thinklogical®

A BELDEN BRAND

SMP3

System Management Portfolio 3.0

PRODUCT MANUAL

Revision E, August 2025

SMP Software
SMP ADM
SMP Dashboard
SMP Appliance
SMP Module
SMP Client

Thinklogical, A **BELDEN** BRAND • 100 Washington Street • Milford, Connecticut 06460 U.S.A.

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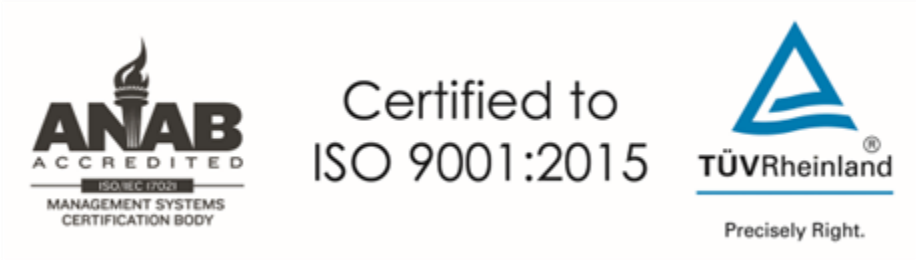
PREFACE

About Thinklogical A BELDEN BRAND

Thinklogical, a Belden Brand, is the leading manufacturer and provider of fiber-optic video, KVM, audio, and peripheral extension and switching solutions used in video-rich, big-data computing environments.

Thinklogical is headquartered in Milford, Connecticut and is owned by Belden, Inc., St. Louis, MO (http://www.belden.com). For more information about Thinklogical products and services, please visit https://www.thinklogical.com.



About this Product Manual

Active Links

This document contains active cross-reference links in the *Table of Contents* and for referenced pages throughout, shown in this format: [17], and active hyperlinks, shown in this format: link.format.
For **.pdf**, *point/click,* for **.doc**: *Ctrl/point/click*. To **return to the front of the document** press *Ctrl/Home.*

Note and Warning Symbols

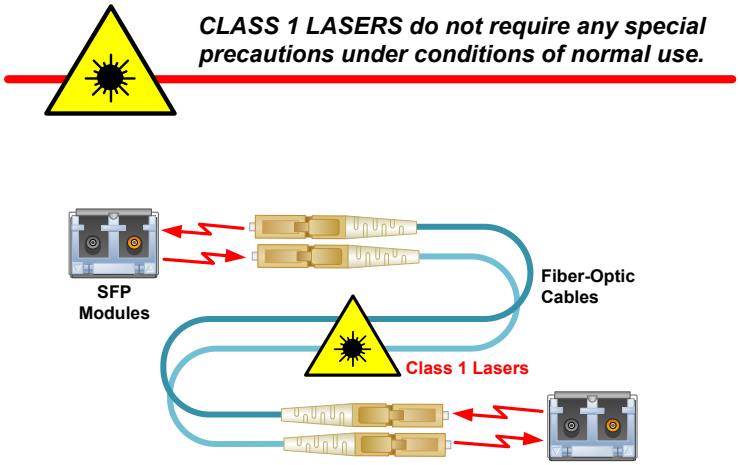
Throughout this manual you will notice certain symbols that bring your attention to vital information. These are **Notes** and **Warnings**. Examples are shown below.

Note: A note is meant to call the reader's attention to helpful or valuable information at a point in the text that is relevant to the subject under discussion.

Warning! A warning is meant to call the reader's attention to critical information at a point in the text that is relevant to the subject under discussion.

Class 1 Laser Information

Thinklogical® products are designed and identified as **Class 1 LASER products.** This means the maximum permissible exposure (MPE) cannot be exceeded when viewing the laser with the naked eye or with the aid of typical magnifying optics, such as a magnifying glass or eye loupe.



Scope

This document describes the functionality of ***Thinklogical's® System Management Portfolio 3.0***, also known as *SMP3*, a managed configuration and control system for Thinklogical's VX, MX and TLX line of Matrix Switches. (*See note, below.*)

Note: SMP3 does NOT support the VX160 or VX320 Matrix Switches due to hardware restrictions.

INTRODUCTION

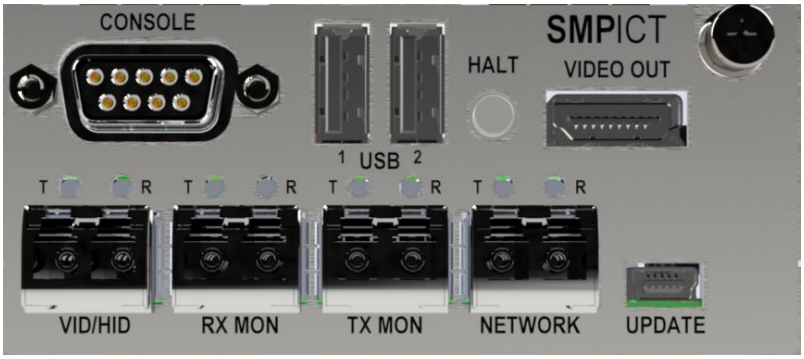
The *Thinklogical® System Management Portfolio 3.0,* or SMP3, control system is available on three hardware platforms, onto which is installed a Linux operating system and the System Management Portfolio software suite. There is also an SMP Client Module, available on two hardware platforms that is used for OSD functionality.

SMP3 is available in 6G (VX) and 10G (TLX), Multi-mode and Single-mode and i7 varieties (SMP i7 and OSD i7).

The SMP i7 Appliance

The SMP i7 Appliance is a quarter-width form-factor product that installs in one of the slots in a ***Thinklogical®*** CHSHP4 chassis.

For chassis information see: Manual_Integrated_Client_Transmitter_Rev_G.pdf.



SMP-i7-Appliance, rear panel

Connections

- CONSOLE – Serial console to the Linux operating system. Datacom parameters are: 38,400 baud, 8 bit, 1 stop, no parity.
- USB – USB 2.0 connections for keyboard and mouse.
- HALT – Halt button for resetting the unit.
- VIDEO OUT – Video connection to the Linux desktop.
- VID/HID – Fiber connection to the Linux desktop.
- RX MON – Connection to the Matrix Switch for monitoring (see Dashboard section).
- TX MON – Connection to the Matrix Switch for monitoring.
- NETWORK – Ethernet connection to the system which can include: Matrix Switches, Touchpanels, OSDs, etc.
- UPDATE – Serial USB connection. Used for firmware updates and also configuring the fiber optic transmitter portion of the SMP-i7-Appliance.

LEDs

SFP	T LED	R LED	Condition
VID/HID, RX/TX MON	Blinking GRN	Blinking GRN	Normal
VID/HID, RX/TX MON		Blinking RED	Cannot lock onto data
VID/HID, RX/TX MON		Off	No signal (back channel)
NETWORK	GRN	GRN	Link up – 1Gbs
NETWORK	GRN	Off	Link up – 100Mbs
NETWORK	Off	GRN	Link up – 10Mbs
NETWORK	Off	Off	Link Down
NETWORK	RED	RED	SFP fault

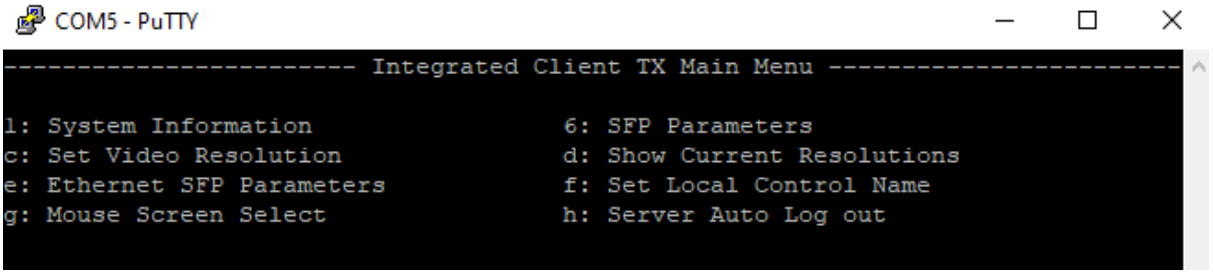
Hardware Configuration

IP address – The default IP address is 192.168.13.9. If the IP address needs to be changed it is done with the ***ADM*** utility.

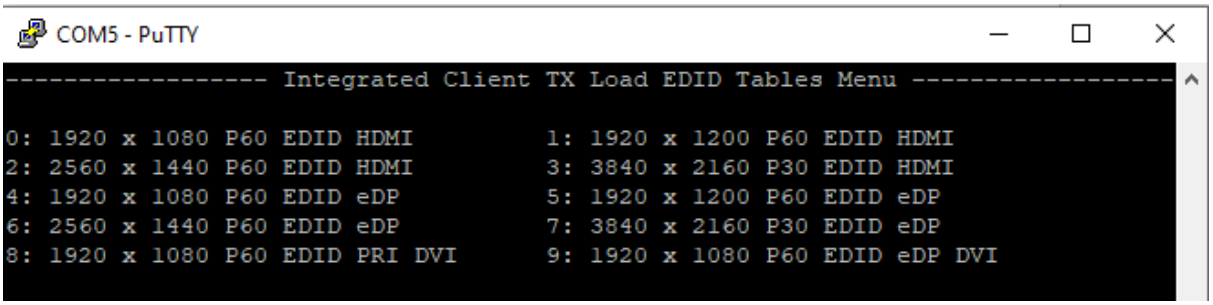
- Connect a keyboard, monitor, and mouse and power up the unit.
- A browser page will display in full screen kiosk mode; hit F11 to toggle kiosk mode.
- Choose the second browser tab which is https://localhost:60087 to open the SMP ADM application.
- Enter **`admin`** for *username* and **`admin`** for *password*.
- The IP Config page will appear. Enter the desired IP address and click on SET ETH0.
- Reboot the SMP (Applications Menu/Logout/Restart).

Video Parameters – The default video resolution is 1920x1080p and is normally left unchanged. However, if it does need to be modified:

- Connect a USB cable from the UPDATE port to a PC.
- Open a terminal emulation program such as PuTTY.
- Choose; Serial, the COM port to use, 38,400 baud, 8 bit, 1 stop, no parity.
- Hit <return> and you should see the main menu.



- Choose “c: Set Video Resolution” for the next menu.



- Choose 0-3 to set the resolution of the HDMI port (the eDP port is not present in these units).

The SMP i7 Client

The SMP i7 Client is a quarter-width form-factor product that installs in one of the slots in a ***Thinklogical®*** CHSHP4 chassis. It provides a dedicated browser to the SMP3 that is customized to the assets of the Desk and User.

Client-i7, rear panel

Connections

- CONSOLE – Serial console to the Linux operating system. Datacom parameters are: 38,400 baud, 8 bit, 1 stop, no parity.
- USB – USB 2.0 connections for keyboard and mouse.
- HALT – Halt button for resetting the unit.
- VIDEO OUT – Video connection to the OSD.
- VID/HID – Fiber connection to the OSD.
- NETWORK – Ethernet connection to the system which can include Matrix Switches, Touchpanels, OSDs, etc.
- UPDATE – Serial USB connection. Used for firmware updates and also configuring the fiber optic transmitter portion of the SMP i7 Client.

LEDs

SFP	T LED	R LED	Condition
VID/HID	Blinking GRN	Blinking GRN	Normal
VID/HID		Blinking RED	Cannot lock onto data
VID/HID		Off	No signal (back channel)
NETWORK	GRN	GRN	Link up – 1Gbs
NETWORK	GRN	Off	Link up – 100Mbs
NETWORK	Off	GRN	Link up – 10Mbs
NETWORK	Off	Off	Link Down
NETWORK	RED	RED	SFP fault

Connecting SMP Clients to the System

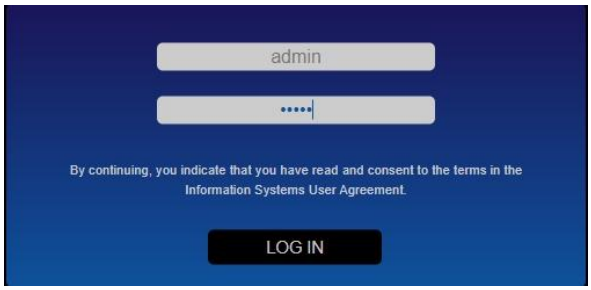
In larger deployments it may be desirable to have multiple SMP Clients in a system to allow several users to access the system simultaneously. This is known as an "OSD Pool" in that if an OSD is in use, the system will deliver the next available OSD at a user's request. OSD Pooling requires configuring each SMP Client Module separately.

Note: OSD Pooling is handled automatically by the system. Do not create a Pool for OSDs in the POOLS tab.

Note: When powered up the SMP Client may display an "Unable to connect" page if the browser comes up before the rest of the OSD S/W. If so, wait a few minutes and click on the [Try Again] button.

OSD Pooling

1. Add the SMP Clients to the *Sources* tab in the SMP configuration as **OSD1, OSD2, OSD3,** etc., the spelling is important.
2. Configure each SMP Client with a unique IP address using ADM on the SMP Client:
   - Connect a keyboard, monitor, and mouse and power up the unit.
   - After booting, a browser page will display. Enter F11 to exit kiosk mode.
   - Open a new browser tab with https://localhost:60087 to open the SMP Client ADM application.
   - Enter **`admin`** for *username* and **`admin`** for *password*.



   - Navigate to the SMP tab at the bottom, then enter the correct IP address of the SMP the SMP Client needs to connect to.

Note: For convenience, it is best to do this first, prior to changing the IP address.

   - Navigate to the NETWORK tab at the bottom, then the ETH0 tab at the top. Enter the correct IP address for the SMP Client, The number of the OSD, then hit [SET ETH0]. The change will take place immediately and the application will restart. If needed, you will need to browse to ADM at the new IP address.

Warning! **Avoid IP addresses that are already in use.** For example, the default addresses for a matrix switch are **192.168.13.15, 192.168.13.115** and **192.168.13.16.** The default address for the SMP Module or SMP Appliance is **192.168.13.9.**

Note: The SMP3 Client URL is different than the URL used for SMP2. This needs to be changed if upgrading to SMP3 from SMP2.

Note: For SMP3 Clients without ADM, see prior version of the SMP3 manual on our website.

