE
profilechecksum,16813327827
exportprofile done

Comments

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 imported back into the system. exportprofile done as the last line of returned data indicates that all the profile data has been exported.

Do not use exportprofile to interpret the data that is returned. Simply store and use the data as input to the importprofile command or import profile utility in the web interface. The format of the exported 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 releases of Polycom HDX software.

See Also

See the importprofile command on page 237.
farcontrolnearcamera

Sets or gets 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 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
farnametimedisplay

Sets or gets the length of time the far-site name is displayed on the system.

Syntax

farnametimedisplay off
farnametimedisplay <get|on|15|30|60|120>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables the far site name display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Displays the far site name for the duration of the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- farnametimedisplay off
  returns
  farnametimedisplay off
- farnametimedisplay on
  returns
  farnametimedisplay on
- farnametimedisplay 60
  returns
  farnametimedisplay 60
- farnametimedisplay get
  returns
  farnametimedisplay 60
flash
Flashes the analog phone call.

Syntax
```
flash ["callid"]
flash ["callid"] ["duration"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>callid</td>
<td>Specifies the callid to flash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duration</td>
<td>Specifies the pulse duration in ms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples
- `flash 34 5`
- returns
- `flash 34 5`
- and flashes callid 34 for 5 ms

See Also
You can also use the `phone` command on page 375 to flash an analog phone line.
gabk (deprecated)

Returns global directory (address book) entries. This command has been deprecated. Polycom recommends using the gaddrbook command on page 249.

Syntax

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Returns all entries in the global directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batch</td>
<td>Returns a batch of 20 global directory entries. Requires a batch number, which must be an integer in the range {0..59}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>define</td>
<td>Returns a batch of entries in the range defined by “start_no” to “stop_no.” Polycom recommends using gabk range instead of this command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“start_no”</td>
<td>Specifies the beginning of the range of entries to return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“stop_no”</td>
<td>Specifies the end of the range of entries to return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>Specifies a batch search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“pattern”</td>
<td>Specifies 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>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Example

- **gabk all**
  returns
  “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdnspd:384 isdnnum:1.700.5551212 isdnext:
  “Polycom HDX Demo 2” isdnspd:2x64 isdnnum:1.700.5552323 isdnext:
  “Polycom HDX Demo 3” ipsspd:384 ipnum:192.168.1.101 iNExt:7878
  “Polycom HDX Demo 4” isdnspd:384 isdnnum:1.700.5553434 isdnext:
  (and so on, until all entries in the local directory are listed, then:)
gabk all done

- **gabk batch 0**
  returns
  “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdnspd:384 isdnnum:1.700.5551212 isdnext:
  “Polycom HDX Demo 2” isdnspd:2x64 isdnnum:1.700.5552323 isdnext:
  “Polycom HDX Demo 3” ipsspd:384 ipnum:192.168.1.101 iNExt:7878
  “Polycom HDX Demo 4” isdnspd:384 isdnnum:1.700.5553434 isdnext:
  (and so on, through the last entry in the batch of 20 directory entries, such as:)
  “Polycom HDX Demo 20” ipsspd:128 ipnum:192.168.1.102 iNExt:7787878
  gabk batch 0 done

- **gabk batch define 1 2**
  returns
  “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdnspd:384 isdnnum:1.700.5551212 isdnext:
  “Polycom HDX Demo 2” isdnspd:2x64 isdnnum:1.700.5552323 isdnext:
gabk batch define 1 2 done

---

### Parameter Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>letter</strong></td>
<td>Returns entries beginning with the letter specified from the range {a..z}. Requires one or two alphanumeric characters. Valid characters are: <code>~!@#$%^&amp;*()-_=+[]{}|;:'&quot;,.&lt;&gt;/?</code>. Polycom HDX systems search on the Display Name. Individual words within the Display Name, or GDS Guestbook, are determined through the use of delimiters. Supported delimiter characters are: <code>\</code> and <code>.</code>.Spaces are considered a delimiter. For example, if the user Display Name or Guestbook entry is Adam Smith, Smith,Adam is returned when a user searches for A or S, because the space between Adam and Smith is acting as the delimiter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>range</strong></td>
<td>Returns global directory entries from “start_no” through “stop_no”. Requires two integers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>refresh</strong></td>
<td>Gets a more current copy of the global directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
● gabk batch search Polycom 2
  returns
  “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdnspd:384 isdnnum:1.700.5551212 isdnext:
  “Polycom HDX Demo 2” isdnspd:2x64 isdnnum:1.700.5552323 isdnext:
  gabk batch search Polycom 2 done

● gabk letter p
  returns
  “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdnspd:384 isdnnum:1.700.5551212 isdnext:
  “Polycom HDX Demo 2” isdnspd:2x64 isdnnum:1.700.5552323 isdnext:
  “Polycom HDX Demo 4” isdnspd:384 isdnnum:1.700.5553434 isdnext:
  (and so on, to include all entries in the batch that begin with p, then:)
  gabk letter p done

● gabk range 1 2
  returns
  “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdnspd:384 isdnnum:1.700.5551212 isdnext:
  “Polycom HDX Demo 2” isdnspd:2x64 isdnnum:1.700.5552323 isdnext:
  gabk range 1 2 done

Comments

When the system is registered with the LDAP directory server, all gabk commands return the response, command not supported.

gabk entries are entries stored in the global directory. In the user interface, the address book and global address book features are referred to as the global directory.

See Also

To return local directory entries, use the abk (deprecated) command on page 115.
gabpassword

Sets the password to gain access to the Global Directory Server.

Syntax

```
gabpassword set ["password"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the GDS password to “password”. To erase the current setting, omit “password”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“password”</td>
<td>Password to access the GDS server. Valid characters are: a through z (lower and uppercase), -, _, @, /, ;, ,, , 0 through 9. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `gabpassword set gabpass`
  
  returns
  
  `gabpassword gabpass`

  This command might not return the current password in correct case-sensitive format.

Comments

This command cannot be used unless the Remote Access password in the user interface has been set.
gabserverip
Sets or gets the IP address of the Global Directory Server.

Syntax

gabserverip <get|set>

<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 GDS server’s IP address when followed by the parameter “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”. To erase the current setting, omit the “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx” parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- gabserverip set
  returns
  gabserverip <empty>
- gabserverip set gab.polycom.com
  returns
  gabserverip gab.polycom.com
- gabserverip get
  returns
  gabserverip gab.polycom.com
**gaddrbook**

Returns global directory (address book) entries.

**Syntax**

**Commands for GDS directory:**
- `gaddrbook all`
- `gaddrbook batch {0..59}`
- `gaddrbook batch define "start_no" "stop_no"`
- `gaddrbook batch search "pattern" "count"`
- `gaddrbook letter {a..z}`
- `gaddrbook range "start_no" "stop_no"`

**Commands for LDAP only:**
- `gaddrbook grouplist [<range_start>] [<range_end>]`
- `gaddrbook grouplist size`
- `gaddrbook group "group_name" [<range_start>] [<range_end>]`
- `gaddrbook group "group_name" size`
- `gaddrbook names search "search_pattern" [<range_start>] [<range_end>]`
- `gaddrbook names search "search_pattern" size`
- `gaddrbook address "sys_id_string"`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Returns all the entries in the global directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batch</td>
<td>Returns a batch of 20 global directory entries. Requires a batch number, which must be an integer in the range {0..59}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>define</td>
<td>Returns a batch of entries in the range defined by &quot;start_no&quot; to &quot;stop_no.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>Specifies a batch search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;pattern&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies a pattern to match for the batch search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;count&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the number of entries to list that match the pattern.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
```

Polycom HDX systems search on the Display Name. Individual words within the Display Name, or GDS Guestbook, are determined through the use of delimiters. Supported delimiter characters are:

```
" ~!@#$%^&*()-_=+[]{}\|;:'",.<>/?".
```

Spaces are considered a delimiter. For example, if the user Display Name or Guestbook entry is Adam Smith, Smith,Adam is returned when a user searches for A or S, because the space between Adam and Smith is acting as the delimiter.

Range Returns global directory entries numbered "start_no" through "stop_no". Requires two integers.

"start_no" Specifies the beginning of the range of entries to return.

"stop_no" Specifies the end of the range of entries to return.

grouplist Returns a list of group names in this format:

```
gaddrbook grouplist {0..n}.
group:"group_name"
...
gaddrbook grouplist done
```

Size Returns the size of the result set that will be returned by the command. The size parameter can be used with the grouplist, group, and names search commands. The response is in the following format:

```
gaddrbook <command> size {0..n}
```

Range_start For the grouplist, group, and names search commands, specifies the beginning of the range of entries to return.

Range_end For the grouplist, group, and names search 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. Note that the LDAP server will limit the maximum number of entries that may be returned.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| group       | Returns a list of the members of a specified group. A multi-codec system will appear as a single row with a sys_id_string field containing multiple sys_ids. (See the sys_id_string description below.) The response is in the following format, one row for each address book entry:  
gaddrbook system {0..n}. name:"sys_name"  
    sys_label:"sys_label"  
    sys_id:"sys_id_string"  
    phone_num:"phone_num"  
    type:<video|multicodec|phone>  
...  
gaddrbook group "group_name" done |
| group_name  | Returns summary information for the people or rooms that match the search criteria. The search looks for a match at the beginning of any of these attributes: first name, last name, display/friendly name, or room name. The response is similar to the group command:  
gaddrbook search {0..n}. name:"sys_name"  
    sys_label:"sys_label"  
    sys_id:"sys_id_string"  
    phone_num:"phone_num"  
    type:<video|multicodec|phone>  
...  
gaddrbook names search "search_pattern" done |
| names search | Returns summary information for the people or rooms that match the search criteria. The search looks for a match at the beginning of any of these attributes: first name, last name, display/friendly name, or room name. The response is similar to the group command:  
gaddrbook search {0..n}. name:"sys_name"  
    sys_label:"sys_label"  
    sys_id:"sys_id_string"  
    phone_num:"phone_num"  
    type:<video|multicodec|phone>  
...  |
| search_pattern | Specifies the string pattern for which to search. Wildcard characters are not supported. |

Parameter Description
address

Obtains the address information for a specified entry. For a multi-codec system, there will be separate lines for each codec, distinguished by the codec's sys_id. The codecs will be retuned in order, starting with the primary codec. If codecs support multiple protocols, the different addresses will be returned on separate lines.

The response is in the following format:

```
gaddrbook address {0..n}. sys_id:"sys_id"
  h323_spd:"h323_spd"
  h323_num:"h323_num"
  h323_ext:"h323_ext"
gaddrbook address {0..n}. sys_id:"sys_id"
  sip_spd:"sip_spd"
  sip_num:"sip_num"
gaddrbook address {0..n}. sys_id:"sys_id"
  xmpp:xmpp_addr
  xmpp:瘼
  xmpp:xmpp_addr
gaddrbook address {0..n}. sys_id:"sys_id"
  isdn_spd:"isdn_spd"
  isdn_num:"isdn_num"
  isdn_ext:"isdn_ext"
...
gaddrbook address "sys_id_string" done
```

sys_id_string

The unique identifier string for an endpoint. When the client retrieves the members of a group or searches by name, the results will include a list of people or rooms and the endpoints or systems associates with each of those entries. Each endpoint will have a sys_id_string which can be used to query for the endpoint’s address information. For multi-codec systems, the sys_id_string will include multiple sys_id’s, one for each codec, separated by a # delimiter. For LDAP, the sys_id will be the LDAP commUniqueID. It should be a quoted string. See examples below.

sys_id

This is the unique identifier for a codec. If an entry has just a phone number and no video codecs, this attribute will be blank.

sys_name

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.

sys_label

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, such as HDX, 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, such as an HDX and a CMAD, then this sys_label attribute will be included to differentiate the systems.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type of global address book entry. Possible values are: video, multicodec, phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone_num</td>
<td>The phone number for an address book entry. In LDAP, phone numbers are associated with a person/room (aka, entry) rather than with each endpoint belonging to that person/room.</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 &quot;globaladdrmaxh323&quot; is returned. The default is 384.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323_num</td>
<td>For LDAP entries Polycom HDX systems currently do not use this field. It is always blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323_ext</td>
<td>If an LDAP entry has a value for the H.350.1 h323Identityh323-ID attribute (H.323 alias), it will be returned as the h323_ext. If there is no h323Identityh323-ID, then if there is a value for the H.350.1 h323IdentitydialedDigits attribute (E.164 number), it will be returned.</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 h323_spd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sip_num</td>
<td>SIP address. For LDAP this is the H.350.4 SIPIdentitySIPURI attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xmpp_addr</td>
<td>XMPP address, also known as the Jabber ID (JID). For LDAP this is the H.350.7 XmppIdentityURI attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isdn_spd</td>
<td>The preferred speed for an H.320 call to this entry. If no speed is associated with the entry, then the value of the configuration variable &quot;globaladdrmaxh320&quot; is returned. The default is 384.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isdn_num</td>
<td>ISDN number for H.320 calls. For LDAP this is a concatenation of the H.350.3 h320IdentityCC (Country Code), h320IdentityNDC (National Destination Code), and h320IdentitySN (Subscriber Number) attributes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isdn_ext</td>
<td>For LDAP this is the H.350.3 h320IdentityExtension attribute. It is the extension of terminal required to dial after initial PSTN address is connected. It could also be an H.323 extension to be used for gateway dialing (e.g., h323:<a href="mailto:user@gatekeeper.foo.com">user@gatekeeper.foo.com</a>).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

- **gaddrbook all**
  
  returns
  
  gaddrbook 0. “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdn_spd:384 isdn_num:1.700.5551212
  isdn_ext:
  h323_ext:7878
  gaddrbook 2. “Polycom HDX Demo 3” sip_spd:384
  sip_num:polycomhdx@polycom.com
  gaddrbook 3. “Polycom HDX Demo 3” phone_num:1.512.5121212
  (and so on, until all entries in the global directory are listed, then:)
  gaddrbook all done

- **gaddrbook batch 0**
  
  returns
  
  gaddrbook 0. “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdn_spd:384 isdn_num:1.700.5551212
  isdn_ext:
  h323_ext:7878
  gaddrbook 2. “Polycom HDX Demo 3” sip_spd:384
  sip_num:polycomhdx@polycom.com
  gaddrbook 3. “Polycom HDX Demo 3” phone_num:1.512.5121212
  (and so on, through the last entry in the batch of 20 directory entries, such as:)
  gaddrbook 19. “Polycom HDX Demo 20” h323_spd:384 h323_num:192.168.1.120
  h323_ext:
  gaddrbook batch 0 done

- **gaddrbook batch define 0 2**
  
  returns
  
  gaddrbook 0. “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdn_spd:384 isdn_num:1.700.5551212
  isdn_ext:
  h323_ext:7878
  gaddrbook 2. “Polycom HDX Demo 3” sip_spd:384
  sip_num:polycomhdx@polycom.com
  gaddrbook batch define 0 2 done

- **gaddrbook batch search Polycom 3**
  
  returns
  
  gaddrbook 0. “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdn_spd:384 isdn_num:1.700.5551212
  isdn_ext:
  h323_ext:7878
  gaddrbook 2. “Polycom HDX Demo 3” sip_spd:384
  sip_num:polycomhdx@polycom.com
  gaddrbook batch search Polycom 3 done

- **gaddrbook letter p**
  
  returns
  
  gaddrbook 0. “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdn_spd:384 isdn_num:1.700.5551212
  isdn_ext:
  h323_ext:7878
  gaddrbook 2. “Polycom HDX Demo 3” sip_spd:384
  sip_num:polycomhdx@polycom.com
gaddrbook 3. “Polycom HDX Demo 3” phone_num:1.512.5121212
gaddrbook 19. “Polycom HDX Demo 20” h323_spd:384 h323_num:192.168.1.120
h323_ext:
gaddrbook letter p done
● gaddrbook range 0 2
  returns
gaddrbook 0. “Polycom HDX Demo 1” isdn_spd:384 isdn_num:1.700.5551212
  isdn_ext:
  h323_ext:7878
  gaddrbook 2. “Polycom HDX Demo 3” sip_spd:384
  sip_num:polycomhdx@polycom.com
  gaddrbook range 0 2 done
● gaddrbook grouplist size
  returns
  gaddrbook grouplist size 6
● gaddrbook grouplist size 0 3
  returns
  gaddrbook grouplist 0. group:"Andover ITP"
  gaddrbook grouplist 1. group:"ITP Test Systems"
  gaddrbook grouplist 2. group:"Support"
  gaddrbook grouplist 3. group:"SW Group"
  gaddrbook grouplist 0 3 done
● gaddrbook grouplist
  returns
  gaddrbook grouplist 0. group:"Andover ITP"
  gaddrbook grouplist 1. group:"ITP Test Systems"
  gaddrbook grouplist 2. group:"Support"
  gaddrbook grouplist 3. group:"SW Group"
  gaddrbook grouplist 4. group:"Video Group"
  gaddrbook grouplist 5. group:"VSG Software"
  gaddrbook grouplist done
● gaddrbook group “Andover ITP” size
  returns
  gaddrbook group "Andover ITP" size 5
● gaddrbook group size 0 3
  returns
  gaddrbook system 0. name:"AVKit TPX 306" sys_label:"HDX"
  sys_id:"10062#10055#10056" phone_num:"" type:multicodec
  gaddrbook system 1. name:"Mark Duckworth" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10006"
  phone_num:"978.292.5478" type:video
  gaddrbook system 2. name:"Minuteman RPX" sys_label:"HDX"
  sys_id:"10074#10020" phone_num:"" type:multicodec
  gaddrbook system 3. name:"Support 400" sys_label:"HDX"
  sys_id:"10058#10059#10060#10061" phone_num:"" type:multicodec
  gaddrbook group "Andover ITP" 0 3 done
In the example above, the multicodec systems have sys_id strings with multiple sys_id’s, one for each codec, separated by a # delimiter.
● gaddrbook group "Video Group"
  returns
  gaddrbook system 0. name:"Dan Renalds" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10002"
phone_num: type:video
gaddrbook system 1. name:"Mark Duckworth" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10006" phone_num:"978.292.5478" type:video
gaddrbook system 2. name:"Scott Wilson" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10047" phone_num:"978.292.5347" type:video
gaddrbook system 3. name:"Simbalab" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10037#10038#10077" phone_num: type:multicodec
gaddrbook system 4. name:"Tanvir Rahman" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10031#10035" phone_num: type:multicodec
gaddrbook system 5. name:"Tanvir Rahman" sys_label:"VSeries" sys_id:"10032#10033" phone_num: type:multicodec
gaddrbook system 6. name:"Vineyard" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10065#10009#10010" phone_num: type:multicodec
gaddrbook system 7. name:"VSG SW Lab" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10018#10082" phone_num: type:multicodec

* gaddrbook names search "s" size
  returns
  gaddrbook names search s size 5
  * gaddrbook names search "s"
    returns
    gaddrbook search 0. name:"Sami Hamdi" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10094" phone_num:"" type:video
    gaddrbook search 1. name:"Scott Wilson" sys_label:"CMADesktop" sys_id:"10111" phone_num:"978.292.5347" type:video
    gaddrbook search 2. name:"Scott Wilson" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10047" phone_num:"978.292.5347" type:video
    gaddrbook search 3. name:"Simbalab" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10037#10038#10077" phone_num:"" type:multicodec
    gaddrbook search 4. name:"Support 400" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10058#10059#10060#10061" phone_num:"" type:multicodec
  gaddrbook names search s done
  * gaddrbook names search "s" 0 3
    returns
    gaddrbook search 0. name:"Sami Hamdi" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10094" phone_num:"" type:video
    gaddrbook search 1. name:"Scott Wilson" sys_label:"CMADesktop" sys_id:"10111" phone_num:"978.292.5347" type:videogaddrbook search 2.
    name:"Scott Wilson" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10047" phone_num:"978.292.5347" type:video
    gaddrbook search 3. name:"Simbalab" sys_label:"HDX" sys_id:"10037#10038#10077" phone_num:"" type:multicodec
gaddrbook names search s 0 3 done
  * gaddrbook address "10047"
    returns
    gaddrbook address 0. sys_id:"10047" h323_spd:Auto h323_num: h323_ext:1246540010
gaddrbook address 10047 done
● `gaddrbook address "10065#10009#10010"
   returns
   gaddrbook address 0. sys_id:"10065" h323_spd:Auto h323_num:
   h323_ext:44041gaddrbook address 1.
   sys_id:"10009" h323_spd:Auto h323_num: h323_ext:44042
   gaddrbook address 2. sys_id:"10010" h323_spd:Auto h323_num: h323_ext:44043
   gaddrbook address 10065#10009#10010 done

Comments

Entries with multiple addresses (for example, an H.323 address and a SIP number) return each address type on separate lines with an incremented record number.

When the system is registered with the LDAP directory server, only the `gaddrbook batch search "pattern" “count”` is supported. All other `gaddrbook` commands return the response `command not supported`. When the system is registered with the Polycom GDS directory server, all of the `gaddrbook` commands and parameters are supported.

`gaddrbook` entries are stored in the global directory (address book).

See Also

See the `addrbook` command on page 118.
**gatekeeperip**

Sets or gets the IP address of the 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 &quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot;</td>
<td>IP address of the gatekeeper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- gatekeeperip set 192.168.1.205
  returns
  gatekeeperip 192.168.1.205
- gatekeeperip get
  returns
  gatekeeperip 192.168.1.205

The gatekeeper get command feedback may include the port number after the IP address.
gatewayareacode

Sets or gets the gateway area code.

Syntax

gatewayareacode get
gatewayareacode set ["areacode"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the area code for the gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the area code when followed by the &quot;areacode&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;areacode&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;areacode&quot;</td>
<td>Numeric string specifying the area code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- gatewayareacode get
  returns
gatewayareacode <empty>

- gatewayareacode set 512
  returns
gatewayareacode 512

- gatewayareacode get
  returns
gatewayareacode 512
gatewaycountrycode

Sets or gets the gateway country code.

Syntax

    gatewaycountrycode get
    gatewaycountrycode set ["countrycode"]

<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 gateway country code when followed by the &quot;countrycode&quot; parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;countrycode&quot;</td>
<td>Numeric string specifying the gateway country code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- gatewaycountrycode set 1
  returns
  gatewaycountrycode 1
- gatewaycountrycode get
  returns
  gatewaycountrycode 1
gatewayext

Sets or gets the gateway extension number.

Syntax

gatewayext get
gatewayext set ["extension"]

<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 gateway extension number when followed by the &quot;extension&quot; parameter. To reset the default value, omit &quot;extension&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;extension&quot;</td>
<td>Numeric string specifying the gateway extension.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- gatewayext set 59715
  returns
  gatewayext 59715
- gatewayext get
  returns
  gatewayext 59715
**gatewaynumber**

Sets or gets the gateway number.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
gatewaynumber get
gatewaynumber set ["number"]
```

<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><code>set</code></td>
<td>Sets the gateway number when followed by the &quot;number&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;number&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;number&quot;</td>
<td>Numeric string specifying the gateway number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `gatewaynumber set 5551212`
  `gatewaynumber 5551212`
- `gatewaynumber get`
  `gatewaynumber 5551212`
gatewaynumbertype

Sets or gets the Gateway Number Type, which can be either Direct Inward Dial (DID) or Number+Extension.

Syntax

```
gatewaynumbertype <get|did|number+extension>
```

<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>did</td>
<td>Indicates that the gateway number is a direct inward dial number; it has no extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number+extension</td>
<td>Indicates that the gateway number includes an extension. This option allows the call to go through directly (it dials the Gateway Number + ## + Extension as one number).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `gatewaynumbertype did`
  returns
  `gatewaynumbertype did`
- `gatewaynumbertype number+extension`
  returns
  `gatewaynumbertype number+extension`
- `gatewaynumbertype get`
  returns
  `gatewaynumbertype number+extension`
**gatewayprefix**

Sets or gets the gateway prefixes for the corresponding speeds.

**Syntax**

- `gatewayprefix get "valid speed"`
- `gatewayprefix set "valid speed" ["value"]`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>When followed by the &quot;valid speed&quot; parameter, returns the current value for this speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;valid speed&quot;</td>
<td>Valid speeds are: 56, 64, 2x56, 112, 2x64, 128, 168, 192, 224, 256, 280, 320, 336, 384, 392, 7x64, 8x56, 504, 512, 560, 576, 616, 640, 672, 704, 728, 768, 784, 832, 840, 16x56, 14x64, 952, 960, 1008, 1024, 1064, 1088, 1120, 1152, 1176, 1216, 1232, 1280, 1288, 24x56, 21x64, 1400, 1408, 1456, 1472, 1512, 1536, 1568, 1600, 1624, 1664, 1680, 1728, 1736, 32x56, 28x64, 1848, 1856, 1904, and 1920 kbps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the gateway prefix when followed by the &quot;value&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;value&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;value&quot;</td>
<td>Prefix (code) used for a particular call speed. Consult your gateway instruction manual to determine which codes are appropriate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `gatewayprefix set 168 90`
  - `gatewayprefix set 168 90`
- `gatewayprefix get 168`
  - `gatewayprefix get 168`
  - `gatewayprefix 168 90`

**Comments**

Some gateways require a number to be prepended (prefix) to the gateway number. The prefix identifies which gateway is used to dial a call at a particular data rate.
gatewaysetup

Lists all available speeds and values at once.

Syntax

gatewaysetup

Feedback Examples

- gatewaysetup
  returns
  56 <empty> <empty>
  64 #14 #16
  2x56 #222 #333
  112 #444 #555
  2x64 <empty> <empty>
  and so on.
gatewaysuffix

Sets or gets the gateway suffix.

Syntax

gatewaysuffix get "valid speed"
gatewaysuffix set "valid speed" ["value"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current value for this speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;valid speed&quot;</td>
<td>Valid speeds are: 56, 64, 2x56, 112, 2x64, 128, 168, 192, 224, 256, 280, 320, 336, 384, 392, 7x64, 8x56, 504, 512, 560, 576, 616, 640, 672, 704, 728, 768, 784, 832, 840, 16x56, 14x64, 952, 960, 1008, 1024, 1064, 1088, 1120, 1152, 1176, 1216, 1232, 1280, 1288, 24x56, 21x64, 1400, 1408, 1456, 1472, 1512, 1536, 1568, 1600, 1624, 1664, 1680, 1728, 1736, 32x56, 28x64, 1848, 1856, 1904, and 1920 kbps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the gateway suffix when followed by the &quot;value&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;value&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;value&quot;</td>
<td>Suffix (code) used for a particular call speed. Consult your gateway instruction manual to determine which codes are appropriate. Use quotation marks around a compound name or strings that contain spaces. For example: &quot;united states&quot; or &quot;111 222 333&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- gatewaysuffix set 192 11
  returns
  gatewaysuffix 192 11

- gatewaysuffix get 192
  returns
  gatewaysuffix 192 11

Comments

Some gateways require a number to be appended (suffix) to the gateway number. The suffix identifies which gateway is used to dial a call at a particular data rate.
**gdnsdirectory**

Sets or gets whether the Polycom GDS directory server is enabled.

