Web Application Developer’s Guide for the Polycom® SoundPoint® IP/ SoundStation® IP/VVX™ Family
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About This Guide

The Developer’s Guide for the SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX is for developers of applications which use the Web Server and the Microbrowser on SoundPoint IP and SoundStation IP phones and the Browser on the Polycom VVX phones.

The following related documents for SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX phones are available:

- Quick Start Guides, which describe how to assemble the phones
- Quick User Guides, which describe the most basic features available on the phones
- User Guides, which describe the basic and advanced features available on the phones
- Administrator’s Guide, which describes how to configure, customize, manage, and troubleshoot SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX phone systems
- Technical Bulletins, which describe workarounds to existing issues and provide expanded descriptions and examples
- Release Notes, which describe the new and changed features and fixed problems in the latest version of the software

For support or service, please go to Polycom Technical Support at http://www.polycom.com/support/voip/.

Polycom recommends that you record the phone model numbers, software (both the bootROM and SIP), and partner platform for future reference.

SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX models: ____________________________

BootROM version: ____________________________

SIP Application version: ____________________________

Partner Platform: ____________________________
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Polycom has two different application development environments, the one you choose depends on the phone model and software version running on the phone. This guide is intended to provide an overview of each development environment and example applications that will run in each environment.

This chapter provides an overview of the Web Server and the Microbrowser available on certain SoundPoint IP and SoundStation IP phones, and the Polycom VVX 1500 phone running SIP 3.1.3 or earlier. It also provides an overview of the Web Server and the Browser available on the Polycom VVX 1500 phone running SIP 3.2 or later.

A comparison between the Microbrowser and the Browser is shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Microbrowser</th>
<th>Browser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supported On</strong></td>
<td>IP 32x/33x, IP 430, IP 450, IP 550, IP 560, IP 650, IP 670, IP 6000, IP 7000, VVX 1500 (running SIP 3.1.3 or earlier)</td>
<td>VVX 1500 (running SIP 3.2.2 or later)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XML API</strong></td>
<td>programmable soft keys, telephone integration URIs, push requests, telephone notification events, phone state polling</td>
<td>telephone integration URIs, push requests, telephone notification events, phone state polling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capabilities</strong></td>
<td>HTML 4.01, XHTML 1.0</td>
<td>partial HTML 5.0, XHTML 1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* When SoundPoint IP 32x/33x is used in this guide, it includes the SoundPoint IP 320, 321, 330, 331, and 335 phones.
This chapter contains information on:

- **What is the Microbrowser**
- **What is the Browser**
- **What is XHTML**
- **How to Create Applications**
- **New Features in SIP 3.2**

To develop an application that can run on the Web Server and the Microbrowser, refer to Application Development for the Microbrowser on page 3-1. To develop an application that can run on the Web Server and the Browser, refer to Application Development for the Browser on page 4-1.

To troubleshoot any problems with your applications, refer to Troubleshooting on page 5-1.

---

**What is the Microbrowser**

The Microbrowser is like any Web browser — Microsoft Internet Explorer and Firefox, for example — but supports only a subset of XHTML features. It can connect to Web servers hosted in the Internet or intranet and download XHTML pages. The Microbrowser supports a limited number of XHTML 1.0 features — it does not have full Web browser functionality.

The Microbrowser downloads XHTML content from a Web server into the phone’s memory, then parses the content to identify XHTML tags and renders these tags onto the phone’s graphic display. The appearance of the rendered page depends on the graphical capabilities and display size of the device on which the browser is running. Complicated pages should be avoided on devices with very small displays.

The Microbrowser does not support scripting (such as JavaScript). All actions on data entered into forms is processed by the server using POST or GET methods.

The XHTML pages displayed on the Microbrowser can contain static or dynamic information.

**Static XHTML.** These pages are created using XHTML editors and hosted by the Web server. These pages are accessed from the Microbrowser (using HTTP protocol) by entering the URL to access the page. These XHTML pages are called static, because the information that is displayed is already coded into the XHTML pages. These pages do not include information that keeps changing or contact other services for update.
Dynamic XHTML. These pages involves dynamic information updates of XHTML pages by an application hosted on the Web server. The application residing on the Web server will get information from an intranet or through the Internet—data service providers like Yahoo, Exchange Server, Call Control Servers and other enterprise servers.

Users can launch the Microbrowser on a SoundPoint IP or SoundStation IP phone by pressing the Applications key or, if there isn’t one on the phone, it can be accessed through the Menu key by selecting Applications.

Note

As of SIP 2.2, the Services key and menu entry were renamed Applications, however the functionality remains the same.

The Microbrowser is supported on part of the phone’s total display area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Total Screen Size</th>
<th>Microbrowser Screen Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SoundPoint IP 32x/33x</td>
<td>102x33 pixels</td>
<td>88x12 pixels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoundPoint IP 430</td>
<td>184x64 pixels</td>
<td>134x31 pixels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoundPoint IP 450</td>
<td>256x116 pixels</td>
<td>171x72 pixels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoundPoint IP 550/560/650/670</td>
<td>320x160 pixels</td>
<td>213x110 pixels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoundStation IP 6000</td>
<td>240x68 pixels</td>
<td>248x32 pixels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoundStation IP 7000</td>
<td>255x128 pixels</td>
<td>255x79 pixels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycom VVX 1500</td>
<td>800x480 pixels</td>
<td>562x322 pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, refer to Application Development for the Microbrowser on page 3-1.

What is the Browser

The Browser is also like any other major web browser. It is based on the powerful and popular open source WebKit platform. The version can be found in the user agent string. (The user agent string can be seen in network captures in the User-Agent HTTP header.)

The Browser supports true Web 2.0 applications with the following features:

- XHTML 1.1
- HTML 4.01 with partial support for HTML 5
- CCS 2.1 with partial support for CCS 3.0
As noted previously, the Browser is only available today on the Polycom VVX 1500 phone. The interactive browser window takes up the phone’s full screen (800x480 pixels). The web content area is 800x395 pixels. The idle browser window is 610x360 pixels.

For more information, refer to Application Development for the Browser on page 4-1.

What is XHTML

XHTML is the abbreviation of eXtensible HyperText Markup Language.

XHTML 1.0 is a transformation of HTML into valid XML. The use of the stricter XML syntax makes parsing of XHTML much easier for small clients, but XHTML 1.0 was also the first step towards making HTML easily extensible. Moving to XML allowed the methods used to create XML extensions to apply to HTML as well. Step two occurred with XHTML 1.1, where XHTML was divided up into ‘modules’, where any features above and beyond a skeleton set were grouped into individual modules. User agent (UA) developers could then decide which extensions to support. A simple user agent can be considered a fully compliant user agent by supporting only the Basic module, whereas a more powerful browser can support all the official modules, as well as those developed by third parties.

Modularization is also intended to help content creators. As more and more devices become web-enabled, the number of platforms a content creator will be asked to support will become unreasonable. By dividing HTML up into different ‘building blocks’ content creators can supply a minimal version of their site for user agents that only support the Basic module, a moderate version of their site for user agents who support the additional modules, and a full version of their site for user agents that support the full range of the XHTML specification.

Finally the X in XHTML was intended to help people who wish to extend HTML. The use of XML brought a standard grammar with which they could define their extension, and the modularization meant that their extension would be just another module that a user agent developer or content creator could choose to support. Additionally, since XHTML pages should state what modules are required to accurately render them, the user agent software could dynamically load a ‘plug-in’ that it could use to render a module that was defined after the user agent had been originally released.
For more information, go to:

- HTML 4.0—http://www.w3.org/TR/html401
- HTML 5—http://www.w3.org/TR/html5
- XHTML™ 1.0—http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1
- XHTML™ Basic—http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml-basic
- XHTML™ 1.1—http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11

For the purposes of this guide, it is assumed that you have experience in HTML and XHTML programming or access to someone who has such experience.

### How to Create Applications

The Polycom Software Development Kit (SDK) application environment allows developers to create full-featured, context-aware applications using familiar web technologies such as AJAX, HTML, JavaScript, and CSS.

The Polycom SDK development environment is based on the popular open source WebKit developer toolset. Combined with an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) and Polycom’s rich set of XML APIs, the development of applications is easy and familiar. To develop widgets or rich, interactive applications, use the open source Web 2.0 technologies known as AJAX. These are the same technologies that allow the migration of web content out of the browser and into other environments. Using open source technologies decreases the development learning curve and increases compatibility between platforms and devices. Common IDE environments include Eclipse, NetBeans, and Microsoft Visual Studio; and form the basis for developing rich and interactive applications.

Microbrowser/Browser applications may be static in nature, but often involve two-way communication that incorporates user input, acknowledgement and interaction. The Polycom XML APIs and support interactive applications development, with access to the resources on the targeted phones.

You can design the following examples of applications:

- Text messaging application
- Company directory
- Stock ticker

Depending on the type and complexity of the application, you might use one of the following tools to assist with application development:
• Text editor
• XML editor
• Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

When designing applications, you might want to consider the following guidelines:

1. Spend sufficient time designing the application by:
   — Developing a conceptual design
   — Describe all user-application interactions
   — Plan for all user types

2. Create standardized applications to assist in:
   — Lowering design time
   — Speed up debugging
   — Increasing usability

3. Promote consistent output and predictable user input.

4. Create a prototype application to test on sample users.

5. Thoroughly test your application before releasing to:
   — Identify all user interface issues
   — Verify that all error conditions are caught cleanly

For step-by-step instructions on how to develop an XHTML application that can be run on the Microbrowser of all SoundPoint IP and SoundStation IP phones, refer to Application Development for the Microbrowser on page 3-1. For step-by-step instructions on how to develop an XTML application that can be run on the Browser of the Polycom VVX 1500, refer to Application Development for the Browser on page 4-1.

Note

These guidelines are for your information only. You are solely responsible for determining the suitability and applicability of this information to your needs.

Polycom is not responsible for troubleshooting any programming that you create for the Microbrowser and/or Browser.

New Features in SIP 3.2

The following new features were introduced in SIP 3.2.2:

• The Browser on the Polycom VVX 1500
   — What is the Browser
The following existing sections were changed in SIP 3.2.0:

- Programmable Soft Keys on page 2-1
- Telephone Integration URIs on page 2-4
- Call Line Information on page 2-17
- HTTP Support on page 3-14

The Web Application Developer’s Guide for the SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX Family has been reorganized:

- SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX XML API Application Interface is now in a separate chapter, Chapter 2
- Application Development for the Microbrowser is now in a separate chapter, Chapter 3
- Application Development for the Browser is in a new chapter, Chapter 4
SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX XML API Application Interface

There is XML API support for applications on the SoundPoint IP 32x/33x, 430, 450, 550, 560, 650, and 670 desktop phones, the SoundStation IP 6000 and 7000 conference phones, and the Polycom VVX 1500 phones.

The SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX XML API is intended to provide developers with flexibility in developing applications on SoundPoint IP, SoundStation IP, and Polycom VVX 1500 phones, while tightly integrating into the phone’s telephony capabilities and functions. The XML API features are supported by the Microbrowser and Browser, except where noted.