SMP Client Kiosk Mode

Note: The SMP Client **must** run its browser in Kiosk Mode to be accessible to the system.

Note: OPTIONAL - To disable the F11 key (kiosk mode toggle), edit the .xinitrc file by:

- Adding this line: `bin/xmodmap -display :0 -e "keycode 95 = "`
- And deleting this unneeded text: `https://localhost:60087`

Then reboot the device. (F11 is code 95 in Linux.)

Warning! After disabling F11 you will then not be able to configure the SMP Client from a locally connected keyboard, monitor and mouse. The remaining option is to browse to the SMP Client from another device.

Default OSD Page

When the SMP3 Client Module powers up, it will automatically boot up and be ready for use. The initial browser page will be as shown below (if observed on a monitor connected directly). When the OSD is called by a Keyboard User at a Desk, the SMP3 will automatically populate the page with the appropriate assets for that Desk / Keyboard User. These assets are Sources, Destinations, Tags and Pools available to that Keyboard User. Assets can also include which pages are available to use; Drag & Drop, Connect or COMBI. See also the USERS section in this manual.

TECH NOTES: *OSD's not coming up correctly*

There may be situations where the OSDs are not responsive, but the rest of the System is behaving normally. This may be caused by: unexpected power downs, SMP3 Appliance/Module reset, or network issues. The solution is to reset or refresh the OSDs one by one.

1. Route the OSD to a Destination (or connect a monitor, keyboard & mouse directly).
2. Press F5 to refresh the browser.
3. Call the OSD with a Hotkey. If that doesn't work then:
4. Hit ctrl+alt+F1 to get to the Linux prompt and login as root.
5. Type "reboot" to reboot the OSD.
6. When finished the OSD will display "LOADING..." meaning it is ready for use.

Note: After calling an OSD, the User may easily revert to the Source that was previously there by hitting the <esc> key.

Note: A SOURCE must be a member of at least one TAG to be usable by the OSD.

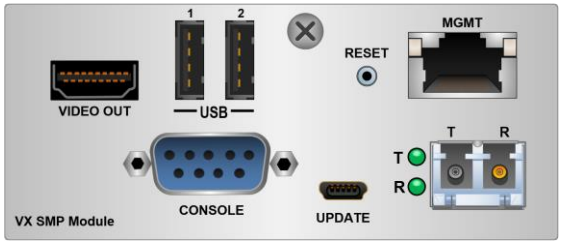
Warning! To operate correctly, OSDs need to be called by a Hotkey. Connecting OSDs manually, for example via Drag & Drop, should only be done for maintenance purposes.

SMP i7 Appliance & i7 Client Technical Specifications

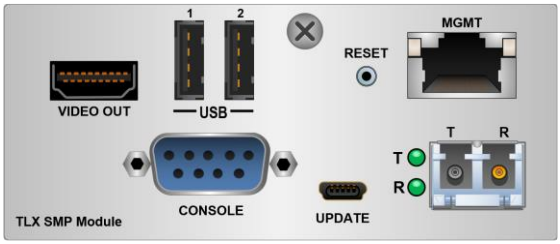
PHYSICAL	
Chassis CHS-HP0004	Rack Size: EIA 19" Width: 17.47" (443.8 mm) Height (1 RU): 1.72" (43.7 mm) Depth: 14.00" (355.6 mm) Weight (Chassis only): 9.0 lbs. (4.08 kg) Shipping Weight: 11 lbs. (4.99 kg) Weight (Chassis & 4 Modules): 13.8 lbs. (6.26 kg) Shipping Weight: 15 lbs. (6.80 kg)
Chassis Status LEDs	Module Temp (1-4), Module Status (1-4), Chassis Fans, Chassis Alarm, Power Supplies 1-2
I7 Unit	Weight (1 module): 1.2 lbs. (.54 kg) Shipping Weight: 2 lbs. (.91 kg)
Interfaces	1 Serial Console, 2 USB-A, 1 HDMI Video Out, 2 or 3 fiber SFPs, 1 RJ-45 *or* fiber Network SFP, 1 USB-mini-B Update
Chassis Cooling	Six fans per chassis: 12VDC, 40x40mm 10.8CFM (306 L/min.)
Module Cooling	Four fans per module: 5VDC, 20x20mm 1.3CFM (.036m^3/min.)
ENVIRONMENTAL	
Temperature	Operating: 0° to 50°C (32°F to 122°F) Ambient Storage: -20°C to 70°C (-4°F to 158°F)
Humidity	Operating: 5% to 95%, non-condensing Storage: Unlimited
Altitude	Operating: Thinklogical components are rated to 1000m max. elevation. Max. operating temp. derates by 3% for every 330m > 1000m Storage: Unlimited
ELECTRICAL	
Input Rating	100-240VAC, 1.5A, 50-60Hz (for CHSHP4 chassis)
Max. Power Consumption	50W per module
THERMAL	Heat load 170 BTU/HR
RELIABILITY	MTBF (calculated): 46.7K hrs.
WARRANTY	1 Year from date of shipment. Extended warranties available.

The SMP Module

The SMP Module is a "Q Module" form factor product that installs in one of the slots in a ***Thinklogical®*** CHS2 or CHS4 chassis.



VX SMP Module (6Gb)



TLX SMP Module (10Gb)

Connections

- VIDEO OUT, USB – These provide a direct connection for a monitor, keyboard, and mouse to the Linux desktop. It also supports USB flash drives if a small hub is added (not included).
- CONSOLE – This is a serial console connection to the Linux desktop. Datacomm parameters are: 115,200 baud, 8 bits, No parity, 1 stop bit.
- RESET – Hardware reset button.
- MGMT – Ethernet port used for connection to the Matrix Switch(es), SMP Client(s) and Touchpanels.
- UPDATE – Used for updating the FPGA firmware.
- SFP – Used for a fiber optic TX connection to the Linux desktop. *Used for initial set-up and installation*. *Thinklogical recommends NOT connecting the SFP to the Matrix Switch during normal operation*.

LEDs

RJ-45 connector LEDs indicate the mode of operation (**1G orange, 100M green, or 10M yellow**) with blinking as an indication of activity.

Fiber Status	Top LED	Bottom LED	Condition
T Active – Video OK	Green	-------	T active and transmitting data
R Active – Data OK	-------	Green	R active and receiving data
R Active – No Data	-------	Red	R active, no data from Receiver

Navigating the SMP Module and SMP Client Front Panel LCD

Main Menu

#Network Parameters

- Static IP Address — IP = 000.000.000.000
- Static Subnet Mask — Subnet = 255.255.255.000
- Static Gateway Address — GW = 000.000.000.000
- DHCP Mode — DHCP = DISABLED

#System Parameters

- Card Type — Type = 0xFD
- FPGA Rev. — Rev = 0001.00.04
- Software Rev. — Rev = 6
- Serial Number — S/N = 10-190212
- FPGA Temp. in C — 39
- Board temp. in C — 38
- Low Speed connected — No
- Local Ctrl Name — Name = OSD-01
- Remote Ctrl. Name — Name = Not Found
- Load Factory Defaults — Yes/No = No

#SFP1 Parameters

- SFP1 Vendor — Mfg = FINISAR CORP
- SFP1 Part Number — P/N = FTLF8528P3BNV
- SFP1 Wavelength — WL = 850
- SFP1 TX Power — TX Power = 0.467mW
- SFP1 RX Power — RX Power = 0.002mW
- SFP1 TX Bias — Bias = 7.318uA

#Alarms

- SFP1 Loss Of Signal — On
- Chassis Error — Off
- System Reboot — Off
- Configuration Changed — Off
- Remote Heartbeat Lost — On
- High Temperature Alarm — Off
- Clear Alarms — No

The SMP Appliance

The SMP Appliance is a 19” rack-mount unit with the same SMP3 software as the SMP i7 andSMP Module, but also features two Ethernet hubs and monitoring connections to the Matrix Switch. The SMP Appliance also supports Overlay.

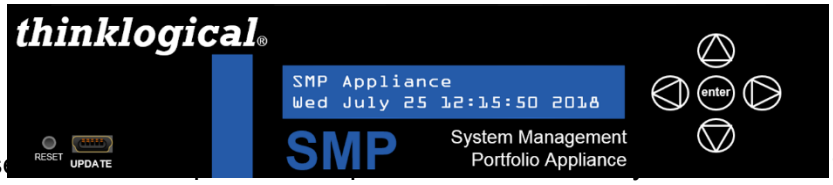
The Front Panel

SMP Appliance, front panel

- Dual redundant, hot-swappable, load-sharing 120W power supplies, located on the front panel.
- RESET – Hardware reset button.
- UPDATE - USB-mini B connector for FPGA firmware updates.
- LCD and navigation buttons for device configuration and download.

Navigating the SMP Appliance Front Panel LCD

Main Menu – The date and time is read from the Linux kernel. Change the date and time via ADM.



Reboot/Poweroff – Us from a terminal session on the SMP3.

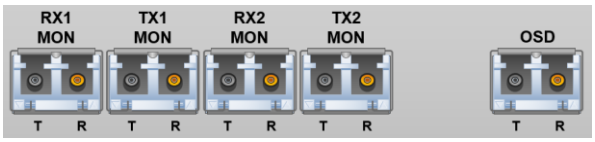
Program Network – Allows the Ethernet address parameters of Eth0 to be changed at the front panel. This may also be done from the SMP3 ADM browser page.

View Network - Allows viewing of the Ethernet address parameters of Eth0. This is useful if the IP address of Eth0 is unknown (changed from the default).

View System – Allows various system parameters to be viewed, including:

- **`smp-appl-release`** – The version of Linux machine appliance software that the SMP runs on.
- **`FPGA`** – The release of the FPGA software where **`2.x.xx`** is for 6Gb units and **`3.x.xx`** is for 10 Gb units.
- **`Serial Number`** – Serial number of the SMP3 Appliance.
- **`SFP LOS`** – SFP loss of signal where **`"1"`** indicates the loss of signal (see SFP table below).
- **`SFP DES OK`** – Indicates a valid connection to a destination such as a receiver or switch where **`"1"`** is a valid connection.
- **`PS1 IN OK  PS2 IN OK`** – Shows the power supply status where PS1 is near the power cord and PS2 is near the LCD panel. **`IN = "1"`** means the power supply is installed and **`OK = "1"`** shows it is operating and supplying power.
- **`Fan Alarm`** – The status of the four internal fans where **`"1"`** is an alarm condition.
- **`Temperature`** – Where **`imx`** is the processor temperature and **`FPGA`** is the FPGA chip temperature.
- **`Exit to Main Menu`** – Hit [**enter**] to return to the home menu level.

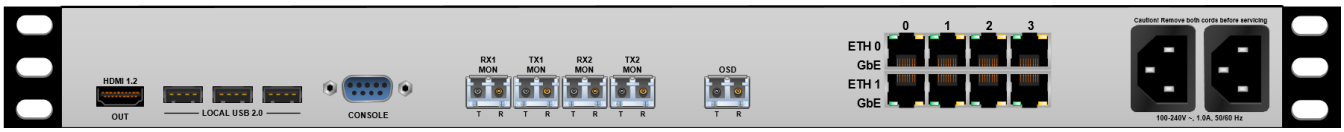
SFP Table –



SFP number 1 2 3 4 5 6 **SFP Status**

Note: These ports must be configured in the SMP3 to enable them. See DASHBOARD section.

THE REAR PANEL



SMP Appliance back panel

Connections

- HDMI 1.2 OUT, LOCAL USB 2.0 – These provide a direct connection for a monitor, keyboard, and mouse to the Linux desktop. It also supports USB flash drives.
- CONSOLE – This is a serial console connection to the Linux desktop. Datacom parameters are: 115,200 baud, 8 bits, No parity, 1 stop bit.
- RX1 MON, TX1 MON, RX2 MON, TX2 MON – These provide fiber optic connections to a Matrix Switch for the Monitoring function. Also used for the Overlay feature.
- OSD – Used for a fiber optic TX connection to the Linux desktop. *Used for initial set-up and installation*. *Thinklogical recommends NOT connecting the OSD port to the Matrix Switch during normal operation*.
- ETH0 – A 4-port unmanaged ethernet hub typically used for connection to a site's enterprise network.
- ETH1 – A 4-port unmanaged ethernet hub typically used for connection to a site's Matrix Switch(es), SMP Client(s) and Touchpanels (private network).
- AC Power – Connections for dual, redundant, hot swappable power supplies.

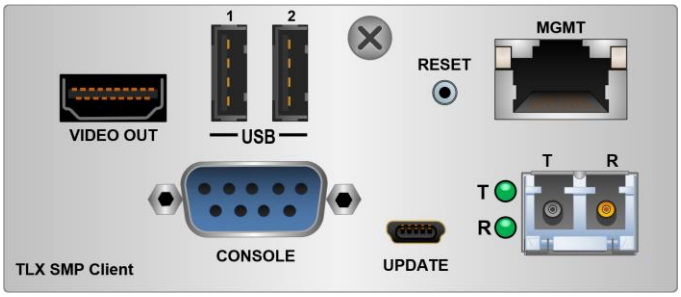
RJ-45 connector LEDs indicate the mode of operation (**1G orange, 100M green, or 10M yellow**) with blinking as an indication of activity.

SMP Appliance Technical Specifications

PHYSICAL	
Rack-Mountable Chassis Dimensions	Rack Size: EIA 1 in 1U Depth: 14.0 in (355mm) Width: 17.5 in (445 mm) Weight: 9.5 lbs. (4.3 kg) Shipping Weight: 18 lbs. (8.2 kg)
I/O Ports	**Front Panel:** 1 USB-mini *Firmware Updates* **Rear Panel:** 1 HDMI-A *Local Monitor* 3 USB-A *Local Keyboard/Mouse/Firmware* 1 DB-9F RS-232 *Console Port* 5 Duplex LC SFP *Fiber connections to/from Matrix Switch* 8 RJ45 10/100/1000 BaseT 802.11 Ethernet 2 IEC 60320-C14 AC Power Inlet
ENVIRONMENTAL	
Temperature	Operating: 0° to 50°C (32°F to 122°F) Ambient Storage: -20°C to 70°C (-4°F to 158°F)
Humidity	Operating: 5% to 95%, non-condensing Storage: Unlimited
Altitude	Operating: Thinklogical components are rated to 1000m max. elevation. Max. operating temp. de-rates by 3% for every 330m > 1000m Storage: Unlimited
ELECTRICAL	
Input Rating	100-240VAC, 0.33A, 50-60Hz
Power Consumption	35W (0.33A @ 115VAC)
THERMAL	Heat load 120 BTU/HR
WARRANTY	One year from date of shipment. Extended warranties available.