**Syntax**

```
gdndirectory <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 Polycom GDS directory server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the Polycom GDS directory server. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `gdnsdirectory get`
  
  *returns*
  
  *gdnsdirectory yes*
  
- `gdnsdirectory no`
  
  *returns*
  
  *gdnsdirectory no*

**Comments**

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

If the Polycom GDS directory server and another directory server are defined on the system, the Polycom GDS directory server becomes the default directory server after upgrading the system software.
**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` returns `gendial 2` and causes the system to produce the DTMF tone corresponding to a telephone’s 2 button.
gendialtonepots (deprecated)

Generates DTMF dialing tones over an analog phone line. This command has been deprecated. Polycom recommends using the gendial command on page 268.

Syntax

```plaintext
gendialtonepots <{0..9}|#|*>
```

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

Feedback Examples

- `gendialtonepots 2`
  - returns `gendialtonepots 2`
  - and causes the system to produce the DTMF tone corresponding to a telephone’s 2 button

See Also

You can use the gendial command on page 268.
**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
get screen

Returns the name of the current screen so that the control panel programmer knows which screen the user interface is currently displaying.

Syntax

```plaintext
get screen
```

Feedback Examples

- ```plaintext
get screen
returns
screen: near
```
- ```plaintext
get screen
returns
screen: makeacall
```
- ```plaintext
get screen
returns
screen: generatetone
```

See Also

You can also use the `screen` command on page 406.
getcallstate

Gets the state of the calls in the current conference.

Syntax

getcallstate

Feedback Examples

- getcallstate returns
  - cs: call[1] inactive

See Also

To register the shell session to receive notifications about call state activities, see the callstate command on page 171.
getconfiguredipaddress

Retrieves the currently configured IPv4 address from the system.

Syntax

getconfiguredipaddress

Feedback Examples

- getconfiguredipaddress
  returns
  getconfiguredipaddress 1.2.3.4

Comments

getconfiguredipaddress returns the currently configured IPv4 address of the system regardless of the status of the LAN connection. This differs from the ipaddress get command, which returns the current IP address of the system if it has an active LAN connection, else it returns 0.0.0.0.

The definition of “currently configured IPv4 address” depends on the IPv4 address configuration settings:

- If the Connect to My LAN setting is disabled, then 0.0.0.0 is returned. Otherwise, the definition depends on the IP Address (IPv4) setting.
- If the IP address is set manually the configured IP address is returned, regardless of whether the LAN connection is currently active.
- If the IP address is obtained automatically, the currently-assigned address is returned, or 0.0.0.0 is returned if there is no active connection.
gmscity

Sets or gets the Polycom Global Management System™ city information.

Syntax

```
gmscity get

gmscity set ["city"]
```

<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 Global Management System city name when followed by the “city” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit “city”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;city&quot;</td>
<td>Character string specifying the city. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: &quot;San Antonio&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `gmscity get`  
  returns  
  gmscity <empty>
- `gmscity set Paris`  
  returns  
  gmscity Paris
- `gmscity get`  
  returns  
  gmscity Paris
gmscontactemail

Sets or gets the Global Management System contact email information.

Syntax

gmscontactemail get
gmscontactemail set ["email"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current contact email address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the Global Management system contact email address when followed by the &quot;email&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;email&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;email&quot;</td>
<td>Alphanumeric string specifying the email address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- gmscontactemail get
  returns
gmscontactemail <empty>

- gmscontactemail set john_polycom@polycom.com
  returns
gmscontactemail john_polycom@polycom.com

- gmscontactemail get
  returns
gmscontactemail john_polycom@polycom.com
gmscontactfax

Sets or gets the Global Management System contact fax information.

Syntax

  gmscontactfax get
  gmscontactfax set ["fax number"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current contact fax information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the Global Management System contact fax information when followed by the “fax number” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit “fax number”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;fax number&quot;</td>
<td>Character string specifying the fax number. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: “408 555 2323”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- gmscontactfax get
  returns
  gmscontactfax <empty>

- gmscontactfax set “408 555 2323”
  returns
  gmscontactfax 4085552323

- gmscontactfax get
  returns
  gmscontactfax 4085552323
gmscontactnumber

Sets or gets the Global Management System contact number information.

Syntax

gmscontactnumber get
  gmscontactnumber set ["number"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current contact number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the Global Management System contact number when followed by the &quot;number&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;number&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;number&quot;</td>
<td>Numeric string specifying the contact number. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: “408 555 2323”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- gmscontactnumber get
  returns
  gmscontactnumber <empty>

- gmscontactnumber set “408 555 2323”
  returns
  gmscontactnumber 4085552323

- gmscontactnumber get
  returns
  gmscontactnumber 4085552323
gmscontactperson

Sets or gets the Global Management System contact person information.

Syntax

    gmscontactperson get
    gmscontactperson set ["person"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current contact person information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the Global Management System contact person name when followed by the &quot;person&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;person&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;person&quot;</td>
<td>Character string specifying the contact person. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: &quot;Mary Polycom&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- gmscontactperson get
  returns
  gmscontactperson <empty>
- gmscontactperson set "Mary Polycom"
  returns
  gmscontactperson "Mary Polycom"
gmscountry

Sets or gets the Global Management System country information.

Syntax

  gmscountry get
  gmscountry set ["countryname"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current country setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the Global Management System country information when followed by the &quot;countryname&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit &quot;countryname&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;countryname&quot;</td>
<td>Character string specifying the country. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: &quot;United States&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- gmscountry get
  returns
  gmscountry <empty>
- gmscountry set Argentina
  returns
  gmscountry Argentina
- gmscountry get
  returns
  gmscountry Argentina
gmsstate

Sets or gets the Global Management System state information.

**Syntax**

```
gmsstate get

gmsstate set ["state"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current state information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the Global Management System state information when followed by the &quot;state&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the &quot;state&quot; parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;state&quot;</td>
<td>Character string specifying the state information. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: &quot;West Virginia&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `gmsstate get` returns `gmsstate <empty>`
- `gmsstate set Texas` returns `gmsstate Texas`
- `gmsstate get` returns `gmsstate Texas`
gmstechsupport

Sets or gets the Global Management System technical support phone number.

**Syntax**

```
gmstechsupport get
gmstechsupport set ["tech_support_digits"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current tech support phone number information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the technical support information when followed by the “tech_support_digits” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit “tech_support_digits”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;tech_support_digits&quot;</td>
<td>Numeric string specifying the tech support phone number. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: “408 555 2323”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- gmstechsupport get
  returns
  gmstechsupport <empty>
- gmstechsupport set “408 555 2323”
  returns
  gmstechsupport 4085552323
- gmstechsupport get
  returns
  gmstechsupport 4085552323
gmsurl

Gets the URL of the Global Management System server that manages your system. This command automatically appends “/pwx/vs_status.asp”.

**Syntax**

```
gmsurl get {1..10}
gmsurl get all
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current URL information for a selected server. A server must be specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{1..10}</td>
<td>Global Management System server number. The primary Global Management System server that performs account validation is always server 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Returns information for all Global Management System servers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

```
$ gmsurl get 1
returns
gmsurl 1 192.168.1.101/pwx/nx_status.asp
```

**Comments**

When you are registered with the Global Management System, this information is automatically configured.
h239enable
Sets or gets the H.239 People+Content setting.

Syntax
h239enable get
h239enable <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 H.239 People+Content on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables H.239 People+Content on the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples
- h239enable yes returns
  h239enable yes
- h239enable no returns
  h239enable no
- h239enable get returns
  h239enable no
h323name

Sets or gets 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 &quot;H.323name&quot; parameter. To erase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>this setting, omit the &quot;H.323name&quot; parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;H.323name&quot;</td>
<td>Character string specifying the H.323 name. Use quotation marks around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>strings that contain spaces. For example: &quot;Polycom HDXDemo&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- h323name set My
  returns
  h323name my
- h323name set “Polycom HDX Demo”
  returns
  h323name “polycom hdx demo”
- h323name get
  returns
  h323name “polycom hdx demo”
**h331audiomode**

Set or gets the audio protocol sent during H.331 calls. This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
h331audiomode <get|g729|g728|g711u|g711a|g722-56|g722-48|g7221-16|g7221-24|g7221-32|siren14|siren14stereo|off>
```

**Feedback Examples**

- `h331audiomode g.728`
  - `returns`
  - `h331audiomode g.728`

- `h331audiomode “siren 14”`
  - `returns`
  - `h331audiomode “siren 14”`

- `h331audiomode off`
  - `returns`
  - `h331audiomode off`

**Comments**

This value cannot be changed during a call.
h331dualstream

Set or gets the dual stream setting used for H.331 calls. This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

```
h331dualstream <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>Turns on dual stream for H.331 calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Turns off dual stream for H.331 calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- h331dualstream on
  returns
  h331dualstream on
- h331dualstream off
  returns
  h331dualstream off
- h331dualstream get
  returns
  h331dualstream off

Comments

This value cannot be changed during a call.
**h331framerate**

Sets or gets the frame rate sent during H.331 calls. This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
h331framerate <get|30|15|10|7.5>
```

<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>30</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `h331framerate 15`
  - `returns`
  - `h331framerate 15`
- `h331framerate 30`
  - `returns`
  - `h331framerate 30`
- `h331framerate get`
  - `returns`
  - `h331framerate 30`

**Comments**

This value cannot be changed during a call.
**h331videoformat**

Sets or gets the video format for H.331 calls. This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
h331videoformat <get|fcif>
```

<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>fcif</td>
<td>Sets the video format to FCIF for H.331 calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `h331videoformat fcif` returns `h331videoformat fcif`
- `h331videoformat get` returns `h331videoformat fcif`
**h331videoprotocol**

Sets or gets the H.331 video protocol sent during H.331 calls. This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
h331videoprotocol <get|h264|h263+|h263|h261>
```

<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>h264</td>
<td>h263+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `h331videoprotocol h264` returns `h331videoprotocol h264`
- `h331videoprotocol h263+` returns `h331videoprotocol h263+`
- `h331videoprotocol get` returns `h331videoprotocol h263+`

**Comments**

This value cannot be changed during a call.
**hangup**

Hangs up the current video or phone call.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
hangup phone
hangup video ["callid"]
hangup all
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>Disconnects the current analog phone (audio-only) site.</td>
</tr>
<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]
  - ended: call[42]
  - and disconnects the specified site, leaving other sites connected

**Comments**

After sending the **hangup** command, feedback that the call has ended can take up to 15 seconds.
**history**

Lists the last commands used in the current session.

**Syntax**

```
history
```

**Feedback Examples**

- `history`
  - `returns`
    - `1 ipaddress set 192.168.1.101`
    - `2 hostname set My`
    - `3 lanport 100fdx`
    - `4 callstate register`
    - `5 lanport get`
    - `6 history`

**Comments**

If more than 64 commands have been issued, only the last 64 are displayed, with the most recent always at the bottom.
**homecallquality**

Sets or gets whether users are allowed to select the bandwidth for calls from the Place a Call screen.

**Syntax**

```
homecallquality <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>Displays the Call Quality menu on the home Place a Call screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Removes the Call Quality menu from the Place a Call screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `homecallquality yes` returns `homecallquality yes`
- `homecallquality no` returns `homecallquality no`
- `homecallquality get` returns `homecallquality no`
homemultipoint (deprecated)

Sets or gets whether users are allowed to access the multipoint dialing screen via a Multipoint button on the home screen. This command has been deprecated.

Syntax

```
homemultipoint <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>Displays the Multipoint button on the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Removes the Multipoint button from the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `homemultipoint yes`
  
  `returns`
  
  `homemultipoint yes`
  
- `homemultipoint no`
  
  `returns`
  
  `homemultipoint no`
  
- `homemultipoint get`
  
  `returns`
  
  `homemultipoint no`

Comments

This option is only available if multipoint calling is enabled.
homerecentcalls

Sets or gets whether users are allowed to access a list of recent calls made with the system by displaying the Recent Calls button on the Home screen.

Syntax

`homerecentcalls <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>Displays the Recent Calls button on the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Removes the Recent Calls button from the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `homerecentcalls yes`
  returns homerecentcalls yes
- `homerecentcalls no`
  returns homerecentcalls no
- `homerecentcalls get`
  returns homerecentcalls no

Comments

This option is only available if the Call Detail Report option is enabled.
**homesystem**

Sets or gets whether users are allowed to access the System screen by displaying the **System** button on the Home screen.

**Syntax**

`homesystem <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>Displays the <strong>System</strong> button on the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Removes the <strong>System</strong> button from the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- homesystem yes
  
  returns
  
  homesystem yes

- homesystem no
  
  returns
  
  homesystem no

- homesystem get
  
  returns
  
  homesystem no
**homesystemname**

Sets or gets whether to display the name of the system on the Home screen, above the PIP window.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
homesystemname <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>Displays the system name on the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Removes the system name from the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `homesystemname yes`
  
  ```plaintext
  returns
  homesystemname yes
  ```
- `homesystemname no`
  
  ```plaintext
  returns
  homesystemname no
  ```
- `homesystemname get`
  
  ```plaintext
  returns
  homesystemname no
  ```
hostname

Sets or gets 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 “hostname” parameter. If “hostname” is omitted, the system automatically sets it to Admin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“hostname”</td>
<td>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 63 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. If the resulting string is empty, the default LAN host name is Admin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

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

**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**

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

**Feedback Example**

```xml
<?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">
```

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<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"/>
<multisitename1 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<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"/>
<multisitename1 site_name_1="dawn2 "/>
<mulitsitetype1 site_type_1="2" type_1="1000"/>
<mulitsiteprefcalltype1 pref_call_type_1="H323"/>
<multisiteuniqueid1 unique_id_1="local:30"/>
<multisitename2 site_name_2="dawn3 "/>
<mulitsitetype2 site_type_2="2" type_2="1000"/>
<mulitsiteprefcalltype2 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">
<multisitename meeting_name="test1" />
<multisitespeed meeting_speed="auto"/>
</address>
</entrytype>
</addresses>
importcomplete
returns
import succeeded
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 Polycom RealPresence Group 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 of 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.

Additional Usage Notes:

- Polycom HDX systems running software version 2.6 or later can import directory data exported from systems running 2.6 and earlier versions.
- Polycom HDX systems running software versions earlier than 2.6 cannot import directory data exported by systems running software version 2.6 or later.

See Also

See the `exportdirectory` command on page 235.
**importprofile**

Imports system and user profile information in a CSV format. The input is submitted through the telnet or serial port.

**Syntax**

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

**Feedback Example**

```
import started
profileversion,0.2
system.info.eulafilenew,eula
system.info.hardwareversion,9
system.info.humanreadablemodel,RealPresence Group 500
system.info.humanreadableplatform,GROUPSERIES
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,"Group Series 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.tosoam,"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

Comments
When importing profile data, the imported data must be in the same format as was obtained from the Polycom RealPresence Group system using the exportprofile command or the export profile utility in the web interface. 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 back into the system.

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

When the system uses the Maximum security profile, this command is available only to Administrators.

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

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 during the import process.

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.

Additional Usage Notes:
- Polycom HDX systems running software version 2.6 or later can import directory data exported from systems running 2.6 and earlier versions.
- Polycom HDX systems running software versions earlier than 2.6 cannot import directory data exported by systems running software version 2.6 or later.

See Also
See the exportprofile command on page 238.
ipaddress

Sets or gets 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 “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx” parameter. This setting can only be changed when DHCP is off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”</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

Comments

Use this command when you need to allocate a static IP address to your system. After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.

User interface screen location: System > Admin Settings > LAN Properties: Use the Following IP Address
ipdialspeed

Sets or gets the valid IP dialing speed, and enables or disables the specified speed.

**Syntax**

- ipdialspeed get "valid speed"
- ipdialspeed set "valid speed" <on|off>

**Feedback Examples**

- ipdialspeed set 168 on
  returns
  ipdialspeed set 168 on
- ipdialspeed set 168 off
  returns
  ipdialspeed set 168 off
- ipdialspeed get 168
  returns
  ipdialspeed 168 off

**Comments**

The Polycom HDX system does not support separate settings for IP and ISDN dialing speeds. When you change a setting using this command, the settings associated with the isdndialspeed command on page 318 also change, and vice versa.

User interface screen location: System > Admin Settings > Network > Call Preference (page 3): Preferred Speeds
ipisdninfo

Sets or gets whether the Home screen displays IP information, ISDN information, both, or neither.

Syntax

   ipisdninfo <get|both|ip-only|isdn-only|none>

<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>both</td>
<td>Displays IP and ISDN information on the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-only</td>
<td>Displays only IP information on the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isdn-only</td>
<td>Displays only ISDN information on the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Does not display any IP or ISDN information on the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- ipisdninfo ip-only
  returns
  ipisdninfo ip-only
- ipisdninfo both
  returns
  ipisdninfo both
- ipisdninfo get
  returns
  ipisdninfo both
ipprecaudio, ipprecfecc, ipprecvideo

Sets or gets the IP Precedence priority level (Type of Service Value) for audio, far-end camera control (FECC) and other call control channels, and video. The value for each can be between 0 and 7.

Syntax

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ipprecaudio get} \\
\text{ipprecaudio set \{0..7\}} \\
\text{ipprecfecc get} \\
\text{ipprecfecc set \{0..7\}} \\
\text{ipprecvideo get} \\
\text{ipprecvideo set \{0..7\}}
\end{align*}
\]

<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 precedence. A priority level is required. This must be an integer in the range {0..7}.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- ipprecaudio set 5
  returns
  ipprecaudio 5
- ipprecaudio get
  returns
  ipprecaudio 5

Comments

The ipprecfecc command is equivalent to the Control setting in the user interface.

If the typeofservice command on page 538 is set to diffserv, these commands are not applicable.
ipv6addrmode

Sets or gets the ability for the system to act as a client and receive an address, specify an address manually, or completely disable IPv6.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6addrmode <get|client|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>client</td>
<td>IPv6 addresses from network elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manual</td>
<td>Allows full configuration of IPv6 addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables IPv6 addressing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `ipv6addrmode get` returns `ipv6addrmode client`
- `ipv6addrmode off` returns `ipv6globaladdress off`

**Comments**

This setting is applicable for both IPv4 and IPv6 configurations.

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.
ipv6globaladdress

Sets or gets the IPv6 link global address.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6globaladdress get
ipv6globaladdress set "ipv6 global 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 IPv6 global address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 link global address</td>
<td>The local IPv6 global address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `ipv6globaladdress get` returns
  `ipv6globaladdress 2002:ac1a:140:0:2e0:dbff:fe08:a03a/64`
- `ipv6globaladdress set 2002:ac1a:140:0:2e0:dbff:fe08:a03a/64` returns
  `ipv6globaladdress 2002:ac1a:140:0:2e0:dbff:fe08:a03a/64`

**Comments**

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect. This setting can be changed only when `ipv6addrmode` is set to `manual`.

**See Also**

See the `ipv6addrmode` command on page 309.
**ipv6defaultgateway**

Sets or gets the IPv6 default gateway.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6defaultgateway get
ipv6defaultgateway set "ipv6 link local 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 IPv6 default gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 default gateway</td>
<td>The local IPv6 default gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `ipv6defaultgateway get`
  - `ipv6defaultgateway fe80::213:5fff:fe2f:2e4a`
- `ipv6defaultgateway set fe80::213:5fff:fe2f:2e4a`
  - `ipv6defaultgateway fe80::213:5fff:fe2f:2e4a`

**Comments**

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect. This setting can be changed only when `ipv6addrmode` is set to `manual`.

**See Also**

See the `ipv6addrmode` command on page 309.
ipv6linklocal

Sets or gets the IPv6 link local address.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6linklocal get
ipv6linklocal set "ipv6 link local address"
```

**Feedback Examples**

- `ipv6linklocal get`
  - `ipv6linklocalfe80::2e0:dbff:fe08:a03a/64`

- `ipv6linklocal set fe80::2e0:dbff:fe08:a03a/64`
  - `ipv6linklocalfe80::2e0:dbff:fe08:a03a/64`

**Comments**

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect. This setting can be changed only when `ipv6addrmode` is set to `manual`.

**See Also**

See the `ipv6addrmode` command on page 309.
ipv6sitelocal

Sets or gets the IPv6 site local address.

Syntax

ipv6sitelocal get
ipv6sitelocal set "ipv6 site local address"

Feedback Examples

- ipv6sitelocal get
  returns
  ipv6sitelocal fed0:0:140:1:2e0:dbff:fe08:a03a/64

- ipv6sitelocal set fed0:0:140:1:2e0:dbff:fe08:a03a/64
  returns
  ipv6sitelocal fed0:0:140:1:2e0:dbff:fe08:a03a/64

Comments

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect. This setting can be changed only when ipv6addrmode is set to manual.

See Also

See the ipv6addrmode command on page 309.
ipstat

Returns the LAN host name, WINS resolution, DHCP, IP address, DNS servers 1-4, default gateway, WINS server, and subnet mask.

Syntax

ipstat

Feedback Examples

- ipstat
  returns
  hostname My
  domainname domain.polycom.com
  winsresolution no
dhcp client
ipaddress 192.168.1.101
dnsserver 192.168.1.102
dnsserver1 192.168.1.103
dnsserver2 192.168.1.104
dnsserver3 0.0.0.0
defaultgateway 192.168.1.105
subnetmask 255.255.255.0
winsserver 192.168.1.106
lanport auto
webaccessport 80
isdnareacode

Sets or gets the ISDN area code or STD code associated with the area where the system is used. This command is only applicable if you have an ISDN network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

isdnareacode get
isdnareacode set ["area code"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the area code information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the ISDN area code when followed by the “area code” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit “area code”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“area code”</td>
<td>Numeric value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- isdnareacode set 700
  returns
  isdnareacode 700
- isdnareacode get
  returns
  isdnareacode 700
**isdncountrycode**

Sets or gets the ISDN country code associated with the country where the system is used. This command is only applicable if you have an ISDN network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
isdncountrycode get
isdncountrycode set ["country code"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the country code information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the ISDN country code when followed by the &quot;country code&quot; parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;country code&quot;</td>
<td>To erase the current setting, omit &quot;country code&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `isdncountrycode set 1`  
  returns  
  `isdncountrycode 1`
- `isdncountrycode get`  
  returns  
  `isdncountrycode 1`

**Comments**

The system is generally able to automatically determine the country code based on the country you selected during initial system setup.
isdndialingprefix

Sets or gets the ISDN dialing prefix used to access an outside line if the system is behind a PBX. This command is only applicable if you have an ISDN network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

isdndialingprefix get
isdndialingprefix set ["isdn prefix"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the dialing prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the ISDN prefix when followed by the “isdn prefix” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit “isdn prefix”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“isdn prefix”</td>
<td>The digit(s) that must be dialed to reach an outside line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- isdndialingprefix set 9
  returns
  isdndialingprefix 9
- isdndialingprefix get
  returns
  isdndialingprefix 9
isdndialspeed

Sets or gets the valid dialing speed of the ISDN network interface. This command only applies if an ISDN network interface is connected to a system.

Syntax

```
isdndialspeed get "valid speed"
isdndialspeed set "valid speed" <on|off>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting. The parameter “valid speed” is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the ISDN dialing speed. The parameters “valid speed” and on or off are required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“valid speed”</td>
<td>Valid speeds are: 56, 64, 2x56, 112, 2x64, 128, 168, 192, 224, 256, 280, 320, 336, 384, 392, 7x64, 504, 512, 560, 576, 616, 640, 672, 704, 728, 768, 784, 832, 840, 14x64, 952, 960, 1008, 1024, 1064, 1088, 1120, 1152, 1176, 1216, 1232, 1280, 1288, 21x64, 1400, 1408, 1456, 1472, 1512, 1536, 1568, 1600, 1624, 1664, 1680, 1728, 1792, 1856, and 1920 kbps. Note: The highest speed for BRI systems is 512 kbps, the highest speed for T1 systems is 1472 kbps, and the highest speed for E1 systems is 1920 kbps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Enables the specified speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables the specified speed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

```
• isdndialspeed set 256 on
  returns
  isdndialspeed set 256 on

• isdndialspeed set 168 off
  returns
  isdndialspeed set 168 off

• isdndialspeed get 168
  returns
  isdndialspeed 168 off
```

Comments

The Polycom HDX system does not support separate settings for ISDN and IP dialing speeds. When you change a setting using this command, the settings associated with the ipdialspeed command on page 306 also change, and vice versa.
isdnnum

Sets or gets the ISDN video number or numbers assigned to the system. This command is only applicable if you have an ISDN network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

isdnnum get <1b1|1b2|2b1|2b2|3b1|3b2|4b1|4b2>
isdnnum set <1b1|1b2|2b1|2b2|3b1|3b2|4b1|4b2> [“number”]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current ISDN number associated with the specified B channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the ISDN number for a B channel line when followed by the “number” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit “number”. This parameter is not allowed while in a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b1</td>
<td>1b2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“number”</td>
<td>The ISDN number(s) provided by your network service provider for the specified B channel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- isdnnum set 1b1 “700 555 1212”
  returns
  isdnnum 1b1 7005551212
- isdnnum get 1b1
  returns
  isdnnum 1b1 7005551212

Comments

The isdnnum set 1b1 and isdnnum get 1b1 commands can be used for BRI and for PRI lines.
isdnswitch

Sets or gets the ISDN switch protocol. This command is only applicable if you have an ISDN network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

isdnswitch get
isdnswitch <pt-to-pt_at&t_5_ess|multipoint_at&t_5_ess|ni-1>
isdnswitch <nortel_dms-100|standard_etsi_euro-isdn|ts-031|ntt_ins-64>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current switch protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pt-to-pt_at&amp;t_5_ess</td>
<td>Specifies the ISDN switch protocol to use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multipoint_at&amp;t_5_ess</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-1</td>
<td>nortel_dms-100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- isdnswitch pt-to-pt_at&t_5_ess returns
  isdnswitch pt-to-pt_at&t_5_ess
- isdnswitch nortel_dms-100 returns
  isdnswitch nortel_dms-100
- isdnswitch get returns
  isdnswitch nortel_dms-100

Comments

If more than one switch protocol is supported, you must find out from your telephone service provider which protocol to select. If you change the country settings, a new set of ISDN switch protocols is loaded.

See Also

To set the switch type for PRI systems, use the prisswitch command on page 390.
**keypadaudioconf**

Sets or gets the keypad audio confirmation. When this option is enabled, an audio response is echoed when a numeric key is pressed on the remote control.

**Syntax**

```
keypadaudioconf <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 audio confirmation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables audio confirmation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- keypadaudioconf yes
  returns
  keypadaudioconf yes
- keypadaudioconf no
  returns
  keypadaudioconf no
- keypadaudioconf get
  returns
  keypadaudioconf no
language

Sets or gets the language that will display on the system.

Syntax

language <set|get>
language set <arabic|chinese|englishuk|englishus|finnish|french|german|
      hungarian|italian|japanese|korean|norwegian|polish|portuguese|
      russian|spanish|traditional_chinese>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current language used on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the specified language. Requires a language parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- **language set german**
  - returns
    - language german
- **language get**
  - returns
    - language german
**lanport**

Sets or gets the LAN port settings of the system.

**Syntax**

```
lanport <get|auto|autohdx|autofdx|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|autohdx|autofdx|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.  
autohdx: Automatically negotiates the LAN speed but specifies half-duplex mode.  
autofdx: Automatically negotiates the LAN speed but specifies full-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

**Comments**

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

Sets or gets the authentication type required to authenticate with an LDAP server.

Syntax

    ldapauthenticationtype get
    ldapauthenticationtype set <anonymous|basic|ntlm>

<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. Note: This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Polycom system recognizes the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anonymous</td>
<td>Specifies &quot;anonymous&quot; as the authentication type of an LDAP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basic</td>
<td>Specifies &quot;basic&quot; as the authentication type of an LDAP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntlm</td>
<td>Specifies &quot;ntlm&quot; as the authentication type of an LDAP server. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `ldapauthenticationtype get` returns `ldapauthenticationtype anonymous`
- `ldapauthenticationtype set basic` returns `ldapauthenticationtype basic`
- `ldapauthenticationtype set ntlm` returns `ldapauthenticationtype ntlm`
**ldapbasedn**

Sets or gets 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>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the base DN of an LDAP server. To erase the current setting, omit the &quot;base dn&quot; parameter. Note: This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Polycom system recognizes the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;base dn&quot;</td>
<td>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 å.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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
  ```
**ldapbinddn**

Sets or gets the bind DN for LDAP Simple Authentication.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
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 Polycom 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 á.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `ldapbinddn get` returns
  ```plaintext
  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
  ```plaintext
  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
  ```
ldapdirectory

Sets or gets whether the LDAP directory server is enabled.

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`

Comments

Each Polycom 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 the Polycom GDS directory server, that is enabled.

If the Polycom GDS directory server and another directory server are defined on the system, the Polycom GDS directory server becomes the default directory server after upgrading the system software.
Ldapntlmdomain

Sets or gets the domain in which authentication takes place in the Active Directory 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>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the domain in which authentication takes place in the Active Directory server. To erase the current setting, omit the &quot;domain&quot; parameter. Note: This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Polycom system recognizes the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;domain&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the domain in which authentication takes place in the Active Directory 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `ldapntlmdomain get` returns
  `ldapntlmdomain AUSTIN`
- `ldapntlmdomain set ANDOVER` returns
  `ldapntlmdomain ANDOVER`
**ldappassword**

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

**Syntax**

```
ldappassword set <ntlm|basic> ["password"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the password for Simple or NTLM 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 Polycom 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`
ldapserveraddress

Sets or gets 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 setting, omit the &quot;address&quot; parameter. Note: This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Polycom system recognizes the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;address&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the IP address or the DNS name of an LDAP server. The DNS name requires alphanumeric characters. Valid characters include: 0 through 9 a through z A through Z - Note: The &quot;-&quot; character cannot be used as the first or last character in 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`
ldapserverport

Sets or gets the port number of an LDAP server.

Syntax

```
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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the &quot;port number&quot; parameter. Note: This parameter does not change the setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Polycom system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>recognizes the server.</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 get` returns
  - `ldapserverport 389`
- `ldapserverport set 636`
  - `ldapserverport set 636` returns
  - `ldapserverport 636`
ldapsslenabled

Sets or gets the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)/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 SSL encryption state for LDAP operations. Note: This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Polycom 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
ldapusername

Sets or gets 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>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the user name for NTLM authentication of an LDAP server. To erase the current setting, omit the &quot;user name&quot; parameter. Note: This parameter does not change the setting on the server. Instead, this parameter changes how the Polycom system recognizes the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;user name&quot;</td>
<td>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 á.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `ldapusername get`
  returns
  ldapusername jpolycom

- `ldapusername set mpolycom`
  returns
  ldapusername mpolycom
**linestate**

Sets or gets API session registration to receive notifications about IP or ISDN line state changes.