This support includes:

- Programmable Soft Keys
- Telephone Integration URIs
- Push Requests
- Telephony Notification Events
- Phone State Polling

For a discussion of the security aspects of this API, refer to API Security on page 2-22.

**Programmable Soft Keys**

*Note*

The programmable soft key tag is not supported in the Browser on the Polycom VVX 1500. However, the same functionality can be created through HTML button tag: `<button>`.</button>.

The following programmable soft key tag is supported:

- `<softkey>` — Defines a soft key
The softkey element creates a soft key with a customizable label, position, and action. Users execute actions by pressing the soft key on their phone.

The soft keys are modified within the interactive Microbrowser only.

The following format is supported:

```xml
<softkey index="W" name="X" label="Y" action="Z" />
```

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>numeric, 1 to 8</td>
<td>Position of the soft key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Text displayed on soft key when SoftKey:Submit action is used. It is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ignored for all other actions. Use in cases where more than one SoftKey:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Submit action appears on a page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Text displayed on soft key. The maximum length is 9 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If empty or absent, default action name is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td>URI</td>
<td>Supported actions (must be one of those listed in the next table).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The supported actions are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Default Action Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SoftKey:Home</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>Moves to configured home page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softkey:Back</td>
<td>Back</td>
<td>Move to previous page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoftKey:Exit</td>
<td>Exit</td>
<td>Exits Microbrowser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoftKey:Cancel</td>
<td>Cancel</td>
<td>Cancel action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoftKey:Refresh</td>
<td>Refresh</td>
<td>Refreshes current page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoftKey:Fetch;</td>
<td>Fetch</td>
<td>Fetches the page from the given URI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;URI&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoftKey:Reset</td>
<td>Reset</td>
<td>Clears all input fields in the form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoftKey:Submit</td>
<td>Submit</td>
<td>Submits the form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:VolDown</td>
<td>VolDown</td>
<td>Decreases volume by 1 unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:VolUp</td>
<td>VolUp</td>
<td>Increases volume by 1 unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Depending on the browser state, a number of predefined soft keys exist:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Default Action Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key:DoNotDisturb</td>
<td>Do not disturb</td>
<td>Enables Do Not Disturb feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:Headset</td>
<td>Headset</td>
<td>Enables use of microphone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:Handset</td>
<td>Hands-free</td>
<td>Enables use of speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:Messages</td>
<td>Messages</td>
<td>Open the Messages menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:Applications</td>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>Open the Applications menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:MicMute</td>
<td>Mute</td>
<td>Mutes the phone when the call state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:Directories</td>
<td>Directories</td>
<td>Open the Directories menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:Menu</td>
<td>Menu</td>
<td>Opens the main menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:Setup</td>
<td>Setup</td>
<td>Opens the main menu Settings menu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Predefined Soft Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Browser Active—fetching pages or rendering data</td>
<td>Home, Refresh, Back, Stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browser Stop—no longer active</td>
<td>Home, Refresh, Back, Exit or programmable soft key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit Active—when entering text</td>
<td>Home, A-&gt;a1, Back, Exit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

The soft keys from the “Browser Active” and “Edit Active” soft key groups override any custom soft keys defined in the current XHTML.

The soft keys from the “Browser Stop” soft key group appear if no custom soft keys are defined.

The exact soft keys that appear vary between the SoundPoint IP and SoundStation IP phones.

The following should be noted with respect to softkey tags:

- All actions are case insensitive.
- If the soft key action name is empty, the soft key tag is ignored.
- The Reset and Submit soft key tags must exist inside the <form> tag that they are to act upon.
- On the Polycom VVX 1500, the Reset and Submit soft key tags can exist inside a single form element. If there are multiple forms inside an XHTML document, the XHTML Submit and Reset input elements must be used.
- Indexes need not be sequential. A missing index will result in an empty space, no soft key displayed.
- An index greater than eight is ignored.
- By default, a **Back** soft key is placed on the graphic display (even if one is not defined).

**Note**
The **Back** soft key will not appear when `mb.main.autoBackKey` is set to 0; otherwise it will appear.

- When using more than one Submit soft key on page, use the name to distinguish between them.

For example, to create a simple page:

```html
<html>
<p> Hello World! </p><br/>
<softkey index="1" label="Home" action="SoftKey:Home" />
<softkey index="2" label="Refresh" action="SoftKey:Refresh" />
<softkey index="4" label="Exit" action="SoftKey:Exit" />
<softkey index="3" label="Back" action="SoftKey:Back" />
</html>
```

**Telephone Integration URIs**

Internal URIs provide the interface to execute predefined actions on the phone. These actions are similar to the manual execution of key presses by the user.

There are three ways to execute an internal URI action:

- If the file sent to the phone contains only internal URI actions, the file content type must be “application/x-com-polycom-spipx”. The internal URIs are executed in ascending order.
- If an XHTML file will include internal URI, they must be defined in (and executed from) anchor tags, in the `href` attribute (for example, `<a href="Key:Setup">Menu</a>`). When the user selects the anchor, the action is processed and executed.
- Use one of the following soft key actions in anchor tags:
  - SoftKey:Home
  - SoftKey:Back
  - SoftKey:Exit
  - SoftKey:Cancel
  - SoftKey:Refresh

Refer to **Programmable Soft Keys** on page 2-1.
The following format is supported:

```
ActionType:Action
```

where:

- **ActionType** is a type of key or action to execute (Key, Softkey, Tel, or Play)
- **Action** is the name of the action to be executed.

The supported internal URIs are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Type</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Line1 to Line48</td>
<td>The Key URIs send the key press event to the phone. The phone processes this event as if the button had been physically pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DialPad0 to DialPad9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SoftKey1 to SoftKey5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DialPadStar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DialPadPound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VolDown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VolUp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Headset</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handsfree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MicMute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Menu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Messages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Applications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Directories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Setup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ArrowUp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ArrowDown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ArrowLeft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ArrowRight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Key (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backspace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoNotDisturb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SoftKey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>The SoftKey URIs send the soft key press event to the phone. The phone processes this event as if the associated soft key had been physically pressed. These URIs function when the interactive Microbrowser is on the screen. <strong>Note:</strong> The programmable soft key related URIs are not supported on the Browser on the Polycom VVX 1500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number;LineIndex</td>
<td>The Tel URI initiates a new call to the specified number on the specified line. The line number is optional (the first available line is used). The digit map rules are followed (refer to “Digit Map” in the Administrator’s Guide for the SoundPoint IP / SoundStation IP / VVX Family). <strong>Note:</strong> The LineIndex value is case insensitive. The range of LineIndex is “Line1” to “Line48”. <strong>Note:</strong> If the line corresponding to the LineIndex in the Tel action is busy, the existing call on that line is held and a call is placed to the number specified in the Tel URI on that given line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following should be noted with respect to internal URIs:

- The action name and key type are case insensitive.
- For non-XHTML content containing only internal URIs, the internal URIs are executed in ascending order without any delay.
- If any URI is invalid and it is in a file of only internal URIs, the entire file is rejected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Type</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Play</td>
<td>Play:&lt;audiofile_path&gt;</td>
<td>Download and play the audio file. The supported audio formats are G.711µ-law, G.711a-law, and Liner16. The &lt;audiofile_path&gt; is the relative path on the application server, relative to apps.push.serverRootURL. The supported maximum file size is determined by res.finder.sizeLimit. For G.711µ-law and G.711a-law files: • Sample rate must be 8ksps with a sample size of 8. This is supported on all phones. For Liner16 files: • Sample size must 16 for all sample rates. • Sample rate of 16ksps is supported on SoundPoint IP 32x/33x, 430, 450, 550, 560, 650, and 670, SoundStation IP 6000 and 7000, and Polycom VVX 1500 phones. • Sample rate of 32ksps and 48 kspb is supported on SoundStation IP 6000 and 7000 and Polycom VVX 1500 phones. • Sample rate of 8ksps and 44.1 kspb is supported on Polycom VVX 1500 phones. <strong>Note:</strong> An error is logged if the file is too large to play.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• If any invalid URI is present in a XHTML file, the execution of that URI is ignored.

For example, to create a link that behaves as if you pressed the Do Not Disturb key:

```html
<html>
<body>
  Click on the link to engage the DND feature
  <a href="Key:DoNotDisturb">DNDSettings</a>
</body>
</html>
```

For example, to place a call to 

```html
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
  <a href="Tel://*50">Push to Talk</a>
</body>
</html>
```

## Push Requests

A push request is defined as a request that you send to a remote site asking for data to be sent to you.

**HTTP <URL> Push**

The HTTP URL push allows you to send asynchronous relative URIs to a specific phone.

The following format is supported:

```html
<URL priority="X" >URI path</URL>
```
The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| priority  | “critical” = Accept critical priority push requests only “Normal” = accept normal priority push requests only | Priority  
*Note: If attribute is absent, “normal” is used.* |
| URI path  | string | Any relative URI (or relative URI path) on the configured application server.  
*Note: Currently multiple URIs in a single push request are not supported.* |

**Note**  
This tag must be defined under a `<PolycomIPPhone>` root tag.

The following table describes when to use a specific priority:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phone State</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Idle State</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>The phone will display push request immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>The phone will display push request immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Idle State</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>The phone will display push request immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>The phone will keep push request in push queue. Once the phone is idle, the push request will be displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following should be noted with respect to HTTP URI push:

- By default, a **Back** soft key is placed on the graphic display.
  
The **Back** soft key will not appear when `mb.main.autoBackKey` is set to 0; otherwise it will appear.

- Push requests are displayed as “first-in-first-out”.

- Changes must be made in the `sip.cfg` configuration file to enable this feature. For example, the `httpd.enabled` parameter must be set to 1 (default setting). Refer to **Push Request Configuration Parameters** on page 2-11.
All HTTP requests are challenged through HTTP Digest Authentication.

If the phone cannot fetch the content from the pushed URI, the request is ignored.

For example, to push the display of soft keys that fetch pages:

```xml
<PolycomIPPhone>
  <URL priority="normal">/examples/media.xhtml</URL>
</PolycomIPPhone>
```

where `media.xhtml` is defined as follows:

```html
<html>
  <!-- Data for displaying on the screen -->
  Press any soft key to fetch the corresponding page
  <softkey index="1" label="Top News" action="SoftKey:Fetch;http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/top/>
  <softkey index="2" label="Weather" action="SoftKey:Fetch;http://www.theweathernetwork.com/canada/bc/burnaby/current/"/>
  <softkey index="4" label="Sports" action="SoftKey:Fetch;http://www.tsn.ca/topstory/">
  <softkey index="3" label="Back" action="SoftKey:Back"/>
</html>
```

**HTML <Data> Push**

The data push allows you to send messages in XHTML format to a specific phone.