The SMP Client

The SMP Client is a “Q Module” form-factor product that installs in one of the slots in a ***Thinklogical®*** chassis. It provides user-customized *OSD (On Screen Display)* functionality to the user’s configuration.



Connections

- VIDEO OUT, USB – These provide a direct connection for a monitor, keyboard, and mouse to the Linux desktop. It also supports USB flash drives.
- CONSOLE – This is a serial console connection to the Linux desktop. Datacom parameters are: 115,200 baud, 8 bits, No parity, 1 stop bit.
- RESET – Hardware reset button.
- MGMT – Ethernet port used for connection to the Matrix Switch(es), SMP Client(s) and Touchpanels.
- UPDATE – Used for updating the FPGA firmware.
- SFP – Used for a fiber optic TX connection to the Matrix Switch.

LEDs

RJ-45 connector LEDs indicate the mode of operation (**1G orange, 100M green, or 10M yellow**) with blinking as an indication of activity.

Fiber Status	Top LED	Bottom LED	Condition
T Active – Video OK	Green	-------	T active and transmitting data
R Active – Data OK	-------	Green	R active and receiving data
R Active – No Data	-------	Red	R active, no data from Receiver

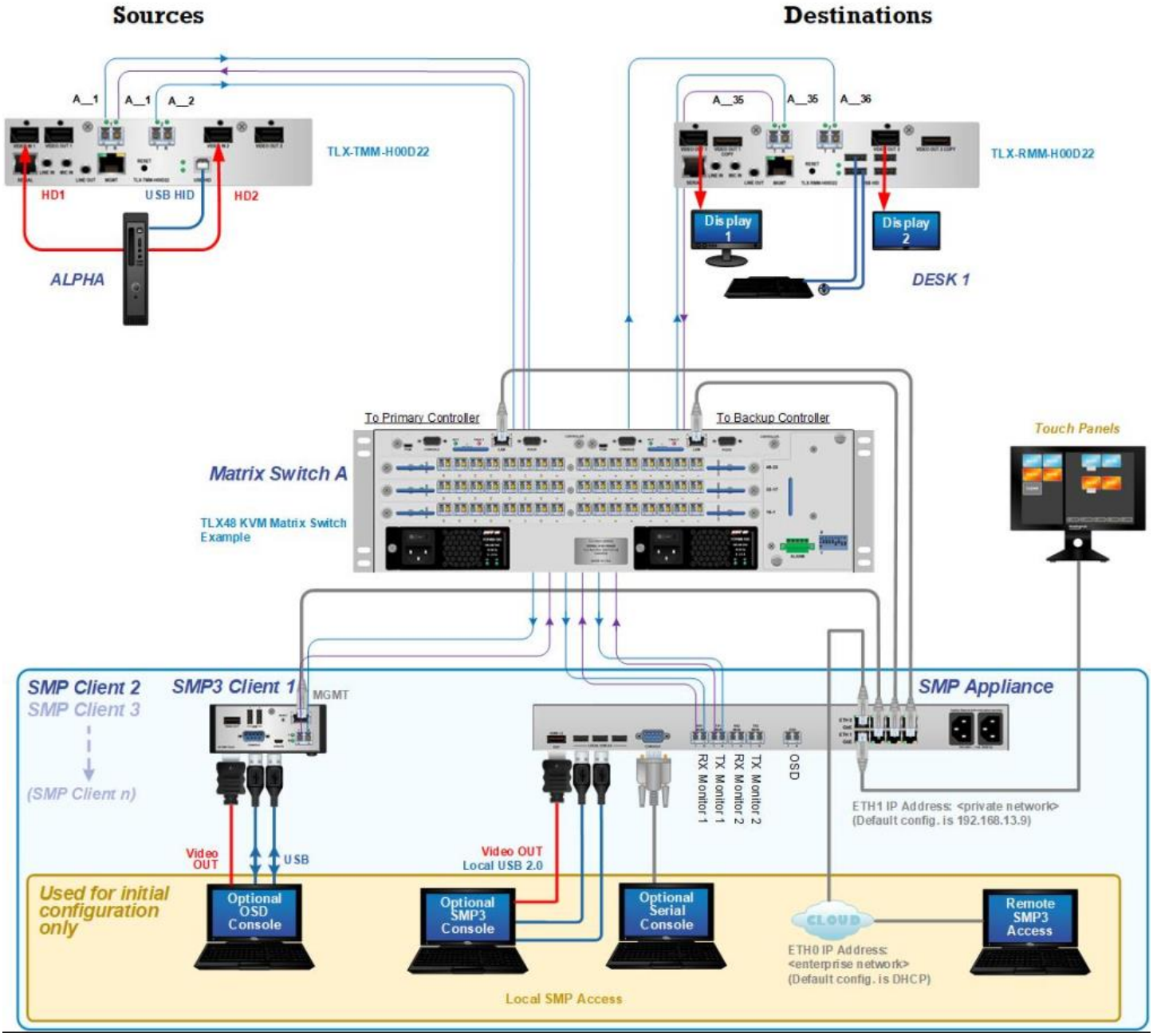
Connecting SMP Clients to the System

See “Connecting SMP Clients to the System” above. The procedure is the same as the SMP i7 Client.

Cable Connection Diagram

Depicted below is a simple, but typical system with one Source and one Destination shown here (for clarity) as well as an SMP Client (OSD) and a Touchpanel.

In this example, the "SMP3 Client 1" shown may be an SMP Client Module or an SMP i7 Client module. The "SMP Appliance" shown may be an SMP Appliance, an SMP Module or an SMP i7 Appliance.



Warning! Some systems may include more than one SMP3 unit (Appliance or module). While this is an acceptable design, care must be taken when configuring them. ONLY ONE unit should have Hotkeys configured and ONLY ONE unit can have Tie Lines configured. This does not apply to SMP units set up as Redundant. See: SMP Redundancy.

THE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PORTFOLIO 3.0

The SMP3 Software Package

Thinklogical's *System Management Portfolio 3.0* is a specialized software package that provides powerful remote management and maintenance capabilities, making it easier for users to configure, operate and update Thinklogical signal extension and switching systems of any size.

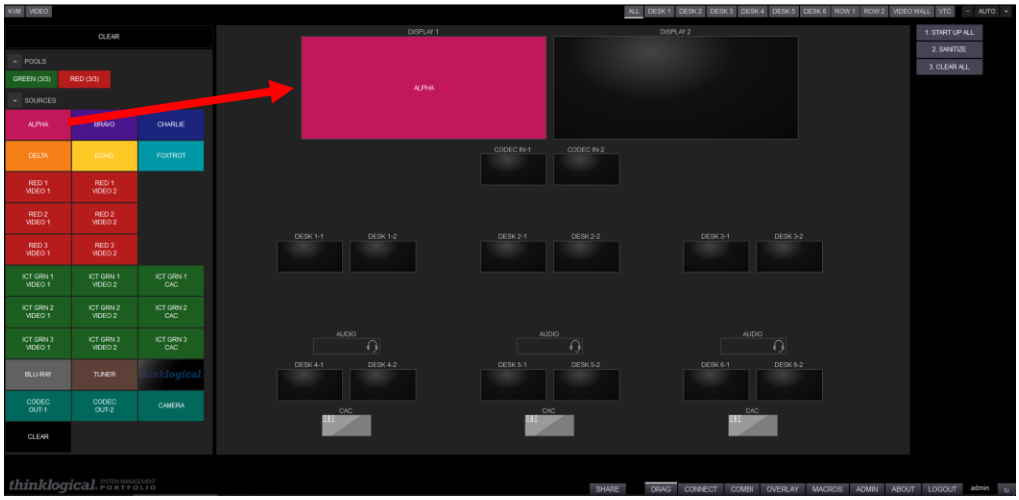
Among the key enhancements of SMP3:

- **Hierarchical Drag & Drop, with zoom feature**
- **OSD Drag & Drop, Connect and Combi pages available.**
- **Advanced Pooling**
- **SMP3 API (Application Programming Interface)**
- **Touchpanel Drag & Drop, Connect and Combi pages available.**

Note: SMP3 supports the POE Touchpanels TPL-00007 and TPL-00010. Discontinued Touchpanel models VXM-000011 and VXM-0000016 are not supported.

The intuitive graphical user interface enables fast set-up and control of each Matrix Switch in the system. Tabs along the bottom of the screen allow users to navigate through the various configuration and usage pages.

The **Drag & Drop** Graphical User Interface makes it easy for users to visualize their workstations on- screen and switch Sources and Destinations by simply moving an icon. As room configurations evolve over time, icons representing Sources and Destinations can be added or removed from the layout as required, making it simple to adapt to changing requirements.



A sample configuration is graphically depicted above in the Drag & Drop GUI, with Sources on the left, Destinations In the center, and Macros on the right. Connections can be made or changed simply by clicking on an icon and dragging it to a desired location. Macros can be executed with a single click.

Login To Linux (optional)

For security and performance reasons, when powering up or rebooting an SMP3 Appliance, Module or Client it will finish with the browser open in kiosk mode. There will not be a Linux desktop.

- To change to the Linux terminal prompt: Hit <ctrl+alt+F1>
- To change to the browser: Hit <ctrl+alt+F7>
- To toggle kiosk mode: Hit F11.

At the terminal prompt default credentials are: user/user. You may then elevate to root if required.

Default password is: root

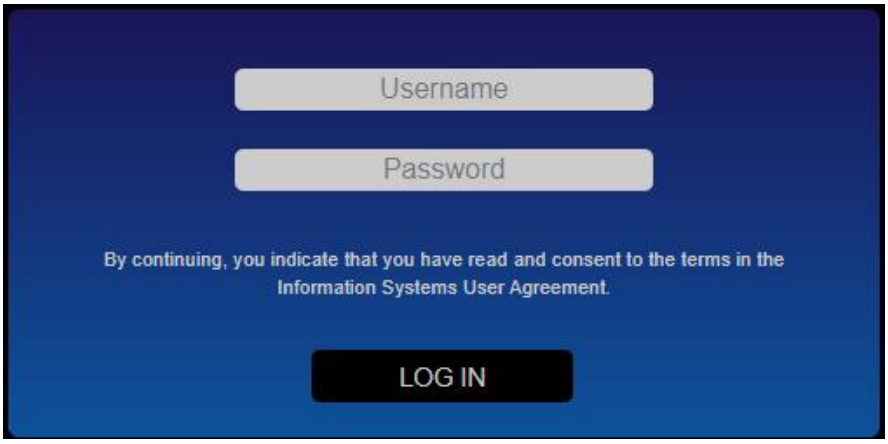
(Remote login as root is not enabled.)

If you need to change these credentials use the Linux `passwd` command or use the ADM interface.

Login To SMP3 as an Administrator

The System Management Portfolio 3.0 is accessed via a web browser from any computer on the same network as the SMP3 server (or direct connection). The SMP3's port number is **:60090**. Set the browser's URL to your IP address, for example: **https://192.168.13.9:60090,** to load the page. When directly connected to the SMP3 Appliance or SMP3 Module you may use: **https://localhost:60090** .

Logins are required to access these pages and the following will be displayed:



The administrator's default Username *and* Password *are:*

admin / admin

(This can be changed by the administrator.)

Additional SMP3 Users can be created with different assets available to them, see ADM section.

Warning! The SMP3 Appliance, SMP3 Module and SMP3 Client modules are Linux® based devices and should not be powered off without a controlled shut-down. Prior to powering down, issue a SHUTDOWN function from ADM / LOGOFF or a *poweroff* command from a terminal window. On an SMP Appliance you may also use the front panel for this purpose.

ADM LOGOUT options:

Using SMP3

In the following scenarios we will use a typical, but not overly complicated, Thinklogical deployment with one Matrix Switch, 20 Sources (including an SMP Client module OSD1) and 10 Destinations as shown below. *This is the configuration represented by most of the screenshots that follow.*

Sources:

ALPHA
BRAVO
CHARLIE
DELTA
ECHO
FOXTROT
RED 1
RED 2
RED 3
ICT GRN 1
ICT GRN 2
ICT GRN 3
BLU-RAY
TUNER
LOGO
CODEC OUT-1
CODEC OUT-2
CAMERA
OSD1
SMP

Destinations:

DESK 1
DESK 2
DESK 3
DESK 4
DESK 5
DESK 6
DISPLAY 1
DISPLAY 2
CODEC IN-1
CODEC IN-2

Pools:
CODEC
GREEN
RED

Macros:
1. START UP ALL
2. SANITIZE
3. CLEAR ALL

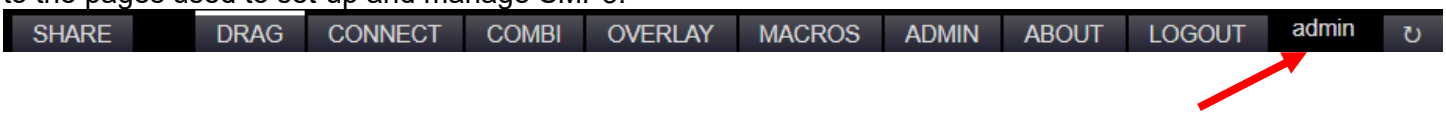
TECH NOTES: *Initial setup of your SMP3*

If you are creating your SMP3 configuration yourself, Thinklogical recommends that you "start small," especially if your system has dozens, or even hundreds, of Sources and Destinations.

- You may wish to connect just a few of your Sources and Destinations to first get a feel for how connections are made and broken and how to name and group Sources, Destinations and Matrix Switches.

- As you become more familiar with the system, you can add more extenders, connect multiple Matrices with Tie-Lines and create Macros to help you better manage and maintain deployments of any size.