**Syntax**

```
linestate get
linestate <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 to receive notification when IP or ISDN line states change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Unregisters to receive notification when IP or ISDN line states change.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `linestate register`
  - returns `linestate registered`
- `linestate unregister`
  - returns `linestate unregistered`
- `linestate get`
  - returns `linestate unregistered`

**Comments**

IP line state changes are only received in a serial API session.
listen

Registers the RS-232 session to listen for incoming video calls, phone calls, or system sleep or awake state and, consequently, to give notification when the registered state occurs.

Syntax

   listen <video|phone|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>phone</td>
<td>Instructs the session to listen for incoming phone calls. When this event occurs, the message “listen phone 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. Polycom 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 phone
  returns
  listen phone registered
to acknowledge that the session is now registered to listen for incoming phone calls
- listen video
  returns
  listen video registered
to acknowledge that the session is now registered to listen for incoming video calls
localdatetime

Sets or gets whether to display the local date and time on the Home screen.

Syntax

localdatetime <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>Displays the local date and time on the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Removes the local date and time from the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `localdatetime yes
  localdatetime yes`
- `localdatetime no
  localdatetime no`
- `localdatetime get
  localdatetime no`
**loginwindowduration**

Sets or gets the duration of time within which failed logins can lead to account lockout.

**Syntax**

```
loginwindowduration <get|set>
```

<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 time window within which failed logins can lead to account lockout. Time is measured in hours. Valid values are: off and {1..24}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `loginwindowduration get`
  returns
  `loginwindowduration 2`
- `loginwindowduration set 1`
  returns
  `loginwindowduration 1`
- `loginwindowduration set off`
  returns
  `loginwindowduration off`

**Comments**

- When the HDX system is powered off, the time window within which failed logins can lead to account lockout is still in effect.
- Login window duration begins at the first failed login attempt and lasts until the login window duration expires or the user successfully logs in.
- If `loginwindowduration` is set to off, the user is locked out after consecutive failures regardless of the time window.
marqueedisplaytext

Sets or gets the text to display in the dialing entry field on the Place a Call screen.

Syntax

marqueedisplaytext get
marqueedisplaytext set "text"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current marquee display text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the text to display in the dialing entry field followed by the text to use. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;text&quot;</td>
<td>Text to display. Enclose the character string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. If &quot;text&quot; is omitted, the system automatically sets it to Welcome.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- marqueedisplaytext set “Select an entry from the directory.”
  returns
  marqueedisplaytext  “Select an entry from the directory.”
- marqueedisplaytext get
  returns
  marqueedisplaytext  “Select an entry from the directory.”
maxgabinternationalcallspeed

Sets or gets the maximum speed for international ISDN calls made from the global directory. This command is only applicable if you have an ISDN network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

maxgabinternationalcallspeed get
maxgabinternationalcallspeed set "valid speed"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current valid speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the maximum speed for international calls when followed by a valid speed value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“valid speed”</td>
<td>Valid speeds are: 2x64, 128, 256, 384, 512, 768, 1024, and 1472 kbps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- maxgabinternationalcallspeed set 128
  returns
  maxgabinternationalcallspeed 128
- maxgabinternationalcallspeed get
  returns
  maxgabinternationalcallspeed 128
maxgabinternetcallspeed

Sets or gets the maximum speed for Internet (IP/H.323) calls made from the global directory.

Syntax

maxgabinternetcallspeed get
maxgabinternetcallspeed set "valid speed"

Parameter | Description
--- | ---
get | Returns the current valid speed.
set | Sets the maximum speed for Internet calls when followed by a valid speed value.
"valid speed" | Valid speeds are: 128, 256, 384, 512, 768, 1024, and 1472 kbps.

Feedback Examples

- maxgabinternetcallspeed set 384
  returns
  maxgabinternetcallspeed 384
- maxgabinternetcallspeed get
  returns
  maxgabinternetcallspeed 384
maxgabisdncallspeed

Sets or gets the maximum speed for ISDN (H.320) calls made from the global directory. This command is only applicable if you have an ISDN network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

maxgabisdncallspeed get
maxgabisdncallspeed set "valid speed"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current valid speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the maximum speed for ISDN calls when followed by a valid speed value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;valid speed&quot;</td>
<td>Valid speeds are: 56, 64, 128, 256, 384, 512, 768, 1024, and 1472 kbps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- maxgabisdncallspeed set 384
  returns
  maxgabisdncallspeed 384
- maxgabisdncallspeed get
  returns
  maxgabisdncallspeed 384
maxtimeincall

Sets or gets 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`

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.
mcupassword

Enters and sends the MCU password to the MCU.

Syntax

```plaintext
mcupassword ["password"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the password to send to the MCU.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**meetingpassword**

Sets the meeting password.

**Syntax**

```
meetingpassword set ["password"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the meeting password if followed by the password parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the password parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;password&quot;</td>
<td>User-defined password. Valid characters are: A through Z (lower and uppercase), -, __, @, /, ;, ,, ,, , and 0 through 9. The length is limited to 33 characters. The password cannot include spaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `meetingpassword set psswd`
  
  returns
  
  `meetingpassword psswd`

- `meetingpassword set "My psswd"`
  
  returns
  
  `error: command has illegal parameters`

**Comments**

To receive a notification that the password has failed, you must use the `popupinfo register` command to register the current API session to receive popup text.

**See Also**

See also the related `popupinfo` command on page 378.
**monitor1 (deprecated)**

Sets or gets the aspect ratio for Monitor 1. With the implementation of the `configdisplay` command on page 185, this command has been deprecated.

**Syntax**

```
monitor1 <get|4:3|16:9|vga>
```

<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>4:3</td>
<td>16:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vga</td>
<td>Sets the display to VGA and causes the system to restart.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `monitor1 4:3`
  returns `monitor1 4:3`
- `monitor1 16:9`
  returns `monitor1 16:9`
- `monitor1 get`
  returns `monitor1 16:9`

**See Also**

See the `configdisplay` command on page 185.
monitor1screensaveroutput

Sets or gets whether to send either black video or "No Signal" to Monitor 1 when the screen saver activates.

Syntax

\[ \text{monitor1screensaveroutput} \ <\text{get|black|no_signal}> \]

<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

- \[ \text{monitor1screensaveroutput} \text{ black} \]
  returns \[ \text{monitor1screensaveroutput} \text{ black} \]

- \[ \text{monitor1screensaveroutput} \text{ no_signal} \]
  returns \[ \text{monitor1screensaveroutput} \text{ no_signal} \]

- \[ \text{monitor1screensaveroutput} \text{ get} \]
  returns \[ \text{monitor1screensaveroutput} \text{ no_signal} \]

See Also

See the \[ \text{monitor2screensaveroutput} \] command on page 348.
monitor2 (deprecated)

Sets or gets the aspect ratio for Monitor 2. With the implementation of the configdisplay command on page 185, this command has been deprecated.

Syntax

```
monitor2 off
monitor2 <get|4:3|16:9>
monitor2 vga
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables the second monitor output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>16:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vga</td>
<td>Sets the display to VGA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `monitor2 off`
  - returns `monitor2 off`
- `monitor2 16:9`
  - returns `monitor2 16:9`
- `monitor2 get`
  - returns `monitor2 16:9`

See Also

See the configdisplay command on page 185.
monitor2screensaveroutput

Sets or gets whether to send either black video or "No Signal" to Monitor 2 when the screen saver activates.

**Syntax**

```
monitor2screensaveroutput <get|black|no_signal>
``` 

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

**Feedback Examples**

- `monitor2screensaveroutput black`
  
  returns
  
  `monitor2screensaveroutput black`

- `monitor2screensaveroutput no_signal`
  
  returns
  
  `monitor2screensaveroutput no_signal`

- `monitor2screensaveroutput get`
  
  returns
  
  `monitor2screensaveroutput no_signal`

**See Also**

See the `monitor1screensaveroutput` command on page 346.
mpautoanswer

Sets or gets the Auto Answer Multipoint Video mode, which determines how the system will handle an incoming call in a multipoint video conference.

Syntax

mpautoanswer <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>Connects incoming video calls automatically. The screen will split into a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>multipoint call progress screen as the incoming call is answered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>For an incoming video call, the user will be notified and given the choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to answer the call. If the user selects Yes, the call is added to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ongoing conference. If the user selects No, the call is rejected. The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>default is No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donotdisturb</td>
<td>The user is not notified of incoming video calls. The sites that placed the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>calls receive a Far Site Busy (H.320) or Call Rejected (H.323) code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- mpautoanswer yes returns
- mpautoanswer yes
- mpautoanswer no returns
- mpautoanswer no
- mpautoanswer get returns
- mpautoanswer no
- mpautoanswer donotdisturb returns
- mpautoanswer donotdisturb

Comments

If mpautoanswer is set to no or donotdisturb, you must rely on API session notifications to answer inbound calls.
mpmode

Sets or gets the multipoint conference viewing mode for the system in a multipoint call. The multipoint mode can be set to auto, discussion, presentation, or fullscreen. By default, it is set to auto.

**Syntax**

`mpmode <get|auto|discussion|presentation|fullscreen>`

<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>In Auto mode, the system switches between Full Screen Mode and Discussion mode, depending on the interaction between the sites. If one site is talking uninterrupted for 15 seconds or more, the speaker appears full screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presentation</td>
<td>In Presentation mode, the person who is speaking appears full screen to the far sites, while the person who is speaking sees all the other sites on a split screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discussion</td>
<td>In Discussion mode (also called Continuous Presence mode), every site sees all the sites in the meeting at the same time, on a split screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fullscreen</td>
<td>In Full Screen mode, every site in the call sees the current speaker, or the latest person to speak, on the full screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `mpmode auto` returns `mpmode auto`
- `mpmode discussion` returns `mpmode discussion`
- `mpmode get` returns `mpmode discussion`

**Comments**

This option is not available unless the multipoint option is enabled.

What you see during a multipoint call can depend on many factors such as the system's monitor configuration, the number of sites in the call, whether content is shared, and whether dual monitor emulation is used.
**mtumode**

Sets or gets the MTU mode. The `mtumode` and `mtusize` commands allow you to change the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size, to adjust for the best interoperability with the host network. Set `mtumode` to `specify`, then use `mtusize` to specify a value. If `mtumode` is set to `default`, the system automatically sets the MTU value to 1260.

**Syntax**

`mtumode <get|default|specify>`

<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>default</td>
<td>Sets the Maximum Transmission Unit size to the default value of 1260.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specify</td>
<td>Allows you to specify a Maximum Transmission Unit size other than the default setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `mtumode default` returns `mtumode default`
- `mtumode specify` returns `mtumode specify`
- `mtumode get` returns `mtumode specify`
- `mtusize 660` returns `mtusize 660`
- `mtumode foo` returns `error: command has illegal parameters`

**See Also**

See also the related `mtusize` command on page 352.
mtusize

Sets or gets the MTU size. The `mtumode` and `mtusize` commands allow you to change the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size, to adjust for the best interoperability with the host network. Set `mtumode` to `specify`, then use `mtusize` to specify a value. If `mtumode` is set to `default`, the system automatically sets the MTU value to 1260.

**Syntax**

```
mtusize <get|660|780|900|1020|1140|1260|1500>
```

<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>660</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `mtumode specify
  returns
  mtumode specify`
- `mtusize 660
  returns
  mtusize 660`
- `mtusize 1140
  returns
  mtusize 1140`
- `mtusize get
  returns
  mtusize 1140`

**See Also**

See also the related `mtumode` command on page 351.
### mute

Sets or gets the 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

#### Comments

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

Sets or gets the Mute Auto Answer Calls mode. When this setting is selected, the microphone is muted to prevent the far site from hearing the near site when the system answers automatically.

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 will not be muted when the system receives a call while in Auto Answer mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `muteautoanswer yes returns`
  `muteautoanswercalls yes`
- `muteautoanswer no returns`
  `muteautoanswercalls no`
- `muteautoanswer get returns`
  `muteautoanswercalls no`
natconfig

Sets or gets 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; specifies 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 the WAN address to be assigned using the wanipaddress command on page 567.</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
nath323compatible

Sets or gets the **NAT is H.323 Compatible** setting.

**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`
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 on

- nearloop off
  returns off
  nearloop off

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.

**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, <code>netstats</code> returns information about the near site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `netstats 2`
  
  ```
  
  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
  ```
**nonotify**

Unregisters the API client to receive status notifications.

**Syntax**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>calendarmmeetings</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>captions</td>
<td>Stops the system from capturing closed captions as they appear on the screen.</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 calendarmmeetings`
  returns
`nonotify calendarmmeetings success`

**See Also**

See the related `notify` command on page 360.
**notify**

Lists the notification types that are currently being received, or registers to receive status notifications.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
notify
notify <callstatus|captions|linestatus|mutestatus|screenchanges>
notify <sysstatus|sysalerts|vidsourcechanges>
notify calendarmeetings
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>notify</td>
<td>Lists the notification types that are currently 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, in the following format: notification:callstatus:&lt;call direction&gt;:&lt;call id&gt;:&lt;far site name&gt;:&lt;far site number&gt;:&lt;connection status&gt;:&lt;call speed&gt;:&lt;status-specific cause code from call engine&gt;:&lt;calltype&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captions</td>
<td>Registers the system to capture closed captions as they appear on the screen, in the following format: notification:caption:&lt;“caption string”&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linestatus</td>
<td>Registers the system to receive line status notifications as they occur, in the following format: notification:linestatus:&lt;direction&gt;:&lt;call id&gt;:&lt;line id&gt;:&lt;channel id&gt;:&lt;connection status&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutestatus</td>
<td>Registers the system to receive changes in audio mute status, in the following format: notification:mutestatus:&lt;near or far&gt;:&lt;call id&gt;:&lt;site name&gt;:&lt;site number&gt;:&lt;mute status&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screenchanges</td>
<td>Registers the system to receive notification when a user interface screen is displayed, in the following format: notification:screenchange:&lt;screen name&gt;:&lt;screen def name&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

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

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

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

- `notify` returns
  registered for 2 notifications:mutestatus:

- `notify calendarmeetings`
  returns
  notify calendarmeetings success

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

- `notification:screenchange:systemsetup:systemsetup_a`
- `notification:vidsourcechange:near:1:Main:people`
- `notification:linestatus:outgoing:32:0:0:disconnected`
- `notification:vidsourcechange:near:6:ppcip:content`
- `notification:vidsourcechange:near:none:none:content`
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.

The `notify captions` command registers the current API session to receive notifications as closed captions are displayed. If closed captions are dropped for some reason, no notification is received. This command is typically used for capturing captions being displayed for archival purpose.

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 on page 359 and the `callinfo` command on page 170.
ntpmode

Sets or gets the mode of the system’s Network Time Protocol (NTP) server. NTP server time is used to ensure synchronized time data in the local Call Detail Report.

Syntax

\[ \text{ntpmode } <\text{get}|\text{auto}|\text{off}|\text{manual}> \]

<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>Automatically selects an NTP server from the Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Turns off the use of an NTP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manual</td>
<td>Lets you specify a server using the ntpserver command on page 365.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

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

See Also

See the ntpserver command on page 365.
ntpsecondaryserver

Sets or gets a secondary Network Time Protocol (NTP) server using the IP address or DNS name of the server.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ntpsecondaryserver get
ntpsecondaryserver set ["xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"|"server name"]
```

**Parameter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Gets the IP address of the secondary NTP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the IP address of the secondary NTP server when followed by a valid parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the [&quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx&quot;</td>
<td>The IP address of the secondary NTP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;server name&quot;</td>
<td>The DNS name of the secondary NTP server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `ntpsecondaryserver set` returns `ntpsecondaryserver <empty>`
- `ntpsecondaryserver set 172.26.44.22` returns `ntpsecondaryserver 172.26.44.22`
- `ntpsecondaryserver get` returns `ntpsecondaryserver 172.26.44.22`

**Comments**

The primary NTP server must be configured in order to configure the secondary NTP server.

**See Also**

See the `ntpserver` command on page 365.
**ntpserver**

Sets or gets an Network Time Protocol (NTP) server, using the IP address or the DNS name of the server.

**Syntax**

- `ntpserver get`
- `ntpserver set ["xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"|"server name"]`

**Feedback Examples**

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

**Comments**

This command allows you to use an internal time server and thus synchronize the system's time with the time on your internal network. The system uses this time only for the local Call Detail Report.

**See Also**

See the `ntpsecondaryserver` command on page 364.
**numberofmonitors (deprecated)**

Returns the number of display monitors configured. With the implementation of the `configdisplay` command on page 185, this command has been deprecated.

**Syntax**

```
numberofmonitors get
```

**Feedback Examples**

- `numberofmonitors get` returns `numberofmonitors 1` when one monitor is configured for display
- `numberofmonitors get` returns `numberofmonitors 2` when two monitors are configured for display

**See Also**

The recommended command for accessing display configuration is the `configdisplay` command on page 185. For example, to determine the state of Monitor 2, use `configdisplay monitor2 get`.
**numdigitsdid**

Sets or gets the number of digits in the DID Gateway number (E.164 dialing).

**Syntax**

```
numdigitsdid <get|{0..24}>
```

<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..24}</td>
<td>Specifies the number of digits in DID numbers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `numdigitsdid 7`
  - `returns`
  - `numdigitsdid 7`
- `numdigitsdid get`
  - `returns`
  - `numdigitsdid 7`

**Comments**

The number of digits in the DID is that portion of the full DID that the Gateway will be given from the ISDN service provider as the Called Party Line Identifier. This, in turn, will be passed to the Gatekeeper for address resolution.
**numdigitsext**

Sets or gets the number of digits in the Number+Extension Gateway number (E.164 dialing).

**Syntax**

```
numdigitsext <get|{0..24}>
```

<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..24}</td>
<td>The number of digits in the gateway number if <code>gatewaynumbertype</code> command on page 263 is set to <code>number+extension</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `numdigitsext 10`  
  `returns numdigitsext 10`
- `numdigitsext get`  
  `returns numdigitsext 10`

**Comments**

The number of digits in that number is that portion of the full Number+Extension number that the Gateway will be given from the ISDN service provider as the Called Party Line Identifier. This, in turn, will be passed to the Gatekeeper for address resolution.
ocsdirectory

Enable Polycom HDX systems to retrieve and display the Microsoft Office Communications Server contact list and to disable other global directory services.

**Syntax**

```
ocsdirectory <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 Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory server. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- ocsdirectory get
  - ocsdirectory yes
- ocsdirectory no
  - ocsdirectory no

**Comments**

Polycom HDX systems must be registered with the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory server to enable the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory service.

Polycom software versions 3.0 and later also support Microsoft Lync Server 2010. Refer to the *Administrator’s Guide for Polycom HDX Systems* for more information.

Each Polycom HDX system supports a single global directory server at any given time. Therefore, enabling the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 automatically disables any other enabled global directory server, such as the Polycom GDS or LDAP directory server.

If more than one global directory is defined on a system, the following rules apply when you upgrade the system software:

- If the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory server and another directory server are defined on the system, the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory server becomes the default directory server after upgrading the system software.
● If the Polycom GDS directory server and another directory server (not the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory server) are defined on the system, the Polycom GDS directory server becomes the default directory server after upgrading the system software.
**oobcomplete**

Completes the setup wizard and restarts the Polycom HDX system.

**Syntax**

```
oobcomplete
```

**Feedback Examples**

```
oobcomplete
returns
oobcomplete
```

**Comments**

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

Enable Polycom HDX systems to retrieve and display the Microsoft Office Communications Server contact list and to disable other global directory services.

Syntax

```
ocsdirectory <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 Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory server. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `ocsdirectory get`
  returns
  `ocsdirectory yes`
- `ocsdirectory no`
  returns
  `ocsdirectory no`

Comments

Polycom HDX systems must be registered with the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory server to enable the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory service.

Polycom software versions 3.0 and later also support Microsoft Lync Server 2010. Refer to the Administrator's Guide for Polycom HDX Systems for more information.

Each Polycom HDX system supports a single global directory server at any given time. Therefore, enabling the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 automatically disables any other enabled global directory server, such as the Polycom GDS or LDAP directory server.

If more than one global directory is defined on a system, the following rules apply when you upgrade the system software:

- If the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory server and another directory server are defined on the system, the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory server becomes the default directory server after upgrading the system software.
- If the Polycom GDS directory server and another directory server (not the Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 directory server) are defined on the system, the Polycom GDS directory server becomes the default directory server after upgrading the system software.
pause

Pauses the command interpreter before executing the next command. Pauses are useful when commands are retrieved from a script file.

Syntax

```
  pause {0..65535}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{0..65535}</td>
<td>Number of seconds to pause.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `pause 3`
  - returns
  - pausing for 3 seconds

- `pause 0`
  - returns
  - pausing for 0 seconds
**peoplevideoadjustment**

Sets or gets the people video adjustment setting.

**Syntax**

peoplevideoadjustment <get|normal|stretch|zoom>

<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>normal</td>
<td>Preserves the aspect ratio of the source video. The image is scaled (if necessary) to the largest supported resolution that fits on the display without cropping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stretch</td>
<td>Does not preserve aspect ratio. The image is scaled horizontally and vertically to exactly match the resolution of the display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoom</td>
<td>Preserves the aspect ratio of the source video. The image is scaled to exactly match one of the display dimensions while matching or exceeding the other display dimension. The image is centered and cropped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- peoplevideoadjustment zoom
  returns
    peoplevideoadjustment zoom
- peoplevideoadjustment stretch
  returns
    peoplevideoadjustment stretch
- peoplevideoadjustment normal
  returns
    peoplevideoadjustment normal
- peoplevideoadjustment get
  returns
    peoplevideoadjustment normal
**phone**

Flashes the analog phone line.

**Syntax**

```
phone <clear|flash>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clear</td>
<td>Clears phone number from the text box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flash</td>
<td>Sends flash hook to a POTS connection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

Use the `flash` command on page 243 to specify a call ID.
pip

Sets or gets the on-screen PIP mode. The PIP feature allows the near site to adjust near-camera views while in a video conference.

Syntax

\[
\text{pip } \text{<get|on|off|camera|swap|register|unregister|location>}
\]
\[
\text{pip location } \text{<get|0|1|2|3>}
\]

<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 PIP mode. The system shows a PIP window that remains in the lower right corner of the screen until the video call is completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables PIP mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camera</td>
<td>Causes the PIP window to appear when the selected camera position is changed. The PIP window disappears when the camera has finished moving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swap</td>
<td>Toggles the content of the PIP and the main display between the near-site and far-site view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers the system to give notification when PIP is turned on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Unregisters the system to give notification when PIP is turned on or off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| location       | Places the PIP window in the specified corner of the screen: 
|                | \(0\) = bottom right corner 
|                | \(1\) = top right corner 
|                | \(2\) = top left corner 
|                | \(3\) = bottom left corner 
|                | get = Returns the current location |

Feedback Examples

- `pip on` returns `pip on`
- `pip swap` returns `pip swapped`
- `pip location get` returns `pip location 1`
- `pip register`
  
  returns
  
  `pip registered`
**popupinfo**

Registers or unregisters the session to receive popup text and button choices text.

**Syntax**

```
popupinfo <get|register|unregister>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers to receive popup information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Unregisters to receive popup information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `popupinfo register`
  
  `returns popupinfo registered`

- `popupinfo unregister`
  
  `returns popupinfo unregistered`

- `popupinfo get`
  
  `returns popupinfo unregistered`

The following examples show notifications that may be returned after registering to receive popup text and button choices text.

- `popupinfo: question: Sorry. Cannot dial number because you are already in a call with the site.`

- `popupinfo: choice0: Ok is returned if a call fails`

- `popupinfo: question: Save Changes?`  
  `popupinfo: choice0: Yes`  
  `popupinfo: choice1: No`  
  `popupinfo: answered: Yes is returned if the user edits the password field`
preset

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

Syntax

```
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

- `preset register`
  returns
  `preset registered`
- `preset near go 1`
  returns
  `preset near set 1` and moves the near-site camera to the preset 1 position
- `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. These camera presets can be distributed across the far camera and up to four near-site cameras.
pricallbycall

Sets or gets the PRI call-by-call value. This command is only applicable if you have a PRI network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
pricallbycall get
pricallbycall set {0..31}
```

<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 PRI call-by-call when followed by a value from <code>{0..31}</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{0..31}</code></td>
<td>Range of call-by-call values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `pricallbycall set 1`
  returns
  `pricallbycall 1`
- `pricallbycall get`
  returns
  `pricallbycall 1`

**Comments**

Call-by-call is a number from 0 to 31, which is optionally sent to an upstream telephone company switch, if required. For example, specify a value of 6 for a T1 PRI network interface module that is directly connected to an ATT 5ESS switch, which is provisioned with Accunet. You must consult with the telephone company service provider to determine whether a call-by-call value is required for a particular PRI line. For most cases, the default value of 0 is correct. Always use the value 0 when connected to a PBX. A non-zero value should not be required in Europe. Values greater than 31 are reserved for internal use and must not be used.
prichannel

Sets or gets the PRI channels that will be active for the PRI line. This command is only applicable if you have a PRI network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

prichannel get all
prichannel get {1..n}
prichannel set all
prichannel set {1..n} <on|off>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting. Requires a parameter from &lt;all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Selects all PRI channels and returns all channels and settings similar to briallenable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{1..n}</td>
<td>Range of available PRI channels. For PRI T1, the range is 1..23. For PRI E1, the range is 1..30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the PRI channels to be active when followed by a parameter from &lt;all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Activates the selected PRI channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables the selected PRI channels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- prichannel 1 set on
  returns
  prichannel 1 on
- prichannel set 23 off
  returns
  prichannel 23 off
- prichannel get 23
  returns
  prichannel 23 off

Important PRI Channel Information

**Outgoing Call.** For an outgoing call, the system uses the first active and available channel starting with the lowest number from the channel range (1-23 for a PRI T1 and 1-30 for a PRI E1). If an additional channel is needed, the system chooses the next incremental number. For example, if channels 1 through 7 are inactive, but 8 is active and available, then 8 is the first channel that can be used by the system to place an outgoing call. If an additional channel is needed, the system will use the next available active channel in the range (which could be 9, and so on).

**Incoming Calls.** For incoming calls, the system may use the highest numbered channel in the range and, if needed, proceed to the next channel number in descending order, depending on the type of third-party
equipment attached to the system. For example, an incoming call arrives on channel 23, then 22, 21, and so on.

**Dedicated full PRI T1 or E1 Line.** All channels should be active for a full T1 or E1 line dedicated to your system.

**Fractional PRI T1 or E1.** Channel selection should be handled by your PRI network administrator.

**PRI E1 Channel Information.** The PRI Status screen (for E1) shows 30 channels. However, E1 trunk lines have 32 timeslots, numbered 0 - 31. Timeslot 0 is used for framing, and timeslot 16 is used for call signaling (the D channel). The remaining 30 timeslots are used as bearer (data) channels. In call signaling between our equipment and the switch, these channels are numbered 1-15, 17-31. But the PRI Status screen numbers these channels contiguously in the range 1-30. Therefore, on the PRI Status screen, channels 1-15 control the status of timeslots 1-15, and channels 16-30 control the status of timeslots 17-31.
**pricsu**

Sets or gets the PRI CSU mode for a T1 interface.