The following format is supported:

```xml
<Data priority="X">Y</Data>
```

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| priority  | "critical" = Accept critical priority push requests only  "Normal" = accept normal priority push requests only  | Priority  
  *Note: If attribute is absent, "normal" is used.* |
| text      | text in HTML format | Text  
  *Note: The maximum file size is 1KB.* |

**Note**

This tag must be defined under a `<PolycomIPPhone>` root tag.
For example, to push the display of an important message:

```xml
<PolycomIPPhone>
  <Data priority="critical">Fire Drill at 2pm Please exit and congregate at your appropriate location outside</Data>
</PolycomIPPhone>
```

The following should be noted with respect to HTTP data push:

- Changes must be made in the `sip.cfg` configuration file to enable this feature. For example, the `httpd.enabled` parameter must be set to 1 (default setting). Refer to Push Request Configuration Parameters on page 2-11.

**Push Request Configuration Parameters**

The push request configuration parameters in `sip.cfg` must be set as follows to enable push requests:

- Set `apps.push.messageType` to the appropriate display priority.
  
  For example, `apps.push.messageType=2`  

- Set `apps.push.serverRootURL` to the application server root relative URL.
  
  For example, `apps.push.serverRootURL=/sampleapps`  

- Set `apps.push.username` to the appropriate username.
  
  For example, `apps.push.username=bob`  

  The username and password are required to authenticate incoming push requests to the phone.

- Set `apps.push.password` to the appropriate password.
  
  For example, `apps.push.password=1234`  

**Telephony Notification Events**

The phone can be configured to send information to a specific URI if one of the following telephony notification events occurs:

- **Incoming Call Event**
- **Outgoing Call Event**
- **Offhook Event**
- **Onhook Event**

These events are XML data posted to web server by the phone’s Microbrowser or Browser.
Changes must be made in the <code>sip.cfg</code> configuration file to enable this feature. Refer to <a>Telephony Event Notification Configuration Parameters</a> on page 2-16.

**Incoming Call Event**

The following format is supported:

```xml
<IncomingCallEvent>
  <PhoneIP> </PhoneIP>
  <MACAddress> </MACAddress>
  <CallingPartyName> </CallingPartyName>
  <CallingPartyNumber> </CallingPartyNumber>
  <CalledPartyName> </CalledPartyName>
  <CalledPartyNumber> </CalledPartyNumber>
  <TimeStamp> </TimeStamp>
</IncomingCallEvent>
```

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phone IP</td>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>IP address of the phone. For example, “172.24.128.160”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACAddress</td>
<td>MAC address</td>
<td>MAC address of the phone. For example, “0004f214b8e7”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CallingPartyName</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>The name displayed in phone's &quot;From&quot; label in screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the line is registered and the call is initiated from that line, then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the registered line display name of the calling party is shown. For example,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“SoundPoint IP”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the line is not registered and the call is initiated from that line,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>then IP address of the calling party is shown. For example, “sip:172.24.128.160”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When the telephone notification URI is set and the incoming call event is enabled to gather information, the following example shows the transmitted data for a call between two registered lines:

```
<PolycomIPPhone>
  <IncomingCallEvent>
    <PhoneIP>172.24.132.135</PhoneIP>
    <MACAddress>0004f214b89e</MACAddress>
    <CallingPartyName>20701</CallingPartyName>
    <CallingPartyNumber>20701@172.18.186.94</CallingPartyNumber>
    <CalledPartyName>20300</CalledPartyName>
    <CalledPartyNumber>20300</CalledPartyNumber>
    <TimeStamp>2008-07-11T13:19:53-08:00</TimeStamp>
  </IncomingCallEvent>
</PolycomIPPhone>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CallingPartyNumber</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>The number displayed on the phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the line is registered and the call is initiated from that line, the registered line number of the calling party is shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the line is not registered and the call is initiated using IP address from that line, the IP address of the calling party is shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CalledPartyName</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>• If the call is received by registered line, the registered line display name of the called party is shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the call is received on a non-registered line, the IP address of the called party is shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CalledPartyNumber</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>• If the call is received by registered line, the registered line number of the called party is shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the call is received on a non-registered line, the IP address of the called party is shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimeStamp</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>The date and time that the event occurred on the phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For example, “2008-07-11T13:19:53-08:00”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Outgoing Call Event

The following format is supported:

```xml
<OutgoingCallEvent>
  <PhoneIP> </PhoneIP>
  <MACAddress> </MACAddress>
  <CallingPartyName> </CallingPartyName>
  <CallingPartyNumber> </CallingPartyNumber>
  <CalledPartyName> </CalledPartyName>
  <CalledPartyNumber> </CalledPartyNumber>
  <TimeStamp> </TimeStamp>
</OutgoingCallEvent>
```

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phone IP</td>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>IP address of the phone. For example, “172.24.128.160”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACAddress</td>
<td>MAC address</td>
<td>MAC address of the phone. For example, “0004f214b8e7”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| CallingPartyName | name          | • If the line is registered and the call is initiated from that line, then the registered line display name of the calling party is shown.  
|                  |               | • If the line is not registered and the call is initiated from that line, then IP address of the calling party is shown.                |
| CallingPartyNumber | number     | • If the line is registered and the call is initiated from that line, the registered line number of the calling party is shown.  
|                  |               | • If the line is not registered and the call is initiated using IP address from that line, the IP address of the calling party is shown. |
| CalledPartyName  | name          | The name displayed at phone’s “To” name.                                    
|                  |               | • If the call is received by registered line, the registered line display name of the called party is shown.  
|                  |               | • If the call is received on a non-registered line, the IP address of the called party is shown. |
Offhook Event

The following format is supported:

```xml
<OffHookEvent>
  <PhoneIP> </PhoneIP>
  <MACAddress> </MACAddress>
  <TimeStamp> </TimeStamp>
</OffHookEvent>
```

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalledPartyNumber</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>The number displayed on the phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the call is received by registered line, the registered line number of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the called party is shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the call is received on a non-registered line, the IP address of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>called party is shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimeStamp</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>The date and time that the event occurred on the phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For example, “2008-07-11T13:19:53-08:00”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Onhook Event

The following format is supported:

```xml
<OnHookEvent>
  <PhoneIP> </PhoneIP>
  <MACAddress> </MACAddress>
  <TimeStamp> </TimeStamp>
</OnHookEvent>
```
The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phone IP</td>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>IP address of the phone. For example, “172.24.128.160”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACAddress</td>
<td>MAC address</td>
<td>MAC address of the phone. For example, “0004f214b8e7”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimeStamp</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>The date and time that the event occurred on the phone. For example, “2008-07-11T13:19:53-08:00”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Telephony Event Notification Configuration Parameters**

The telephone event notification configuration parameters in `sip.cfg` must be set as followed:

- Set `apps.telNotification.URL` to the location where notifications should be sent.
  
  For example, `apps.telNotification.URL=http://172.24.128.85:8080`  
  If this URL is set to Null, the notifications events will not be sent.

- Set `apps.telNotification.incomingEvent` to 1 or 0 (for Enable or Disable respectively).
  
  For example, `apps.telNotification.incomingEvent=1`

- Set `apps.telNotification.outgoingEvent` to 1 or 0 (for Enable or Disable respectively).
  
  For example, `apps.telNotification.outgoingEvent=1`

- Set `apps.telNotification.offhookEvent` to 1 or 0 (for Enable or Disable respectively).
  
  For example, `apps.telNotification.offhookEvent=1`

- Set `apps.telNotification.onhookEvent` to 1 or 0 (for Enable or Disable respectively).
  
  For example, `apps.telNotification.onhookEvent=1`
Phone State Polling

The phone can be configured to send the current state information to a specific URI upon receipt of an HTTP request. The following types of information can be sent:

- **Call Line Information** – The line registration and call state will be sent upon receipt of an HTTP request to the call state handler (http://<Phone_IP>/callstateHandler).
- **Device Information** – Device-specific information will be sent upon receipt of an HTTP request to the device handler (http://<Phone_IP>/deviceHandler).
- **Network Configuration** – Network-specific information will be sent upon receipt of an HTTP request to the network handler (http://<Phone_IP>/networkHandler).

Two HTTP transactions occur here:

- The application sends an HTTP request to a particular handler in the phone
- The Microbrowser or Browser posts the state, in XML format, to a preconfigured web server.

Changes must be made in the `sip.cfg` configuration file to enable this feature. Refer to Phone State Polling Configuration Parameters on page 2-22.

**Call Line Information**

The following format is supported:

```xml
<CallLineInfo>
  <LineKeyNum> </LineKeyNum>
  <LineDirNum> </LineDirNum>
  <LineState>Active</LineState>
  <CallInfo>
    <CallState> </CallState>
    <CallType> </CallType>
    <UIAppearanceIndex> </UIAppearanceIndex>
    <CalledPartyName> </CalledPartyName>
    <CalledPartyDirNum> </CalledPartyDirNum>
    <CallingPartyName> </CallingPartyName>
    <CallingPartyDirNum> </CallingPartyDirNum>
    <CallReference> </CallReference>
    <CallDuration> </CallDuration>
  </CallInfo>
</CallLineInfo>
```

**Note**

The `<CallInfo>` block is included if and only if `<LineState>` is “Active”. Otherwise it is not included.
The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LineKeyNum</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>Registered phone line key number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineDirNum</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>Registered line directory number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineState</td>
<td>Active, Inactive</td>
<td>Line state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CallState</td>
<td>Outgoing call states: Dialtone, Setup, RingBack</td>
<td>Call state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incoming call states: Offering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outgoing/Incoming call states: Connected, CallConference, CallHold, CallHeld, CallConfHold, CallConfHeld</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shared line states: CallRemoteActive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CallType</td>
<td>Incoming, Outgoing</td>
<td>Call type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UIAppearanceIndex</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Call appearance index. The call appearance index for the active call is denoted by a * character suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CallingPartyName</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>If the line is registered, the value is the registered line display name. If the line is not registered, the value is the IP address of the calling party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CallingPartyDirNum</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>If the line is registered, the value is the registered line number. If the line is not registered, the value is the IP address of the calling party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CalledPartyName</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>If the line is registered, the value is the registered line display name. If the line is not registered, the value is the IP address of the called party.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When the phone state polling URL is set and the phone receives a Call Line Information Request, the following example shows the transmitted data:

```
<PolycomIPPhone>
  <CallLineInfo>
    <LineKeyNum>1</LineKeyNum>
    <LineDirNum>10</LineDirNum>
    <LineState>Connected</LineState>
    <CallInfo>
      <CallState>Offering</CallState>
      <CallType>Incoming</CallType>
      <CalledPartyName>10</CalledPartyName>
      <CalledPartyNumber>10</CalledPartyNumber>
      <CallingPartyName>21</CallingPartyName>
      <CallingPartyNumber>21@172.24.128.61</CallingPartyNumber>
      <CallReference>0</CallReference>
      <CallDuration>0</CallDuration>
    </CallInfo>
  </CallLineInfo>
  <CallLineInfo>
    <LineKeyNum>2</LineKeyNum>
    <LineDirNum>35</LineDirNum>
    <LineState>NotConnected</LineState>
  </CallLineInfo>
  <CallLineInfo>
    <LineKeyNum>3</LineKeyNum>
    <LineDirNum>36</LineDirNum>
    <LineState>NotConnected</LineState>
  </CallLineInfo>
</PolycomIPPhone>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalledPartyDirNum</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>If the line is registered, the value is the registered line number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If the line is not registered, the value is the IP address of the called party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CallReference</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>An internal identifier for the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CallDuration</td>
<td>number in seconds</td>
<td>Duration of the call in seconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Device Information**