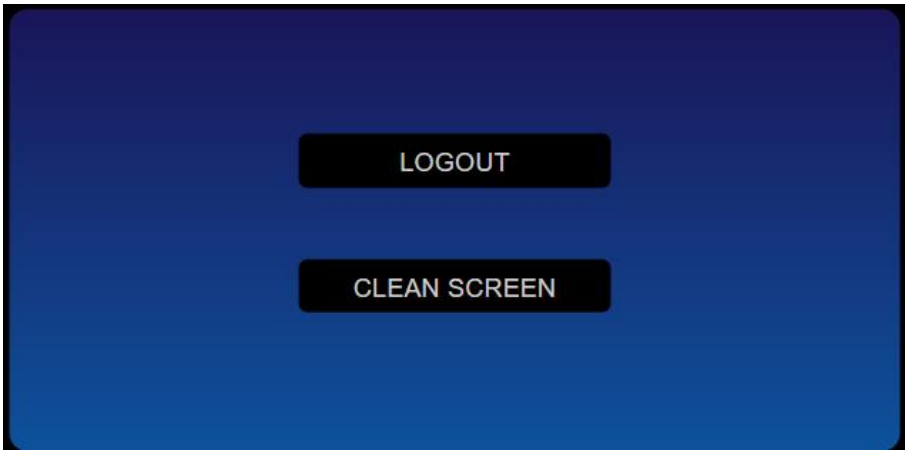
When SMP3 opens with administration rights, there will be this selection of tabs along the bottom of the page. The login name (in this case 'admin' is visible at the extreme right). Clicking these tabs takes the administrator to the pages used to set-up and manage SMP3.



☐ The LOGOUT Tab

The LOGOUT tab will present two options:

- LOGOUT will take the user out of the current session and open a new Login window, where the user can begin a new session under a different log-in.
- CLEAN SCREEN will provide a 15 second opportunity to clean a Touchpanel screen.

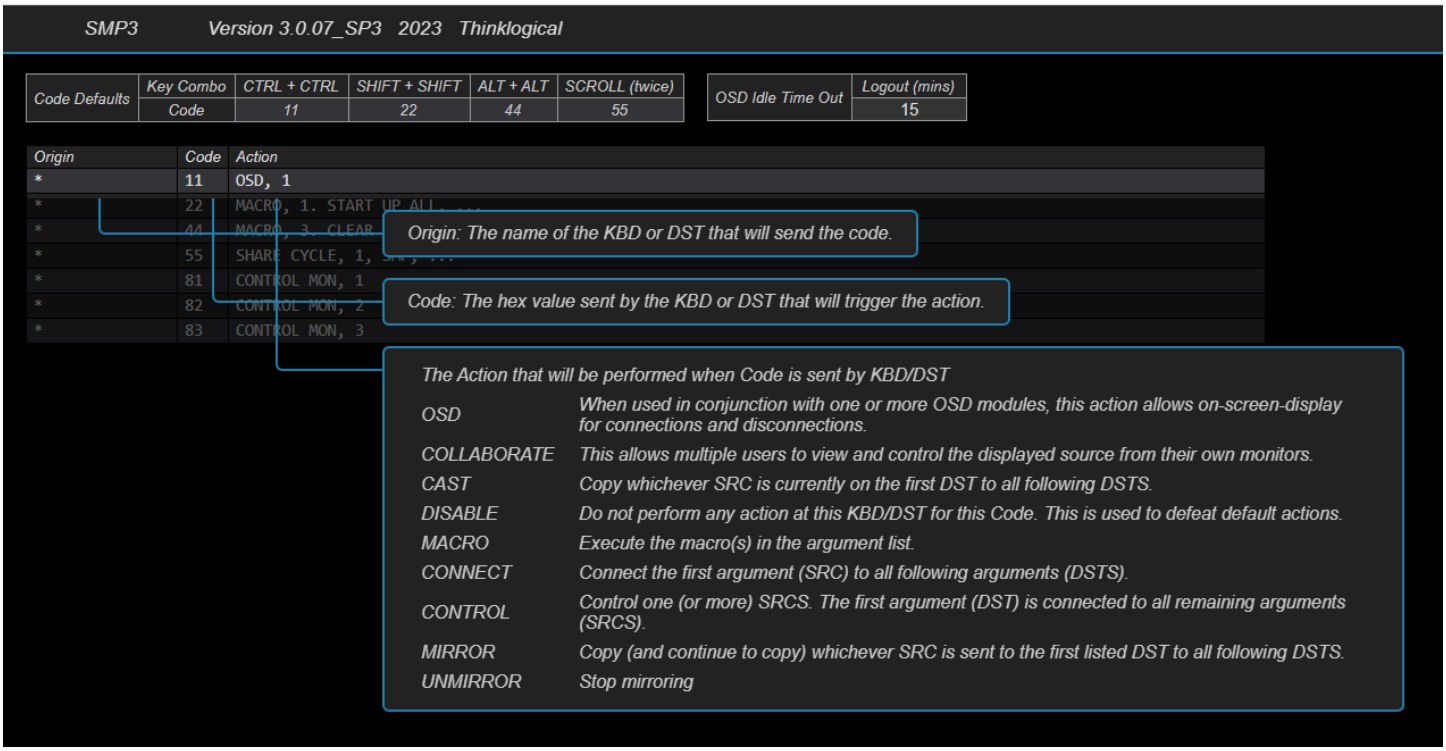


☐ The ABOUT Tab

When clicked from any window, the ABOUT tab displays the installed version of SMP3 and Service Pack at the bottom of the page.

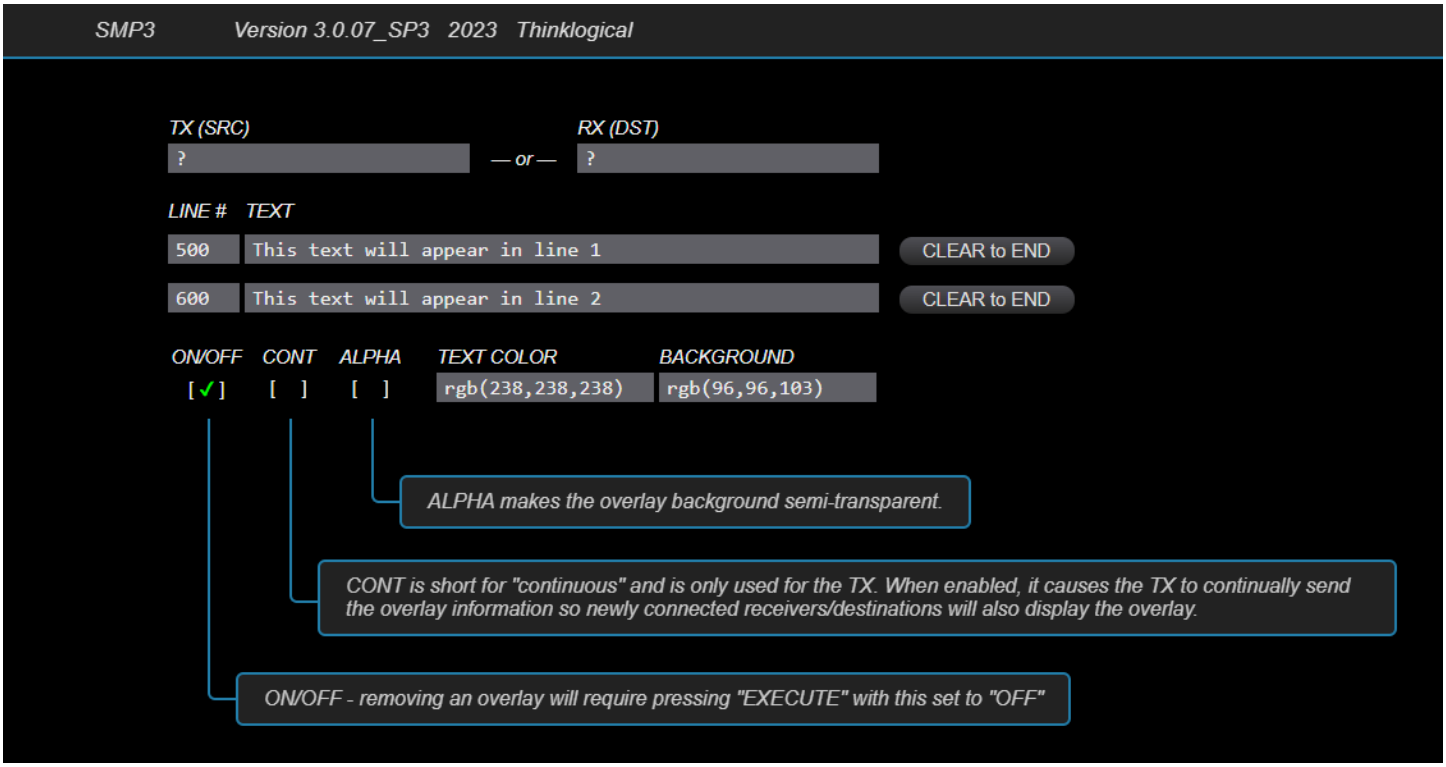
For example:

Additional ABOUT information is displayed in the ADMIN tab, with HOTKEYS selected (below).

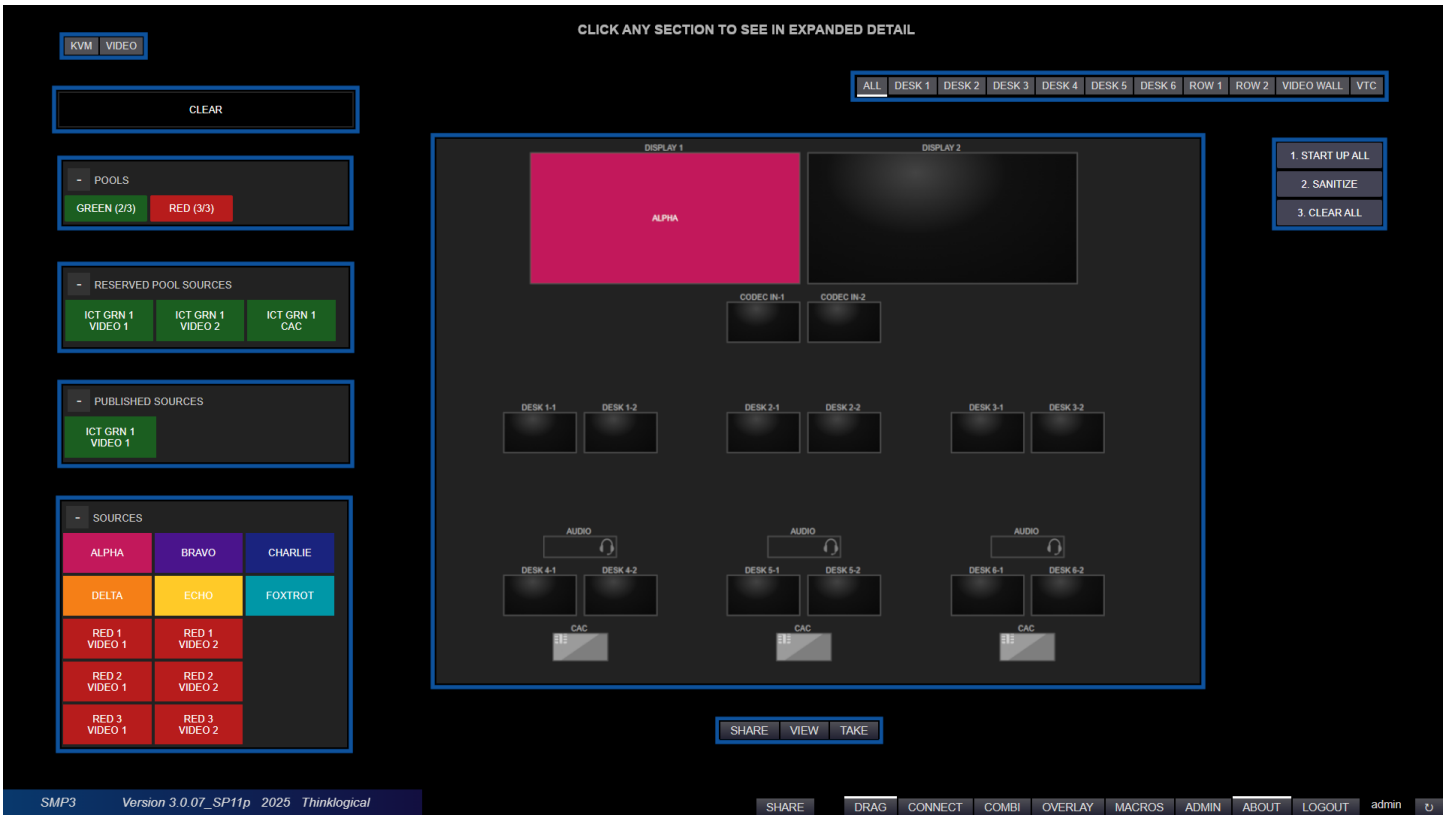


⚠ Note: The ABOUT pages are fixed images and will not reflect your site information.

The OVERLAY tab also displays additional information when the ABOUT tab is selected.



The DRAG page will have specialized About information, click in the desired section for more detail.

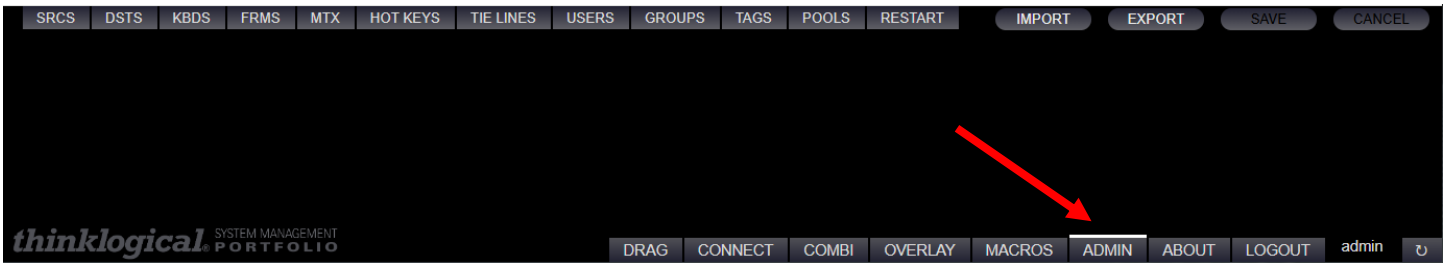


☐ The ADMIN (Administration) Tab

The ADMIN tab is only available to an administrator logged in as *admin* and is used to configure the SMP3 workstation environment. Most other users will not see this tab. There are eleven tabs along the top left of the ADMIN page, each with a separate function. There are also four buttons on the top right. Each function is discussed below.