**Syntax**

```
pricsu <get|internal|external>
```

<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>internal</td>
<td>Sets the internal CSU mode. This is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external</td>
<td>Sets the external CSU mode. When selected, you must specify the PRI line buildout.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `pricsu internal`
  - **returns**
  - `pricsu internal`

- `pricsu external`
  - **returns**
  - `pricsu external`

- `pricsu get`
  - **returns**
  - `pricsu external`

**Comments**

By default, the T1 PRI network interface module is set for internal CSU mode.

**See Also**

The PRI line buildout for a T1 interface is set using the `prilinebuildout` command on page 386.
**pridialchannels**

Sets or gets the number of PRI channels to dial in parallel. This command is only applicable if you have a PRI network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
pridialchannels get
pridialchannels set {1..n}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the number of PRI channels to be dialed in parallel when followed by a parameter from {1..n}. To erase the current setting, omit the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current number of channels dialed in parallel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{1..n}</td>
<td>Range of numbers of PRI channels that can be dialed in parallel. For PRI T1, the range is 1..12. For PRI E1, the range is 1..15.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `pridialchannels set 3`
  returns
  `pridialchannels 3`
- `pridialchannels get`
  returns
  `pridialchannels 3`

**Comments**

By default, ISDN channels are dialed three at a time. On PRI systems, you can choose the number of channels to dial in parallel.
priintlprefix

Sets or gets the PRI international dialing prefix.

Syntax

```
priintlprefix get
priintlprefix set ["prefix"]
```

<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 PRI international dialing prefix when followed by the parameter “prefix”. To erase the current setting, omit the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;prefix&quot;</td>
<td>Numeric string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `priintlprefix set 011`
  - `returns`
    - `priintlprefix 011`
- `priintlprefix get`
  - `returns`
    - `priintlprefix 011`

Comments

The international prefix defaults to 011 for North America and 00 for European countries. The default depends on the country.
**prilinebuildout**

Sets or gets the PRI line buildout for a T1 interface.

**Syntax**

```
prilinebuildout get
prilinebuildout set <0|-7.5|-15|-22.5>
prilinebuildout set <0-133|134-266|267-399|400-533|534-665>
```

<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 PRI line buildout. It requires an output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;attenuation in dB&quot; or an &quot;attenuation in feet&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>-7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-133</td>
<td>134-266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `prilinebuildout set -7.5` returns `prilinebuildout -7.5`
- `prilinebuildout get` returns `prilinebuildout -7.5`

**Comments**

If you are using an internal CSU, enter the output attenuation in dB. If you are using an external CSU, enter the output attenuation in feet.

**See Also**

The PRI CSU mode for a T1 interface is set using the `pricsu` command on page 383
prilinesignal

Sets or gets the PRI line signal.

Syntax

```
prilinesignal get
prilinesignal set <esf/b8zs|crc4/hdb3|hdb3>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current PRI line signal setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the PRI line signal. It requires one of the following parameters: esf/b8zs, crc4/hdb3, hdb3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esf/b8zs</td>
<td>A method of signal encoding used with a T1 interface. This is the only choice for T1. This value actually chooses both a framing format and an encoding method. Legacy frame formats, such as D4, are not supported. In addition, older encoding methods, such as B7ZS, are not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crc4/hdb3</td>
<td>A method of signal encoding used with an E1 interface. This is the default value. Data is encoded using HDB3 to ensure proper one-density, and CRC4 error checking is enabled on both transmit and receive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hdb3</td>
<td>A method of signal encoding used with an E1 interface. CRC4 error checking is disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `prilinesignal set esf/b8zs` returns `prilinesignal esf/b8zs`
- `prilinesignal get` returns `prilinesignal esf/b8zs`
prinumberingplan

Sets or gets the PRI numbering plan. This command is only applicable if you have a PRI network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

prinumberingplan <get|isdn|unknown>

<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>isdn</td>
<td>With this parameter, the numbering plan is identified to the upstream switch as ISDN, and the number type, which is either national or international, is determined from the dialed phone number. If the dialed phone number starts with the international dialing prefix that is currently selected, the type is set to the international and the prefix is removed from the number before the number is sent to the upstream switch. Otherwise, the number is marked as national and passed to the upstream switch without modification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>This is the default selection. With this parameter, the numbering plan and number type are sent to the upstream as unknown, and the dialed phone number is sent without notification. The unknown parameter is preferred and should work with all properly configured PBXs and with most telephone company switches. A notable exception in North America is an ATT 5ESS switch, which is provisioned with Accunet, or an ATT 4ESS switch. For these switches, set the numbering type to ISDN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- prinumberingplan isdn returns
  prinumberingplan isdn
- prinumberingplan unknown returns
  prinumberingplan unknown
- prinumberingplan get returns
  prinumberingplan unknown
**prioutsideline**

Sets or gets the PRI number that is dialed for outside line access.

**Syntax**

```
prioutsideline get
prioutsideline set ["outside_line"]
```

<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 outside-line-access PRI number when followed by the parameter &quot;outside_line&quot;. To erase the current setting, omit the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;outside_line&quot;</td>
<td>Numeric string. This number is provided by your network service provider.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `prioutsideline set 9`
  - returns
  - `prioutsideline 9`
- `prioutsideline get`
  - returns
  - `prioutsideline 9`

**Comments**

This number is needed if your system is on a PBX.
priswitch

Sets or gets the PRI switch.

**Syntax**

```
priswitch get
priswitch set <att5ess|att4ess|norteldms|ni2>
priswitch set <net5/ctr4|nttins-1500|ts-038>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current switch protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the PRI switch. One of the switch protocol parameters is required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| att5ess|att4ess| norteldms|ni2| net5/ctr4| nttins-1500|ts-038 | Switch protocol values. For E1, net5/ctr4 is the default. net5/ctr4 is the standard ETSI protocol derived from ITU Q.931. For T1, net5/ctr4 is also provided for certain Asian countries, such as Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

**Feedback Examples**

- priswitch set att5ess
  
  returns
  priswitch att5ess

- priswitch get
  
  returns
  priswitch att5ess

**Comments**

If more than one switch protocol is supported, you must find out from your telephone service provider which protocol to select. NET5/CTR4 is the default. It is the standard ETSI protocol derived from ITU Q.931. If you change the country settings, a new set of PRI switch protocols is loaded.
**reboot**

Restarts the system.

**Syntax**

reboot [y|now|n]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>restarts the system without prompting you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now</td>
<td>restarts the system without prompting you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Does not restart the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- reboot y  
  does not prompt the user to confirm and restarts the system with no other feedback returned
- reboot now  
  does not prompt the user to confirm and restarts the system with no other feedback returned
- reboot n  
  does not restart the system and returns  
  enter “reboot y” or “reboot now” to initiate system reboot

**Comments**

The preferred format is reboot now.
recentcalls

Returns the list of recent calls.

Syntax

```
recentcalls
```

Feedback Examples

- recentcalls
  returns
  "Polycom HDX Demo" 30/Nov/2008 14:39:56 Out
  192.168.1.101 30/Nov/2008 14:40:07 Out
  192.168.1.102 30/Nov/2008 14:40:35 Out
  192.168.1.103 30/Nov/2008 20:27:33 Out
  "John Polycom HDX 9004" 30/Nov/2008 02:13:23 In
  192.168.1.104 30/Nov/2008 02:20:08 In
  192.168.1.105 30/Nov/2008 02:21:40 In
  192.168.1.106 30/Nov/2008 05:53:04 In
  "Mary Polycom HDX 9004" 30/Nov/2008 07:00:19 In

Comments

Calls returned by the recentcalls command are returned in this format:

Display Name/Start Date/Start Time/Call Direction.

For example:

```
Polycom HDX Demo" 30/Nov/2008 14:39:56/Out
```

The display name value that is returned depends on the type of call.

In outgoing calls:

- If the call is placed from Directory screen or Favorites screen, the Polycom HDX system returns the display name of the endpoint being called.

- If the call is placed from the Place a Call screen, and the number is in the Polycom HDX system directory, the display name of the directory entry is returned. If the number is not in the Polycom HDX system directory, the IP number is returned as the display name.

In incoming calls, if the Polycom HDX system receives caller ID information, or if the caller number is already in the Polycom HDX system directory, the caller ID name or the Polycom HDX system display name will be returned as the display name. If there is no caller ID information and the number is not in the Polycom HDX system directory, the IP address is returned as the display name.
registerall (deprecated)

Alias for the all register command.

Syntax

registerall

Feedback Examples

registerall

returns

callstate registered
camera registered
chaircontrol registered
linestate registered
mute registered
pip registered
popup registered
popupinfo registered
preset registered
screen registered
vcbutton registered
volume registered
sleep registered
phone registered
video registered
vostream registered
vc pod registered
vc lan registered

See Also

This command is an alias for the preferred all register command on page 130.

To unregister user feedback, use the all unregister command on page 132 or the unregisterall (deprecated) command on page 540.
registerthissystem

Sets or gets the system’s IP address to be registered and displayed in the global directory when the system is powered on.

Syntax
   registerthissystem <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 this option (register this system).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables this option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples
   • registerthissystem yes returns
     registerthissystem yes
   • registerthissystem no returns
     registerthissystem no
   • registerthissystem get returns
     registerthissystem no

Comments
If you do not enable this option, the system has access to the GDS, but the IP address does not appear in the global directory.
remotecontrol

Set or gets the setting for intercepting signals from the system remote control.

Syntax

remotecontrol disable <get|all|none>
remotecontrol disable "valid button" ["valid button"...]  
remotecontrol dontintercept <all|none>
remotecontrol dontintercept "valid button" ["valid button"...]  
remotecontrol enable <all|none>
remotecontrol enable "valid button" ["valid button"...]  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables specified remote control button(s) so that the system does not respond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>All of the remote control buttons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>None of the remote control buttons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;valid button&quot;</td>
<td>Name of a specific button such as call, hangup, left, right, up, down, select, home, directory, back, zoom-, zoom+, volume-, volume+, mute, far, near, auto, camera, preset, pip, keyboard, delete, ., 0-9, *, #, graphics, or help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables specified remote control button(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power</td>
<td>Enables or disables the Power button on the remote control.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- remotecontrol disable all
  returns
  remotecontrol disable all success

- remotecontrol disable get
  returns
  disabled 1 buttons:pip

Comments

Remote control disable commands do not persist across the power cycle.
remotemonenable

Gets the state of remote room and call monitoring.

Syntax

`remotemonenable <get>`

Feedback Examples

- `remotemonenable get` returns `remotemonenable on`
- `remotemonenable get` returns `remotemonenable off`
requireacctnumtodial

Enables or disables the **Require Account Number to Dial** option. It is used to log calls to a specific account so that they can be tracked and billed to the appropriate departments.

**Syntax**

```
requireacctnumtodial <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 option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `requireacctnumtodial yes`
  returns
  `requireacctnumtodial yes`
- `requireacctnumtodial no`
  returns
  `requireacctnumtodial no`
- `requireacctnumtodial get`
  returns
  `requireacctnumtodial no`

**Comments**

When this option is selected, you cannot make a call without first entering an account number. This account number is saved in the Global Management System server database along with information specific to the call. Typically, the Global Management System administrator assigns the account number.
resetsystem

Resets the system and, optionally, deletes system settings or local address book entries.

Syntax

resetsystem [deletesystemsettings]
[deletelocaldirectory][deletecdr][deletelogs][deletecertificates][keepoptsandlogos]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deletelocaldirectory</td>
<td>Deletes all local directory entries from the address book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deletecdr</td>
<td>Deletes the CDR file from the /opt/polycom/cdr directory after copying the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contents of the file to the trace log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deletelogs</td>
<td>Deletes the system logs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deletecertificates</td>
<td>Deletes all certificates from the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keepoptsandlogos</td>
<td>Retains logos and options keys. Valid only when all other resetsystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>parameters are specified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- resetsystem
  returns
  resetsystem
- resetsystem deletelogs
  returns
  resetsystem deletelogs
- resetsystem deletecertificates
  returns
  resetsystem deletecertificates
- resetsystem deletelocaldirectory
  returns
  resetsystem deletelocaldirectory
- resetsystem deletesystemsettings
  returns
  resetsystem deletesystemsettings
  Deletes system settings but retains dat file, logos and options.
- resetsystem deletesystemsettings deletelocaldirectory deletecdr deletelogs
  deletecertificates keepoptsandlogos
  returns
  resetsystem deletesystemsettings deletelocaldirectory deletecdr deletelogs
  deletecertificates keepoptsandlogos
  Deletes system settings, local directory, cdr, logs and certificates. Retains dat file, logos and option keys.
- resetsystem deletesystemsettings deletelocaldirectory deletecdr deletelogs
  deletecertificates
  returns
resetsystem deletesystemsettings deletelocaldirectory deletecdr deletelogs deletecertificates

Deletes system settings, local directory, cdr, logs and certiricates, dat file, logos, and option keys.

Comments

Specifying all of the resetsystem parameters except keepoptsandlogos in a single command performs a complete erasure of the system's flash memory, returning the system to its original, pre-configured state. Specifying all of the resetsystem parameters, including keepoptsandlogos, does the same things, except that it preserves certain files containing customized logos, screen saver text and other customizations that are convenient to preserve in some cases.
**roomphonenumber**

Sets or gets the number of the phone that is located in the same room as the system.

**Syntax**

```
roomphonenumber get
roomphonenumber set ["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 room phone number when followed by the “number” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the “number” parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“number”</td>
<td>Phone number for a telephone (not the system) in the room. Use quotation marks around the number if it contains spaces. For example: “408 555 2323”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `roomphonenumber set`  
  `returns`  
  `roomphonenumber <empty>`

- `roomphonenumber set “408 555 2323”`  
  `returns`  
  `roomphonenumber 408.555.2323`

- `roomphonenumber get`  
  `returns`  
  `roomphonenumber 408.555.2323`

**Comments**

If the system is managed by the Global Management System software, this number will be provided to the Global Management System administrator if the person using the system requests help.
rs232 baud, rs232port1 baud

The rs232 baud command sets or gets the baud rate for the first RS-232 port. For systems with two serial ports, use rs232port1 baud to set the rate for the second serial port.

Syntax

```
rs232 baud <get|9600|14400|19200|38400|57600|115200>
rs232port1 baud <get|9600|14400|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>14400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `rs232 baud 9600` returns `rs232 baud 9600`
- `rs232 baud get` returns `rs232 baud 9600`
- `rs232port1 baud 14400` returns `rs232port1 baud 14400`
- `rs232port1 baud get` returns `rs232port1 baud 14400`
**rs232 mode, rs232port1 mode**

The `rs232 mode` command sets or gets the operational mode of the first RS-232 port.

For systems with two serial ports, use `rs232port1 mode` to set the mode for the second serial port.

**Syntax**

```
rs232 mode <get|passthru|control|debug|camera_ptz|closed_caption|vortex_mixer|cps|interactive_touch_board|polycom_annotation|
  smartboard|pointmaker>
rs232port1 mode <get|passthru|control|debug|camera_ptz|closed_caption|
  vortex_mixer|cps|interactive_touch_board|polycom_annotation|
  smartboard|pointmaker>
```

<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>passthru</td>
<td>Sets the RS-232 port to Pass Thru mode.</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>
<tr>
<td>debug</td>
<td>Sets the RS-232 port to Debug mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camera_ptz</td>
<td>Sets the RS-232 port to Camera PTZ mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closed_caption</td>
<td>Sets the RS-232 port to Closed Caption mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vortex_mixer</td>
<td>Sets the RS-232 port to Vortex Mixer mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interactive_touch_board</td>
<td>Sets the RS-232 port to Interactive Touch Board mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smartboard</td>
<td>Sets the RS-232 port to Interactive Touch Board mode (to control a Polycom SMART board device).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polycom_annotation</td>
<td>Sets the RS-232 port to Polycom Annotation mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cps</td>
<td>pointmaker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `rs232 mode control` returns `rs232 mode control`
- `rs232port1 mode closed_caption` returns `rs232port1 mode closed_caption`
- `rs232port1 mode get` returns `rs232port1 mode control`
rs366dialing

Sets or gets RS-366 dialing. This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
rs366dialing <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 RS-366 dialing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables RS-366 dialing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `rs366dialing on` returns `rs366dialing on`
- `rs366dialing off` returns `rs366dialing off`
- `rs366dialing get` returns `rs366dialing off`

**Comments**

Enable this option if you want to call from the system through the DCE connection to the far-site video conferencing system. Disable this option if you are using your DCE to dial the call or if you have a dedicated connection to the far site.
**rt**

Sets or gets the RT serial interface control signal (receive timing: clock). This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
rt <get|normal|inverted>
```

<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>normal</td>
<td>Sets the signal to normal (rising edge receives data).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inverted</td>
<td>Sets the signal to inverted (falling edge receives data).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `rt normal returns`
  `rt normal`
- `rt inverted returns`
  `rt inverted`
- `rt get returns`
  `rt inverted`

**Comments**

The default setting is **normal**.
rts

Sets or gets the RTS serial interface control signal (request to send). This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

rts <get|normal|inverted>

<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>normal</td>
<td>Sets the signal to normal (high voltage is logic 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inverted</td>
<td>Sets the signal to inverted (low voltage is logic 1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- rts normal
  returns
  rts normal
- rts inverted
  returns
  rts inverted
- rts get
  returns
  rts inverted

Comments

The default setting is "normal".
screen

Returns the name of the current user interface screen on the system, registers or unregisters for screen changes, or goes to a specific user interface screen.

Syntax

    screen
    screen register get
    screen [register|unregister]
    screen "screen_name"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Returns the name of the current user interface screen if not followed by other parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers for user interface screen changes. In register mode, the name of every screen accessed is listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the registration state for screen change events when followed by the get parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Unregisters from user interface screen changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;screen_name&quot;</td>
<td>Changes the user interface to display the specified screen. The supported screens depend on the system configuration. To determine the name to use for a specific screen, navigate to that screen in the user interface and send the screen command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- screen returns
  screen: adminsettings
  if the Admin Settings screen is currently displayed in the user interface
- screen register returns
  screen registered
- screen monitors returns
  screen: monitors
  and displays the Monitors screen in the user interface
**screencontrol**

Disables or enables navigation to specified user interface screens of the system.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
screencontrol enable <all|none|"screen_name">
screencontrol disable <all|none|"screen_name">
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables navigation to the specified user interface screen(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>All of the user interface screens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>None of the user interface screens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;screen_name&quot;</td>
<td>Name of a specific user interface screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables navigation to the specified user interface screen(s).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `screencontrol enable all` returns `screencontrol enable all success`
- `screencontrol disable adminsettings` returns `screencontrol disable adminsettings success` and disables navigation to the Admin Settings screen of the user interface
- `screencontrol disable none` returns `screencontrol disable none success` and reverses all screen disable commands
- `screencontrol disable main` returns `error: screen “main” unknown` if “main” is an unknown screen name

**See Also**

Refer to the `screen` command on page 406 for details about accessing screen names.
serialnum

Returns the serial number of the system.

Syntax

    serialnum

Feedback Examples

- serialnum
  returns
  serialnum 82065205E72EC1
servervalidatepeercert

Enables certificate validation by specifying whether the HDX system requires a browser to present a valid certificate when it tries to connect to the HDX web interface.

Syntax

servervalidatepeercert get
servervalidatepeercert <yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the peer certificate validation setting for web servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables peer certificate validation requirement for web servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables peer certificate validation requirement for web servers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `servervalidatepeercert get
  servervalidatepeercert no`
- `servervalidatepeercert yes
  servervalidatepeercert yes`

Comments

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

Names or finds an active API session.

Syntax

    session name "session-name"
    session find "session-name"

Feedback Examples

- \[\text{session name sessionone}\]
  returns
  \[\text{session name sessionone success}\]
- If entered again,
  \[\text{session name sessionone}\]
  returns
  \[\text{info: the supplied session name is already in use}\]
  \[\text{session name sessionone failed}\]
- \[\text{session find sessionone}\]
  info: session sessionone attached
- \[\text{session find sessiontwo}\]
  info: session sessiontwo not connected
sessionsenabled

Sets or gets the ability to monitor for and terminate inactive Polycom HDX web sessions.

Syntax

```
    sessionsenabled get
    sessionsenabled <yes|no>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting for web sessions monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables web session monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables web session monitoring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

```
    • sessionsenabled get
      returns
      sessionsenabled yes
    • sessionsenabled yes
      returns
      sessionsenabled yes
```

Comments

When `sessionsenabled` is set to `yes`, and a web session is started, the user must log in to each subsequent web request during the session.

Do not use the `no` parameter with the `sessionsenabled` command if the HDX system is configured with Maximum Security Profile. Sessions are automatically enabled when the HDX system is configured with the Maximum Security Profile.
setaccountnumber

Sets the account number when it is required for dialing out.

Syntax

```plaintext
setaccountnumber "account number"
```

Feedback Examples

- ```plaintext
  setaccountnumber 1234
  returns
  setaccountnumber 1234
  ```

Comments

The account number is saved in the Global Management System database and is generally assigned by the Global Management System administrator. The `requireacctnumtodial` command on page 397 and the `validateacctnum` command on page 553 must be enabled for this command to work. When you make a call, you will be prompted to enter your account number.

See Also

See the related `requireacctnumtodial` command on page 397 and `validateacctnum` command on page 553.
setpassword

Sets the admin password for the Polycom HDX system local admin account.

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 Polycom HDX system local admin account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>Changes the room password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;currentacctpasswd&quot;</td>
<td>The current account password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;newacctpasswd&quot;</td>
<td>The new account 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

Comments

If the account has no administrator room password, enter a pair of single quotes (""") to denote an empty password.
showpopup

Displays a message box in the user interface.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
showpopup "text to display"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;text to display&quot;</td>
<td>Message to display to users. Enclose the text in quotation marks if it contains a space.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `showpopup "The conference will resume in three minutes."`
  
  returns
  
  `showpopup "The conference will resume in three minutes."`
  
  and displays the message box in the user interface

**Comments**

Sending this command displays the message as a popup dialog in the user interface, along with an alert tone.
sleep

Puts the system in sleep mode within 15 seconds and returns sleep.

Syntax

```
sleep
sleep <register|unregister>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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 for sleep or wake events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Unregisters from sleep or wake events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `sleep`
  - returns `sleep`
  - and puts the system in sleep mode within 15 seconds

- `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`

See Also

To wake the system from sleep mode, use the `wake` command on page 566.
sleeptext

Sets or gets the text to be displayed with the logo for 15 seconds as the system goes into sleep mode.

Syntax

sleeptext get
sleeptext set ["text"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the text to be displayed on the screen saver when followed by the “text” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit “text”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“text”</td>
<td>Screen saver text to be displayed when the system is in sleep mode. Enclose the text in quotation marks if it includes spaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `sleeptext set`
  returns
  `sleeptext <empty>`
- `sleeptext set "Pick up the remote control to use the system"`
  returns
  `sleeptext "Pick up the remote control to use the system"`
sleeptime

Sets or gets the wait time value before the system goes to sleep and displays the screen saver.

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>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- sleeptime 30
  returns
  sleeptime 30
**snmpadmin**

Sets or gets the SNMP administrator 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 “admin name” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit “admin name”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“admin name”</td>
<td>SNMP administrator contact name. Character string. Enclose the character string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: “John Admin”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `snmpadmin set` returns
  
  error: command needs more parameters to execute successfully

- `snmpadmin set “John Admin”` returns
  
  snmpadmin “John Admin”

- `snmpadmin get` returns
  
  snmpadmin “John Admin”

**Comments**

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

Sets or gets the SNMP community name.

**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 &quot;community name&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;community name&quot;</td>
<td>SNMP community name. Character string. Enclose the character string in quotation marks if it includes spaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

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

**Comments**

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

Sets or gets 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 IP address when followed by the &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 192.168.1.111
  returns
  snmpconsoleip 192.168.1.111

Comments

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

Sets or gets the SNMP location name.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
snmplocation get
snmplocation ["location 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>&quot;location name&quot;</td>
<td>SNMP location name. 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`
  - `returns`
  - `snmplocation <empty>`
- `snmplocation "Mary_Polycom in United States"`
  - `returns`
  - `snmplocation "Mary_Polycom in United States"`
- `snmplocation get`
  - `returns`
  - `snmplocation "Mary_Polycom in United States"`

**Comments**

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

Sets or gets 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 &quot;system description&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;system description&quot;</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"

**Comments**

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

Sets or gets the SNMP trap version.

Syntax

   snmptrapversion get
   snmptrapversion set <v1|v2c>

<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 set v1
      returns
      snmptrapversion v1
   • snmptrapversion set v2c
      returns
      snmptrapversion v2c
   • snmptrapversion get
      returns
      snmptrapversion v2c

Comments

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

Sets, gets, or tests the volume level of the ring tone and user alert tone on the system.

Syntax

soundeffectsvolume get
soundeffectsvolume set {0..10}
soundeffectsvolume test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting along with a test tone from the system at that volume level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the volume of sound effects. Requires a volume parameter in the range {0..10}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test</td>
<td>Tests the volume of sound effects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- soundeffectsvolume set 6
  returns
  soundeffectsvolume 6
- soundeffectsvolume get
  returns
  soundeffectsvolume 6

soundeffectsvolume test
returns
soundeffectsvolume test
and a tone is produced by the system
**speeddial**

Returns speed dial (Sites) entries. Note that the speed dial commands and responses are nearly identical to the corresponding local address book commands.

**Syntax**

```
speeddial names <all|video|phone> [range_start] [range_end]
speeddial names <all|video|phone> size
speeddial group "group_name" [range_start] [range_end]
speeddial group "group_name" size
speeddial address "sys_name" ["sys_label"]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| names           | Returns a list of system names in the speed dial (Sites) list. Also returns the system type: video, multicodec, phone, or multisite. A multicodec system appears as a single row. The response is in the following format: speeddial names {0..n}. name:"sys_name" sys_label:"sys_label" type:<video|multicodec|phone|group> ...
| <all|video|phone>     | Specifies the type of entries to return. video returns entries that have video addresses. phone returns entries that have only phone numbers and no video numbers. 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 command. The response is returned in the following format: speeddial names <all|video|phone> size {0..n} |
| range_start     | For the names and group command, specifies the beginning of the range of entries to return. |
| range_end       | For the names and group command, 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 is returned. If range_end is -1, all entries starting with range_start are returned. |
### speeddial group

**Syntax:**
```plaintext
speeddial group {0..n}.
name:"site_sys_name"
sys_label:"site_sys_label"
...
speeddial group "group_name" [range] done
speeddial group size <num_entries>
```

**Description:**
Returns a list of the names of all the sites included in a local directory group in this format:

- name: "site_sys_name"
- sys_label: "site_sys_label"
- ...

**Note:** For ITP version 2.5 and later a “group” is a local directory multisite entry. Starting with the HDX 2.6 release, multisite directory groups are converted to groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>group</td>
<td>Returns a list of the names of all the sites included in a local directory group in this format: speeddial group {0..n}. name: &quot;site_sys_name&quot; sys_label: &quot;site_sys_label&quot; ... speeddial group &quot;group_name&quot; [range] done speeddial group size &lt;num_entries&gt; Note: For ITP version 2.5 and later a “group” is a local directory multisite entry. Starting with the HDX 2.6 release, multisite directory groups are converted to groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group_name_multisite_entry_name</td>
<td>A local directory group name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Obtains the address information for a specified entry. If the entry is an ITP system, the results include the addresses for all codecs. If the codecs support multiple protocols, the different addresses are returned on separate lines. This command is not supported for multisite entries.

The response is in the following format:

```
speeddial address {0..n}.
name:"sys_name"

sys_label:"sys_label"
    codec:<1..4>

h323_spd:"h323_spd"
h323_num:"h323_num"

h323_ext:"h323_ext"
speeddial address {0..n}.
name:"sys_name"

sys_label:"sys_label"
    codec:<1..4>
    sip_spd:"sip_spd"
sip_num:"sip_num"
speeddial address {0..n}.
name:"sys_name"

sys_label:"sys_label"
    codec:<1..4>
    xmpp:"xmpp_addr"
speeddial address {0..n}.
name:"sys_name"

sys_label:"sys_label"
    codec:<1..4>

phone_num:"phone_num"
speeddial address {0..n}.
name:"sys_name"

sys_label:"sys_label"
    codec:<1..4>

isdn_spd:"isdn_spd"
isdn_num:"isdn_num"
isdn_ext:"isdn_ext"
...
speeddial address name:"sys_name"
sys_label:"sys_label"
```

<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 include the addresses for all codecs. If the codecs support multiple protocols, the different addresses are returned on separate lines. This command is not supported for multisite entries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Feedback Examples

- speeddial names all size 4
  
  returns

  speeddial names 0. name:"Evergreen" sys_label:"HDX" type:video
  speeddial names 1. name:"ITP Staff Mtg" sys_label:"" type:group
  speeddial names 2. name:"Magnolia" sys_label:"HDX" type:video
  speeddial names 3. name:"Vineyard" sys_label:"HDX" type:multicodec
  speeddial names all done

Speed dial entries can link to either local or global directory entries and can be a local group.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sys_name</td>
<td>The friendly name for a speed dial 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 includes a row for each system. If those systems are of the same type, such as all HDX systems, the client considers that entry to be a telepresence system with multiple codecs rather than separate systems. If the systems are of different types, such as an HDX system and a CMA Desktop system, then this sys_label attribute is included to differentiate the systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type of speed dial 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 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 includes 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 globaladdrmaxh323 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 h323_spd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sip_num</td>
<td>SIP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xmpp_addr</td>
<td>XMPP address, also known as the Jabber ID (JID).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone_num</td>
<td>Phone number; a concatenation of the Country Code, National Destination Code, and Subscriber Number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• speeddial names all 0 1
  returns
  speeddial names 0. name:"Evergreen" sys_label:"HDX" type:video
  speeddial names 1. name:"ITP Staff Mtg" sys_label:"" type:group
  speeddial names all 0 1 done

• speeddial group
  returns
  speeddial group "Monday Staff Mtg" speeddial multi sites 0. name:"Eng RPX" sys_label:"HDX"
  speeddial multi sites 1. name:"Geno Alissi" sys_label:""
  speeddial multi sites 2. name:"Joseph Sigrist" sys_label:""
  speeddial multi sites 3. name:"TPW" sys_label:"HDX"
  speeddial multi sites "Monday Staff Mtg" done

  The group query is the same as that for the local directory. It returns all the sites in the group.

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

  If the entry is an ITP system, the results include address information for each codec. If the entry has multiple endpoints of different types, the addresses for each endpoint are returned including a sys_label attribute to distinguish the endpoints. For Polycom RealPresence Resource Manager, sys_label is the type of endpoint, such as HDX or CMA Desktop.

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

See Also
See the addrbook command on page 118 and famnetimedisplay command on page 242.
**st**

Sets or gets the st serial interface control signal (send timing: clock) setting. This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
st <get|normal|inverted>
```

<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>normal</td>
<td>Sets the signal to normal (falling edge sends data).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inverted</td>
<td>Sets the signal to inverted (rising edge sends data).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `st normal`
  - `returns`: `st normal`
- `st inverted`
  - `returns`: `st inverted`
- `st get`
  - `returns`: `st inverted`

**Comments**

The default setting is “normal”.