The following format is supported:

```xml
<DeviceInformation>
  <MACAddress> </MACAddress>
  <PhoneDN> </PhoneDN>
  <AppLoadID> </AppLoadID>
  <BootROMID> </BootROMID>
  <ModelNumber> </ModelNumber>
  <TimeStamp> </TimeStamp>
</DeviceInformation>
```

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MACAddress</td>
<td>MAC address</td>
<td>MAC address of the phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhoneDN</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>List of all registered lines, including expansion modules, and their directory numbers delimited by commas. For example, &quot;Line1:1,Line2:2,Line3:3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AppLoadID</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Application load ID on the phone. For example, &quot;Tip 27-Feb-08 20:07&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BootROMID</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>BootROM on the phone. For example, &quot;4.1.0.0213&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModelNumber</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Phone’s model number. For example, “SoundPoint IP 650”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimeStamp</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>The date and time that the event occurred on the phone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Network Configuration

The following format is supported:

```xml
<NetworkConfiguration>
  <DHCPServer></DHCPServer>
  <MACAddress>0004f214b8e7</MACAddress>
  <DNSSuffix></DNSSuffix>
  <IPAddress>172.24.128.160</IPAddress>
  <SubnetMask>255.255.255.0</SubnetMask>
  <ProvServer></ProvServer>
  <DefaultRouter>172.24.128.1</DefaultRouter>
  <DNSServer1>172.21.6.218</DNSServer1>
  <DNSServer2>0.0.0.0</DNSServer2>
  <VLANID></VLANID>
  <DHCPEnabled>0</DHCPEnabled>
</NetworkConfiguration>
```

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHCPServer</td>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>DHCP server IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACAddress</td>
<td>MAC address</td>
<td>MAC address of the phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNSSuffix</td>
<td>host name</td>
<td>DNS domain suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPAddress</td>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>IP address of the phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubnetMask</td>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>IP address of the subnet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProvServer</td>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>Provisioning server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DefaultRouter</td>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>IP address of default router (or IP gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNSServer1</td>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>Configured IP address of DNS Server 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNSServer2</td>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>Configured IP address of DNS Server 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANID</td>
<td>Null, 0 through 4094</td>
<td>Phone’s 802.1Q VLAN identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCPEnabled</td>
<td>Yes, No</td>
<td>If DHCP is enabled, set to “Yes”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phone State Polling Configuration Parameters

The phone state polling configuration parameters in `sip.cfg` must be set as followed:

- Set `apps.statePolling.URL` to the location where requested information should be sent.
  
  For example, `apps.statePolling.URL=http://172.24.128.85:8080`
  
  If this URL is set to Null, the requested information will not be sent.

- Set `apps.statePolling.username` to the appropriate username.
  
  For example, `apps.statePolling.username=bob`
  
  The username and password are required to authenticate incoming polling requests to the phone.

- Set `apps.statePolling.password` to the appropriate password.
  
  For example, `apps.statePolling.password=1234`

API Security

With respect to the security of the SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX XML API, the following should be noted:

- Authenticating remote control and monitoring—The execution of each of each HTTP GET/POST request requires an MD5 digest authentication. The execution of each HTTP PUSH request supports MD5 digest authentication as well as TLS and HTTPS. All pushed URLs are relative URLs with the root specified in the `sip.cfg` configuration file.

- Achieving confidentiality of executed content—The phone’s HTTP client supports TLS, so any data retrieved from the URL can be protected. Make sure of the confidentiality of all traffic past the initial push request by specifying a root URL that uses https.

- Event reporting—The confidentiality of all events reported by the phone can also be protected by TLS in the same way that push content is.

- Direct data push—When direct data push is enabled—disabled by default—small amounts of content (1KB) can be sent directly to the phone by the application server. The request will still be authenticated through HTTP digest, but all content will be in clear text on the network. Polycom recommends that you only use unencrypted data push for broadcast type alerts that do not pose any confidentiality risks.

Note: Both `apps.push.username` and `apps.push.password` must be set for data push to be enabled.
This chapter presents an overview on how to develop an XHTML application that can be run on the Web Server and Microbrowser available on certain SoundPoint IP and SoundStation IP phones (refer to the table in Overview on page 1-1). It also describes the relevant configuration parameters that can be found in the `sip.cfg` configuration file.

This chapter contains information on:

- Supported XHTML Elements
- HTTP Support
- Microbrowser User Interface
- Developing an XHTML Application

To troubleshoot any problems with your applications, refer to Troubleshooting on page 5-1.

**Note**

Polycom is not responsible for troubleshooting any programming that you create for the Microbrowser.

## Supported XHTML Elements

The Microbrowser supports a subset of XHTML elements. Most are derived from HTML 4.01.

The supported elements and attributes are:

- Basic Tags
- Link Tags
- Input Tags
- Image Tags
• Table Tags
• Meta Information Tags

Unsupported elements and attributes are described in Unsupported XHTML Elements on page A-1.

Basic Tags

The following basic tags are supported:

• ```<!DOCTYPE>``` – Defines the document type
• ```<!--...-->``` – Defines a comment

```<!DOCTYPE>```

The ```<!DOCTYPE>``` declaration should be the very first thing in your document, before the ```<html>``` tag. This tag tells the browser which XHTML specification the document uses. XHTML 1.0 specifies three XML document types: Strict, Transitional, and Frameset.

• XHTML Strict
  – Use this DTD when you want clean markup, free of presentational clutter.
  
  For example,
  ```
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
  ```

• XHTML Transitional
  – Use this DTD when you need to use XHTML's presentational features.
  
  For example,
  ```
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
  ```

• XHTML Frameset
  – Use this DTD when you want to use frames.
  
  For example,
  ```
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
  ```

XHTML 1.1 specifies one XML document type: Strict. For example,

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
```

This tag does not have any attributes.
The comment tag is used to insert a comment in the source code. A comment will be ignored by the browser. You can use comments to explain your code, which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date. This tag does not have any attributes.

**Link Tags**

The following link tag is supported:

- `<a>` — Defines an anchor

The `<a>` tag defines an anchor. An anchor can be used to create a link to another document by using the `href` attribute.

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>href</td>
<td>URL (Ex: &quot;<a href="http://www.polycom.com">http://www.polycom.com</a>&quot;)</td>
<td>The target URL of the link. <strong>Note:</strong> The Microbrowser supports both http:// and tel:// URL schemes as well as internal URIs. When a tel:// URL is selected, the phone switches to the telephony application and dials the number specified in the URL. Currently the number is dialed as-is, however, full support for tel:// URL parsing as specified in RFC 2806 will be available in a future release. sip:// URLs are not supported at this time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>section_name</td>
<td>Names an anchor. Use this attribute to create a bookmark in a document. In future versions of XHTML the name attribute will be replaced by the id attribute. <strong>Note:</strong> This attribute is parsed, but not used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Input Tags

The following input tags are supported:

- `<form>`—Defines a form
- `<input>`—Defines an input field

**Note**

The Microbrowser supports both the GET and POST methods for submitting forms. Nesting forms within tables is supported. However, nesting of one form tag within another is not supported and may lead to unexpected results.

**<form>**

The form element creates a form for user input. A form can contain text fields, check boxes, radio buttons and more. Forms are used to pass user data to a specified URL.

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| action    | URL     | A URL that defines where to send the data when the submit button is pushed.  
          | Ex: “http://www.google.com” | |
| method    | get     | The HTTP method for sending data to the action URL. Default is get.  
          | post    |               |
| name      | form_name | Defines a unique name for the form |
The `<input>` tag defines the start of an input field where the user can enter data. In XHTML the `<input>` tag must be properly closed.

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>checked</td>
<td>checked</td>
<td>Indicates that the input element should be checked when it first loads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Note: Used with type=&quot;checkbox&quot; and type=&quot;radio&quot;</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>field_name</td>
<td>Defines a unique name for the input element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Note: This attribute is required with type=&quot;button&quot;, type=&quot;checkbox&quot;, type=&quot;file&quot;, type=&quot;hidden&quot;, type=&quot;image&quot;, type=&quot;password&quot;, type=&quot;text&quot;, and type=&quot;radio&quot;</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>checkbox, file, hidden, password, radio, reset, submit, text</td>
<td>Indicates the type of the input element. The default value is &quot;text&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>value</td>
<td>For buttons, reset buttons and submit buttons: Defines the text on the button. For image buttons: Defines the symbolic result of the field passed to a script. For checkboxes and radio buttons: Defines the result of the input element when clicked. The result is sent to the form's action URL. For hidden, password, and text fields: Defines the default value of the element. *Note: Cannot be used with type=&quot;file&quot;  <em>Note: This attribute is required with type=&quot;checkbox&quot; and type=&quot;radio&quot;</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Image Tags

The following image tag is supported:

- `<img>` — Defines an image

The Microbrowser supports images stored in uncompressed `.bmp` or `.jpg` format.

- While all BMP bit depths will be displayed to the best of the phone’s ability, it is recommended that the image format most suitable for the target platform be chosen. For example:
  - The SoundPoint IP 601 LCD supports four levels of grey, so a 16-color BMP format would be most appropriate.
  - The SoundPoint IP 670 LCD supports 12-bit color.

- JPEG images are supported on SoundPoint IP / SoundStation IP phones except for SoundPoint IP 32x/33x, 430, 450, 550, 560, 650, and 670 desktop phones, SoundStation IP 6000 and 7000 conference phones.

Images can be scrolled up and down, however images that are too wide will be truncated.

Various platforms have differing limits due to memory. There are also differing pixel limits for devices of differing pixel depth. A 1 bit per pixel image 160x80 requires only 160 bytes. For a 24 bit picture, the memory requirement is 38400 bytes.

There are several limits depending on the source data (this involves the cache limits in configuration) and the display converted data, which is dependant on available RAM (and is limited in the code depending on platform).

 `<img>`

The `img` element defines an image.

### Note

The "align", "border", "hspace", and "vspace" attributes of the image element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

The image is not scaled—up or down—when only one of "width" or "height" is used; however, scaling works when both are used together.
The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>src</td>
<td>URL (Ex: “<a href="http://www.topxml.com/images/topxml_site.gif%E2%80%9D">http://www.topxml.com/images/topxml_site.gif”</a>)</td>
<td>The URL of the image to display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Pixels (number, EX: “30” ) %</td>
<td>Specifies the height of the image in pixel or percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Pixels (number, EX: “30” ) %</td>
<td>Specifies the width of the image in pixel or percent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table Tags**

The following table tags are supported:

- `<table>` — Defines a table
- `<caption>` — Defines a table caption
- `<th>` — Defines a table header
- `<tr>` — Defines a table row
- `<td>` — Defines a table cell
- `<thead>` — Defines a table header
- `<tbody>` — Defines a table body
- `<tfoot>` — Defines a table footer

**Note**

XHTML tables must be properly formatted (should include `<tbody>` and `</tbody>` tags).