Warning! Source names, Destination names and KBDS names must be unique and must not match. Certain names are reserved for system functions and should not be used for site-specific Source and Destination names. These include: CLEAR, RX MON1, RX MON2, TX MON1, TX MON2, or any column header name.

Special characters should be avoided, but space, dash, period and single-underscore are allowed.

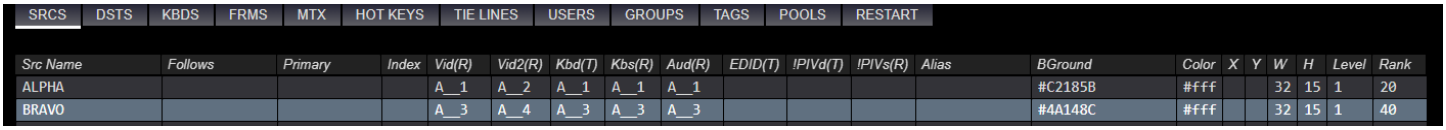


☐ The SRCS (Sources) Tab

SRCS is the area for adding and deleting Sources to and from the system. Note that the SRCS Tab lists all Sources including OSDs and RX MON1 in the first column. RX MON should not be an icon and therefore should not have X, Y, W, H entries.

In most Tabs, users may right-click on a row and use the drop-down menu to make modifications to the list, such as adding or deleting rows, etc.

Right clicking on a Row will open a small menu to aid in creating configurations.



Src Name	Follows	Primary	Index	Vid(R)	Vid2(R)	Kbd(T)	Kbs(R)	Aud(R)	EDID(T)	!PIVd(T)	!PIVs(R)	Alias	BGround	Color	X	Y	W	H	Level	Rank
ALPHA				A__1	A__2	A__1	A__1	A__1					#C2185B	#fff			32	15	1	20
BRAVO				A__3	A__4	A__3	A__3	A__3					#4A148C	#fff			32	15	1	40

Note: In the example above: EDID refers to the return channel to the transmitter and PIV stands for Personal Identification Device. This includes USB devices such as CAC and PKI cards.

The *Src Name* Column

This column lists all Sources and the names must be unique within the system. These names can be *displayed* differently however when used by the Drag & Drop, connect and Combi pages (see Alias column).

The *Follows* Column

The Follows column is found under the SRCS, DSTS and KBDS tabs.

If a Source with a follower is connected to a Destination with a follower, the *Following Source* will be connected to the *Following Destination*. For example; This is used to switch both displays of a dual-video source to a two-monitor Destination in one operation.
In this example, **RED 1-1** has been added to the Follows column beside **RED 1-2**, therefore, it is said to "follow" **RED 1-1**. This means that, if **RED 1-1** is moved to a destination, **RED 1-2** will automatically move to the same destination (if the Destination also has Follows configured).

Src Name	Follows
ALPHA	
BRAVO	
CHARLIE	
DELTA	
ECHO	
FOXTROT	
RED 1-1	
RED 1-2	RED 1-1

Note: An alternate method of switching two video Sources simultaneously would be to use the two Vid(R) columns. However, using the Follows feature allows the switching of only one of the two video Sources independently if necessary. This is because each video Source has its own line defined here.

The *Primary* Column

The Primary column is used to indicate 'monitor 1' of a Pooled Source. This is utilized to support multi-asset pooling (multi-video-head, separate audio, separate USB, etc.). This is not needed for single asset Pooled Sources.

Note: This column is included in the default SMP3 configuration. However, if upgrading from SMP2 then this column needs to be added. Otherwise, Pools cannot be created.

Src Name	*Follows*	*Primary*
ALPHA		
BRAVO		
CHARLIE		
DELTA		
ECHO		
FOXTROT		
RED 1-1		
RED 1-2	RED 1-1	RED 1-1

The Primary column is configured by adding head one of an asset to the other heads or components (such as a CAC). When done properly, only head one will show in the POOLS tab.

Warning! When creating POOLS, the Primary column in the SRCS tab *MUST* be done first. Then finish creating the Pools in the POOLS tab by creating and adding assets to the Pools.

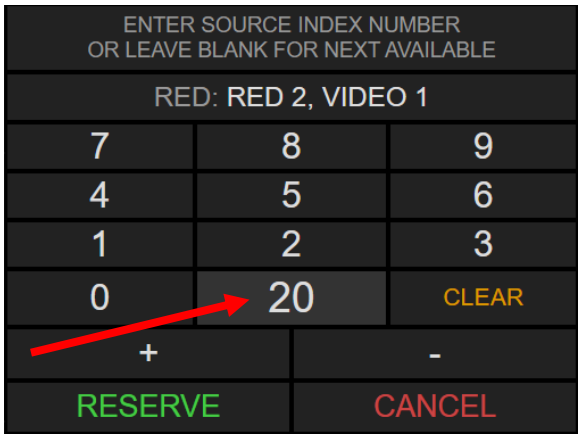
The *Index* Column

This column pertains to the use of POOLS and is used to maintain a Sources position in the pool list regardless if Pool members are added or deleted. It also makes it more convenient to find a certain member of a large Pool other than scrolling to it.

The Index column needs to be added to the stations.csv file Sources as follows to enable this feature:

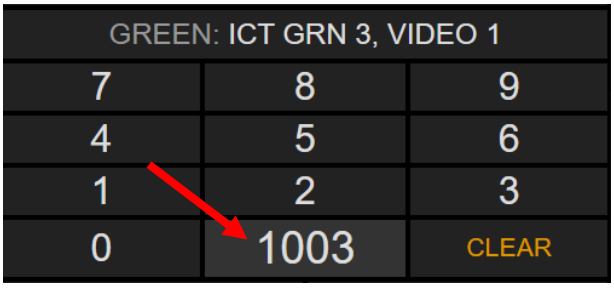
This can be done offline using Excel or directly on the SMP using ***vi***.

For example, in the default configuration there are two Pools containing six members in total. For example: We can assign them index numbers of 10-30 for Green and 10-30 for Red (they are unique to each Pool). We are incrementing by 10 here to allow for Pool members to be inserted in the middle of the sequence if necessary. You can assign any numbers of your choosing.



In this menu if the "+" or "-" buttons are hit the Pool Sources will display the name near the top and the Index number below. Or you can enter the Index number directly.

Note: If the Index column is added and a Pool Source does not have an entry then 1000 will be added to its position to indicate this.



The *Port* Columns

The next columns define the port mapping which consists of the Switch name and Port Number, indicating the Fiber-optic cable connection points on each Switch. Note that the "R" and "T" designations are from the Matrix Switch point of view. For example, VidA(R) is an input and Kbd(T) is an output of the Matrix Switch.

The naming convention for connections is *Switch Name-underscore-underscore-Port Number*, as in *A__1,* for example. The *double underscore* is a separator between the Switch name and the Port Number. *Double underscore is not allowed for anything but port numbers.*

On **ALPHA** for example, A__1 indicates Port 1 is used as a Source on Switch A. This carries video *Vid(R)* and data *Kbs(R)* and *Aud(R)* from the Source to the Destination. On the same SFP, a return fiber *Kbd(T)* carries data from the Destination back to the Source. Port A__2 is also used by Source ALPHA for either a second video head, or as the second fiber in a 4K60Hz Source.

Src Name	Follows	Primary	Index	Vid(R)	Vid2(R)	Kbd(T)	Kbs(R)	Aud(R)
ALPHA				A__1	A__2	A__1	A__1	A__1

In this example port A__1 is used for both the first video and the keyboard/mouse/audio connections. However, in some systems it may be required to use different extenders for video and keyboard/mouse/audio. Different ports can be configured here for that purpose.

The *Vid(R)* Column

The video connection from the transmitter.

The *Vid2(R)* Column

This column is used for one of two purposes:

1. The second video head of a Source. The advantage is that both heads will always be routed to a Destination at the same time with one User operation. The disadvantage is that only one of them cannot be routed individually.
2. The second (required) fiber connection for a 4K60 Source.

The *Kbd(T) and Kbs(R)* Columns

The Kbd (keyboard data) and Kbs (keyboard status) columns are used for keyboard, mouse and tablet data. Typically this data is multiplexed on the first SFP of an extender (as illustrated above). However, these columns can accommodate extenders that have separate SFPs for HID.

The *Aud(R)* Column

Typically this audio data is multiplexed on the first SFP of an extender (as illustrated above). However, these columns can accommodate extenders that have separate SFPs for HID.

The *EDID* Column

This column is for a return channel to a video transmitter if needed for Dynamic EDID.

The *!PIV* Columns

The next two columns are known as “persistent” and are described in Appendix I, note the “!” preceding the column name. These are used primarily for CAC and PKI card readers.

The *Alias* Column

If left empty, the name displayed will be the same as what is entered in the ***SRC Name*** column. However, Aliases may be used for more user-friendly labeling of Sources and Destinations. The Alias can also be positioned in the Drag & Drop icon with the following parameters:

(l) = Left justified

(r) = Right justified

(c) = Centered

 = line break

(blank) = There will not be a name displayed, and the icon cannot be “dragged.”

The *BGround* Column

The background color, or image, used by the Drag & Drop and COMBI icons. HTML color codes may be used, or an image of your choice. See Tech Note: Customizing Drag & Drop.

The *Color* Column

The text color used by the Drag & Drop and COMBI icons. HTML color codes may be used.

The *X,Y* Columns

Not used in the Sources tab. Icons are arranged automatically in order of the Rank column.

The *W,H* Columns

The icon size (percentage of Frame).

The Level Column

The optional Level column is commonly used for security levels 1 through 4. However, any number of Levels may be defined. This is used to define classification levels if desired with Level 1 being highest, (most restricted access). It will apply to which Sources and Destinations can be connected, depending on their Level.

For example:

1 Top Secret
2 Secret
3 Classified
4 Unclassified

A Destination with Level 1 clearance will have access to Source Levels 1 and lower (2, 3, 4, etc). A Destination with Level 2 clearance will have access to Source Levels 2 and lower, but not Level 1, etc.

Note: When using the Level feature, keep in mind that no entry (empty) in the Level field means that Levels do not apply to that line. This would be equivalent to Level 1, or no restriction.

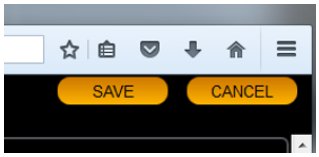
The Rank Column

This column defines icon locations in the Drag & Drop, Connect and COMBI pages with the lowest Rank appearing first. It also defines monitor number for Sources and Destinations.

Warning! The default CLEAR line on the SRCS page, while not requiring size and shape parameters, is necessary for the CLEAR actions to function properly. It is recommended to not delete this Source.

OSD1			A__48		A__48	A__48										740
SMP			A__80		A__80	A__80										760
RX1 MON			A__78		A__78	A__78										780
CLEAR										#000	#fff		30	15		800

The SAVE Button



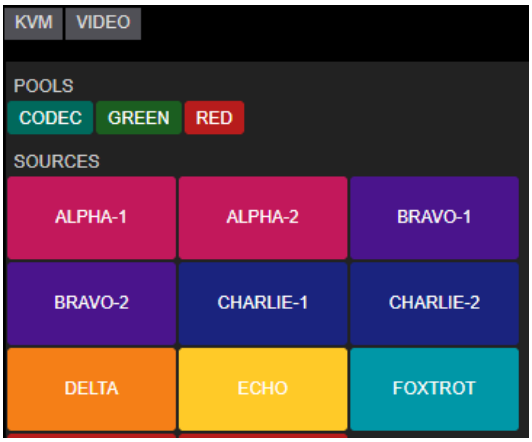
When making changes, click on the **SAVE** button in the upper right corner to preserve changes. Click **CANCEL** to disregard changes.

TECH NOTES: *Adjusting the appearance of Sources icons*

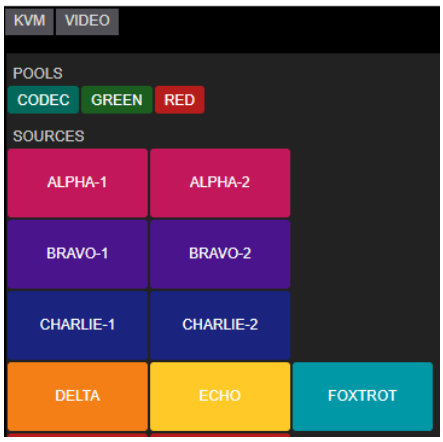
When adding Sources, icon ***size*** is determined by the W and H columns. However, ***location*** is defined by its order in the Rank column. Because the icons may not line up conveniently, a spacer (or phantom icon) can be inserted to move the next Source down one location. This will create a gap, allowing the icons following it to line up evenly. See example below:

Src Name	Follows	Primary	VidA(R)	VidB(R)	Kbd(T)	Kbs(R)	Aud(R)	!USBd(T)	!USBs(R)	Alias	BGround	Color	X	Y	W	H	Level	Rank
ALPHA-1			A__1		A__1	A__1	A__1				#C2185B	#fff			30	15		20
ALPHA-2	ALPHA-1		A__2								#C2185B	#fff			30	15		40
ALPHA-spacer										(blank)	#222	#fff			30	15		60

Example:



Without spacer (Bravo-1 starts after Alpha-2.)



With spacer (Bravo-1 in line with Bravo-2, etc.)

Note: In the example above the spacer color is defined as #222 which is the same color as the default SRCS frame (dark gray). Optionally you may define the BGround as **transparent** which will allow the spacer to not be visible if you change the frame color.