---

Polycom, Inc.
sslverifcationdepth

Specifies how many links a certificate chain can have.

Syntax

sslverifcationdepth get
sslverifcationdepth set {0..12}

<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 {0..12}</td>
<td>Sets the number of links a certificate chain can have. Valid values are {0..12}.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `sslverifcationdepth get` returns `sslverifcationdepth 3`
- `sslverifcationdepth set 5` returns `sslverifcationdepth 5`

Comments

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

Sets or gets 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 “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”. 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

Comments

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

Sets or gets registration for ISDN, IP, and gatekeeper status notifications.

**Syntax**

```
sysinfo <get|register|unregister>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns registration status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Registers the shell session to receive ISDN, IP, and gatekeeper status notifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unregister</td>
<td>Unregisters the shell session for ISDN, IP, and gatekeeper status notifications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `sysinfo register`  
  `returns sysinfo registered`
- `sysinfo unregister`  
  `returns sysinfo unregistered`
- `sysinfo get`  
  `returns sysinfo unregistered`

The following are examples of notifications of status changes in ISDN lines that may be returned after registering to receive sysinfo notifications.

- `linestate: isdnline[1] down`
- `linestate: isdnline[3] up`
- `linestate: isdnline[4] up`
- `linestate: isdnline[1] up`
- `linestate: isdnline[2] up`
**systemname**

Sets or gets 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 &quot;system name&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;system name&quot;</td>
<td>Character string specifying the system name. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: &quot;Polycom HDXDemo&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- systemname set "Polycom HDXDemo"
  returns
  systemname "Polycom HDX Demo"
- systemname set get
  returns
  systemname "Polycom HDXDemo"

**Comments**

The first character must be a numeric (a digit) or an alphabetic (a letter) character including foreign language characters. The name can be any combination of alphanumeric characters and may be up to 30 characters in length. The system name cannot be blank.
systemsetting 320gatewayenable

Enables IP-to-ISDN calling through a gateway.

Syntax

```
  systemsetting 320gatewayenable <true|false>
  systemsetting get 320gatewayenable
```

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

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting 320gatewayenable true`
  `systemsetting 320gatewayenable true`
- `systemsetting get 320gatewayenable`
  `returns`
  `systemsetting 320gatewayenable true`
systemsetting 323gatewayenable

Enables IP-to-IP calling through a gateway.

Syntax

systemsetting 323gatewayenable <True|False>

get 323gatewayenable

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

Feedback Examples

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

Sets or retrieves the volume level for the low frequencies without changing the master audio volume.

Syntax

```
 systemsetting bass <-6|-4|-2|0|+2|+4|+6>
 systemsetting get bass
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;-6</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting bass -4`
  - `systemsetting bass -4`
- `systemsetting get bass`
  - `systemsetting bass -4`
systemsetting cameraaspectratio

Specifies the aspect ratio for Camera 1.

Syntax

\[
\text{systemsetting cameraaspectratio <4:3|16:9>}
\text{systemsetting get cameraaspectratio}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>Specifies standard screen mode for camera aspect ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:9</td>
<td>Specifies wide-screen mode for camera aspect ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- \text{systemsetting cameraaspectratio 16:9}
  \text{returns}
  \text{systemsetting cameraaspectratio 16:9}

- \text{systemsetting get cameraaspectratio}
  \text{returns}
  \text{systemsetting cameraaspectratio 16:9}
systemsetting cameraaspectratio1

Specifies the aspect ratio for a camera. The camera affected depends on the Polycom HDX system:
- HDX 8000 and HDX 9000 Series: Camera 2
- HDX 6000 and HDX 7000 Series: Not supported

Syntax

systemsetting cameraaspectratio1 <4:3|16:9>
systemsetting get cameraaspectratio1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>Specifies standard screen mode for camera aspect ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:9</td>
<td>Specifies wide-screen mode for camera aspect ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting cameraaspectratio1 16:9
  returns
  systemsetting cameraaspectratio1 16:9
- systemsetting get cameraaspectratio1
  returns
  systemsetting cameraaspectratio1 16:9
**systemsetting cameraaspectratio2**

Specifies the aspect ratio for a camera. The camera affected depends on the HDX model:
- HDX 8000 and HDX9000 Series: Camera 3
- HDX 7000 Series: Camera 2
- HDX 6000 Series: Not supported

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting cameraaspectratio2 <4:3|16:9>
systemsetting get cameraaspectratio2
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>Specifies standard screen mode for camera aspect ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:9</td>
<td>Specifies wide-screen mode for camera aspect ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting cameraaspectratio2 16:9`
  returns
  `systemsetting cameraaspectratio2 16:9`
- `systemsetting get cameraaspectratio2`
  returns
  `systemsetting cameraaspectratio2 16:9`
**systemsetting cameraaspectratio3**

Specifies the aspect ratio for a camera. The camera affected depends on the HDX model:

- HDX 8000 and HDX 9000 Series: Camera 4
- HDX 7000 Series: Camera 3
- HDX 6000 Series: Camera 2

**Syntax**

```bash
systemsetting cameraaspectratio3 <4:3|16:9>
systemsetting get cameraaspectratio3
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>Specifies standard screen mode for camera aspect ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:9</td>
<td>Specifies wide-screen mode for camera aspect ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting cameraaspectratio3 16:9`
  - `systemsetting cameraaspectratio3 16:9`
- `systemsetting get cameraaspectratio3`
  - `systemsetting cameraaspectratio3 16:9`
systemsetting cameraaspectratio4

Specifies the aspect ratio for Camera 5 on Polycom HDX 9004 systems.

Syntax

systemsetting cameraaspectratio4 <4:3|16:9>
systemsetting get cameraaspectratio4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>Specifies standard screen mode for camera aspect ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:9</td>
<td>Specifies wide-screen mode for camera aspect ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting cameraaspectratio4 16:9
  returns
  systemsetting cameraaspectratio4 16:9

systemsetting get cameraaspectratio4
returns
systemsetting cameraaspectratio4 16:9
systemsetting cameracontent

Specifies Camera 1 as a People or Content source.

Syntax

systemsetting cameracontent <People|Content>
systemsetting get cameracontent

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting cameracontent People
  returns
  systemsetting cameracontent People

- systemsetting cameracontent Content
  returns
  systemsetting cameracontent Content

- systemsetting get cameracontent
  returns
  systemsetting cameracontent Content

Comments

This command is valid on Polycom HDX 8000 and HDX 9000 systems only.
systemsetting cameracontent1

Specifies Camera 2 as a People or Content source.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting cameracontent1 <People|Content>
systemsetting get cameracontent1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>Specifies camera as a People source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Specifies camera as a Content source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting cameracontent1 People` returns `systemsetting cameracontent1 People`
- `systemsetting cameracontent1 Content` returns `systemsetting cameracontent1 Content`
- `systemsetting get cameracontent1` returns `systemsetting cameracontent1 Content`

**Comments**

This command is valid on Polycom HDX 8000 and HDX 9000 systems only.
systemsetting cameracontent2

Specifies Camera 3 as a People or Content source.

Syntax

    systemsetting cameracontent2 <People|Content>
    systemsetting get cameracontent2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>Specifies camera as a People source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Specifies camera as a Content source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting cameracontent2 People
  returns
  systemsetting cameracontent2 People
- systemsetting cameracontent2 Content
  returns
  systemsetting cameracontent2 Content
- systemsetting get cameracontent2
  returns
  systemsetting cameracontent2 Content

Comments

This command is valid on Polycom HDX 8000 and HDX 9000 systems only.
**systemsetting cameracontent3**

Specifies Camera 4 as a people or content source.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting cameracontent3 <People|Content>
```

```
systemsetting get cameracontent3
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>Specifies camera as a people source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Specifies camera as a content source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting cameracontent3 People`
  returns
  `systemsetting cameracontent3 People`

- `systemsetting cameracontent3 content`
  returns
  `systemsetting cameracontent3 Content`

- `systemsetting get cameracontent3`
  returns
  `systemsetting cameracontent3 People`
systemsetting cameracontent4

Specifies Camera 5 as a People or Content source

Syntax

- systemsetting cameracontent4 <People|Content>
- systemsetting get cameracontent4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>Specifies camera as a People source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Specifies camera as a Content source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting cameracontent4 People
  systemsetting cameracontent4 People
- systemsetting cameracontent4 Content
  systemsetting cameracontent4 Content
- systemsetting get cameracontent4
  systemsetting cameracontent4 Content

Comments

This command is valid on Polycom HDX 8000 and HDX 9000 systems only.
systemsetting cameraname

Specifies a name for Camera 1.

Syntax

```
systemsetting cameraname ["name"]
systemsetting get cameraname
```

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

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting cameraname Instructor`
  `systemsetting cameraname Instructor`
- `systemsetting get cameraname`
  `systemsetting cameraname Instructor`
**systemsetting cameraname1**

Specifies a name for a camera. The camera affected depends on the Polycom HDX system:

- HDX 8000 and HDX 9000 series: Camera 2
- HDX 6000, and HDX 7000 series: Not supported

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting cameraname1 ["name"]
systemsetting get cameraname1
```

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

**Feedback Examples**

-  
  systemsetting cameraname1 Student
  returns
  systemsetting cameraname1 Student
-  
  systemsetting get cameraname1
  returns
  systemsetting cameraname1 Student
systemsetting cameraname2

Specifies a name for a camera. The camera affected depends on the Polycom HDX system.

- HDX 8000, HDX 9000 series: Camera 3
- HDX 7000 Series: Camera 2
- HDX 6000 series: Not supported

Syntax

```
systemsetting cameraname2 ["name"]
```

```
get cameraname2
```

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

Feedback Examples

```
• systemsetting cameraname2 DVD
  returns
  systemsetting cameraname2 DVD
```

```
• systemsetting get cameraname2
  returns
  systemsetting cameraname2 DVD
```
systemsetting cameraname3

Specifies a name for a Camera 4.

Syntax

```
systemsetting cameraname3 ["name"]
systemsetting get cameraname3
```

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

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting cameraname3 PC`
  
  returns
  
  `systemsetting cameraname3 PC`

- `systemsetting get cameraname3`

  returns

  `systemsetting cameraname3 PC`
**systemsetting cameraname4**

Specifies a name for a Camera 5 on Polycom HDX 9004 systems.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting cameraname4 "name"
systemsetting get cameraname4
```

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

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting cameraname4 Satellite`
  `returns`
  `systemsetting cameraname4 Satellite`
- `systemsetting get cameraname4`
  `returns`
  `systemsetting cameraname4 Satellite`
systemsetting cameratype

Returns the type of camera detected by the system.

**Syntax**

```
    systemsetting get cameratype
```

<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 cameratype`
  - returns
  - `systemsetting cameratype NTSC`

**Comments**

The camera type is automatically detected and cannot be changed.
systemsetting componentresolution

Specifies the component output resolution of Monitor 1.

Syntax

systemsetting componentresolution <720p|1080i|1080p>
systemsetting get componentresolution

Parameter | Description
--- | ---
<720p|1080i|1080p> | Specifies the component output resolution of Monitor 1. Choices are:
• 720p—720P HD Video.
• 1080i—1080i HD Video (not supported on HDX 9001, 9002, or 9004 systems.)
• 1080p—1080p HD Video (not supported on HDX 9001, 9002, or 9004 systems.)
get | Returns the current setting.

Feedback Examples

• systemsetting componentresolution 720p
  returns
  systemsetting componentresolution 720p
• systemsetting get componentresolution
  returns
  systemsetting componentresolution 720p

Comments

This command sets the output resolution for Monitor 1 if configured for component output. This command is not supported on HDX 6000 systems.
**systemsetting componentresolution1**

Specifies the component output resolution of Monitor 2.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting componentresolution1 <720p|1080i|1080p>
systemsetting get componentresolution1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| <720p|1080i|1080p> | Specifies the component output resolution of Monitor 2. Choices are:  
• 720p—720P HD Video  
• 1080i—1080i HD Video (not supported on HDX 9001, 9002, or 9004 systems.)  
• 1080p—1080p HD Video (not supported on HDX 9001, 9002, or 9004 systems.) |
| get | Returns the current setting. |

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting componentresolution1 720p`
  - `returns systemsetting componentresolution1 720p`
- `systemsetting get componentresolution1`
  - `returns systemsetting componentresolution1 720p`

**Comments**

This command sets the output resolution for Monitor 2 if configured for component output. This command is not supported on HDX 6000 systems.
systemsetting connectionpreference

Specifies whether the system uses the Video Dialing Order or the Audio Dialing Order first when placing calls.

Syntax

systemsetting connectionpreference <VIDEO_THEN_AUDIO|AUDIO_THEN_VIDEO> systemsetting
get connectionpreference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIDEO_THEN_AUDIO</td>
<td>Sets Video as the preferred call choice before Audio calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUDIO_THEN_VIDEO</td>
<td>Sets Audio as the preferred call choice before Video calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting connectionpreference VIDEO_THEN_AUDIO
  returns
- systemsetting connectionpreference VIDEO_THEN_AUDIO
- systemsetting get connectionpreference
  returns
- systemsetting connectionpreference VIDEO_THEN_AUDIO
systemsetting country

Specifies the country in which the Polycom HDX system is located.

**Syntax**

```
  systemsetting country <country>
  systemsetting get country
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
<td>Specifies the country that the system is located in. Fiji Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting country "United States` returns `systemsetting country "United States"
- `systemsetting get country` returns `systemsetting country "United States"

**Comments**

If the system is in a call, you cannot change the country.

If setting the country value to a country name with more than one word, such as United States, you must enter the country in quotation marks:

"United States"

Valid country codes are:

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- American Samoa
- Andorra
- Angola
- Anguilla
- Antarctica
- Antigua
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
- Ascension Islands
- Australia
- Australian Ext. Territories
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Barbuda
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin Republic
- Bermuda
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burma (Myanmar)
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon United Republic
- Canada
- Cape Verde Island
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad Republic
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Cocos Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Congo Democratic Republic
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curacao
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Diego Garcia
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Easter Island
- East Timor
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Ethiopia
- Faeroe Islands
- Falkland Islands
- Fiji Islands
- Finland
- France
- French Antilles
- French Guiana
- French Polynesia
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
● Greenland
● Grenada
● Guadeloupe
● Guam
● Guantanamo Bay
● Guatemala
● Guinea
● Guinea-Bissau
● Guyana
● Haiti
● Honduras
● Hong Kong
● Hungary
● Iceland
● Inmarsat (Atlantic Ocean West)
● Inmarsat (Atlantic Ocean East)
● Inmarsat (Indian Ocean)
● Inmarsat (Pacific Ocean)
● Inmarsat (SNAC)
● India
● Indonesia
● Iran
● Iraq
● Ireland
● Israel
● Italy
● Ivory Coast
● Jamaica
● Japan
● Jordan
● Kazakhstan
● Kenya
● Kiribati
● Korea North
● Korea South
● Kuwait
● Kyrgyzstan
● Laos
● Latvia
● Lebanon
● Lesotho
● Liberia
● Libya
● Liechtenstein
● Lithuania
● Luxembourg
● Macao
● Macedonia
● Madagascar
● Malawi
● Malaysia
● Maldives
● Mali
● Malta
● Mariana Islands
● Marshall Islands
● Martinique
● Mauritania
● Mauritius
● Mayotte Island
● Mexico
● Micronesia
● Midway Island
● Moldova
● Monaco
● Mongolia
● Montserrat
● Morocco
● Mozambique
● Myanmar (Burma)
● Namibia
● Nauru
● Nepal
● Netherlands
● Netherlands Antillies
● Nevis
• New Caledonia
• New Zealand
• Nicaragua
• Niger
• Nigeria
• Niue
• Norfolk Island
• Norway
• Oman
• Pakistan
• Palau
• Palestine
• Panama
• Papua New Guinea
• Paraguay
• Peru
• Philippines
• Poland
• Portugal
• Puerto Rico
• Qatar
• Reunion Island
• Romania
• Russia
• Rwanda
• St Helena
• St Kitts
• St Lucia
• St Pierre and Miquelon
• St Vincent
• San Marino
• Sao Tome and Principe
• Saudi Arabia
• Senegal
• Serbia and Montenegro
• Seychelles
• Sierra Leone
• Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia Republic
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Swaziland
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wake Island
- Wallis And Futuna Islands
- Western Samoa
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zanzibar
- Zimbabwe
systemsetting dialingmethod

Specifies 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>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>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting dialingmethod Auto`
  returns `systemsetting dialingmethod Auto`
- `systemsetting get dialingmethod`
  returns `systemsetting dialingmethod Auto`
systemsetting displayiconsincall

Specifies whether to display icons on the info bar when the system is in a call.

Syntax

systemsetting displayiconsincall <True|False>

systemsetting get displayiconsincall

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

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting displayiconsincall True
  - returns
  - systemsetting displayiconsincall True
- systemsetting get displayiconsincall
  - returns
  - systemsetting displayiconsincall True
systemsetting displaylastnumberdialed

Specifies whether to display the last number dialed or clear the dialing field on the Home screen.

Syntax

systemsetting displaylastnumberdialed <true|false>
systemsetting get displaylastnumberdialed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Displays the last number dialed in the dialing field on the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Clears the last number in the dialing field on the Home screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting displaylastnumberdialed true
  systemsetting displaylastnumberdialed true
- systemsetting get displaylastnumberdialed
  systemsetting displaylastnumberdialed true
systemsetting domainname

Sets or retrieves the DNS domain assigned to the system.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting domainname <domain>
systemsetting get domainname
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>The domain string with syntax &quot;&lt;subdomain1&gt;.&lt;subdomain2&gt;.&lt;...&gt;.&lt;domaintype&gt;&quot; Maximum length 40 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting domainname polycom.com`
  - returns
  - `systemsetting domainname polycom.com`
- `systemsetting get domainname`
  - returns
  - `systemsetting domainname polycom.com`
systemsetting dviresolution

Specifies the resolution for the Monitor 1 DVI signal.

Syntax

```
systemsetting dviresolution
<60HZ1024x768|70HZ1024x768|75HZ1024x768|50HZ1280x720|60HZ1280x720|60H1400x1050|50HZ1920x1080I|50HZ1920x1080P|60HZ1920x1080I|60HZ1920x1080P>
systemsetting get dviresolution
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 60 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 70 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 75 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50HZ1280x720</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1280 x 720 at 60 Hertz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1280x720</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1280 x 720 at 60 Hertz                        (NTSC systems)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1400x1050</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1400 x 1050 at 60 Hertz (RPX 8006 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50HZ1920x1080I</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1920 x 1080I at 50 Hertz (PAL HDX 6000, HDX 7000, HDX 8000, HDX 9006 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50HZ1920x1080P</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1920 x 1080P at 50 Hertz (PAL HDX 6000, 7000, 8000, 9006 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1920x1080I</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1920 x 1080I at 60 Hertz (NTSC HDX 6000, HDX 7000, HDX 8000, HDX 9006 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1920x1080P</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1920 x 1080P at 60 Hertz (NTSC HDX HDX 6000, HDX 7000, HDX 8000, HDX 9006 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting dviresolution 60HZ1280x720 returns
- systemsetting dviresolution 60HZ1280x720
- systemsetting get dviresolution returns
- systemsetting dviresolution 60HZ1280x720
Comments

This command only sets the resolution for DVI; it does not change the signal type. Use the `systemsetting monitor4screensaveroutput` command on page 497 to change the signal type.
systemsetting dviresolution1

Specifies the resolution for the Monitor 2 DVI signal.

Syntax

systemsetting dviresolution1
<60HZ800x600|72HZ800x600|75HZ800x600|60HZ1024x768|70HZ1024x768|75HZ1024x768
|50HZ1280x720|60HZ1280x720|60HZ1400x1050|50HZ1920x1080I|50HZ1920x1080P|60HZ
1920x1080I|60HZ1920x1080P>

systemsetting get dviresolution1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60HZ800x600</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 800x600 at 60 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72HZ800x600</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 800x600 at 72 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75HZ800x600</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 800x600 at 75 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 60 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 70 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 75 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550HZ1280x720</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 1280 x 720 at 50 Hertz (PAL systems only, all models except HDX 6000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1280x720</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 1280 x 720 at 60 Hertz (NTSC systems only, all models except HDX 6000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1400x1050</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1400 x 1050 at 60 Hertz (RPX 8006 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50HZ1920x1080I</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1920 x 1080I at 50 Hertz (PAL HDX 6000, 7000, 8000, 9006 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50HZ1920x1080P</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1920 x 1080P at 50 Hertz (PAL HDX 6000, 7000, 8000, 9006 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1920x1080I</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1920 x 1080I at 60 Hertz (NTSC HDX 6000, 7000, 8000, 9006 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1920x1080P</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1920 x 1080P at 60 Hertz (NTSC HDX 6000, 7000, 8000, 9006 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting dviresolution1 60HZ800x600
  returns
  systemsetting dviresolution1 60HZ800x600
• systemsetting get dviresolution1
  returns
  systemsetting dviresolution1 60H2800x600

Comments
This command only sets the resolution for DVI; it does not change the signal type. Use the systemsetting
monitor4screensaveroutput command on page 497 to change the signal type.
systemsetting dviresolution3

Specifies the resolution for the Monitor 4 DVI signal.

Syntax

```plaintext
systemsetting dviresolution3
<60HZ800x600|72HZ800x600|75HZ800x600|60HZ1024x768|70HZ1024x768|75HZ1024x768
|50HZ1280x720|60HZ1280x720|60HZ1280x1024>
```

`systemsetting get dviresolution3`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60HZ800x600</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 800x600 at 60 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72HZ800x600</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 800x600 at 72 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75HZ800x600</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 800x600 at 75 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 1024x768 at 60 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 1024x768 at 70 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 1024x768 at 75 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550HZ1280x720</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 1280x720 at 50 Hertz (PAL systems only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1280x720</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 1280x720 at 60 Hertz (NTSC systems only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1280x1024</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 1280x1024 at 60 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting dviresolution3 60HZ800x600`
  - `returns systemsetting dviresolution3 60HZ800x600`
- `systemsetting get dviresolution3`
  - `returns systemsettings dviresolution3 60HZ800x600`

Comments

This command only sets the resolution for DVI; it does not change the signal type. Use the `systemsetting monitor4screensaveroutput` command on page 497 to change the signal type.

This command is valid on Polycom 9004 systems only.
systemsetting enablegdsdirectory

Sets or returns the GDS Directory server configuration state.

**Syntax**

- `systemsetting enablegdsdirectory <true|false>`
- `systemsetting get enablegdsdirectory`

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

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting enablegdsdirectory true`
  - `systemsetting enablegdsdirectory true`
- `systemsetting get enablegdsdirectory`
  - `systemsetting enablegdsdirectory true`
**systemsetting enablepolycommics**

Specifies whether the Polycom C-Link 2 microphone arrays attached to the system are enabled.

**Syntax**

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

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

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting enablepolycommics True`
  `systemsetting enablepolycommics True`
- `systemsetting get enablepolycommics`
  `systemsetting enablepolycommics True`
systemsetting farnamedisplaytime

Sets or returns the time to display the far site name on the monitor.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting farnamedisplaytime <off|on|15|30|60|120>
```

```
systemsetting get farnamedisplaytime
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables the far site name from being displayed on the monitor during a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Enables the far site name from being displayed on the monitor during a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sets the far site name to be displayed on the monitor for 15 seconds when call connects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sets the far site name to be displayed on the monitor for 30 seconds when call connects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Sets the far site name to be displayed on the monitor for 60 seconds when call connects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Sets the far site name to be displayed on the monitor for 120 seconds when call connects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting farnamedisplaytime 30` returns `systemsetting farnamedisplaytime 30`
- `systemsetting get farnamedisplaytime` returns `systemsetting farnamedisplaytime 30`
systemsetting iph323enable

Allows the system to make IP calls.

Syntax

\[
\text{systemsetting iph323enable} \ <\text{True|False}>
\]

\[
\text{systemsetting get iph323enable}
\]

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

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting iph323enable True`
  - returns `systemsetting iph323enable True`
- `systemsetting get iph323enable`
  - returns `systemsetting iph323enable True`
systemsetting ipmaxincoming

Sets or returns the bandwidth used when receiving IP calls.

Syntax

systemsetting ipmaxincoming [speed]
systemsetting get ipmaxincoming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>The maximum speed allowed for incoming IP calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting ipmaxincoming 384
  returns
  systemsetting ipmaxincoming 384
- systemsetting get ipmaxincoming
  returns
  systemsetting ipmaxincoming 384
systemsetting isdnh320enable

Allows the system to make ISDN calls.

Syntax

systemsetting isdnh320enable <true|false>

systemsetting get isdnh320enable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Enables ISDN/H320 capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Disables ISDN/H320 capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting isdnh320enable true
  returns
  systemsetting isdnh320enable true

- systemsetting get isdnh320enable
  returns
  systemsetting isdnh320enable true
systemsetting isdnmaxincoming

Allows you to restrict the bandwidth used when receiving ISDN/H.320 calls.

Syntax

systemsetting isdnmaxincoming [speed]
systemsetting get isdnmaxincoming

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting isdnmaxincoming 384
  returns
  systemsetting isdnmaxincoming 384

- systemsetting get isdnmaxincoming
  returns
  systemsetting isdnmaxincoming 384

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>The maximum speed allowed for incoming ISDN/H.320 calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
systemsetting ldapuserid

Sets or returns the LDAP user account name.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
systemsetting ldapuserid <"userid">
systemsetting get ldapuserid
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;userid&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the user account name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting ldapuserid localuser`  
  `systemsetting get ldapuserid`  
  `systemsetting ldapuserid localuser`

- `systemsetting get ldapuserid`  
  `returns`  
  `systemsetting ldapuserid localuser`
**systemsetting lineinlevel**

Sets or returns the volume level for audio input 1.

**Syntax**

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

systemsetting get lineinlevel
```

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

**Feedback Examples**

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

- `systemsetting get lineinlevel`
  
  returns
  
  `systemsetting lineinlevel 5`
**systemsetting lineintype**

Sets or returns the signal level coming from the device connected to audio input 1.