**<table>**

The `<table>` tag defines a table. Inside a `<table>` tag you can put table headers, table rows, table cells, and other tables.
The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>align</td>
<td>left, center, right</td>
<td>Aligns the table. Deprecated. Use styles instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border</td>
<td>Pixels (number, EX: “30”)</td>
<td>Specifies the border width. Tip: Set border=&quot;0&quot; to display tables with no borders!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cellpadding</td>
<td>Pixels (number, EX: “30”)</td>
<td>Specifies the space between the cell walls and contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cellspacing</td>
<td>Pixels (number, EX: “30”)</td>
<td>Specifies the space between cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>%, Pixels (number, EX: “30”)</td>
<td>Specifies the width of the table</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**<caption>**

This element defines a table caption. The <caption> tag must be inserted immediately after the <table> tag. You can specify only one caption per table. Usually the caption will be centered above the table. The “align” attribute of the caption element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>align</td>
<td>left, right, top, bottom</td>
<td>How to align the caption. Deprecated. Use styles instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>unique_name</td>
<td>Defines a unique name for the map tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class</td>
<td>class_rule, style_rule</td>
<td>The class of the element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>tooltip_text</td>
<td>A text to display in a tool tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>style_definition</td>
<td>An inline style definition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### `<th>`

This tag defines a table header cell in a table. The text within the `<th>` element usually renders in bold. The “bgcolor”, “height”, “width”, and “nowrap” attributes of the `<th>` element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>ltr (left to right) &lt;br&gt; rtl (left to right)</td>
<td>Sets the text direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>language_code (Ex: EN, deu/ger, hin)</td>
<td>Sets the language code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xml:lang</td>
<td>language_code (Ex: EN, deu/ger, hin)</td>
<td>Sets the language code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abbr</td>
<td>abbr_text</td>
<td>Specifies an abbreviated version of the content in a cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>align</td>
<td>left &lt;br&gt; right &lt;br&gt; center &lt;br&gt; justify &lt;br&gt; char</td>
<td>Specifies the horizontal alignment of cell content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis</td>
<td>category_names</td>
<td>Defines a name for a cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bgcolor</td>
<td>rgb(x,x,x) &lt;br&gt; #xxxxxx &lt;br&gt; colormame</td>
<td>Specifies the background color of the table cell. Deprecated. Use styles instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>character</td>
<td>Specifies which character to align text on. <strong>Note:</strong> Only used if align=&quot;char&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charoff</td>
<td>Pixels (number, EX: “30”) &lt;br&gt; %</td>
<td>Specifies the alignment offset to the first character to align on, in pixels or a percentage. <strong>Note:</strong> Only used if align=&quot;char&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class</td>
<td>class_rule &lt;br&gt; style_rule</td>
<td>The class of the element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colspan</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>Indicates the number of columns this cell should span.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>ltr (left to right) &lt;br&gt; rtl (left to right)</td>
<td>Sets the text direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Value/s</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>headers</td>
<td>header_cells'_id</td>
<td>A space-separated list of cell IDs that supply header information for the cell. This attribute allows text-only browsers to render the header information for a given cell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Pixels (number, EX: “30”)</td>
<td>Specifies the height of the table cell. Deprecated. Use styles instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>unique_name</td>
<td>Defines a unique name for the map tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>language_code (Ex: EN, deu/ger, hin)</td>
<td>Sets the language code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nowrap</td>
<td>nowrap</td>
<td>Whether to disable or enable automatic text wrapping in this cell. Deprecated. Use styles instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colspan</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>Indicates the number of rows this cell should span.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>tooltip_text</td>
<td>A text to display in a tool tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scope</td>
<td>col</td>
<td>Specifies if this cell provides header information for the rest of the row that contains it (row), or for the rest of the column (col), or for the rest of the row group that contains it (rowgroup), or for the rest of the column group that contains it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>style_definition</td>
<td>An inline style definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valign</td>
<td>top</td>
<td>Specifies the vertical alignment of cell content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>middle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bottom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>baseline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Pixels (number, EX: “30”)</td>
<td>Specifies the width of the table cell in pixels or a percentage. Deprecated. Use styles instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xml:lang</td>
<td>language_code (Ex: EN, deu/ger, hin)</td>
<td>Sets the language code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**<tr>**

This tag defines a row in a table.

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>align</td>
<td>right, left, center, justify, char</td>
<td>Defines the text alignment in cells.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**<td>**

This tag defines a cell in a table.

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>align</td>
<td>left, right, center, justify, char</td>
<td>Specifies the horizontal alignment of cell content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colspan</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>Indicates the number of columns this cell should span.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rowspan</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>Indicates the number of rows this cell should span.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**<thead>**

This tag defines a table header. The `<thead>`, `<tfoot>` and `<tbody>` elements enable you to group rows in a table. When you create a table, you might want to have a header row, some rows with data, and a row with totals at bottom. This division enables browsers to support scrolling of table bodies independently of the table header and footer. When long tables are printed, the table header and footer information may be repeated on each page that contains table data.

**Note**

The `<thead>` must have a `<tr>` tag inside. If you use the `thead`, `tfoot` and `tbody` elements, you must use every element. They should appear in this order: `<thead>`, `<tfoot>` and `<tbody>`, so that browsers can render the footer before receiving all the data. You must use these tags within the table element.
The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>align</td>
<td>right, left, center, justify</td>
<td>Defines the text alignment in cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>character</td>
<td>Specifies which character to align text on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Only used if align=&quot;char&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charoff</td>
<td>Pixels (number, EX: “30” ), %</td>
<td>Specifies the alignment offset to the first character to align on, in pixels or a percentage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Only used if align=&quot;char&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valign</td>
<td>top, middle, bottom, baseline</td>
<td>Specifies the vertical text alignment in cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>unique_name</td>
<td>Defines a unique name for the map tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class</td>
<td>class_rule, style_rule</td>
<td>The class of the element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>tooltip_text</td>
<td>A text to display in a tool tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>style_definition</td>
<td>An inline style definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>ltr (left to right), rtl (left to right)</td>
<td>Sets the text direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>language_code (Ex: EN, deu/ger, hin)</td>
<td>Sets the language code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xml:lang</td>
<td>language_code (Ex: EN, deu/ger, hin)</td>
<td>Sets the language code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<tbody>

This tag defines a table body. The <thead>, <tfoot> and <tbody> elements enable you to group rows in a table.

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>align</td>
<td>right, left,</td>
<td>Defines the text alignment in cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<tfoot>

This tag defines a table footer. The <thead>, <tfoot> and <tbody> elements enable you to group rows in a table.

The following attributes are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>align</td>
<td>right, left,</td>
<td>Defines the text alignment in cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>center, justify, justify, char</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>character</td>
<td>Specifies which character to align text on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charoff</td>
<td>Pixels (number, EX: “30” %)</td>
<td>Specifies the alignment offset to the first character to align on, in pixels or a percentage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valign</td>
<td>top, middle, bottom, baseline</td>
<td>Specifies the vertical text alignment in cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>unique_name</td>
<td>Defines a unique name for the map tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class</td>
<td>class_rule, style_rule</td>
<td>The class of the element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>tooltip_text</td>
<td>A text to display in a tool tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>style_definition</td>
<td>An inline style definition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Meta Information Tags

The following meta information tags are supported:

- `<head>`—Defines information about the document

  **<head>**

  The head element can contain information about the document. The browser does not display the “head information” to the user. The following tag can be in the head section: `<title>`.

  No attributes are supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value/s</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>ltr (left to right) rtl (left to right)</td>
<td>Sets the text direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>language_code (Ex: EN, deu/ger, hin)</td>
<td>Sets the language code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xml:lang</td>
<td>language_code (Ex: EN, deu/ger, hin)</td>
<td>Sets the language code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

Due to space constraints, there isn’t a static title bar at the top of the Microbrowser window, as there is in most other browsers. The title is displayed in large bold text in the first line of the page, and is scrolled off the screen as the focus is moved down the page.

HTTP Support

The Microbrowser is a fully compliant HTTP/1.1 user agent:

- It supports:
  - Cookies

  **Note**

  Cookies are stored in the flash file system; they are preserved when the phone reboots or is reconfigured. Cookies are shared between the idle display Microbrowser and the main Microbrowser.

  - Refresh headers
  - HTTP proxies
  - HTTPS over SSL/TLS
  - Custom CA certificates
• There are the following exceptions:
  — There is no sophisticated caching. The HTML cache refresh META tag is not supported.
  — Any images in the body of a document with the same URL are assumed to be the same image. The image is loaded from the Microbrowser’s memory instead of making another request to the server.
  — When a new page is requested, the Microbrowser’s internal memory is cleared and all components of the new page are downloaded from the server.


**Microbrowser User Interface**

Two instances of the Microbrowser may run concurrently:

• An instance with standard interactive user interface
• An instance that does not support user input, but appears in a window on the idle display

Launching the Microbrowser

The first time the Applications key is pressed, the main Microbrowser loads the home page specified in the mb.main.home configuration parameter. Subsequent presses of the Applications key simply toggle between the Microbrowser and SIP telephony applications. The active page remains loaded in memory when you toggle.

Whenever there is an event in the telephony application that requires the user's attention, the telephony application is brought to the foreground automatically.

The Microbrowser can be displayed again by simply pushing the Applications key. While the Microbrowser application is not displayed, it is still active and pending transactions will complete in the background and be immediately visible when the browser is brought to the foreground.

Navigation and Form Editing

The user navigates through pages by moving the focus among the focusable items with the up and down arrow keys. Focusable items include links, form elements, and buttons. The focus moves between all focusable items on a page in the order that they appear in the XHTML source, including tables. For newly displayed pages, the focus will automatically move to the first focusable item visible on the current page.
When the user has focused on a link that they would like to follow, or a form element they would like to toggle, they press the **Select** key. This will either generate a request for the linked page or toggle the selection of an element in the form. When the focus moves to fields which are editable, the user may simply enter text at will, then move the focus to the next selectable item when complete using the up and down arrow keys. If there is a large area of the page without a focusable element, the page is only scrolled by one screen for each push of the arrow key.

To submit form data, navigate to and select a submit button on the page or press the **Submit** soft key when available.

The **Back** soft key takes the user to the previous page viewed. The left arrow key performs a similar function unless the user is editing a text field. The **Refresh** and **Home** soft keys behave in the expected manner, reloading the current page and reloading to the phone's home page respectively.

Text is entered into text boxes using the dial pad through the same entry method used elsewhere on the phone. When editing text, a soft key allows the user to cycle through uppercase letter, lowercase letter or numeric entry modes. A **Cancel** soft key is available to undo the current edits.

### Idle Display Microbrowser

The idle display Microbrowser is independent of the main Microbrowser, but is capable of rendering the same content. Its home page is configured via the `mb.idleDisplay.home` configuration parameter. The idle display Microbrowser does not accept any user input and will only appear when the user has no phone calls in progress and the phone is in the idle user interface state. The idle display Microbrowser can update its content based on a configurable refresh timer or by honoring the value of the Refresh header.