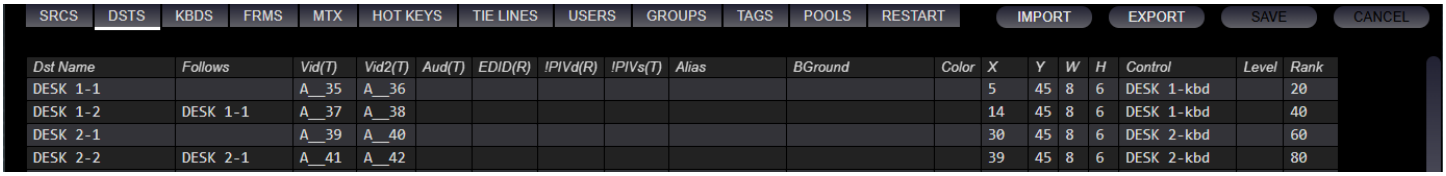
RED 2-spacer		RED 2-1								(blank)	transparent			32	15		240

☐ The DSTS (Destinations) Tab

This tab defines Destinations such as; User desks, video walls, projectors, VTC CODECS, etc. Note that the DSTS Tab lists all Destinations including TX MON1 in the first column. TX MON should not be an icon and therefore should not have X, Y, W, H entries.

Keyboard ports are not configured in the **DSTS** Tab, use the **KBDS** Tab below. The Kbs(R) and Kbs(T) columns are only used by the Monitor feature.)

The Control column shows which destination has control of the keyboard. The names in this column must match those in the **KBDS** tab.



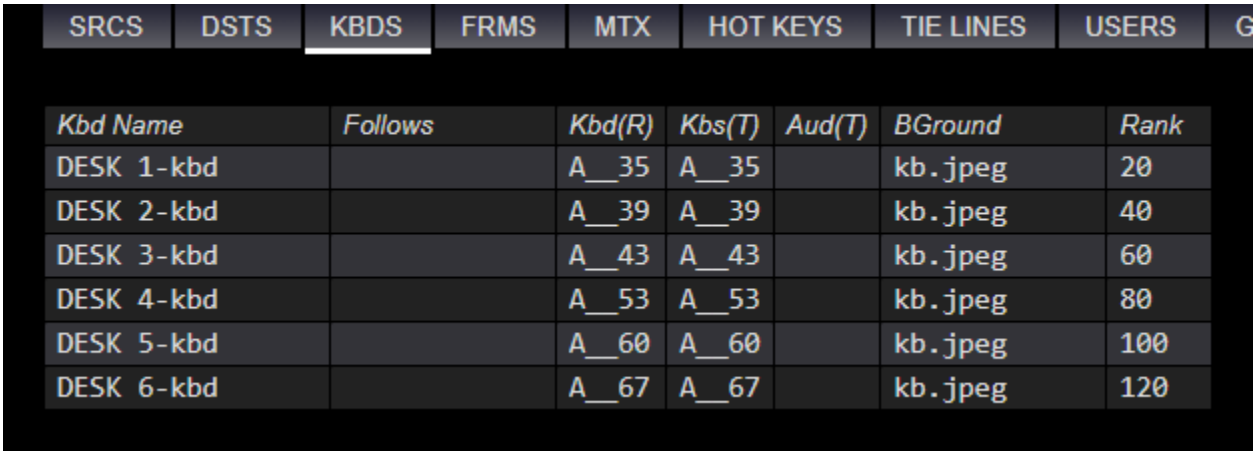
Dst Name	Follows	Vid(T)	Vid2(T)	Aud(T)	EDID(R)	!PIVd(R)	!PIVs(T)	Alias	BGround	Color	X	Y	W	H	Control	Level	Rank
DESK 1-1		A__35	A__36								5	45	8	6	DESK 1-kbd		20
DESK 1-2	DESK 1-1	A__37	A__38								14	45	8	6	DESK 1-kbd		40
DESK 2-1		A__39	A__40								30	45	8	6	DESK 2-kbd		60
DESK 2-2	DESK 2-1	A__41	A__42								39	45	8	6	DESK 2-kbd		80

Note: In the example above: EDID refers to the return channel to the transmitter and PIV stands for Personal Identification Device. This includes USB devices such as CAC and PKI cards but it can support any USB 2.0 device.

☐ The KBDS (Keyboards) Tab

This tab defines where an active keyboard/mouse is located.

Follows = N/A
Kbd(R) = data from keyboard/mouse to PC (Rx to Tx), fiber L2 or K2 (data backchannels)
Kbs(T) = status from PC to keyboard/mouse (Tx to Rx), fiber L1 (video/data) or K1 (USB HID data)
BGround = A custom keyboard image may be used here if desired.



Kbd Name	Follows	Kbd(R)	Kbs(T)	Aud(T)	BGround	Rank
DESK 1-kbd		A__35	A__35		kb.jpeg	20
DESK 2-kbd		A__39	A__39		kb.jpeg	40
DESK 3-kbd		A__43	A__43		kb.jpeg	60
DESK 4-kbd		A__53	A__53		kb.jpeg	80
DESK 5-kbd		A__60	A__60		kb.jpeg	100
DESK 6-kbd		A__67	A__67		kb.jpeg	120

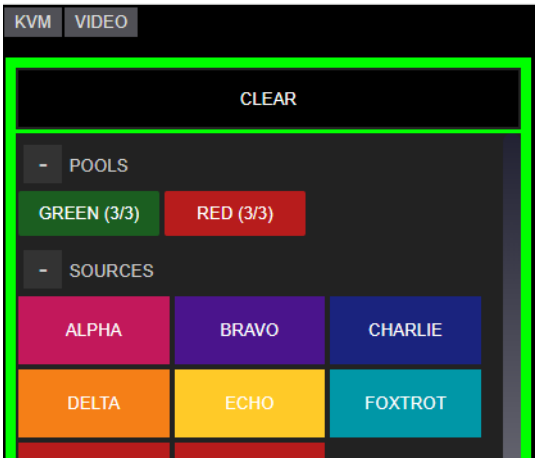
☐ The FRMS (Frames) Tab

This tab is where the Drag & Drop Frame background colors, sizes and locations are defined. *Refer to an RGB Color Table for more on the numeric codes.*

Frm Name	Xoff	Yoff	W	H	Xscale	Yscale	Xmargin	Ymargin	BGround	Color	Border
dstsBG	21	1	78	84					#222	#fff	
macsBG	21	86	78	10					#111	#fff	
srcsBG	0.1	1	20.5	95					#222	#000	

Frm Name: In this example, dstsBG is the Destination frame, top right, macsBG is the Macro frame on the bottom right, and srcsBG is the Sources frame on the left side.
Xoff: X offset from the left, percentage.
Yoff: Y offset from the top, percentage.
W, H: Width and height, percentage.
X, Y scale: N/A
X, Y margin: N/A
BGround: Background color of the Frame.
Color: N/A
Border: This can create a border around a frame. For example, “8px solid #0f0” or “8px solid #00ff00” would yield an 8-pixel solid green border. You can also use the variable ‘dotted’ and ‘dashed’ as well as ‘solid.’

Frm Name	Xoff	Yoff	W	H	Xscale	Yscale	Xmargin	Ymargin	BGround	Color	Border
dstsBG	21	1	68.5	95					#222	#fff	
macsBG	90	0.5	9	95					#000	#fff	
srcsBG	0.1	1	20.5	95					#222	#000	8px solid #0f0



TECH NOTES: Alternate Frame location

Depending on the room layout and how it is represented in the Drag & Drop screen, it may be desirable to move a Frame. For example: It may be better to have the Macros Frame on the right side, instead of the default location of under the Destination Frame.

Here is an example of such a configuration:

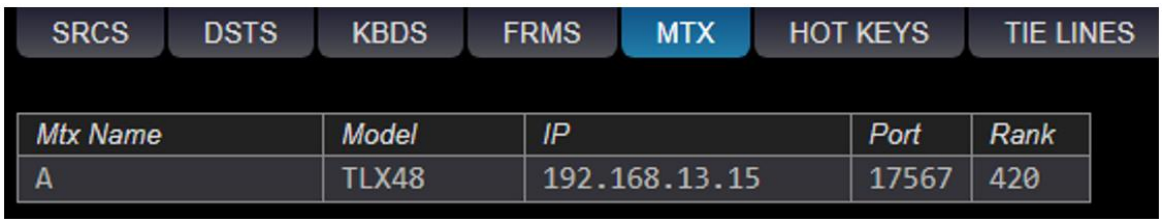
Frm Name	Xoff	Yoff	W	H	Xscale	Yscale	Xmargin	Ymargin	BGround	Color	Border
dstsBG	19	0	71	100	100	100	100	100	#222	#fff	
macsBG	90.5	0	9	100	100	100	100	100	#222	#fff	
srcsBG	0	0	18.5	100	100	100	100	100	#222	#000	

Note: When upgrading from SMP2 to SMP3, and using the SMP2 configuration, the Drag & Drop geometry needs to be converted. Please contact Tech Support for the “pixel2percent” utility. Alternately, you may also change the X, Y, W and H values manually. This is because SMP2 values are in pixels while SMP3 values are in ‘percentage of frame.’

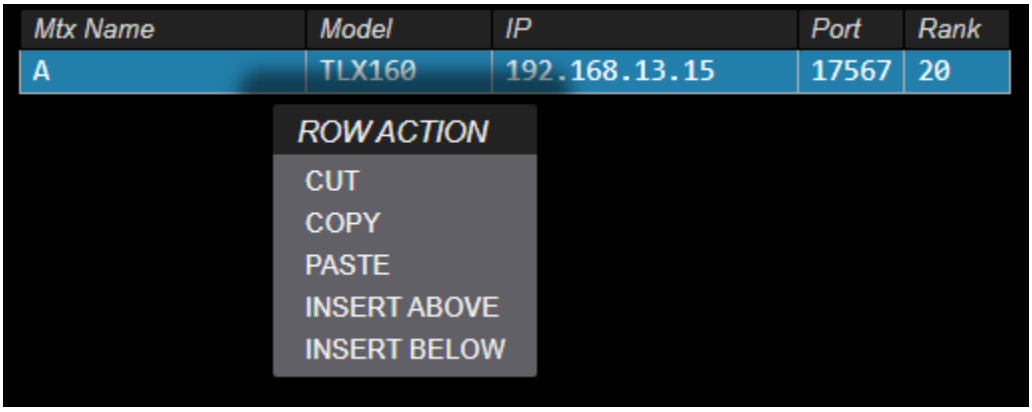
☐ The MTX (Matrix Switch) Tab

This tab indicates the *Matrix Switch* ***Name*** (A, B, C, A1, B1, etc..), the Matrix Switch ***Model*** (pulldown selectable), the ***IP*** address of each Matrix Switch and the network ***Port*** (17567) used for communication with the switch. The Matrix Switch Name is used to define ports in the other tabs. For example: A__1 would be port 1 on Matrix A.

Available Matrix Switch models are listed on the right.



Right click on a line to insert new lines for multiple matrices.



☐ The HOT KEYS Tab

This tab provides access to the Hot Key Manager and displays the default Hot Keys loaded into each extender, plus any additional Hot Keys as defined by the user.

Note: All Hot Key work is done through the USB HID port on the Thinklogical KVM Receiver. Most Thinklogical KVM Transmitters and Receivers are equipped with HID. *Hot Keys will only work on keyboards using the HID port. The USB 2.0 port does not support Hotkeys.*

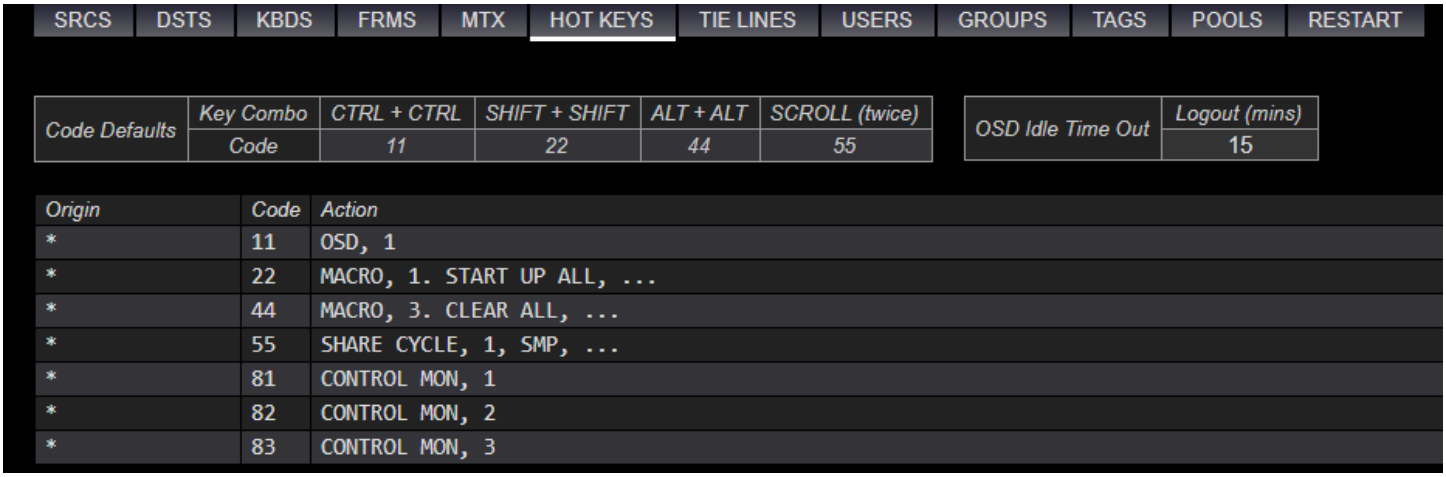
Code Defaults: Default Hotkey codes are displayed here as a reference. Additional or other codes can be used when programmed into the receivers. See Appendix E: Flex Keys.

The OSD Idle Time Out is also configured on this page. Set the time-out level here. (15 min. in this example.) This feature is only used by OSDs that are configured with an optional User login. (Defined 'keyboard Users' do not need to login).

Users that request an OSD and then login will have access to sources already available to that keyboard in addition to Sources permissioned for that User (additive function).

After logging in, the user can continue to recall the OSD and still be logged in until the OSD Idle Time Out period elapses. After the OSD Idle Time Out has elapsed, the next time the OSD is requested it will only show the sources normally available to that keyboard.

Users that do not login are unaffected by the OSD Idle Time Out.



HOT KEY Actions

Users can customize their system's performance and functions by programming the Hot Keys using the three columns in the HOT KEYS tab as shown below.