**Syntax**

```
  systemsetting lineintype <LINE_INPUT|MICROPHONE>
systemsetting get lineintype
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LINE_INPUT</td>
<td>Specifies line level for audio input 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICROPHONE</td>
<td>Specifies microphone level for audio input 1 (HDX 9001, 9002, and 9004 systems only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- systemsetting lineintype LINE_INPUT
  returns
  systemsetting lineintype LINE_INPUT
- systemsetting get lineintype
  returns
  systemsetting lineintype LINE_INPUT
systemsetting lineoutmode

Specifies whether the volume for a device connected to the audio line out connectors is variable or fixed.

Syntax

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fixed</td>
<td>Sets the volume to the audio level specified in the system interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variable</td>
<td>Allows users to set the volume with the remote control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

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

Specifies the maximum receive line speed between 64 kbps and 4096 kbps.

Syntax

```plaintext
systemsetting maxrxbandwidth [speed]
systemsetting get maxrxbandwidth
```

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

Feedback Examples

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

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

Specifies the maximum transmit line speed between 64 kbps and 4096 kbps.

Syntax

    systemsetting maxtxbandwidth [speed]
    systemsetting get maxtxbandwidth

Feedback Examples

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

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

Specifies the volume level for the media audio input.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
systemsetting mediainlevel <auto|0..10>
systemsetting get mediainlevel
```

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

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting mediainlevel 5`
  
  - returns `systemsetting mediainlevel 5`

- `systemsetting get mediainlevel`
  
  - returns `systemsetting mediainlevel 5`
systemsetting model

Returns the model of the HDX system.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
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**

```plaintext
systemsetting get model
returns
systemsetting model "HDX 8000 HD"
```
systemsetting modelcameranum1

Returns the model of the camera attached to the Camera 1 port.

Syntax

```plaintext
systemsetting get modelcameranum1
```

<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

- ```plaintext
  systemsetting get modelcameranum1
  returns
  systemsetting modelcameranum1 Polycom_Eagle_Eye
```
**systemsetting modelcameranum2**

Returns the model of the camera attached to the camera port. The specific camera port referenced depends on the HDX model:

- HDX 8000 and HDX 9000 Series: Camera 2
- HDX 6000 and HDX 7000 Series: Not supported

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting get modelcameranum2
```

<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 modelcameranum2
  returns
  systemsetting modelcameranum2 UNKNOWN_CAMERA_MODEL
```
**systemsetting modelcameranum3**

Returns the model of the camera attached to the camera port. The specific camera port referenced depends on the HDX model:

- HDX 8000 and HDX 9000 series: Camera 3
- HDX 7000 series: Camera 2
- HDX 6000 series: Not supported

**Syntax**

```plaintext
systemsetting get modelcameranum3
```

<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**

```plaintext
systemsetting get modelcameranum3
returns
systemsetting modelcameranum3 Polycom Eagle Eye
```
systemsetting modelcameranum4

Returns the model of the camera attached to the camera port. The specific camera port referenced depends on the HDX model:

- HDX 8000 and HDX 9000 series: Camera 4
- HDX 7000 series: Camera 3
- HDX 6000 Series: Camera 2

Syntax

```plaintext
systemsetting get modelcameranum3
```

<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

```plaintext
systemsetting get modelcameranum4
returns
systemsetting modelcameranum4 Polycom Eagle Eye
```
**systemsetting modelcameranum5**

Returns the model of the camera attached to camera port 5 on Polycom HDX 9004 systems.

**Syntax**

```
  systemsetting get modelcameranum5
```

<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 modelcameranum5
  returns
  systemsetting modelcameranum5 Polycom Eagle Eye
```
systemsetting monitor3display

Configures Monitor 3 aspect ratio or turns Monitor 3 off.

**Syntax**

```
  systemsetting monitor3display <off|4:3|16:9>
  systemsetting get monitor3display
```

**Parameter** | **Description**
--- | ---
off | Select if you do not have a VCR or DVD connected or do not need Monitor 3.
4:3 | Select if you are using a regular TV monitor.
16:9 | Select if you are using a wide-screen monitor.
get | Returns the current setting.

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting monitor3display 16:9` returns `systemsetting monitor3display 16:9`
- `systemsetting get monitor3display` returns `systemsetting monitor3display 16:9`
systemsetting monitor4display

Configures Monitor 4 aspect ratio or turns Monitor 4 off.

**Syntax**

```
  systemsetting monitor4display <off|4:3|16:9>
  systemsetting get get monitor4display
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Select if you do not have a fourth monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>Select if you are using a regular TV monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:9</td>
<td>Select if you are using a wide-screen monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting monitor4display 16:9`
  - `systemsetting` monitor4display 16:9
  - `systemsetting` monitor4display 16:9

- `systemsetting get monitor4display`
  - `systemsetting` monitor4display 16:9
**systemsetting monitor3screensaveroutput**

Specifies whether black video or no signal is sent to Monitor 3 when the system goes to sleep and the screen saver activates.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
systemsetting monitor3screensaveroutput <Black|No_Signal>
systemsetting get monitor3screensaveroutput
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Displays black video when the system goes into sleep mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No_Signal</td>
<td>Displays no video when the system goes into sleep mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- ```plaintext
  systemsetting monitor3screensaveroutput Black
  returns
  systemsetting monitor3screensaveroutput Black
  ```
- ```plaintext
  systemsetting get monitor3screensaveroutput
  returns
  systemsetting monitor3screensaveroutput Black
  ```
systemsetting monitor4screensaveroutput

Specifies whether black video or no signal is sent to Monitor 4 when the system goes to sleep and the screen saver activates.

Syntax

```
systemsetting monitor4screensaveroutput <Black|No_Signal>
systemsetting get monitor4screensaveroutput
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Displays black video when the system goes into sleep mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No_Signal</td>
<td>Displays no video when the system goes into sleep mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting monitor4screensaveroutput Black`
  returns
  `systemsetting monitor4screensaveroutput Black`
- `systemsetting get monitor4screensaveroutput`
  returns
  `systemsetting monitor4screensaveroutput Black`
systemsetting monitoroutputs信号

Specifies the Monitor 1 video format.

Syntax

```
systemsetting monitoroutputs signal <DVI|VGA|Component_YPbPr| S_Video|Composite>
systemsetting get monitoroutputs signal
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DVI</td>
<td>Specifies DVI as Monitor 1 video format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGA</td>
<td>Specifies VGA as Monitor 1 video format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component_YPbPr</td>
<td>Specifies Component as Monitor 1 video format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S_Video</td>
<td>Specifies S-Video as Monitor 1 video format (HDX 9001, HDX 9002, and HDX 9004 only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite</td>
<td>Specifies composite as Monitor 1 video format (HDX 9001, HDX 9002, and HDX 9004 only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting monitoroutputs signal S_Video
  returns
  systemsetting monitoroutputs signal S_Video
- systemsetting get monitoroutputs signal
  returns
  systemsetting monitoroutputs signal S_Video
systemsetting monitoroutputsignal1

Specifies the Monitor 2 video format.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting monitoroutputsignal1 <DVI|VGA|Component_YPbPr| S_Video|Composite>
```

```
systemsetting get monitoroutputsignal1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DVI</td>
<td>Specifies DVI as Monitor 2 video format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGA</td>
<td>Specifies VGA as Monitor 2 video format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component_YPbPr</td>
<td>Specifies Component as Monitor 2 video format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S_Video</td>
<td>Specifies S-Video as Monitor 2 video format (HDX 9001, HDX 9002, and HDX 9004 only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite</td>
<td>Specifies composite as Monitor 2 video format (HDX 9001, HDX 9002, and HDX 9004 only).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting monitoroutputsignal1 S_Video`
  - `systemsetting monitoroutputsignal1 S_Video`

- `systemsetting get monitoroutputsignal1`
  - `systemsetting monitoroutputsignal1 S_Video`
**systemsetting monitoroutputsignal2**

Specifies the Monitor 3 video format.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting monitoroutputsignal2 <S_Video|Composite>
systemsetting get monitoroutputsignal2
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S_Video</td>
<td>Specifies S-Video as Monitor 3 video format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite</td>
<td>Specifies composite as Monitor 3 video format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting monitoroutputsignal2 S_Video`
  
  `systemsetting monitoroutputsignal2 S_Video`

- `systemsetting get monitoroutputsignal2`
  
  `systemsetting monitoroutputsignal2 S_Video`
**systemsetting monitoroutputsignal3**

Specifies the Monitor 4 video format.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting monitoroutputsignal3 <DVI|VGA|Component_YPbPr> systemsetting get monitoroutputsignal3
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DVI</td>
<td>Specifies DVI as Monitor 4 video format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S_Video</td>
<td>Specifies S-Video as Monitor 4 video format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite</td>
<td>Specifies composite as Monitor 4 video format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting monitoroutputsignal3 S_Video`
  - returns
  - `systemsetting monitoroutputsignal3 S_Video`
- `systemsetting get monitoroutputsignal3`
  - returns
  - `systemsetting monitoroutputsignal3 S_Video`
systemsetting overscanenabled1

Sets or returns the overscan mode for Monitor 1.

Syntax

systemsetting overscanenabled1 <true|false>
systemsetting get overscanenabled1

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

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting overscanenabled1 true
  systemsetting overscanenabled1 true
- systemsetting get overscanenabled1
  returns
  systemsetting overscanenabled1 true
systemsetting overscanenabled2

Sets or returns the overscan mode for Monitor 2.

Syntax

```
  systemsetting overscanenabled2 <true|false>
  systemsetting get overscanenabled2
```

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

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting overscanenabled2 true
  returns
  systemsetting overscanenabled2 true

- systemsetting get overscanenabled2
  returns
  systemsetting overscanenabled2 true
**systemsetting overscanenabled3**

Sets or returns the overscan mode for Monitor 3

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting overscanenabled3 <true|false>
systemsetting get overscanenabled3
```

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

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting overscanenabled3 true`
  
  `systemsetting overscanenabled3 true`

- `systemsetting get overscanenabled3`
  
  `systemsetting overscanenabled3 true`
**systemsetting overscanenabled4**

Sets or returns the overscan mode for Monitor 4.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
systemsetting overscanenabled4 <true|false>
systemsetting get overscanenabled4
```

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

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting overscanenabled4 true`
  returns
  `systemsetting overscanenabled4 true`
- `systemsetting get overscanenabled4`
  returns
  `systemsetting overscanenabled4 true`
**systemsetting potsenable**

Allows the system to make voice-only calls to any phone using an analog phone line.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting potsenable <true|false>
systemsetting get potsenable
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Enables voice-only calls from analog phone line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Disables voice-only calls from analog phone line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting potsenable true` returns
  `systemsetting potsenable true`
- `systemsetting get potsenable` returns
  `systemsetting potsenable true`
systemsetting primarycamera

Specifies which camera is the main camera.

Syntax

systemsetting primarycamera {1..4}
systemsetting get primarycamera

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1..4</td>
<td>Sets the specified input as the primary camera (numbering convention matches the numbering in the on-screen user interface).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting primarycamera 1
  returns
  systemsetting primarycamera 1
- systemsetting get primarycamera
  returns
  systemsetting primarycamera 1

Comments

This command causes the system to restart.

The primary camera is active when the Polycom HDX system initializes. Its source is automatically set to People.

On Polycom HDX 7000 systems, the feedback from this command will return incorrect data if camera 2 or camera 3 is designated as the primary camera. The returned value will be one number higher than the primary camera. For example, if the primary camera is set to camera 2, the systemsetting get primarycamera command will return the following feedback: systemsetting primarycamera 3.

Model-specific restrictions:

- HDX 6000: cameras 1 and 2 are supported
- HDX 7000: cameras 1, 2 and 3 are supported
- HDX 8000 and HDX 9000 (except 9004): cameras 1, 2, 3 and 4 are supported
- HDX 9004: cameras 1-5 are supported
systemsetting remotechannelid

Specifies the IR identification channel to which the Polycom HDX system responds.

Syntax

```
  systemsetting remotechannelid {0..15}
  systemsetting get remotechannelid
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0..15</td>
<td>Sets the channel ID to be used with the remote control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting remotechannelid 7` returns
  `systemsetting remotechannelid 7`
- `systemsetting get remotechannelid` returns
  `systemsetting remotechannelid 7`
systemsetting securemode

Returns the status of whether the system is configured in Security Mode.

Syntax

systemsetting securemode <true|false>
systemsetting get securemode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Security Mode is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Security Mode is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting securemode true
  returns
  systemsetting true
- systemsetting get securemode
  returns
  systemsetting securemode true
**systemsetting sipaccountname**

Sets or returns 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>&quot;sipuser&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the user account name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting sipaccountname polycom_user`
  
  returns
  
  `systemsetting sipaccountname polycom_user`

- `systemsetting get sipaccountname`
  
  returns
  
  `systemsetting sipaccountname polycom_user`
systemsetting sipdebug

Sets or retrieves 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>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>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting sipdebug True
  - systemsetting sipdebug True
- systemsetting get sipdebug
  - returns
  - systemsetting sipdebug True
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>True</td>
<td>Enables SIP calling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Disables SIP calling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting sipenable True`
  `returns`
  `systemsetting sipenable True`
- `systemsetting get sipenable`
  `returns`
  `systemsetting sipenable True`
**systemsetting sippassword**

Sets the SIP server password.

**Syntax**

```
  systemsetting sippassword <"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 sippassword secret`
  returns
  `systemsetting sippassword secret`
systemsetting sipproxyserver

Sets or retrieves the address of the SIP proxy server.

Syntax

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>Address of the proxy server. Format can be either an actual IP address or a valid DNS hostname (PQP or FQP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</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`
**systemsetting sipregistrarserver**

Sets or retrieves the address of the SIP registrar server.

**Syntax**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>Address of the registrar server. Format can be either an actual IP address or a valid DNS hostname (PQP or FQP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

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

Indicates the protocol the system uses for SIP signaling.

Syntax

systemsetting siptransportprotocol <Both|TCP|UDP>
systemsetting get siptransportprotocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Specifies to use both TCP and UDP as the SIP protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Specifies to use TCP as the SIP protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>Specifies to use UDP as the SIP protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting siptransportprotocol TCP
  returns
  systemsetting siptransportprotocol TCP
- systemsetting get siptransportprotocol
  returns
  systemsetting siptransportprotocol TCP
systemsetting sipusername

Specifies the system's SIP name.

**Syntax**

```
  systemsetting sipusername ["name"]
  systemsetting get sipusername
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;name&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies to use both TCP and UDP as the SIP protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting sipusername Polycom`
  - `systemsetting sipusername Polycom`
- `systemsetting get sipusername`
  - `systemsetting get sipusername`
  - `systemsetting sipusername Polycom`
**systemsetting stereoenable**

Specifies that Polycom StereoSurround is used for all calls.

**Syntax**

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

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

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting stereoenable True`
  - `returns systemsetting stereoenable True`
- `systemsetting get stereoenable`
  - `returns systemsetting stereoenable True`
**systemsetting telnetenabled**

Sets or gets the telnet ports.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting telnetenabled <on|off|port24only>
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>on</td>
<td>Enables port 23 and port 24.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Disables port 23 and port 24.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port24only</td>
<td>Enables port 24 and disables port 23.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting telnetenabled on`
  returns
  `systemsetting telnetenabled on`
- `systemsetting get telnetenabled`
  returns
  `systemsetting telnetenabled on`

**Comments**

After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect. If a security profile is enabled on the system, you cannot activate telnet ports.
systemsetting timeelapsed

Sets or returns the time in call setting.

Syntax

systemsetting timeelapsed <off|elapsed|local time>
systemsetting get timeelapsed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>System does not display any times in call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elapsed</td>
<td>System displays elapsed time in call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local time</td>
<td>System displays local time in call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting timeelapsed elapsed
  returns
  systemsetting timeelapsed elapsed
- systemsetting get timeelapsed
  returns
  systemsetting timeelapsed elapsed
systemsetting transcodingenabled

Specifies whether the system allows each far-site system to connect at the best possible call rate and audio/video algorithm.

Syntax

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

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

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting transcodingenabled True
  returns systemsetting transcodingenabled True
- systemsetting get transcodingenabled
  returns systemsetting transcodingenabled True
systemsetting treble

Sets the volume level for the high frequencies without changing the master audio volume.

Syntax

```
systemsetting treble <-6|-4|-2|0|+2|+4|+6>
systemsetting get treble
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;-6</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting treble -2`  
  `returns`  
  `systemsetting treble -2`
- `systemsetting get treble`  
  `returns`  
  `systemsetting treble -2`
systemsetting userdomain

Sets or returns the user domain part of the credentials used to register to the LDAP Directory Server.

Syntax

```
    systemsetting userdomain <domain>
    systemsetting get userdomain
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>Any valid windows domain string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting userdomain Polycom` returns `systemsetting userdomain Polycom`
- `systemsetting get userdomain` returns `systemsetting userdomain Polycom`
systemsetting vcrdvdinlevel

Sets the volume level for audio input 3.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
systemsetting vcrdvdinlevel <Auto|0..10>
systemsetting get vcrdvdinlevel
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Allows the codec software to adjust the input level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0..10</td>
<td>Sets the volume level of the VCR/DVD input to the specified value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting vcrdvdinlevel Auto` returns `systemsetting vcrdvdinlevel Auto`
- `systemsetting get vcrdvdinlevel` returns `systemsetting vcrdvdinlevel Auto`
systemsetting vcrdvdoutlevel

Sets the volume level for audio output 3.

**Syntax**

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

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

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting vcrdvdoutlevel 2`
  ```
  returns
  systemsetting vcrdvdoutlevel 2
  ```
- `systemsetting get vcrdvdoutlevel`
  ```
  returns
  systemsetting vcrdvdoutlevel 2
  ```
systemsetting vgaresolution

Specifies the resolution for the Monitor 1 VGA signal.

Syntax

```
systemsetting vgaresolution
<60HZ1024x768|70HZ1024x768|75HZ1024x768|50HZ1280x720|60HZ1280x720|50HZ1920x1080P|60HZ1920x1080P>

systemsetting get vgaresolution
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 60 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 70 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 75 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50HZ1280x720</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1280 x 720 at 50 Hertz (PAL systems only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1280x720</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1280 x 720 at 60 Hertz (NTSC systems only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50HZ1920x1080P</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1920x1080P at 50 Hertz (PAL systems only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1920x1080P</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 1 resolution to 1920x1080P at 60 Hertz (NTSC systems only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting vgaresolution 60HZ1280x720` returns
- `systemsetting vgaresolution 60HZ1280x720`

- `systemsetting get vgaresolution` returns
- `systemsetting vgaresolution 60HZ1280x720`
systemsetting vgaresolution1

Specifies the resolution for the Monitor 2 VGA signal.

Syntax

systemsetting vgaresolution
<60HZ800x600|72HZ800x600|75HZ800x600|60HZ1024x768|70HZ1024x768|75HZ1024x768|50HZ1280x720|60HZ1280x720|50HZ1920x1080P|60HZ1920x1080P>

systemsetting get vgaresolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60HZ800x600</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 800x600 at 60 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72HZ800x600</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 800x600 at 72 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75HZ800x600</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 800x600 at 75 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 60 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 70 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 75 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50HZ1280x720</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 1280 x 720 at 50 Hertz (PAL systems only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1280x720</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 1280 x 720 at 60 Hertz (NTSC systems only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50HZ1920x1080P</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 1920x1080P at 50 Hertz (PAL systems only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1920x1080P</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 2 resolution to 1920x1080P at 60 Hertz (NTSC systems only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- systemsetting vgaresolution1 60HZ1280x720
  returns
  systemsetting vgaresolution1 60HZ1280x720

- systemsetting get vgaresolution1
  returns
  systemsetting vgaresolution1 60HZ1280x720

Comments

This command only sets the resolution for VGA; it does not change the signal type. Use the systemsetting monitor4screensaveroutput command on page 497 to change the signal type.
systemsetting vgaresolution3

Specifies the resolution for the Monitor 4 VGA signal.

Syntax

```plaintext
systemsetting vgaresolution3
<60HZ800x600|72HZ800x600|75HZ800x600|60HZ1024x768|70HZ1024x768|75HZ1024x768|50HZ1280x720|60HZ1280x720|60HZ1280x1024P>

systemsetting get vgaresolution3
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60HZ800x600</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 800x600 at 60 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72HZ800x600</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 800x600 at 72 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75HZ800x600</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 800x600 at 75 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 60 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 70 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75HZ1024x768</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 1024 x 768 at 75 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50HZ1280x720</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 1280x720 at 50 Hertz (PAL systems).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1280x720</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 1280 x 720 at 60 Hertz (NTSC systems).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60HZ1280x1024P</td>
<td>Sets Monitor 4 resolution to 1280 x 1024 at 60 Hertz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting vgaresolution3 60HZ1280x720`
  returns
- `systemsetting vgaresolution3 60HZ1280x720`
- `systemsetting get vgaresolution3`
  returns
- `systemsetting vgaresolution3 60HZ1280x720`

Comments

This command only sets the resolution for VGA; it does not change the signal type. Use the `systemsetting monitor4screensaveroutput` command on page 497 to change the signal type.
systemsetting webenabled

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>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>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `systemsetting webenabled True`
  `systemsetting webenabled True`
- `systemsetting get webenabled`
  `systemsetting webenabled True`
systemsetting whitebalancemode

Sets or returns the user white balance mode for a Polycom camera on Camera port 1.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
systemsetting whitebalancemode <atw|indoor|outdoor|awc>
systemsetting whitebalancemode <3680K|4160K|4640K|5120K>
systemsetting get whitebalancemode
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| <atw|indoor|outdoor|awc> | atw—Manual one touch white balance  
indoor—Indoor lighting  
outdoor—Outdoor lighting  
awc—Automatic white balance |
| <3680K|4160K|4640K|5120K> | 3680K—3680° Kelvin  
4160K—4160° Kelvin  
4640K—4640° Kelvin  
5120K—5120° Kelvin |
| get                     | Returns the current setting.    |

**Feedback Examples**

- systemsetting whitebalancemode awc
  returns
  systemsetting whitebalancemode awc
- systemsetting get whitebalancemode
  returns
  systemsetting whitebalancemode awc

**Comments**

This command is not supported for non-Polycom cameras.
systemsetting whitebalancemode1

Sets or returns the user white balance mode for a Polycom camera on Camera port 2.

**Syntax**

```
systemsetting whitebalancemode1 <atw|indoor|3680K|4160K|4640K|5120K|outdoor|awc>
systemsetting get whitebalancemode1
```

**Feedback Examples**

- `systemsetting whitebalancemode1 awc`
  
  returns `systemsetting whitebalancemode1 awc`
  
- `systemsetting get whitebalancemode1`
  
  returns `systemsetting whitebalancemode1 awc`

**Comments**

This command is supported on HDX 8000 and HDX 9000 series systems only. This command is not supported for non-Polycom cameras.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| <atw|indoor|3680K|4160K|4640K|5120K|outdoor|awc> | atw—Manual one touch white balance  
  indoor—Indoor lighting  
  3680K—3680° Kelvin  
  4160K—4160° Kelvin  
  4640K—4640° Kelvin  
  5120K—5120° Kelvin  
  outdoor—Outdoor lighting  
  awc—Automatic white balance |
| get | Returns the current setting. |
**tcpports**

Sets or gets the TCP ports on the system.

**Syntax**

```
tcpports get
tcpports set [{1024..49150}]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>set</strong></td>
<td>Sets the TCP ports when followed by a value from the range <code>{1024..49150}</code>. To erase the current setting, omit the value. This parameter is not allowed while in a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>get</strong></td>
<td>Returns the current TCP port setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `tcpports set 3233`
  - returns
  - `tcpports 3233`

- `tcpports get`
  - returns
  - `tcpports 3233`

**Comments**

The **Fixed Ports** option on the Firewall screen must be selected for the **TCP Ports** option to be available.
techtosupport

Sends your phone number to Global Management System technical support if your system is managed by
the Global Management System.

Syntax

techn suppor <"phone num">

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;phone num&quot;</td>
<td>Phone number at which the user of this system will be contacted. To obtain rapid assistance, include the area code with the phone number. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: “408 555 2323”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- techsupport “408 555 2323”
  returns
  techsupport will contact you at 408 555 2323

Comments

The Support icon is visible only when the system is registered with the Polycom Global Management System.
teleareacode

Sets or gets the system's area code.

**Syntax**

```
teleareacode get
teleareacode set ["telephone_area_code"]
```

<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 area code when followed by the &quot;telephone_area_code&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the &quot;telephone_area_code&quot; parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;telephone_area_code&quot;</td>
<td>System's area code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `teleareacode set returns teleareacode <empty>`
- `teleareacode set 408 returns teleareacode 408`
- `teleareacode get returns teleareacode 408`
telenumber

Sets or gets the system’s telephone number.

Syntax

telenumber get
telenumber set ["telephone_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 telephone number when followed by the &quot;telephone_number&quot; parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;telephone_number&quot;</td>
<td>System’s telephone number. Enclose the string in quotation marks if it includes spaces. Example: “408 555 2323”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- telenumber set
  returns
telenumber <empty>
- telenumber set “408 555 2323”
  returns
telenumber “408 555 2323”

- telenumber get
  returns
telenumber “408 555 2323”
**telnetechoeol**

Sets the echo end-of-line (EOL) characters to the default values of either the API echo or the serial port echo.

**Syntax**

```
telnetechoeol <get|crnl|nlcr>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting for the end of line echo characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crnl</td>
<td>Sets the echo EOL characters to <code>&lt;CR&gt;&lt;LF&gt;</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nlcr</td>
<td>Sets the echo EOL characters to <code>&lt;LF&gt;&lt;CR&gt;</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `telnetechoeol get` returns `telnetechoeol crnl`
- `telnetechoeol crnl` returns `telnetechoeol crnl`
- `telnetechoeol nlcr` returns `telnetechoeol nlcr`
timediffgmt

Sets or gets the time difference from where the system is installed and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). This allows the Global Management System to view the local time of the managed system.

Syntax

    timediffgmt <get|{-12:00..+12:00}>

<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>{-12:00..+12:00}</td>
<td>Sets the time difference from GMT to this value. +00:00 is GMT time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- timediffgmt -06:00
  returns
  timediffgmt -06:00 success

- timediffgmt get
  returns
  timediffgmt -06:00 success
**typeofservice**

Sets or gets the type of service for Quality of Service.

**Syntax**

```
typeofservice <get|ipp precedence|diffserv>
```

<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>ipp precedence</td>
<td>Selects IP precedence service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diffserv</td>
<td>Selects DiffServ service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `typeofservice diffserv`
  returns `typeofservice diffserv`
- `typeofservice ipp precedence`
  returns `typeofservice ipp precedence`
- `typeofservice get`
  returns either `typeofservice ipp precedence` or `typeofservice diffserv`

**See Also**

See the `ipp precedence`, `ipprecfecc`, `ipprecvideo` command on page 308 and the `diffserv audio`, `diffserv fecc`, `diffserv video` command on page 207.
udpports

Sets or gets the UDP ports on the system.

Syntax

    udpports get
    udpports set [{1024..49150}]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current UDP port setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the UDP ports when followed by a value from the range <code>{1024..49150}</code>. To erase the current setting, omit the value. This parameter is not allowed while in a call.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `udpports set 3230
  returns
  udpports 3230`
- `udpports get
  returns
  udpports 3230`

Comments

The Fixed Ports option on the Firewall screen must be selected for the UDP Ports option to be available.
unregisterall (deprecated)

Alias for the all unregister command.

Syntax

unregisterall

Feedback Examples

- unregisterall
  returns
  callstate unregistered
  camera unregistered
  linestate unregistered
  mute unregistered
  pip unregistered
  popup unregistered
  popupinfo unregistered
  preset unregistered
  screen unregistered
  vcbutton unregistered
  volume unregistered
  sleep unregistered
  phone unregistered
  video unregistered
  vcstream unregistered
  vc pod unregistered
  vc lan unregistered

See Also

This command is an alias for the preferred all unregister command on page 132.