### Developing an XHTML Application

This section provides information on:

- Changing Configuration Parameters
- Sample Applications
Changing Configuration Parameters

Create a new configuration file in the style of `sip.cfg` so that users will connect to your application when they press the Application key (or select the Application feature item).

**Note**
For more information on why to create another configuration file, refer to the “Configuration File Management on SoundPoint IP Phones” whitepaper at www.polycom.com/support/voice/.

**To allow an application to be run from the Microbrowser:**

1. Open a new configuration file in an XML editor.
2. Add the Microbrowser `<mb>` parameter.
3. Set `mb.proxy` to the address of the desired HTTP proxy to be used by the Microbrowser.
   
   For example, `mb.proxy=10.11.32.103:8080`
   
   where 10.11.32.103 is proxy server IP address and 8080 is the port number.
4. Set `mb.idleDisplay.home` to the URL used for Microbrowser idle display home page.
   
   For example, `mb.idleDisplay.home=http://10.11.32.128:8080/sampleapps/idle`
5. Set `mb.idleDisplay.refresh` to the period in seconds between refreshes of the idle display Microbrowser's content.
   
   For example, `mb.idleDisplay.refresh=10`
6. Set `mb.main.home` to the URL used for Microbrowser home page.
   
   For example, `mb.main.home=http://10.11.32.128:8080/sampleapps/login`
7. Set `mb.limits.nodes` to the maximum number of tags that the XML parser will handle.
   
   For example, `mb.limits.nodes= 256`
8. Set `mb.limits.cache` to the maximum total size of objects (KB) downloaded for each page (both XHTML and images).
   
   For example, `mb.limits.cache= 200`
9. (Optional.) If you are including HTTP URL push messages in your application, do the following:
   
   a. Set `apps.push.messageType` to the appropriate display priority.
      
      For example, `apps.push.messageType=3`
b  Set `apps.push.serverRootURL` to the application server root URL.
   For example, `apps.push.serverRootURL=http://172.24.128.85:8080/sampleapps`

c  Set `apps.push.username` to the appropriate username.
   For example, `apps.push.username=bob`
   The username and password are required to authenticate incoming push requests to the phone.

d  Set `apps.push.password` to the appropriate password.
   For example, `apps.push.password=1234`

e  Verify that `httpd.enabled` is set to 1 (the web server is enabled).

10. (Optional.) If you are including telephone event notifications in your application, do the following:

   a  Set `apps.telNotification.URL` to the location where notifications should be sent.
      For example, `apps.telNotification.URL=http://172.24.128.85:8080`
      If this URL is set to Null, the notifications events will not be sent.

   b  Set `apps.telNotification.incomingEvent` to 1 or 0 (for Enable or Disable respectively).
      For example, `apps.telNotification.incomingEvent=1`

   c  Set `apps.telNotification.outgoingEvent` to 1 or 0 (for Enable or Disable respectively).
      For example, `apps.telNotification.outgoingEvent=1`

   d  Set `apps.telNotification.offhookEvent` to 1 or 0 (for Enable or Disable respectively).
      For example, `apps.telNotification.offhookEvent=1`

   e  Set `apps.telNotification.onhookEvent` to 1 or 0 (for Enable or Disable respectively).
      For example, `apps.telNotification.onhookEvent=1`

11. (Optional.) If you are including phone state polling requests in your application, do the following:

   a  Set `apps.statePolling.URL` to the location where requested information should be sent.
      For example, `apps.statePolling.URL=http://172.24.128.85:8080`
      If this URL is set to Null, the requested information will not be sent.
b Set `apps.statePolling.username` to the appropriate username.
For example, `apps.statePolling.username=bob`

The username and password are required to authenticate incoming polling requests to the phone.

c Set `apps.statePolling.password` to the appropriate password.
For example, `apps.statePolling.password=****`

**Note** Setting `sec.tagSerialNo` in `sip.cfg` will cause the phone to append its MAC address to the user agent header field in all HTTP messages sent by the phone.

12. Save your changes and close the XML editor.

13. Add the new file to the master configuration file’s CONFIG_FILES list in the appropriate order. (The files are processed in the order listed—left to right. The parameter found first in the list of files will be the one that is effective.)

For more information on configuration parameters, refer to the latest Administrator’s Guide for the SoundPoint IP / SoundStation IP / VVX Family at http://www.polycom.com/support/voicedocumentation/.

### Sample Applications

This section presents three sample applications that you can use as a starting point for writing your own application.

- **Static XHTML Application**
- **Dynamic XHTML Application**
- **SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX XML API Application**

#### Static XHTML Application

To develop a static XHTML application:

1. Create a `Sample.xhtml` page with static information to be displayed.

   In this case, the static information will be "Hello World!".

```xml
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample Application</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>HelloWorld!</p>
</body>
```
2. Configure the Web server to serve the above XHTML file.
   For example, if you are using Apache Tomcat to try this example, then put this file into the `webapps\PLCM` folder of Tomcat.

3. Configure SoundPoint IP and SoundStation IP phones to point to the XHTML file in the `sip.cfg` configuration file.
   For this example, change `mb.main.home` to `http://<WEBSERVER_ADDRESS>:<PORT>/PLCM/Sample.xhtml`.

4. Reboot the phones.

5. On a SoundPoint IP phone, press the Applications (or Services) key.
   The text “Hello World!” appears on the graphic display.

### Note
Static XHTML applications can be developed using any Web server. Even though Tomcat is used in the example, the developer is free to use any Web server.

### Dynamic XHTML Application

To develop a dynamic XHTML application:

1. Create a `AddStock.xhtml` page.
   This XHTML page is designed for getting a stock symbol as input from the SoundPoint IP or SoundStation IP phone, then retrieve the information for this stock symbol.

```html
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<!-- HEADER START -->
<head>
<title>Stocks</title>
</head>
<!-- HEADER END -->
<!-- BODY START -->
<body>
<!-- ADD STOCK FORM START -->
<form method="POST" action="GetQuote.jsp">
<p>Symbol<input type="text" name="stockname"/>
<input type="submit" value="Get Quote"/></p>
</form>
<!-- ADD STOCK FORM END -->
</body>
<!-- BODY END -->
</html>
```
2. Configure the Web server to serve the above XHTML file.
   For example, if you are using Apache Tomcat to try this example, put this file into the `webapps\PLCM` folder of Tomcat.

3. Write an application that is going to retrieve the stock information from a data service provider.
   For this example, this application will be retrieving stock information from Yahoo and will send it to the Microbrowser. This application is written using a Java Server Page (JSP). Name the file `GetQuote.jsp`.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "/-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title>Stock Quote</title>
</head>
<body>
<%
// GETTING THE PATH WHERE BMP FILE HAS TO BE SAVED
String bmpFilePath = application.getRealPath(File.separator) + "quote.bmp";
// DEFINE URL FROM WHERE CONTENT TO BE RETRIEVED
String stockUrl = "http://ichart.yahoo.com/t?s=";
// RETRIEVE THE STOCK SYMBOL FROM REQUEST
String stockSymbol = "PLCM"; // DEFAULT TO PLCM
if ( request.getParameter("stockname") != null ) {
    stockSymbol = request.getParameter("stockname");
}
readAndConvertContentToBmp(stockUrl + stockSymbol, bmpFilePath, stockSymbol);
%
<!%
// READ THE CONTENT FROM GIVEN URL AND THEN CONVERT THE CONTENT TO A BMP FILE
private void readAndConvertContentToBmp(String a_stockUrl, String a_filePath, String a_name) throws IOException {
try {
    BufferedImage stockImage = ImageIO.read(new URL(a_stockUrl));
    ImageIO.write(stockImage, "bmp", new File(a_filePath));
} catch (IOException e) { e.printStackTrace(); }
}%
</body>
</html>
```

Note: Care should be taken as the lines of code shown below may have wrapped. If you cut and paste these lines, they may contain new-lines where there should not be. Check for valid code before executing.
catch (IOException ex) { throw ex; }
%
<!-- START DISPLAY BMP FILE -->
<img src="quote.bmp"/>
<!-- END DISPLAY BMP FILE -->
</body>
</html>

4. Configure the Web server to deploy the above JSP file.
   For example, if you are using Apache Tomcat to try this example, put this file into the `webapps\PLCM` folder of Tomcat.

5. Configure SoundPoint IP and SoundStation IP phones to point to the XHTML file in the `sip.cfg` configuration file.
   For this example, change `mb.main.home` to `http://<WEBSERVER_ADDRESS:PORT>/PLCM/AddStock.xhtml`.

6. Reboot the phones.

7. On a SoundPoint IP phone, press the Applications (or Services) key.
   The `AddStock.xhtml` appears on the graphic display.

8. Enter a stock symbol, then select the Get Quote soft key.
   The stock quote for the entered stock symbol appears on the graphic display.

**Note**
Dynamic XHTML applications can be developed using any Web server. Even though Tomcat is used in the example, the developer is free to use any Web server. Dynamic XHTML applications can be developed using any Web technologies—for example, ASP.net, Java Servlets, Java Server Pages, CGI-PERL, and PHP.

**SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX XML API Application**
Refer to SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX XML API Application Interface on page 2-1.

This example uses a Telephone Integration URI:

- This is an ASP.NET sample for an IIS Server.
• A customer is browsing a company’s web site on the internet. They come upon this web page (http://A_Web_Site/WebCallback.aspx), and enter their name and phone number as shown below.

![Web Call Back Request - Mozilla Firefox](image)

Try Enter Your Name and Phone # to Ask an Agent to Call Back Immediately:

- **Name:**
  - Leon
- **Phone #**
  - 4064742000

![Send Request](image)

• After the customer clicks **Send Request**, the page shown below is pushed to the customer support agent’s phone.

![Customer Web Call Back Request](image)

Customer Name: Leon

Callback to Customer

The customer support agent can call the customer by just pressing the **Select** key, because the highlighted link contains a Tel URI with the customer’s phone number.

**To develop an XML API application:**

1. Using an integrated development environment (IDE) of your choice, create a file called `webcallback.aspx`.