Origin	Code	Action
*	11	OSD, 1
*	22	MACRO, MACRO_StartUp, ...

Origin: The name of the keyboard where the Hot Keys sequence is entered. An asterisk * indicates all keyboards. Otherwise, the keyboard name that the Hotkey applies to is entered here.

Code: The Hotkey code that the SMP3 will respond to.

Action: The function(s) to be performed when the code is received. Available *Actions* are:

OSD (On-Screen Display): Allows local workstation control access giving any authorized receiver on the Matrix Switch the ability to make a change. *Example:* **OSD, 1** routes the OSD browser to Monitor 1. Note that a SOURCE must be a member of at least one **Tag** to be usable by the OSD.

CONNECT: Connects *SRCx* to *DSTx.*

CONTROL MON: Assigns KM control to *DSTx.*

MACRO: Run a pre-defined macro. This has the advantage of displaying a list of macros when *Details* is selected.

MACRO CYCLE: Sequentially executes one or more macros separated by commas. Each time the key sequence is entered, the program will execute the next macro in the list, then return to the first.

SHARE CYCLE: There are two modes for this operation, described below:

Src_1, Src_2 Connect first/only monitor associated with this keyboard (but not listed) to the first Source in the list (Src 2). Connect the keyboard named in *Origin* to the Source. Each subsequent Hot Key will cycle to the next Source listed, then back to the beginning.

Mon_A, Src_1, Src_2 If the first name in the list is a Destination, connect it to the second through Source names in the list. Connect the *Origin* keyboard to *Src* (like the first example, but with a named Destination as the first element).

VIEW CYCLE: Same as *SHARE CYCLE* but without the connecting keyboard.

TAKE CYCLE: Cycles through a string of 'taken' sources. Prior destinations are blanked.

CLEAR DST: Blanks the monitor at *DSTx.*

CLEAR KBD: Removes keyboard/mouse control.

CLEAR SRC: Blanks that source from all destinations.

COLLABORATE: Allows multiple users to easily exchange a single Source's KM controls. Note that Collaboration must also be enabled in the receiver modules. There are two types of Collaboration, switching via mouse or via keyboard (or both).

*	6b	COLLABORATE, 1
*	6d	COLLABORATE, 1

Code 6b is used for mouse.
Code 6d is used for keyboard (space invokes it).

TOGGLE: Reset the Monitors/Destinations associated with this keyboard to their previous Sources. Alternates between two previous Sources called from the OSD.

CAST: Duplicates video on the 'From' destination to the 'To' destination.

MIRROR: Links one Monitor/Destination to one or more additional "mirrored" Destinations so that any time a Source is connected to the first Monitor/Destination, the same Source will also be connected to the remaining Monitors/Destinations.

Mon_1, Mon_2, Mon_3 Any time a Source is connected to Mon 1, it is automatically connected to Mons 2 and 3.

MIRROR OFF: Turns off mirroring.

INT MOUSE: Enables the **Int**uitive **Mouse** feature and shows a list of monitor names describing how the monitors are arranged. Commas separate monitors, and slashes (/) separate rows. *Examples:*

Desk_1, Desk_2 Two Desks, left and right.

Desk_1 / Desk_2 Desk 1 is on the top row; Desk 2 is on the bottom.

Desk_1, Desk_2 / Desk _3, Desk_4 Two rows: Desk 1 and 2 are on the top row and Desk 3 and 4 are below.

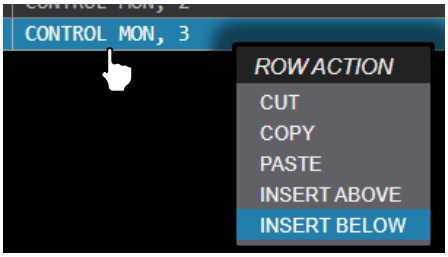
Desk_1, Desk_2, Desk_3 / Desk_4, , Desk_6 Two rows of three with a blank space in the bottom where Desk 5 would be (signified by empty space between the commas).

Note: Intuitive Mouse must be enabled in the extender modules. See Appendix H.

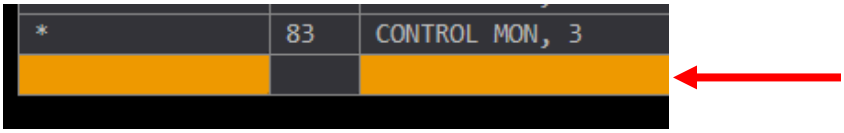
IGNORE: Causes a command to be ignored. This is used to exclude a destination from a wildcard (*) hotkey. (Enter the keyboard and the Code to be ignored.)

Adding HOT KEY Functions

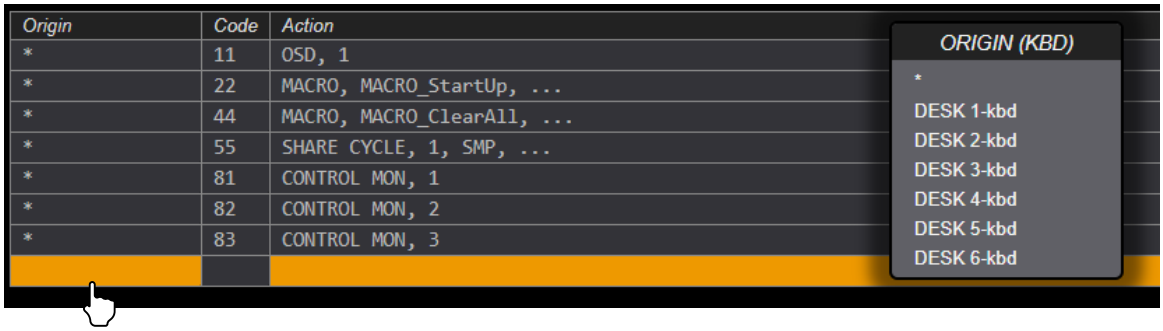
Add additional Hot Key functions by right-clicking on a field. For example, select INSERT BELOW to add Hot Keys. (See *Appendix D: Enable Hot Keys*, and *Appendix E: Flex Keys).*



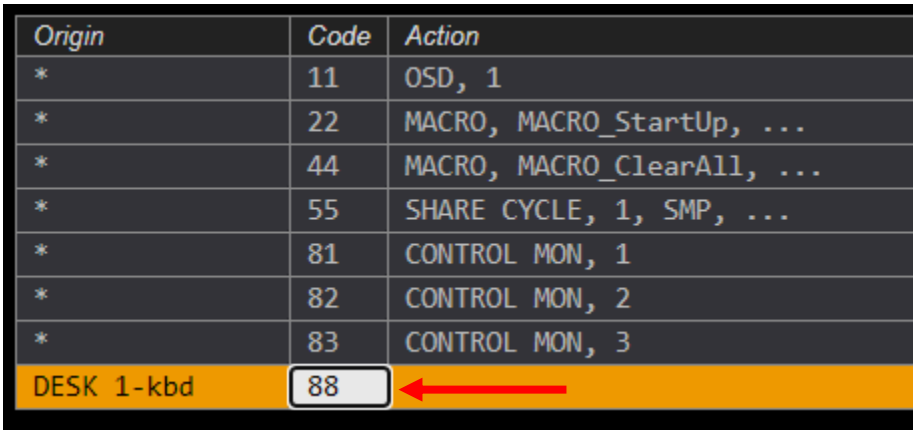
A new row will appear below the row selected.



Origin: Left-click to select a keyboard from the drop-down menu. (* = all keyboards)



Code: Left-click within the *Code* field. Type in a hexadecimal key combo as shown below. (In this example code '88' was chosen for a new hotkey function.)



Origin	Code	Action
*	11	OSD, 1
*	22	MACRO, MACRO_StartUp, ...
*	44	MACRO, MACRO_ClearAll, ...
*	55	SHARE CYCLE, 1, SMP, ...
*	81	CONTROL MON, 1
*	82	CONTROL MON, 2
*	83	CONTROL MON, 3
DESK 1-kbd	88	

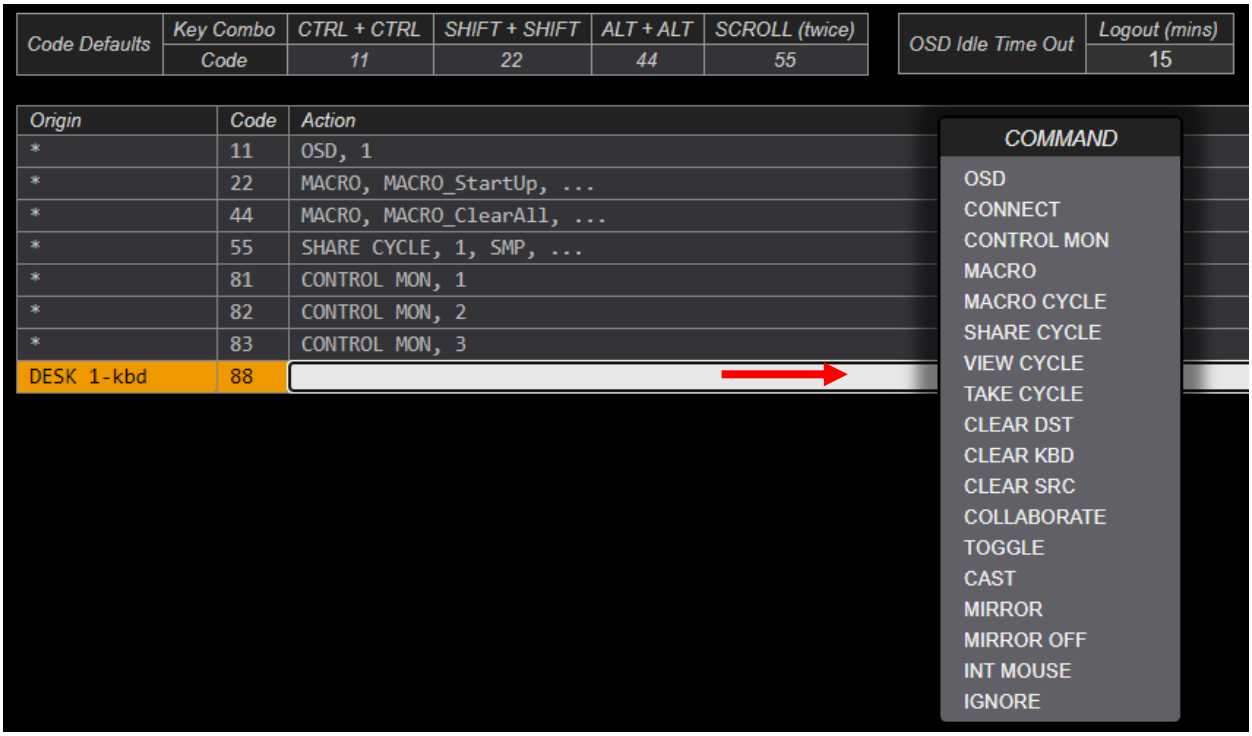
Note: Certain Hotkey Codes should be avoided:

If Intuitive Mouse is used in the extenders then avoid using codes: 62, 6c, 72, 74 for other purposes.

If Collaboration is used in the extenders then avoid codes: 6b, 6d.

Also avoid codes: ff, 7f and 3f as they can be generated by a monitor going to sleep.

Action: Left-click within the Action field. Select from the drop-down menu.



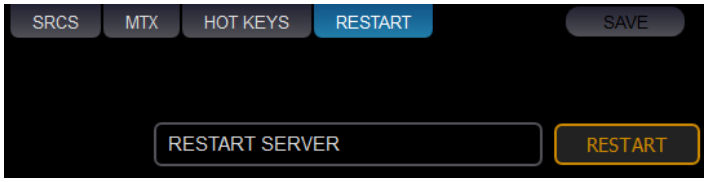
TECH NOTES: *Hotkey via mouse – "MsSwitch Toggle" setting in TLX receivers*

There is an additional feature available in TLX series receivers known as "MsSwitch Toggle" which can be enabled (default is disabled). This is used in conjunction with 5 button mice. When enabled the receiver will send a Hotkey code of '99' when the left mouse button is pressed along with the front side button. The receiver will send a Hotkey code of '98' when the left mouse button is pressed along with the back side button. Therefore, when enabled, Hotkey Actions can be configured for these Hotkey codes.

Receiver LCD menu, select Yes to enable:

☐ The RESTART Tab

This is a convenient way to restart the SMP3 server after certain conditions, such as when making edits or changes to the system that may require the system to restart.

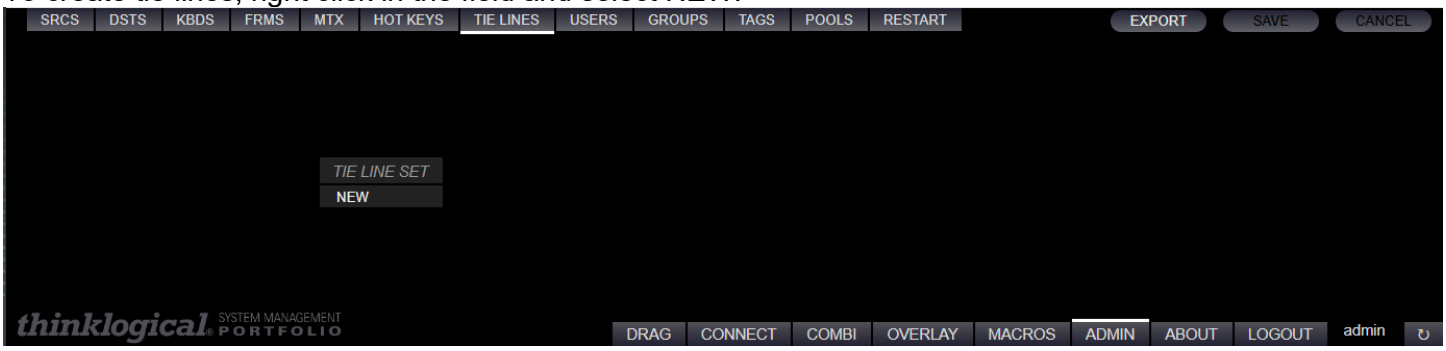


Note: A Restart is not required after doing all changes. For example, changes affecting the Drag & Drop page may only need a browser refresh (F5) to display correctly.