To register for user feedback, use the all register command on page 130 or the registerall (deprecated) command on page 393.
**usefixedports**

Sets or gets the Fixed Ports configuration.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
usefixedports <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 use of Fixed Ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the use of Fixed Ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- usefixedports yes
  returns
  usefixedports yes
- usefixedports no
  returns
  usefixedports no
- usefixedports get
  returns
  usefixedports no
usegatekeeper

Sets or gets the gatekeeper mode.

Syntax

\[\text{usegatekeeper } \langle \text{get|off|specify|auto} \rangle\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting. Note: A gatekeeper is not required to make IP-to-IP LAN calls. In these situations, select the off option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Select this option if no gatekeeper is required or if you make IP-to-IP LAN calls.</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 the gatekeeperip command on page 258.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Sets the system to automatically find an available gatekeeper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- \[\text{usegatekeeper off returns}\]
  \[\text{usegatekeeper off}\]
- \[\text{usegatekeeper specify returns}\]
  \[\text{usegatekeeper specify}\]
- \[\text{usegatekeeper auto returns}\]
  \[\text{usegatekeeper auto}\]
- \[\text{usegatekeeper get returns}\]
  \[\text{usegatekeeper auto}\]

See Also

See the gatekeeperip command on page 258.
usepathnavigator

Sets or gets the Polycom PathNavigator™ mode, Polycom ReadiManager® SE200 mode, or RealPresence® Resource Manager™ mode if the PathNavigator, ReadiManager, or Polycom Resource Manager system is used with the Polycom HDXsystem.

Syntax

usepathnavigator <get|always|never|required>

<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>always</td>
<td>Always use the Conference on Demand feature available with the PathNavigator, ReadiManager, or Polycom Resource Manager system to place a multipoint call. Never use the Polycom HDX system's internal multipoint capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never</td>
<td>Never use the Conference on Demand feature available with the PathNavigator, ReadiManager, or Polycom Resource Manager system to place a multipoint call. Use the Polycom HDX system's internal multipoint capability instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>required</td>
<td>This is the default. When this option is selected, the multipoint call is handled by the Polycom HDX system's internal multipoint capability if possible; otherwise, the multipoint call is handled through the Conference on Demand feature available with the PathNavigator, ReadiManager, or Polycom Resource Manager system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- usepathnavigator always returns
  usepathnavigator always
- usepathnavigator never returns
  usepathnavigator never
- usepathnavigator required returns
  usepathnavigator required
- usepathnavigator get returns
  usepathnavigator required

Comments

This option is only accessible if the PathNavigator, ReadiManager, or Polycom Resource Manager system is used.
The PathNavigator uses the Polycom MGC™ and can handle video conferences with more participants and higher speeds than a Polycom HDX system’s internal multipoint capability.

The PathNavigator, ReadiManager, and Polycom Resource Manager systems support ad-hoc multipoint video conferencing through the Conference on Demand feature, which allows users to bring multiple endpoints together in a video conference on an unscheduled basis. It allows users to place multipoint video calls to remote participants by only using their names and/or the numbers that correspond to those remote locations.
useroompassword

Sets or gets the Use Room Password for Remote Access setting.

Syntax

```
useroompassword get
useroompassword <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>no</td>
<td>Configures the system to use a separate room password and remote access password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Configures the system to use the same password for room and remote access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `useroompassword yes`
  returns
  `useroompassword yes`
- `useroompassword no`
  returns
  `useroompassword no`
- `useroompassword get`
  returns
  `useroompassword no`
v35broadcastmode

Sets or gets the V.35 broadcast mode. This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

v35broadcastmode <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>Turns on V.35 broadcast. This parameter is not allowed while in a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Turns off V.35 broadcast. This parameter is not allowed while in a call.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- v35broadcast on returns
  v35broadcast on
- v35broadcast off returns
  v35broadcast off
- v35broadcast get returns
  v35broadcast off
**v35dialingprotocol**

Sets or gets the V.35 dialing protocol. This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

**Syntax**

```
v35dialingprotocol <get|rs366>
```

<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>rs366</td>
<td>Enables RS-366 as the dialing protocol. At this time, RS-366 is the only supported dialing protocol on the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- v35dialingprotocol rs366
  returns
  v35dialingprotocol rs366
- v35dialingprotocol get
  returns
  v35dialingprotocol rs366

**Comments**

Selecting a dialing protocol is not needed if you are using your DCE to dial the call or if you have a dedicated connection to the far site.
v35num

Sets or gets the ISDN video numbers assigned to the system. This command is only applicable if you have a V.35 network interface connected to your system.

Syntax

v35num get <1b1|1b2>
v35num set <1b1|1b2> ["v35 number"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current ISDN video number associated with a B channel of a particular line. Requires &lt;1b1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1b1|1b2       | B1 and B2 channels:  
1b1 designates line 1, B channel 1 (B1).  
1b2 designates line 1, B channel 2 (B2). |
| set        | Sets the ISDN video number for a B channel line when followed by a “v35 number” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the “v35 number” parameter.  
1b1 is port 1 and 1b2 is port 2. This parameter is not allowed while in a call. |
| “v35 number” | Numeric string. This is the ISDN video number(s) provided by your network service provider. |

Feedback Examples

- v35num set 1b1
  returns
  v35num 1b1 <empty>

- v35num set 1b2 7005551212
  returns
  v35num 1b2 7005551212

- v35num get 1b2
  returns
  v35num 1b2 7005551212

Comments

The 1b1 and 1b2 parameters follow the convention and nomenclature of the user interface and the isdnnum command on page 319.

See Also

See the isdnnum command on page 319.
v35portsused

Sets or gets the number of ports to use on the V.35/RS-449/RS-530 network interface module.

Syntax

\[ \text{v35portsused} \ <\text{get}|1|1+2> \]

<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>1</td>
<td>Selects one port for one-channel calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+2</td>
<td>Selects two ports for two-channel calls (2 x 56 kbps or 2 x 64 kbps).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- v35portsused 1
  returns
  v35portsused 1
- v35portsused 1+2
  returns
  v35portsused 1+2
- v35portsused get
  returns
  v35portsused 1+2
v35prefix

Sets or gets the V.35 dialing prefix. It assumes that a profile has already been selected.

Syntax

v35prefix get "valid speed"
v35prefix set "valid speed" ["value"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| get       | Returns the current setting for “valid speed”.
| set       | Sets the V.35/RS-449/RS-530 prefix when followed by a “value” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the “value” parameter. |
| “valid speed” | Valid speeds are 56, 64, 2x56, 112, 2x64, 128, 168, 192, 224, 256, 280, 320, 336, 384, 392, 7x64, 504, 512, 560, 576, 616, 640, 672, 704, 728, 768, 784, 832, 840, 14x64, 952, 960, 1008, 1024, 1064, 1088, 1120, 1152, 1176, 1216, 1232, 1280, 1288, 21x64, 1400, 1408, 1456, 1472, 1512, 1536, 1568, 1600, 1624, 1664, 1680, 1728, 28x64, 1856, 1920, all. The parameter “all” lists all the available speeds and their associated dialing prefixes. |
| “value”   | V.35/RS-449/RS-530 prefix, which is a function of your DCE. Consult the DCE user guide for information. |

Feedback Examples

- v35prefix set 56
  returns
  v35prefix 56 <empty>
- v35prefix set 112 “#005”
  returns
  v35prefix 112 “#005”
  and associates the dialing prefix 005 with the speed 112
- v35prefix get 112
  returns
  v35prefix 112 “#005”

See Also

See the v35profile command on page 551.
**v35profile**

Sets or gets a V.35 profile associated with dialing through a DCE. It can also display all the settings (speed, prefix or suffix) of the current profile.

**Syntax**

```
v35profile <get|adtran|adtran_isu512|ascend|ascend_vsx|ascend_max|avaya_mcu|custom_1|fvc.com|initia|lucent_mcu|madge_teleos>
```

**Parameter** | **Description**
--- | ---
get | Returns the current profile.
adtran|adtran_isu512|ascend|ascend_vsx|ascend_max|avaya_mcu|custom_1|fvc.com|initia|lucent_mcu|madge_teleos | V.35/RS-449/RS-530 profile (equipment/manufacturer) available. Consult your DCE user guide for additional information on setting dialing profiles.

**Feedback Examples**

- v35profile adtran_isu512
  returns
  v35profile adtran_isu512
  selects adtran_isu512 as the profile
- v35profile get
  returns
  v35profile adtran_isu512
v35suffix
Sets or gets the V.35 dialing suffix. It assumes that a profile has already been selected.

Syntax

v35suffix get "valid speed"
v35suffix set "valid speed" ["value"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting for valid speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Sets the dialing suffix when followed by a “value” parameter. To erase the current setting, omit the “value” parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"valid speed"
Valid speeds are 56, 64, 2x56, 112, 2x64, 128, 168, 192, 224, 256, 280, 320, 336, 384, 392, 7x64, 504, 512, 560, 576, 616, 640, 672, 704, 728, 768, 784, 832, 840, 14x64, 952, 960, 1008, 1024, 1064, 1088, 1120, 1152, 1176, 1216, 1232, 1280, 1288, 21x64, 1400, 1408, 1456, 1472, 1512, 1536, 1568, 1600, 1624, 1664, 1680, 1728, 28x64, 1856, 1920, all.
The parameter “all” lists all the available speeds and their associated dialing prefixes.

"value"
The dialing suffix, which is a function of your DCE. Consult the DCE user guide for information.

Feedback Examples

- v35suffix set 128
  returns
  v35suffix 128 <empty>
- v35suffix set 128 "#4#2"
  returns
  v35suffix 128 #4#2
  and associates the dialing suffix #4#2 with the speed 128
- v35suffix get 128
  returns
  v35suffix 128 #4#2

See Also
See the v35profile command on page 551.
validateacctnum

Sets or gets the validation for the Global Management System account number that is used when dialing out.

**Syntax**

```
validateacctnum <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 Global Management System account number validation option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables the Global Management System account number validation option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `validateacctnum yes`
  - returns `validateacctnum yes`
- `validateacctnum no`
  - returns `validateacctnum no`
- `validateacctnum get`
  - returns `validateacctnum no`

**Comments**

When the call connects, the system verifies that the account exists with the Global Management System server. If the account does not exist, the call is disconnected.

This option is only available if Required Account Number to Dial is enabled.
vcbutton

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

Syntax

vcbutton play {2..6}
vcbutton <get|stop|register|unregister>
vcbutton map <get|{2..6}>
vcbutton source get

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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 the need to change source mapping and without needing to stop the currently playing content video source. Fails and does not stop the current content video source if the specified content video source is not valid. Stops the current content video source if the specified content video source is valid but is currently unavailable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{2..6}</td>
<td>Specifies a content video source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Returns the current setting (play or stop).</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>map get</td>
<td>Gets the content video source currently specified for control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map {2..6}</td>
<td>Specifies the content video source to control. Note: This parameter is only necessary if no video source was specified when using the vcbutton play command.</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 4
  returns
  vcbutton play 4
  vcbutton play succeeded
camera near 4

If registered for notifications:
• vcbutton play 4
  returns
  Control event: vcbutton play
  Control event: vcbutton source 4
  Control event: vcbutton play
  vcbutton play 4
  vcbutton play succeeded
camera near 4
• vcbutton play 3
  returns
  vcbutton play failed
• vcbutton play
  returns
  Control event: vcbutton play
  vcbutton play succeeded
• vcbutton play
  returns
  vcbutton play failed
• vcbutton play 2
  returns
  error: input 2 is not a content source
  vcbutton play failed
• vcbutton play 7
  returns
  error: invalid value! (valid ranges 2..6)
  vcbutton play failed
• vcbutton register
  returns
  vcbutton registered
• vcbutton stop
  returns
  Control event: vcbutton stop
  Camera near none
  vcbutton stop
  vcbutton stop succeeded
• vcbutton get
  returns
  vcbutton stop
  vcbutton get succeeded
• vcbutton source get
  returns
  vcbutton source get 1
  vcbutton source get succeeded
● **vcbutton source get**
  returns
  vcbutton source get none
  vcbutton source get succeeded

Polycom recommends registering for notifications. If vcbutton register is used for notifications, the following responses occur.

● Pressing the play button at the far site
  returns
  Control event: vcbutton farplay

● Pressing the stop button on the local system
  returns
  Control event: vcbutton stop

**Comments**

The **vcbutton stop** command is global in Polycom HDX software version 2.0 or later. Previously, this command was specific to the content video source to which it was mapped.

**vcbutton 6** specifies sending pcpip as content. **vcbutton map** defaults to input 4. **vcbutton map** is only required if you do not specify the input number when sending **vcbutton play**.
vcraudioout

Enables, disables, or gets the VCR/DVD Audio Out Always On setting.

Syntax

```
vcraudioout <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 VCR Audio Out Always On.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables VCR Audio Out Always On.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- vcraudioout yes returns yes
- vcraudioout yes
- vcraudioout no returns no
- vcraudioout no
- vcraudioout get returns no
- vcraudioout no
vcrrecordsource
Sets or gets the VCR/DVD record source.

Syntax
vcrrecordsource get
vcrrecordsource <near|far|auto|content|content-or-near|
content-or-far|content-or-auto|none>

<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>Sets the VCR to record the near-site video source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>Sets the VCR to record the far-site video source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Sets the VCR to automatically record the current speaker in a point-to-point call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content</td>
<td>Sets the VCR to record content, when presented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content-or-near</td>
<td>Sets the VCR to record near-site video or content, when presented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content-or-far</td>
<td>Sets the VCR to record far-site video or content, when presented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content-or-auto</td>
<td>Sets the VCR to record the current speaker or content, when presented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Sets the VCR to record nothing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples
- vcrrecordsource near
  returns
  vcrrecordsource near
- vcrrecordsource content-or-auto
  returns
  vcrrecordsource content-or-auto
- vcrrecordsource get
  returns
  vcrrecordsource content-or-auto
version

Returns the current system’s version information.

Syntax

version

Feedback Examples

- version
  returns
  version “release 2.5 - 30Nov2008 11:30”
vgaqualitypreference

Sets or gets the bandwidth split for people and content video.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
vgaqualitypreference get
vgaqualitypreference <content|people|both>
```

<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>content</td>
<td>Sets the VGA quality preference to content video.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>people</td>
<td>Sets the VGA quality preference to people video.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>both</td>
<td>Sets the VGA quality preference to both people and content video.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `vgaqualitypreference people returns
  vgaqualitypreference people`
- `vgaqualitypreference content returns
  vgaqualitypreference content`
- `vgaqualitypreference both returns
  vgaqualitypreference both`
- `vgaqualitypreference get returns
  vgaqualitypreference both`
**videocallorder**

Sets the video call order of the specified protocol to the specified slot.

**Syntax**

```
videocallorder <isdn|h323|sip|gateway323> <1|2|3|4>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>isdn</td>
<td>Specifies ISDN protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h323</td>
<td>Specifies IP protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sip</td>
<td>Specifies SIP protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gateway323</td>
<td>Specifies H.323 gateway calling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

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

**See Also**

To set the dialing order for audio-only protocols, use the `voicecallorder` command on page 562.
voicecallorder

Sets the voice call order of the specified protocol to the specified slot.

**Syntax**

```
voicecallorder <isdn_phone|pots> <1|2>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>isdn_phone</td>
<td>Specifies ISDN phone line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pots</td>
<td>Specifies analog phone line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `voicecallorder pots 1`
  returns
  `voicecallorder pots 1`

- `voicecallorder isdn_phone 1`
  returns
  `voicecallorder isdn_phone 1`

**See Also**

To set the dialing order for video protocols, use the `videocallorder` command on page 561.
volume

Sets or gets the call audio volume (not sound effects) on the system or registration for volume changes.

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

Comments

Changes the call audio volume (not sound effects) on the system.
vortex

Sends commands to a Polycom Vortex mixer.

Syntax

vortex <0|1> mute <on|off>
vortex <0|1> forward "vortex_macro"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mute</td>
<td>Sets the mute state for the Vortex mixer connected to the specified serial port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Mutes the Vortex mixer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Unmutes the Vortex mixer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forward</td>
<td>Forwards the vortex_macro to the Vortex mixer connected to the specified serial port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;vortex_macro&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the Vortex mixer macro command to send. For more information about these commands, refer to the Vortex documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

The response from the Vortex is returned in the following format:

vortex <portnum> forward <vortexcmd>:<vortexresponse>

- vortex 0 forward F00PING
  returns
  vortex 0 forward F00PING:F00PONG
  if the Vortex responds and
  vortex 0 forward F00PING:failed
  if the Vortex does not respond

- vortex 1 mute on
  returns
  vortex 1 mute on
  and mutes the Vortex connected to the second serial port on the back of the system

Comments

The Vortex commands are applicable when you have a Vortex mixer connected to a system. An API client can send these commands to control a Vortex mixer using the command format:

vortex <portnum> forward <vortexcmd>

where <portnum> is 0 if the Vortex is connected to the first serial port or 1 if the Vortex is connected to the second serial port, and <vortexcmd> is a Vortex-specific command. Whatever value is passed in this parameter will be sent to the Vortex.
waitfor

This command is used within script files or control panel programs to wait for a specific event before executing the next statement. It causes the API session to wait until a call being placed either connects or fails, or until system is ready to place a call (such as after a reboot waiting for the ISDN lines to come up).

Syntax

```
waitfor <callcomplete|systemready>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>callcomplete</td>
<td>Causes the API session to wait until a call being placed either connects or fails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>systemready</td>
<td>Causes the system to return the message “system is ready” when the system is ready to make a call.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `waitfor callcomplete` returns waiting for call complete and returns call is complete when the call either connects or fails
- `waitfor systemready` returns waiting for system ready and returns system is ready when the system is ready to make a call

Comments

This command can be used to synchronize a remote controller with the system. The API session echoes the message “call complete” when the call connects or is aborted.
**wake**

Wakes the system from sleep mode.

**Syntax**

```
wake
```

**Feedback Examples**

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

**See Also**

To put the system in sleep mode, use the `sleep` command on page 415.
wanipaddress

Sets or gets the WAN IP address.

Syntax

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

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

Comments

The NAT Configuration option on the Firewall screen must be set to Auto, Manual, or UPnP for this option to be available.
webmonitoring

Enables or disables the ability to view video from a Polycom HDX system via the web interface. This command is available in serial API sessions only.

Syntax

    webmonitoring "remoteaccesspasswd" <yes|no>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;remoteaccesspasswd&quot;</td>
<td>Current remote access password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Allows Polycom HDX video to be viewed via the web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Enables Polycom HDX video from being viewed via the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>web interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- webmonitoring "1234" yes
  returns
  webmonitoring yes
- webmonitoring "1234" no
  returns
  webmonitoring no

Comments

The webmonitoring setting can be controlled by a provisioning server. For this reason, provisioned systems do not allow modification to the webmonitoring setting.

webmonitoring has no 'get' operation. Use the remotemonenable command on page 396 instead.

If the system has no remote access password, enter a pair of single quotes (""") to denote an empty password.
**webport**

Sets or gets the port to use when accessing the system using the web interface.

**Syntax**