```csharp
<%@ Page Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true"
CodeFile="WebCallback.aspx.cs" Inherits="WebCallback" %>

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```
2. Using the IDE of your choice, create a file called `webcallback.aspx.cs`. 

```csharp
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text;
using System.Data;
using System.Configuration;
using System.Net;
using System.Web;
using System.Web.UI;
using System.Web.UI.WebControls;
using System.Web.UI.HtmlControls;
using System.Threading;

public partial class WebCallback : System.Web.UI.Page
{
    public static ManualResetEvent allDone = new ManualResetEvent(false);
    protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
    }
}

protected void Button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{ 
}
```
```csharp
{  
    String phoneNum = BoxNumber.Text;  
    String name = BoxName.Text;

    //send a push request to the phone with the IP address  
    //NOTE: Change this hardcoded IP address  
    callbackReq("172.18.103.32", phoneNum, name);

}

private void callbackReq(String phoneIP, String phoneNum, String name)  
{  
    String strLoc = "http://" + phoneIP + "/push";  
    String[] cred = { "Polycom", "456" }; 

    NetworkCredential myCred = new NetworkCredential(cred[0], cred[1]);

    CredentialCache myCache = new CredentialCache();
    myCache.Add(new Uri(strLoc), "Digest", myCred);

    string result = "";

    // Create the web request  
    HttpWebRequest request = (HttpWebRequest)WebRequest.Create(strLoc);
    WebRequestState myRequestState = new WebRequestState();  
    myRequestState.request = request;
    request.Method = "POST";
    request.Credentials = myCache;
    myRequestState.createPostData(phoneNum, name);

    IAsyncResult r = (IAsyncResult)request.BeginGetRequestStream( 
        new AsyncCallback(ReadCallback), myRequestState);

    allDone.WaitOne();

    // Get response  
    HttpWebResponse response = (HttpWebResponse)request.GetResponse();

    // Get the response stream  
    StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(response.GetResponseStream());
```
// Read the whole contents and return as a string
result = reader.ReadToEnd();

reader.Close();
response.Close();

private static void ReadCallback(IAsyncResult asynchronousResult)
{

WebRequestState myRequestState =
(WebRequestState)asynchronousResult.AsyncState;
WebRequest myWebRequest = myRequestState.request;

// End the Asynchronous request.
Stream streamResponse =
myWebRequest.EndGetRequestStream(asynchronousResult);

byte[] byteArray =
Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(myRequestState.getPostData());

// Write the data to the stream.
streamResponse.Write(byteArray, 0, byteArray.Length);
streamResponse.Close();
allDone.Set();
}

public class WebRequestState
{
public String postData = null;

public WebRequest request;

public WebRequestState()
{
request = null;
}

public String getPostData()
{
return postData;
}

public void createPostData(String phoneNum, String name)
{
postData =
"<PolycomIPPhone><Data Priority="critical" >" +
"<" + phoneNum + ">" +
"<" + name + ">" +
"</Data>" +
"</PolycomIPPhone>";
3. Configure the IIS Web server to deploy the above files.

4. Change the sip.cfg configuration file as follows:
   a. Set apps.push.username to Polycom.
   b. Set apps.push.password to 456.

The phone’s IP address is hardcoded in webcallback.aspx.cs to 172.18.103.32 for this example. You must change this to another value. Refer to note in code.

5. Reboot the phone.

After a customer enters their name and phone number on the web page, the Customer Web Call Back Request page appears on the phone with IP address hardcoded in the webcallback.aspx.cs file.
This chapter presents an overview on how to develop an XHTML application that can be run on the Web Server and the Browser of the Polycom VVX 1500 phone. It also describes the relevant configuration parameters that can be found in the *sip.cfg* configuration file.

This chapter contains information on:

- Supported Standards
- HTTP Support
- Browser User Interface
- Setting Up the Polycom SDK
- Developing an XHTML Application

To troubleshoot any problems with your applications, refer to Troubleshooting on page 5-1.

---

**Note**

Polycom is not responsible for troubleshooting any programming that you create for the Browser.

---

### Supported Standards

The Browser supports true Web 2.0 applications with the following features:

- XHTML 1.1. (XHTML 1.0 is supported but not recommended.)
- HTML 4.01 with partial support for HTML 5. No support for media player.
- CCS 2.1 with partial support for CCS 3.0. No support for the new white-space values pre-wrap and pre-line.
• SVG 1.1 (partial support)
• **JavaScript**. Supports ECMA-262 with extensions.
• XMLHttpRequest
• DOM
• HTTP 1.1

## HTTP Support

The Browser is a fully compliant HTTP/1.1 user agent as described in RFC 2616. For more information, refer to [http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2616.txt?number=2616](http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2616.txt?number=2616).

• It supports:
  – Cookies
  – Refresh headers
  – HTTP proxies
  – HTTP by HTTP over TLS

**Note**
Cookies are stored in the flash file system; they are preserved when the phone reboots or is reconfigured. Cookies are shared between the idle display Browser and the main Browser.

**Note**
The Browser will support the TLS protocol v1 only. It is not backward compatible with SSL v2 or SSL v3.

  – Custom CA certificates


## Browser User Interface

**Note**
The screenshots of the Polycom VVX 1500 phone shown below display Polycom’s My Info Portal.
Two instances of the Browser may run concurrently:

- An instance with standard interactive user interface
- An instance that does not support user input, but appears in a window on the idle display

Note

The interactive browser runs in full screen mode only.

Launching the Browser

By default, when you press the App key on the Polycom VVX 1500, the Application Launch Pad appears. You must add a new Launch Pad item to the microbrowser configuration parameters—mb.main.x.url, mb.main.x.icon, and mb.main.x.text—for the main Browser to be loaded.
If the Application Launch Pad is disabled — `mb.LaunchPad.enabled` is set—and you press the **App** key on the Polycom VVX 1500, the main Browser loads the home page specified in the `mb.main.home` configuration parameter. Subsequent presses of the **App** key simply toggle between the Browser and SIP telephony applications. The browser title bar shows a progress indicator when the page is loading.

Whenever there is an event in the telephony application that requires the user’s attention, the telephony application is brought to the foreground automatically.

The Browser can be displayed again by simply pushing the **App** key. While the Browser application is not displayed, it is still active and pending transactions will complete in the background and be immediately visible when the browser is brought to the foreground.

### Navigation and Form Editing

The user navigates in the Browser as they would in any major web browser. The navigation keys on the Polycom VVX 1500 can be used to scroll the web page up, down, left, and right. There is an on-screen navigation cluster that performs in the same manner.

The toolbar shows the following buttons:

- **Home**
- **Stop/Refresh** (depending on whether the page has completely downloaded yet)
- **Keyboard pop-up** (when focus is on an input widget)
- **Navigation** (Up, down, left, and right buttons appear only if scrolling is available in those directions)

**Note**

Holding down the navigation keys speeds up scrolling.

- **Exit**
- **Encoding** (Ascii, Cyrillic, Katakana, Latin, and Unicode)
- **Text entry mode** (123, ABC, abc, and Abc)

Form editing in the Browser is performed as in any major web browser. When the focus is on an input field and the keyboard is invoked such that the input field is vertically centered in the top portion of the screen, the keyboard widget displays in the lower portion of the screen. The keyboard is removed from the screen once the user “clicks” on the screen. This allows the user to click the Submit button next to the entry field without closing the keyboard widget.
Idle Display Browser

The idle display browser is independent of the main Browser, but is capable of rendering the same content. Its home page is configured via the \texttt{mb.idleDisplay.home} configuration parameter. The idle display browser does not accept any user input and will only appear when the user has no phone calls in progress and the phone is in the idle user interface state.

Setting Up the Polycom SDK

The Polycom SDK 1.0 is set of tools to assist you in developing XML API/XHTML applications for the Polycom VVX 1500 phone, providing a simulation of a Polycom VVX 1500 with both the main and idle browsers. It can be used to test basic call functionality (by using SIP signalling). (Audio/video support (RTP functionality) is not supported.)

The Polycom SDK 1.0 is available from \url{http://www.polycom.com/support/voice/sdk} and can be installed in on any computer running Microsoft® Windows® XP Professional, SP3 and Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard edition, SP2.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline
Note \tab If the computer where the SDK is to be run is already running a web server, it should be shut down before using the SDK. \tab The VVX 1500 simulator uses port 80. If any existing applications on the computer are using port 80, they should be shut down. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

The \texttt{setup.exe} executable will install three components:

\begin{itemize}
\item The VVX 1500 simulator
\item The XML API Web Testing Tool (optional)
\item The XML API Standalone Testing tool (optional)
\end{itemize}

To start using the SDK, start the VVX 1500 simulator by selecting Start > Polycom > SDK > VVX 1500 Simulator > Start.

For more information, refer to the documentation provided with the Polycom SDK installation.

Developing an XHTML Application

This section provides information on:

\begin{itemize}
\item Changing Configuration Parameters
\item Sample Applications
\end{itemize}
Changing Configuration Parameters

Create a new configuration file in the style of `sip.cfg` so that users will connect to your application when they press the Application key (or select the Application feature item).

To allow an application to be run from the Browser:

1. Open a new configuration file in an XML editor.
2. Add the Microbrowser `<mb>` parameter.
3. Set `mb.proxy` to the address of the desired HTTP proxy to be used by the Browser.
   
   For example, `mb.proxy=10.11.32.103:8080`
   where 10.11.32.103 is proxy server IP address and 8080 is the port number.
4. Set `mb.idleDisplay.home` to the URL used for the Browser idle display home page.
   
   For example, `mb.idleDisplay.home=http://10.11.32.128:8080/sampleapps/idle`
5. Set `mb.idleDisplay.refresh` to the period in seconds between refreshes of the idle display Browser’s content.
   
   For example, `mb.idleDisplay.refresh=10`
6. Set `mb.main.home` to the URL used for the Browser home page.
   
   For example, `mb.main.home=http://10.11.32.128:8080/sampleapps/login`
7. Set `mb.limits.nodes` to the maximum number of tags that the XML parser will handle.
   
   For example, `mb.limits.nodes=256`
8. Set `mb.limits.cache` to the maximum total size of objects (KB) downloaded for each page (both XHTML and images).
   
   For example, `mb.limits.cache=200`
9. (Optional.) If you are including HTTP URL push messages in your application, do the following:
   
   a. Set `apps.push.messageType` to the appropriate display priority.
      
      For example, `apps.push.messageType=3`
b Set `apps.push.serverRootURL` to the application server root URL.
For example,

c Set `apps.push.username` to the appropriate username.
For example, `apps.push.username=bob`
The username and password are required to authenticate incoming push requests to the phone.

d Set `apps.push.password` to the appropriate password.
For example, `apps.push.password=1234`

e Verify that `httpd.enabled` is set to 1 (the web server is enabled).

10. (Optional.) If you are including telephone event notifications in your application, do the following:

a Set `apps.telNotification.URL` to the location where notifications should be sent.
For example, `apps.telNotification.URL=http://172.24.128.85:8080`
If this URL is set to Null, the notifications events will not be sent.

b Set `apps.telNotification.incomingEvent` to 1 or 0 (for Enable or Disable respectively).
For example, `apps.telNotification.incomingEvent=1`

c Set `apps.telNotification.outgoingEvent` to 1 or 0 (for Enable or Disable respectively).
For example, `apps.telNotification.outgoingEvent=1`

b Set `apps.telNotification.offhookEvent` to 1 or 0 (for Enable or Disable respectively).
For example, `apps.telNotification.offhookEvent=1`

e Set `apps.telNotification.onhookEvent` to 1 or 0 (for Enable or Disable respectively).
For example, `apps.telNotification.onhookEvent=1`

11. (Optional.) If you are including phone state polling requests in your application, do the following:

a Set `apps.statePolling.URL` to the location where requested information should be sent.
For example, `apps.statePolling.URL=http://172.24.128.85:8080`
If this URL is set to Null, the requested information will not be sent.
**b** Set `apps.statePolling.username` to the appropriate username.
For example, `apps.statePolling.username=bob`

The username and password are required to authenticate incoming polling requests to the phone.

**c** Set `apps.statePolling.password` to the appropriate password.
For example, `apps.statePolling.password=****`

---

**Note**

Setting `sec.tagSerialNo` in `sip.cfg` will cause the phone to append its MAC address to the user agent header field in all HTTP messages sent by the phone.

---

12. Save your changes and close the XML editor.

13. Add the new file to the master configuration file’s `CONFIG_FILES` list in the appropriate order. (The files are processed in the order listed—left to right. The parameter found first in the list of files will be the one that is effective.)


---

**Sample Applications**

Refer to *SoundPoint IP/SoundStation IP/VVX XML API Application Interface* on page 2-1.

This section presents a sample application (PDF attachment `mip3.zip`) that you can use as a starting point for writing your own application.

---

**Note**

Polycom recommends that you use Adobe Reader 8 or 9 to view this guide and the attachments. Click on the paperclip icon on the left-hand side to view the attachment `mip3.zip`. 
Troubleshooting

This chapter presents problems, likely causes, and corrective actions. Problems are grouped as follows:

- XML Errors

If you still need assistance, contact your system administrator.

### XML Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Corrective Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improperly formatted tables could cause the phone to stop and restart or display the error “XML Error (17,75) mismatched tag”.</td>
<td>A table tag was improperly formatted.</td>
<td>Correct the improperly formatted table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This appendix provides information on XHTML elements that are not supported by the Microbrowser.

Unsupported XHTML Elements

The unsupported elements and attributes are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag Type</th>
<th>Tag Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Tags</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;html&gt;</td>
<td>Defines HTML document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;body&gt;</td>
<td>Defines documents' body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;h1&gt; to &lt;h6&gt;</td>
<td>Defines header 1 to header 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;p&gt;</td>
<td>Defines a paragraph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;br&gt;</td>
<td>Inserts a single line break.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;hr&gt;</td>
<td>Defines a horizontal rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag Type</td>
<td>Tag Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Character Format Tags</strong></td>
<td>&lt;b&gt;—Defines bold text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;font&gt;—Deprecated. Defines text font, size, and color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;i&gt;—Defines italic text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;em&gt;—Defines emphasized text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;big&gt;—Defines big text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;strong&gt;—Defines strong text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;small&gt;—Defines small text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;sup&gt;—Defines superscripted text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;sub&gt;—Defines subscripted text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;bdo&gt;—Defines the direction of text display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;u&gt;—Deprecated. Defines underlined text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output Tags</strong></td>
<td>&lt;pre&gt;—Defines preformatted text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;code&gt;—Defines computer code text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;tt&gt;—Defines teletype text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;kbd&gt;—Defines keyboard text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;var&gt;—Defines a variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;dfn&gt;—Defines a definition term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;samp&gt;—Defines sample computer code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;xmp&gt;—Deprecated. Defines preformatted text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Block Tags</strong></td>
<td>&lt;acronym&gt;—Defines an acronym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;abbr&gt;—Defines an abbreviation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;address&gt;—Defines an address element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;blockquote&gt;—Defines a long quotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;center&gt;—Deprecated. Defines centered text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;q&gt;—Defines a short quotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;cite&gt;—Defines a citation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;ins&gt;—Defines inserted text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;del&gt;—Defines deleted text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;s&gt;—Deprecated. Defines strikethrough text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;strike&gt;—Deprecated. Defines strikethrough text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag Type</td>
<td>Tag Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Link Tags   | `<a>`—Defines an anchor. The following attributes are not supported: charset, coords, hreflang, rel, rev, shape, target, type, id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang, tabindex, and accesskey.  
<br>`<link>`—Defines a resource reference. |
| Frame Tags  | `<frame>`—Defines a sub window (frame).  
<br>`<frameset>`—Defines a set of frames.  
<br>`<noframes>`—Defines a noframe section.  
<br>`<iframe>`—Defines an inline sub window (frame). |
| Input Tags  | `<form>`—Defines a form. The following attributes are not supported: accept, accept charset, enctype, target, class, id, style, title, dir, lang, and accesskey.  
<br>`<input>`—Defines an input field. The following attributes are not supported: accept, align, alt, disabled, maxlen, readonly, size, arc, type:button, type:file, type:image, class, is, style, title, dir, lang, accesskey.  
<br>`<textarea>`—Defines a text area.  
<br>`<button>`—Defines a push button.  
<br>`<select>`—Defines a selectable list.  
<br>`<optgroup>`—Defines an option group.  
<br>`<option>`—Defines an item in a list box.  
<br>`<label>`—Defines a label for a form control.  
<br>`<fieldset>`—Defines a fieldset.  
<br>`<legend>`—Defines a title in a fieldset.  
<br>`<isindex>`—Deprecated. Defines a single-line input field. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag Type</th>
<th>Tag Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>List Tags</strong></td>
<td>&lt;ul&gt;—Defines an unordered list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;ol&gt;—Defines an ordered list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;li&gt;—Defines a list item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;dir&gt;—Deprecated. Defines a directory list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;dl&gt;—Defines a definition list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;dt&gt;—Defines a definition term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;dd&gt;—Defines a definition description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;menu&gt;—Deprecated. Defines a menu list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Image Tags</strong></td>
<td>&lt;img&gt;-Defines an image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The following attributes are not supported: alt, align, border, hspace, ismap, longdesc, usemap, id, class, title, style, xml:lang, and lang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;map&gt;—Defines an image map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;area&gt;—Defines an area inside an image map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table Tags</strong></td>
<td>&lt;table&gt;—Defines a table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The following attributes are not supported: bgcolor, frame, rules, summary, id, class, title, style, dir, lang, and xml:lang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;col&gt;—Defines attributes for table columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;tr&gt;—Defines a table row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The following attributes are not supported: bgcolor, cahr, charoff, valign, id, class, title, style, dir, lang, and xml:lang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;td&gt;—Defines a table cell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The following attributes are not supported: abbr, axis, bgcolor, char, charoff, headers, height, nowrap, scope, valign, width, id, class, title, style, dir, lang, and xml:lang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;tbody&gt;—Defines a table body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The following attributes are not supported: align:justify, align:char, char, charoff, valign, id, class, title, style, dir, lang, and xml:lang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;colgroup&gt;—Defines groups of table columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style Tags</strong></td>
<td>&lt;style&gt;—Defines a style definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;div&gt;—Defines a section in a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;span&gt;—Defines a section in a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag Type</td>
<td>Tag Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meta Information Tags</td>
<td>&lt;head&gt;—Defines information about the document. No attributes are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;title&gt;—Defines the document title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;meta&gt;—Defines meta information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;base&gt;—Defines a base URL for all the links in a page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;basefont&gt;—Deprecated. Defines a base font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programming Tags</td>
<td>&lt;script&gt;—Defines a script</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;noscript&gt;—Defines a noscript section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;applet&gt;—Deprecated. Defines an applet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;object&gt;—Defines an embedded object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;param&gt;—Defines a parameter for an object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This appendix provides the copyright statements for third party software products that are part of the application programs that run on Polycom SoundPoint IP, SoundStation IP, and VVX 1500 phones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>License Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c-ares</td>
<td>c-ares on page D-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curl</td>
<td>curl on page D-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eXpat</td>
<td>eXpat on page D-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILG JPEG</td>
<td>IJG JPEG on page D-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libMng</td>
<td>libMng on page D-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libPng</td>
<td>libPng on page D-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libSRTP</td>
<td>libSRTP on page D-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libssh2</td>
<td>libssh2 on page D-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenLDAP</td>
<td>OpenLDAP on page D-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenSSL</td>
<td>OpenSSL on page D-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zlib</td>
<td>zlib on page D-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This appendix provides the copyright statements for third party software products that are part of the application programs that run on Polycom VVX 1500 phones only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>License Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BusyBox</td>
<td>Refer to the “Polycom Voice OFFER of Source for GPL and LGPL Software”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhcp</td>
<td>dhcp 4.0.0-14 on page D-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>droidfonts</td>
<td>droidfonts on page D-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropbear</td>
<td>Dropbear on page D-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>License Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glibc</td>
<td>Refer to the “Polycom Voice OFFER of Source for GPL and LGPL Software”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libstdc++</td>
<td>Refer to the “Polycom Voice OFFER of Source for GPL and LGPL Software”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux kernel</td>
<td>Refer to the “Polycom Voice OFFER of Source for GPL and LGPL Software”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module-init-tools</td>
<td>Refer to the “Polycom Voice OFFER of Source for GPL and LGPL Software”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtd-utils</td>
<td>Refer to the “Polycom Voice OFFER of Source for GPL and LGPL Software”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ncurses</td>
<td>ncurses on page D-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pmap</td>
<td>pmap-29092002 on page D-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>procps</td>
<td>Refer to the “Polycom Voice OFFER of Source for GPL and LGPL Software”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsattach</td>
<td>Refer to the “Polycom Voice OFFER of Source for GPL and LGPL Software”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tslib</td>
<td>Refer to the “Polycom Voice OFFER of Source for GPL and LGPL Software”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udev</td>
<td>Refer to the “Polycom Voice OFFER of Source for GPL and LGPL Software”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webkit</td>
<td>Refer to the “Polycom Voice OFFER of Source for GPL and LGPL Software”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrsv-ltt</td>
<td>Refer to the “Polycom Voice OFFER of Source for GPL and LGPL Software”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**curl**

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**dhcp 4.0.0-14**

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=====

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=====

sshpty.c is taken from OpenSSH 3.5p1,

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=====

loginrec.c

loginrec.h
atomicio.h
atomicio.c

and strlcat() (included in util.c) are from OpenSSH 3.6.1p2, and are licensed under the 2 point BSD license.

loginrec is written primarily by Andre Lucas, atomicio.c by Theo de Raadt.
strlcat() is (c) Todd C. Miller

=====

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droidfonts

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Contents of this directory

jpegsrc.vN.tar.gz contains source code, documentation, and test files for release N in Unix format.

jpegsrN.zip contains source code, documentation, and test files for release N in Windows format.
jpegaltui.vN.tar.gz contains source code for an alternate user interface for cjpeg/djpeg in Unix format.

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wallace.ps.gz is a PostScript file of Greg Wallace's introductory article about JPEG. This is an update of the article that appeared in the April 1991 Communications of the ACM.

jpeg.documents.gz tells where to obtain the JPEG standard and documents about JPEG-related file formats.

jfif.ps.gz is a PostScript file of the JFIF (JPEG File Interchange Format) format specification.

jfif.txt.gz is a plain text transcription of the JFIF specification; it's missing a figure, so use the PostScript version if you can.

TIFFTechNote2.txt.gz is a draft of the proposed revisions to TIFF 6.0's JPEG support.

pm.errata.gz is the errata list for the first printing of the textbook "JPEG Still Image Data Compression Standard" by Pennebaker and Mitchell.

jdosaobj.zip contains pre-assembled object files for JMEMDOSA.ASM.

If you want to compile the IJG code for MS-DOS, but don't have an assembler, these files may be helpful.

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September 10, 2009
libSRTP

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zlib

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