```
webport get
webport set "port"
```

<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 web access port to &quot;port&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback Examples**

- `webport set 80
  returns
  webaccessport 80`

- `webport get
  returns
  webaccessport 80`

**Comments**

If you change this from the default (port 80), you will need to include the port number with the IP address when you use the web interface to access the system. This makes unauthorized access more difficult. After making a change, you must restart the system for the setting to take effect.
whitelistenabled

Enables or disables the ability to restrict a Polycom HDX system’s access to only those systems with IP addresses that match one of the addresses or patterns specified in the whitelist.

Syntax

whitelistenabled get
whitelistenabled <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 Polycom HDX system to access only those systems with IP addresses that match one of the addresses or patterns specified in the whitelist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Allows the Polycom HDX system to access systems with IP addresses that are not specified in the whitelist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback Examples

- `whitelistenabled get`
  - `returns`
  - `whitelistenabled no`
- `whitelistenabled yes`
  - `returns`  
  - `whitelistenabled yes`

Comments

The system will restart when the `whitelistenabled` setting is modified.
whoami

Displays the same initial banner information as when the RS-232/Telnet session was started with the system.

Syntax

whoami

Feedback Examples

- whoami
  returns
  Hi, my name is: Polycom HDX Demo
  Here is what I know about myself:
  Model: HDX9004
  Serial Number: 82065205E72EC1
  Software Version: 2.5
  Build Information: root on domain.polycom.com
  Contact Number: <empty>
  Time In Last Call: 0:43:50
  Total Time In Calls: 87:17:17
  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
  Link-Local Address: fe80::2e0:dbff:fe07:2173/64
  ISDN Video Number: 7005551212
  MP Enabled: AB1C-2D34-5EF6-7890-GHI1
  H323 Enabled: True
  H320 Enabled: False
  HTTP Enabled: True
  SNMP Enabled: True

Comments

The response can vary depending on your system configuration.
Room Design and Layout


For clarity of discussion, we have divided this section into the following sub-sections:

- Room construction, including wall construction, windows and window treatments, ceilings and HVAC;
- Interior design and finishes;
- Furniture design, including placement and layout;
- Room acoustics and acoustic treatment; and
- Room lighting.

The initial layout and construction of the space affects all the elements that are discussed in other sections of this book [Basics of Audio and Visual Systems Design], including acoustic characteristics and performance, general and ambient light control, and overall comfort.

Room Requirements

We begin with general room requirements. The total floor space required for VC is much greater than we have become used to for general local presentation and meeting. In architectural terms it is not uncommon to find a rule-of-thumb applied that allows for up to 15 square feet of floor space per participant in a traditional presentation or meeting room. If there is a front-of-room presenter position at a podium, and if there is some use of in-room technology (projection devices, whiteboards, etc.), then this figure may increase to as much as 20 square feet of floor space per participant, but rarely any more than that.

It is here that we have our first conflict. In videoconferencing we have to consider not only the issues related to local viewing and hearing but also the issues of being seen and heard by people at the far-end of the connection. This means that we must consider sight lines and angles of participant interaction that go beyond traditional presentation environments. As a rule we should allow not less than 30 square feet and generally not more than 45 square feet of floor space per participant in a videoconference space. Though two to three times what we are used to allowing, this amount ensures that local participants will see one another and the display of local and remote electronic images. It also ensures that participants at the far-end will see and hear everyone arriving at their location via the connection, and that all will see and hear at a level of quality that does not detract and, in the best deployment, even enhances the communications.

Having determined the required size of the space, we can move on to the actual renovation or construction of the space itself. Again the requirements here are generally less forgiving than those applied in local-only meeting spaces. In the most basic sense this is because, by sheer definition, at least some of the participants in a conference-based meeting are not actually in the room. As such, we cannot count on the typical human mechanisms (the human ears and brain and our ability to locate sound in three-dimensional space) to manage any acoustic anomalies.
If we are, for example, in a room that is adjacent to a double-door entry to the building, then knowing this we can take the inevitable doorway noise into account as we filter the sounds we hear both inside the meeting room and coming from that adjacent entryway. Within our own physical and local environment we have the ability to isolate local unwanted noise from local "sound of interest" (voices of other people, etc.), and place the unwanted noise in an inferior position in our conscious thought pattern. We are able to do this because we know where the noise is coming from and (usually) what is causing it. We may be annoyed by the noise, but we generally are able to ignore it. As soon as we add conferencing to the meeting equation, however, we add the element of electronic pickup and reproduction of all sounds. For the people at the far-end, the unwanted noise is much more difficult (if not impossible) to ignore. They do not have the ability to isolate it in three-dimensional space (the microphones eliminate the spatial reference) and they often do not know what is making the noise. The brain of the far-end participant will devote more and more conscious observation and thought energy to trying to work out these elements, in an attempt to isolate and finally "ignore" the unwanted sound. We have already stated that they cannot do this, however, due to the electronic separation between the locations. Thus they are left with an impossible task that takes up more and more thought energy, eroding the perceived quality of the spoken communication over time. Frustration and exasperation quickly set in, and the communication flow quickly falls apart.

This, then, is one reason we must pay even greater attention to the acoustic and visual issues for any presentation space that will be connected via conference to another. Minor, seemingly insignificant anomalies we often ignore in the local environment become significant impediments to smooth communication with people at the far-end of any connection. In short, we must always ask ourselves, “What does this look like and sound like to the people at the far-end?”

In order to guarantee that the final conference environment will have a solid foundation, we begin with the construction of the walls, floors and ceilings for videoconference spaces.

Walls

Conference room walls should be built from slab to slab. That is, there should be no gaps from the concrete of one floor to the concrete of the next floor. Resilient, gypsum board mountings should be used to close any gaps. The thickness of the gypsum board should be 5/8” or more (one layer of 5/8” and one layer of 1/2” bonded together would be ideal) on the inside of the room, with 1/2” thick (or as required by local building codes) appropriate for the outside of the walls. There should always be a difference in thickness between the materials used on the inner versus the outer walls. That difference in thickness subdues mechanical coupling (vibration) between the two layers. A good overall wall thickness is 6”. It is recommended that “offset stud” construction be used, typically a 6” header and footer with 3.5” verticals attached in an alternating pattern one toward the outside of the footer, the next toward the inside and so on.

Fiberglass dense batting or mineral rock wool, 4” to 6” thick (the equivalent of R-11 to R-13) should be placed in the wall space. The thickness of the batting is not critical. The critical aspect is that it must be loosely placed in the wall space, not compacted to fit. The resultant wall will have excellent acoustic isolation from the outside world. More significant acoustic isolation can be achieved by placing an additional barrier layer within the wall space. Typically this barrier will be made of a dense polymer material, about 1/8” thick, and the improvement regarding loss of sound transmitted through the wall will be roughly a factor of 10. These materials are available from a variety of manufacturers.

Windows

Windows usually present the equivalent of an acoustic nightmare (as well as altering the way a camera renders colors and brightness). They not only transmit room sound, but also allow unwanted outside noise to intrude on the conference space. In the event that windows cannot be avoided, it becomes essential that window treatment of some sort be used. This treatment should match the interior look and feel of the space,
while providing a high level of sound and light block. Typically a heavyweight drape (24 ounces or more) of heavy fullness (not less than 6" fullness on not less than 8" centers per fold) is preferred. In all cases, the use of sheer draperies or standard vertical or horizontal blinds should be avoided, due to their inherent inefficiency in blocking sound and light, and the fine lines they create within the camera field of view.

**Ceiling Tiles**

These should be high-quality acoustic tiles, ideally 1"- thick compressed densecore fiberglass. An added benefit of this kind of ceiling tile is that it works well with the indirect lighting as specified elsewhere in this section. To reduce any extraneous noise from leaving or entering the room via the ceiling, the ceiling tiles can be blanketed completely from the plenum side, with a minimum of 6"- thick unfaced dense fiberglass batting or mineral rock wool, (the equivalent of R-15 to R-19). Here again, a barrier layer will improve the performance, but all local building codes must be followed for allowable materials in the various aspects of room acoustic modifications. To make entry and exit from the ceiling space easier, the blanket and barrier do not need to rest on the ceiling tiles, but may be suspended above it.

**Air Conditioning**

It is critical that all air-handling equipment (blowers, heat exchangers, solenoid valves, etc.) be located outside the physical meeting room space. This will prevent the noise burden associated with such equipment from affecting the participants of any meetings held in the room. Location of air-handling equipment within the ceiling space of a conference room often renders that room unusable for video or audio-only conferencing.

The air vents should be of open construction to eliminate “wind noise” while the system is running. These vents normally are specified as “low-velocity” diffusers. The number of air vents within the room should be sufficient to maintain a consistent temperature throughout the space. All HVAC ducts and diffusers should be oversized for the general application in the space, with minimum 2’ diameter insulated flexible ducts and matching 2’ noise dampening diffusers generally best. All ducts should be installed with gradual bends and curves rather than rigid 90-degree corners. This will minimize “thunder” sounds as the initial air pushes through the ductwork and into the room.

There should be a thermostat to control this specific room system independently of the rest of the building, and that control should be located within the room.

*Important:* Allow an additional 5,000 BTU of cooling capacity for a standard “roll-about” singlemonitor VC system with extended in-room peripherals (PC, document camera, scan converter, etc.) and a minimum of 10,000 BTU for a dual display multimedia presentation system with large screen displays. For the comfort of the participants, the room must accommodate these heat loads, plus the heat load of a room full of people, with minimal temperature rise.

**Interior Design and Finishes**

Wall colors within the field of view of the camera have a significant impact on the far-end perception of the room video quality. Certain colors are better suited to video rooms than others. The electronics and software of the videoconferencing system “builds” the images at the far-end from a gray/blue reference image. When there is a minimal difference between the room background and the reference image color, the codec has an easier time turning the image into numbers, with the result that the far-end will see a much higher quality video presentation. In general, light gray with just a touch of blue seems to work best. For rooms that have marginal lighting, slightly darker colors are quite useful.
In keeping with these color recommendations, the acoustic panels (discussed elsewhere in this section) should be ordered in light colors such as silver-gray, quartz or champagne for panels within the camera field of view. For aesthetics, however, panels may be alternated in color along the wall.

**Furniture**

As we have noted, VC rooms should be slightly on the large side for the typical number of attendees. The placement of furniture should present a natural rapport with the videoconference system, but shouldn’t preclude the local interaction of conference participants. Doorways used for access to the space usually should be within the view of one of the camera presets to prevent the perception from the far-end that people could come into their meeting unseen. Doorways should not, however, be in constant, direct view of the camera system, as this may cause unwanted distractions and movement of people in the picture field.

Any tables within the conference environment should have a light top surface. Glossy tops should be avoided, as should strong colors or any bold wood grain. If glossy or saturated color surfaces are unavoidable, then proper lighting can help reduce (but not necessarily eliminate) their ill effects. The best table surface color is a flat satin finish, in neutral gray. In cases where the worst possible surfaces are present, the proper surface color effect can be achieved by using a table covering, put in place only when the room is being used for videoconferencing. This will, however, create problems related to the use of access ports in the tables or movement of end-user items across the surface.

**Acoustics**

Additional general elements related to the interior finish details for the space include acoustics. In terms of ambient noise level, the acoustic design goal for any conference-enabled room is at least NC-30 (NoiseCriteria-30). This level of specification dictates a very quiet space (somewhere around 40-dBCSPL ambient noise level). A room built to the description found elsewhere in this section will usually fall between NC-30 and NC-35. The actual NC value is not critical; what is important is that the room be built with the intent and care required to achieve the low noise rating. Typically in architectural design, a site evaluation and analysis are required to certify the noise performance of a given space. The quieter the room, the easier it is to hear others in the same room as well as be heard by others who are participating via conference connection to a far-end location (or locations).

Almost every conference room of medium to large size (larger than 12’x15’) requires some level of acoustic treatment to provide good speech-rendering to other conference sites. The quality differences lie in the areas of intelligibility and consistency of loudness as presented to the far-end. While the people at the far-end may hear the sounds coming to them, it may be hard for them clearly to distinguish all of the vowels, consonants, inflections and nuances of actual human speech communication. (We all know that it is not simply what you say but how you say it—i.e., the inflections and intonations—that makes the difference in perceived meaning in human communications.)

Good audio practice dictates that the treated surfaces be composed of at least two nonparallel walls. And, as the VCS hardware is a potential source of distracting fan noises, the walls to be treated should include the wall immediately behind the VCS hardware, whenever this hardware is within the conference room proper. To help prevent meeting audio from leaking into adjoining hallways or offices, the walls along those areas also should be treated.

Approximately 50 percent of the wall area needs be covered with acoustic panels. The type recommended is 1” thick compressed, dense-core fiberglass, fabric-covered, or equivalent, with a SABIN (sound absorption index) value of 0.9 average. This specification is sometimes referred to as NRC (noise reduction coefficient). If reduction of sound passing through is required, then an additional barrier layer is laminated to the dense-core material, usually 3/8” thick fiber compression board. The barrier layer is placed against
the existing wall material, then the acoustic absorption panels are placed on the interior-room side of that. The barrier panels will have a SABIN of 0.9, but will have an additional specification of an STC (sound transmission coefficient) of 20. STC is a measure of the amount of reduction in loudness of sound passing through the material. Having an STC rating of 20 means there is a factor of 10 reduction in the amount of sound passing through that material. A high-quality conference room wall usually has an STC of 60 or more—that is, less than 1/1,000 of the sound in the room leaks through the wall.

Room Lighting

The brightness of the lighting in a videoconference room plays an important role in determining the far-end view of the meeting. When there are low to moderate amounts of light—20fc to 35fc (footcandles), typical office lighting—the distance range of “in focus” objects (depth-of-field) usually is only 2’ or 3’ from nearest in-focus to furthest in-focus. With bright light (70fc or more) the range of in-focus objects can more than double. Participants at the far-end will see more people in sharp focus, and the codec will have an easier time encoding the image.

Bright standard direct fluorescent lighting has the undesirable side effect of being harsh for the local participants. In addition, the direct down lighting casts significant “drop shadows.” The result is undue stress among participants.

The best plan for videoconferencing is to use indirect lighting for 80 to 85 percent of the light, and evenly distributed direct lighting for the remaining 15 to 20 percent. The indirect light will help minimize shadows on the faces of the participants, and make the room more comfortable for viewing the far-end on the TV monitor. The direct light can be used to create backlight separation between foreground and background objects or surfaces.

There should be not less than 55fc and ideally as much as 75fc of light (770lux) on the faces of the participants in the facial field as viewed by the camera in the conference space. The light should be completely even across the field of measure or view, and of one consistent color temperature.

To best meet these requirements, indirect fluorescent lighting most often is recommended. This type of lighting works by using the upper walls and ceiling as diffuse reflectors for the light. The usual recommended color temperature for these is 3,000 to 3,800 degrees Kelvin. If there is a significant quantity of outdoor light entering the room, the lamps should be more than 5,500 degrees Kelvin.

Light Fixtures

The light fixtures generally recommended for indirect lighting are available from a number of manufacturers. They typically are three-tube, 8” oval indirect up-lights, though they may take the form of chandelier-style pendant lights, wall sconces, cove lights or flushmounted specialized troughs. Many manufacturers work closely with contractors and lighting designers to ensure that the correct light levels and shadow-free zones are designed into the room, especially when used for videoconferencing. Lamps for these fixtures are available in a variety of specified color temperatures from numerous manufacturers, including Sylvania, General Electric and Osram/Phillips. Indirect fixtures are available in a number of different designs or “looks,” and can be purchased in configurations that will complement and not detract from the interior design of the space.

Lighting layout recommendations and determination of the number of fixtures needed are handled either by the architectural design firm or by submitting a complete floor plan, including reflected ceiling, walls and furniture placement, to fixture vendors. The vendors will analyze the plans and return a finished lighting layout to the customer, detailing the number of fixtures, placement and required wiring.
It is important to remember that the use of traditional meeting room downcans—even those that have color-corrected light sources—for any lighting in the field of view that may include human faces is to be avoided at all costs. These will result in extremely uneven fields of light, or pools, and heavy, unnatural shadows on the faces of the participants.

**Room Preparation Conclusion**

When we follow the above guidelines we dramatically improve the odds for success in the final deployment of live bi-directional conference-based human communications. An added benefit is that this approach dramatically enhances the effectiveness of the room as it operates for more traditional meetings and presentations. The environment is more comfortable and flexible, and less dependent on specialized electronics for “fixing” deficiencies in the environment.

**Audio Elements**

Once the space is prepared, we can focus on integration of the various audiovisual tools within the environment: audio, video and control.

**Audio Input**

The primary input device for the audio portion of any conference system is the microphone. Elsewhere in this book *[Basic of Audio and Visual Systems Design]* we have discussed how these devices operate within a given acoustic environment. We turn now to a short discussion of how these elements operate within a conference environment, where such factors as “three-to-one” rules and “critical distance” often are pushed to the limit or violated entirely.

When sound travels in a room, it follows “the inverse square law.” This means that the sound level heard at a microphone drops by a factor of four every time the distance doubles. Another important consideration in room audio design is the concept of “critical distance,” or the distance at which the loudness of the room background noise plus reverberation is less than one tenth of the loudness of voices getting to a particular microphone. (This definition is the result of research conducted by Don and Carolyn Davis. that is referenced in the chapter “Designing for Intelligibility” in the Handbook for Sound Engineers.1)

As an example, we will work with a room having an ambient noise level of approximately 60dBA-SPL. A person speaking in a normal voice is 72dBA-SPL at about 2’ distance. At 4’ the loudness drops to approximately 66dBA-SPL. This already is farther than the critical distance criteria allow, given the ambient noise level. At 8’ distance, a normal speaking voice is approximately 60dBA-SPL. Now the voice energy and the room background noise are about equal. For “send” audio systems in a room to work correctly, therefore, the room noise level would have to be below 40-45dBA-SPL at the microphones at all times. This gives us some measure by which we can begin to plan the microphone array within a space, including selection based on pickup pattern, sensitivity, noise rejection and signal-to-noise in relation to the ambient noise floor or level within the space. The good news is that a room designed and built as described in this section will provide an acoustic space where almost any properly configured and installed audio system can operate with very good results.

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Perhaps the most difficult issue for any room designer or system planner is actual microphone placement within the space. Given the fact that many people view conference table space as sacred (to be used for papers, laptops, coffee cups and other end-user items), there often is a great deal of pressure to place the local microphones on the ceiling instead of on the table surface. But this approach must be taken with great caution. We have already seen the dramatic impact of changes in the distance between people (their mouths) and the microphone. Ceiling systems generally place microphones farther away from the participants' mouths, not closer; critical distance calculations may eliminate ceiling placement from consideration for this reason alone. In addition, the ceiling surface generally is one of the noisiest areas of the room. Proximity to HVAC ducts and vents, attachment of tiles and runners to building members that are prone to vibration and shaking, and proximity to noise from other spaces migrating through the plenum make this area one of the least desirable for placement of microphones. This doesn't, however, keep people from looking at this broad open surface as the best place for microphones, to “get them off the table.”

If ceiling placement is chosen, the system planner must select the components with great care from a manufacturer that specializes in this type of audio voice reinforcement. The manufacturer must be skilled in live audio and capable of installing the components (that is, being both able and willing to locate microphones at precisely measured distances from speakers, and locating those speakers at precisely measured intervals from each other and from the walls) to extremely tight tolerances. The system provider must fully inform the end-users of the potential downside effects of this approach. In any event, simply mounting a standard tabletop microphone on the ceiling tiles or implementing this solution in an ambient noise environment of 45dBA-SPL or greater will all but guarantee costly failure. No amount of post-microphone processing will fix the problems.

**Audio Output**

For conference communication we do not really care about producing the thundering roar of jet aircraft engines, or other sounds reproduced on TV or in the movies. We are interested in reproducing the human voice. The tone, intonation, pitch and level of people speaking from the far-end should sound as much as possible like the sound they would make if they were speaking in the room. Given what has been covered in other sections of this book [*Basics of Audio and Visual Systems Design*], we will touch base here on a couple of simple, basic elements of the speaker technology we deploy in the conference room. These basics fall into three subcategories: direction, power and range/frequency response.

**Direction**

As human beings, we feel most comfortable when the voice we hear appears to come from the same direction as the image of the person speaking. This means that reliance on ceiling speakers alone is not an ideal practice when the system is used for videoconferencing. In many small and medium-sized systems, front-firing speakers alone can provide proper direction and adequate coverage. Larger rooms (greater than 12'x15') probably need both front-firing and side or top-fill speakers in order to maintain proper coverage at nominal power levels.

In planning systems for larger rooms, we need to take advantage of the HAAS effect. Basically stated, this is the human brain's interpretation of sound direction when the same sound arrives at the ear from two or more directions within a certain time period. We attribute the direction of the sound to the direction from which the sound is first perceived, even if it is mixed with that same sound arriving from a completely different direction, as long as the two (or more) instances of the sound are within about 30ms of one another. Since sound travels faster electronically than it travels through the open air we may need to add audio delay to the side firing or ceiling speaker arrays in order to keep the primary perceived point source as the front of room/front-firing speakers.
Power

Power is a function of loudspeaker efficiency and total available system power. Most speakers operate in a power range that is broader than the range in which they operate without distortion. For the purpose of conference communication, we are interested in sound that has little or no distortion. Sound that is reproduced accurately (with no distortion) will most accurately represent the voice of the people from the far-end (our primary goal). Accurate reproduction also will aid the echo-cancellation circuitry in the system, minimizing the amount of echo that the system sends back to the people at the far-end, and thereby increasing perceived ease of intelligibility and understanding. Remember that any distortions present in the playback audio system—whether harmonic, amplitude (gain compression) or temporal (time delays)—will be recognized by the echo canceller as “new audio information,” and it will send those distortions to the far-end, perhaps wreaking havoc on the system audio quality. In short, speaker power should be matched to overall audio subsystem power. The speakers should provide adequate coverage and be able to present approximately 80 to 85dBA-SPL (continuous) at the local site with the system operating at nominal power utilization, and have a peak reserve of 15 to 20dB before distortion.

Range/Frequency Response

The human ear is able to hear sounds in a very wide range of frequencies (as low as 70Hz and as high as 12,000Hz). The human voice is able to produce sounds in a narrower range (100Hz to 8,000Hz). Most spoken communication occurs, however, in a range that is only 150Hz to about 6,000Hz. This means that we need to select speakers that operate with ideal performance in a fairly narrow range for human voice (as opposed to speakers used for music, that may have ranges of 20Hz to 20,000Hz). We must also be alert to the crossover characteristics of the speakers we select. Many coaxial and paraxial speakers have their crossover within the middle audio frequencies, thereby inducing potential distortion within the spoken frequency range and creating anomalies within the system that hinder voice communication.

Video Elements

As a general rule, any display used in a videoconferencing environment should be sized for the number of attendees, the physical distances involved and the type of material presented onscreen. The screen size should allow for clear and easy viewing at the various distances experienced within the room. A measure of required screen size that is often applied to projection technology is: no closer than 1.5 times the diagonal measure and no farther than 7 times that measure. Nobody should have to sit closer than 2 times the screen diagonal measure, nor farther than 8 times that measure.

Direct viewed tube-type displays (monitors) almost always are sharpest and brightest in a videoconferencing environment. “Retro-projector cabinet” displays (which look like largescreen TVs) are next in sharpness and brightness, and “front-screen” projectors come in last. Glare and uncontrolled ambient room lighting adversely affect the quality of the image most with front-screen projectors and least with direct view tubes. A very limited number of frontscreen projection systems have sufficient brightness and contrast to be useful in a properly lit videoconference room.

Video Projection for Use in Videoconference

Many installations make use of video projection devices. The most important thing to remember in the planning of video projection for a videoconference space is that front projection is vastly inferior to rear projection. Front projection systems are less expensive and easier to implement, but the conflicting interest between the camera and the projection display makes this form of display a very poor choice. Front projection setups operate best when the lighting in the room is dimmed or doused. When this is done, the
videoconference cameras can no longer operate, since they require even, bright, color-corrected light. A direct conflict between these two technologies is clear. In the event that a rear projection room cannot be set aside, retro-projection units can be purchased from a number of manufacturers. These units normally are available in sizes ranging from 40” to 72” diagonal measure. To display high-quality video while maintaining optimum lighting for interactive video meetings will require a projector of the “light-valve” or DLP\textsuperscript{TM} class.

Regardless of the exact type of projector selected and the exact nature of “front versus rear,” there are certain essential rules for projector placement. The goal in projection is to get the image beam to aim directly into the audience’s eyes. In Western cultures the average distance from the floor to a seated person’s eye is 4’. That distance becomes the target for the direct beam of the projector. Again keep in mind that front projection should be avoided except in the most extreme cases. If it is employed at all it must be used with an extremely bright projector (2,500 lumens or greater for any space smaller than 25’x40’).

Cameras

There usually is a “main” or “local people” camera positioned on top center of the display, so that it can “see” the participants and anything necessary at the sides of the room, using pan and tilt features. If individual presentations may be made from the side or “front of audience” area of the room, an additional camera should be located at the back of the room, also mounted to allow a view of the presenters when necessary. Some cameras contain an active camera pointing system that also can be used effectively, given proper care in the mounting of the camera assembly. The area immediately surrounding the camera assembly needs to be acoustically “dead” to ensure that the voice tracking and pointing algorithms work correctly. This is another reason to pay close attention to the acoustic environment and acoustic treatment of any space intended for use with this type of camera system.

If local presentation is blended with VC for any events, we must consider the needs of the presenter who will not be “facing” the local image or inbound image displays used by the main body of the local audience. One or two monitors (and a camera) should be mounted at the back of the “audience-end” of the room, with the horizontal centerline at approximately 5’ from the floor for ease of presentation interaction between the presenter and the group(s) at the farend(s). Remember that, with the exception of PC-based information that is not in a standard composite narrowband video format, any information we wish to “show” or “view” must be translated to video, most often with some sort of camera mechanism. Document cameras, 35mm slide-to-video units, video scanners and scan conversion devices all are designed to take one format of source material and convert it to a standard video signal that can be digitized, shipped to the far-end(s), and converted back to composite video for display. Which devices are selected and how they are used depends entirely on the needs and goals of the end-users of the system(s) and the format of their source materials.

Room Control Elements

To give all participants the easiest use of the room for any and all presentation or conference purposes, a fully integrated room controller is recommended. It is important that one controller operate all devices in the room so that only one user interface needs to be learned by those managing the facility. The common controller also makes it much easier to expand and enhance room capabilities over time by adding or upgrading equipment. A proper room controller can operate and coordinate the use of lighting, curtains, displays, audio devices, VCRs and slide projectors, as well as all the conferencing equipment, including any network-related control needed. In lieu of a complete control system, a limited functionality controller can be located at the presentation interface panel to control the switching and routing of the computer graphics and configure the overhead camera video paths.
It is strongly advised that at least 20 percent of the time spent developing a videoconferencing room be devoted to this important sub-system, as it will complete the integration of the conference and presentation environment.

And remember that simpler is always better. People do not pay for technology. They pay for the benefits that technology can bring. The doorway to those benefits is a simple, straightforward and intuitive user control.
Status Messages

Status Display

The call status can be displayed in a number of ways. The “getcallstate” on page 272 returns a table listing the status, speed, and dialed number of current calls.

To display real-time status on individual B channels (incoming or outgoing calls), either register the API session with the callstate command on page 171, or start an outbound call with the dial command on page 203. These two commands will cause the system to re-direct the B channel status messages to the session which has issued one of these two commands. For example, if the RS-232 device issues a dial command, then call status is directed to the RS-232 port; if a later session on a Telnet port issues a dial command, then call status is also directed to that Telnet port.

B Channel Status Message Example

The following output example is for B channel status messages, where:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cs</th>
<th>Indicates call status for one B channel.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RINGING</td>
<td>Indicates a ring-in or ring-out and is equivalent to a 25% blue sphere on the graphical user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECTED</td>
<td>Is equivalent to a 50% yellow sphere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONDING</td>
<td>Indicates the bonding protocol is operational on the channel and is equivalent to a 75% orange sphere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLETE</td>
<td>Is equivalent to a 100% green sphere.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback Examples

- **dial manual 384 5551212 ISDN**
  returns
  Dialing manual
  Dialing 5551212 384 none ISDN
  cs: call[0] chan[0] dialstr[95551212] state[RINGING]
  cs: call[0] chan[0] dialstr[95551212] state[CONNECTED]
  cs: call[0] chan[0] dialstr[95551212] state[BONDING]
  cs: call[0] chan[0] dialstr[95551212] state[COMPLETE]
  active: call[0] speed[384]

- **hangup video 0**
  returns
  hanging up video call
  cleared: call[0] line[0] bchan[0] cause[16] dialstring[95551212]
  ended call[0]
- listen video
  returns
  listen video registered

  listen video ringing // there is an incoming call, auto answer is on
  cs: call[0] chan[0] dialstr[7005551212] state[RINGING]
  cs: call[0] chan[0] dialstr[7005551212] state[CONNECTED]
  cs: call[0] chan[0] dialstr[7005551212] state[BONDING]
  cs: call[0] chan[0] dialstr[7005551212] state[COMPLETE]
  cs: call[0] chan[0] dialstr[7005551212] state[COMPLETE]
active: call[0] speed[512]
Polycom HDX 9000 Series Specifications

Back Panel Information

Refer to the Administrator’s Guide for Polycom HDX Systems at www.polycom.com/videodocumentation for back panel views of Polycom HDX systems and for details about the various connections available on each Polycom HDX back panel connector.

Inputs/Outputs

Audio Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Input Level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 dBFS for Audio Input 4</td>
<td>+12 dBV (4.0 $V_{\text{RMS}}$), ±1 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Input Level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 dBFS for Audio Input 3 (VCR/DVD)</td>
<td>+12 dBV (4.0 $V_{\text{RMS}}$), ±1 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Input Level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 dBFS for Audio Input 1 (External Input, Line Level)</td>
<td>+12 dBV (4.0 $V_{\text{RMS}}$), ±1 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Input Level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 dBFS for Audio Input 1 (External Input, MIC Level)</td>
<td>-20 dBV, ±1 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not supported on Polycom HDX 9006 systems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Impedance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Input 4 Differential</td>
<td>20 k, ±5% Ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Impedance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Input 3 (VCR/DVD) Differential</td>
<td>20 k, ±5% Ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Common-Mode Rejection Ratio Balanced Inputs, Common-Mode Amplitude ≥ 1 dBFS</td>
<td>&gt;60 dB, 20 Hz to 22 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanced Outputs (≥ 10 k Load)</td>
<td>+12 dBV (4.0 $V_{\text{RMS}}$), ±1 dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DTMF Dialing

The Polycom HDX 9000 series systems generate the following tip/ring signal levels:

- Low-frequency tone: -10.2 dBV, -8.0 dBm when AC termination of the line is 600 Ohms
- High-frequency tone: -8.2 dBV, -6.0 dBm when AC termination of the line is 600 Ohms
- The system seizes the line and waits 1.5 seconds. The number is then dialed with a 80 ms tone period followed by a 80 ms silence period for each digit.

Remote Control

This section provides information about the IR signals for Polycom HDX systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output Impedance Balanced Outputs</td>
<td>150, ±5% Ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal-to-Noise Ratio</td>
<td>&gt;90 dB, A-weighted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Range</td>
<td>&gt;90 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosstalk and Feed-Through</td>
<td>≤ 90 dB, 20 Hz to 22 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Response Balanced Inputs, Relative to 997 Hz</td>
<td>+0.5, -3 dB, 20 Hz to 50 Hz ±1 dB, 50 Hz to 20 kHz +0.5, -3 dB, 20 kHz to 22 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs. Frequency -1 dBFS Input Level</td>
<td>-80 dB, 20 Hz to 22 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-20 dBFS Input Level</td>
<td>-70 dB, 20 Hz to 22 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phantom Power DC Voltage Level, Relative to Shield Termination</td>
<td>+48 V&lt;sub&gt;DC&lt;/sub&gt; ±4 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Operating Current</td>
<td>10 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fault Current</td>
<td>16 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Impedance</td>
<td>6.8 k, ±1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phantom Power is not supported on Polycom HDX 9006 systems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This information is provided for reference only. Polycom claims no responsibility or liability for programmed third-party remote control devices.
Notes

- Wake up – 2.6 ms on; 2.6 ms off
- 0–559 µs (22 pulses at 38 KHz) on; 845 µs (33 pulses at 38 KHz) off
- 1–845 µs (33 pulses at 38 KHz) on; 1192 µs (46 pulses at 38 KHz) off
- EOM–559 µs (22 pulses at 38 KHz) on
- System Code consists of a User ID field (upper nibble) and the Polycom Vendor Code (lower nibble) with value 0x5. The default User ID value is 0x3, so the default System Code value is 00110101 or 0x35.
- Parity is a 2-bit field consisting of a parity bit (b1) and a toggle bit (b0). Parity is even.
- Inter-burst timing is 2200 pulse times at 38.062 KHz or 57.8 ms
- 38.062 KHz signal is at 1/3 duty cycle to LED
- Multi-bit fields are transmitted most significant bit first
- Bits are labeled b0..bn, where b0 is the least significant bit

Protocol is: <Wake up> + <System Code> + <Key Code> + <Parity> + <EOM>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Key Code</th>
<th>Key Code</th>
<th>Parity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>0CH</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>1011</td>
<td>0BH</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>110000</td>
<td>30H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>110001</td>
<td>31H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>110010</td>
<td>32H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>110011</td>
<td>33H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>110100</td>
<td>34H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>110101</td>
<td>35H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>110110</td>
<td>36H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>110111</td>
<td>37H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>111000</td>
<td>38H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>111001</td>
<td>39H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>11001</td>
<td>19H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call</td>
<td>100101</td>
<td>25H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call/Hang Up</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>03H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>11110</td>
<td>1EH</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon</td>
<td>101111</td>
<td>2FH</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>100010</td>
<td>22H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Name</td>
<td>Key Code</td>
<td>Key Code</td>
<td>Parity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dial String</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>11010</td>
<td>1AH</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dot</td>
<td>100001</td>
<td>21H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down Arrow</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>06H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far</td>
<td>10001</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast Forward</td>
<td>101011</td>
<td>2BH</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet Down</td>
<td>10110</td>
<td>16H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet Up</td>
<td>11000</td>
<td>18H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hang Up</td>
<td>100110</td>
<td>26H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>11011</td>
<td>1BH</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Info (Help)</td>
<td>10100</td>
<td>14H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyboard</td>
<td>100011</td>
<td>23H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Arrow</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>09H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Battery</td>
<td>10111</td>
<td>17H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu (Back)</td>
<td>10011</td>
<td>13H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mute</td>
<td>111010</td>
<td>3AH</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>0FH</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>101000</td>
<td>28H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pause</td>
<td>101101</td>
<td>2DH</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIP</td>
<td>11101</td>
<td>1DH</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play</td>
<td>101001</td>
<td>29H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>100111</td>
<td>27H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preset</td>
<td>11111</td>
<td>1FH</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record</td>
<td>101110</td>
<td>2EH</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>07H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewind</td>
<td>101100</td>
<td>2CH</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Arrow</td>
<td>1010</td>
<td>0AH</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slides (Graphics)</td>
<td>10010</td>
<td>12H</td>
<td>Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapshot (Snap)</td>
<td>10101</td>
<td>15H</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>101010</td>
<td>2AH</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RS-232 Serial Interface

The RS-232 serial port is implemented by an FPGA-based UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter) that supports the following values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Baud Rate</th>
<th>Parity</th>
<th>Stop Bits</th>
<th>Data Bits</th>
<th>Flow Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>9600 (default), 14400, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera PTZ</td>
<td>9600 (default), 14400, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200</td>
<td>None (Sony), Even (Polycom EagleEye HD camera)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Caption</td>
<td>9600 (default), 14400, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vortex Mixer</td>
<td>9600 (default), 14400, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Off (default), On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass Thru</td>
<td>9600 (default), 14400, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200</td>
<td>None (default), Even, Odd</td>
<td>1 (default), 2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Off (default), On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycom Annotation</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interactive Touch Board</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Name  | Key Code | Key Code | Parity |
---        | ---      | ---      | ---    |
Up Arrow  | 101      | 05H      | Even   |
Volume Down | 111100   | 3CH      | Even   |
Volume Up | 111011   | 3BH      | Odd    |
Zoom In  | 1101     | 0DH      | Odd    |
Zoom Out | 1110     | 0EH      | Odd    |
Secure RS-232 Interface API Permissions

You must log in with a password in order to start an RS-232 session if the system is configured with the Maximum Security Profile.

API Permissions Table

You can log in with either the Admin ID and Admin Remote Password or the User ID and User Remote Password of the Polycom HDX system. The available API commands depend on which type of ID you use to start the session, as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API Command</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>User ID</th>
<th>Admin ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>!</td>
<td>&quot;string&quot;</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1...64</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addrbook</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>batch {0..59}</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>batch search &quot;pattern&quot; &quot;count&quot;</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>batch define &quot;start_no&quot; &quot;stop_no&quot;</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>letter {a..z}</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>range &quot;start_no&quot; &quot;stop_no&quot;</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>refresh</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>refresh</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>names</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;all</td>
<td>video</td>
<td>phone&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API Command</td>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>User ID</td>
<td>Admin ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addrbook</td>
<td>size</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>range_start</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>range_end</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>search</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>search_pattern</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>group</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>group_name</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>address</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sys_name</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sys_label</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>type</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>site_sys_name</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>site_sys_label</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>codec:&lt;1..4&gt;</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h323_spd</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h323_num</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h323_ext</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sip_spd</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sip_num</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xmipp_addr</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>phone_num</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>isdn_spd</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>isdn_num</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>isdn_ext</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advnetstats</td>
<td>0 ...n</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alertusertone</td>
<td>get</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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**Note:** set is not allowed while in a call.

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