☐ The TIE LINES Tab

Tie lines provide a means for connecting sources and destinations across two or more Matrix Switches. This tab displays the tie lines that connect Matrix Switches together. Tie lines are typically bi-directional, providing video and data Tx to Rx and back-channel data Rx to Tx.

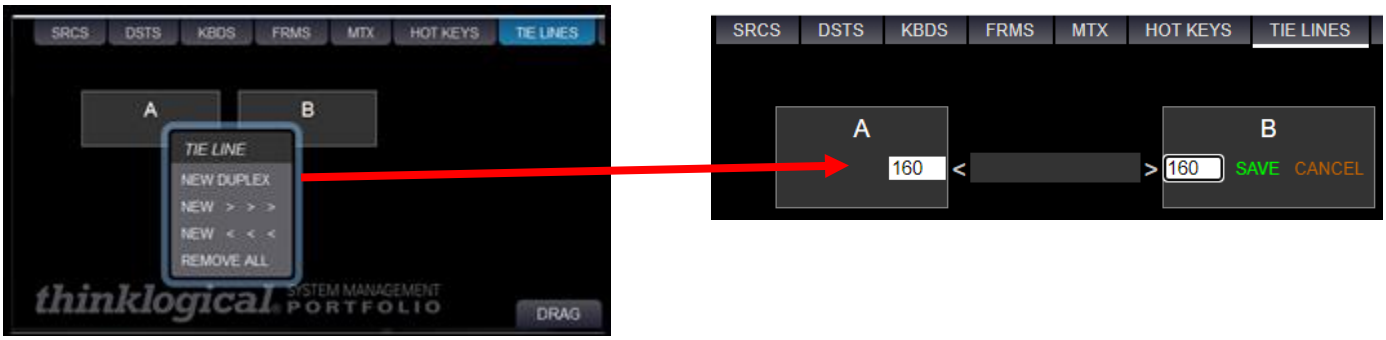
To create tie lines, right click in the field and select NEW.



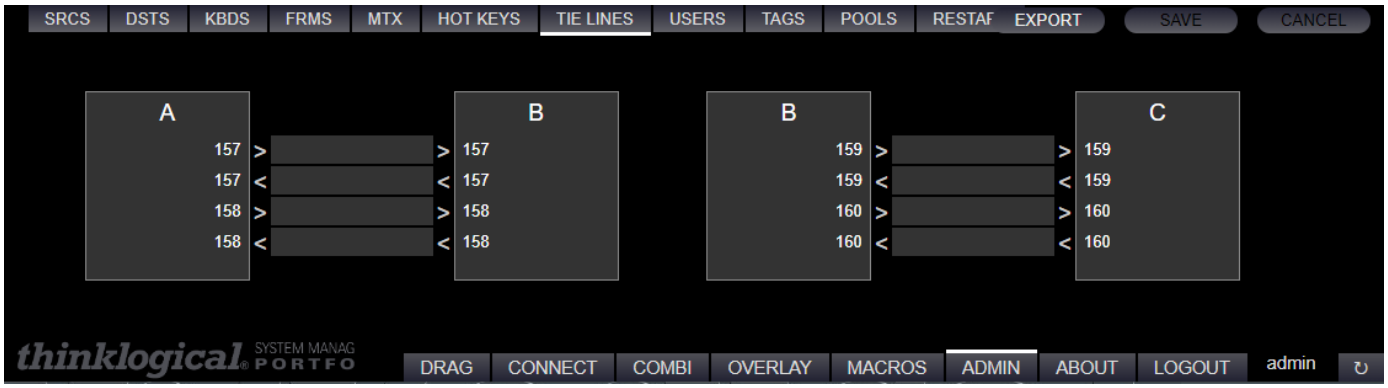
A pair of unnamed Matrix Switch icons will appear.

Click within a Switch icon to select from the list of Matrices predefined in the MTX tab.

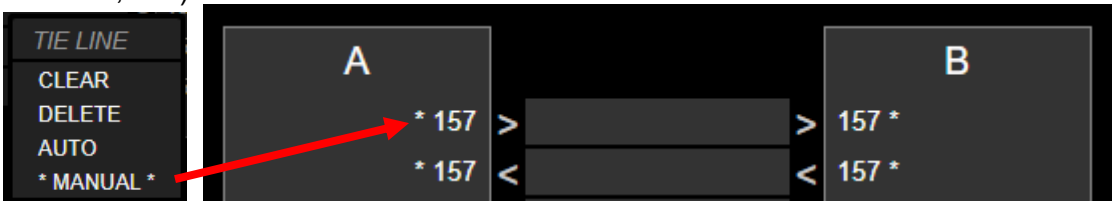
Once the Switches are named, right click within an icon to select a tie line for either direction. Selecting NEW DUPLEX will create a bi-directional tie line using the T and R of the same SFP. Port numbers can be specified in the white fields in each Switch icon. Click **SAVE** to preserve changes.



Add tie lines to as many Switches as needed.

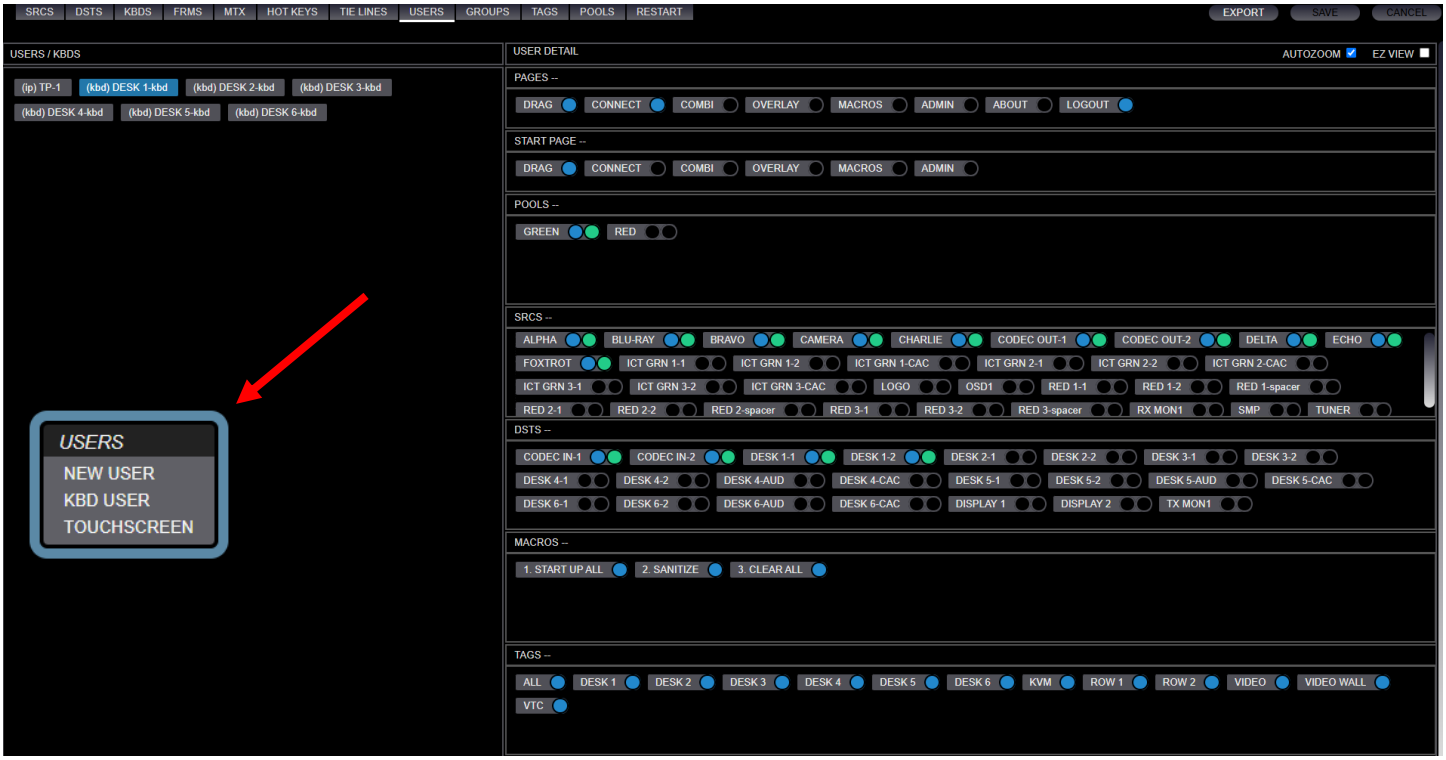


After the tie lines are created, users may click on them for a new menu: CLEAR, DELETE, AUTO, *MANUAL*. Selecting AUTO is required for the SMP3 to automatically use an available tie line when making routes. The *MANUAL* selection is used when the tie line is to be used by a third-party control system (such as AMX or Crestron, etc.).



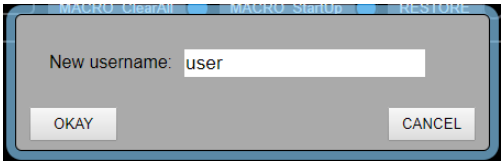
☐ The USERS Tab

USERS defines which assets; Pools, Sources, Destinations, Macros and Tags are available to the three user types*. This tab displays the Users on the left USER/KBDS and which assets are available on the right under USER DETAIL. When a new keyboard is added under the KBDS tab, it also needs to be added here.



Right clicking in the left frame will display a menu to select one of **three user types.*

NEW USER (optional, not required) This type of user applies to systems where asset availability is controlled by a log-in, such as the OSD, Touchpanel and when logging into the SMP3 via a browser over the network. Selecting this item displays a window where a username is entered.



The default password for newly created users is also the username. To change this password, see *How to Create or Modify a User or Password*.

Special Note for OSDs and Touchpanels: Typically, assets are assigned to a KBD USER or TOUCHSCREEN User, and these will be displayed at the proper location. Optionally however, a USER may be created with their own assets. Then when that USER logs in to an OSD or Touchpanel, their assets ***will be added to*** the default assets already present.

Note: The SMP3 supports a User named "api." This is used for API access to the SMP3 for various functions and this name is reserved for that purpose. See Appendix J.

The username that is currently logged in to the SMP3 will be displayed in the lower right corner.

KBD USER: Keyboard User applies to the physical keyboard and its location at a workstation console. Selecting this will display a menu of available KBD Users to choose from. Assets added to a Keyboard User will apply to OSDs and Touchpanels. These assets also include the START PAGE (first page to be displayed) as well as PAGES (these will appear as button selections on the bottom).

Note: If the KBD names have been changed in the KBDS tab, then they also need to be updated here.

TOUCHSCREEN: This is where Thinklogical Touchpanels are added and configured. The Touchpanel name (default name is LOBBY) and the IP address of the Touchpanel are entered here. This is the IP address of the Touchpanel at the Desk. The resulting USERS/KBDS icon will display this name and indicate that it is a Touchpanel by the **(ip)** prefix.

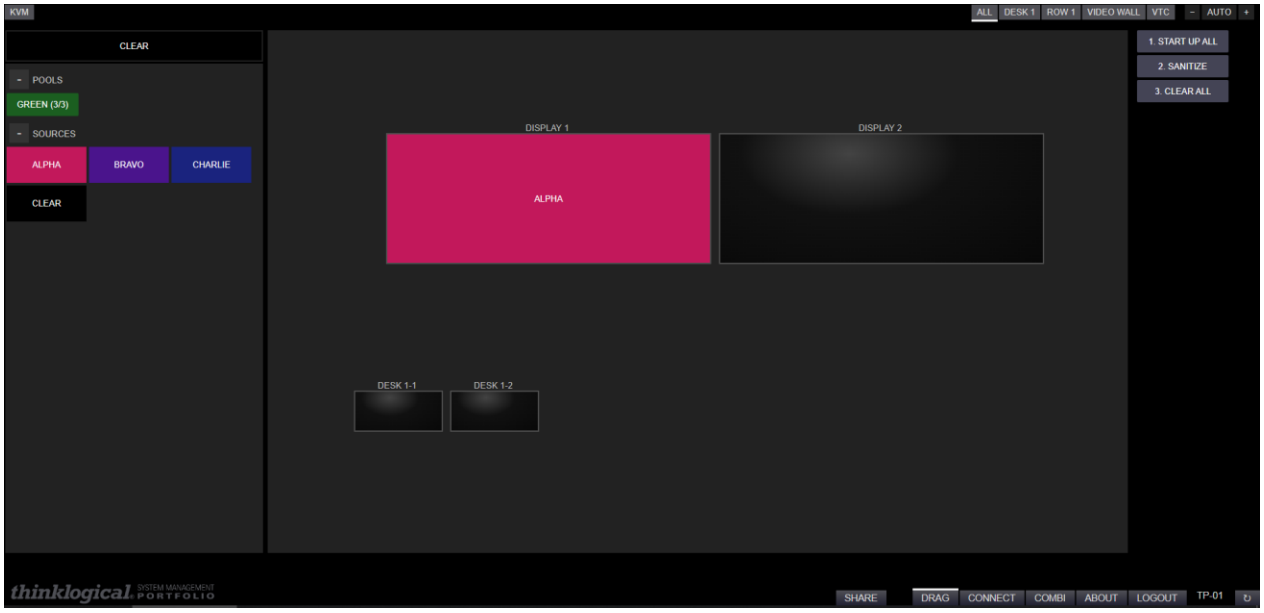
Right Click in the USERS / KBDS window, then Click on TOUCHSCREEN in the resulting drop-down menu.

Enter a Name and an IP address for the added Touchpanel, then click on OK.

The new Touchpanel will appear in the USERS / KBDS window.
Select the desired SRCS, DSTS, POOLS, TAGS and MACROS to display on the new Touchpanel.
START PAGE Select the page the Touchpanel will display when booted up.
PAGES Select the page icons you wish to appear at the bottom of the Touchpanel.
Click SAVE.

Note: After adding the Touchpanel to your USERS tab, make sure to also select an item in the START PAGE row in the USER DETAIL section. Otherwise, the Touchpanel will be blank when it is powered up. (See the Touchpanel manual for installation information.) It is also recommended to have at least two selections under Pages. For example: LOGOUT and ABOUT, as well as those you require.

Example of a Touchpanel with DRAG as a Start Page and DRAG, CONNECT and COMBI pages available.



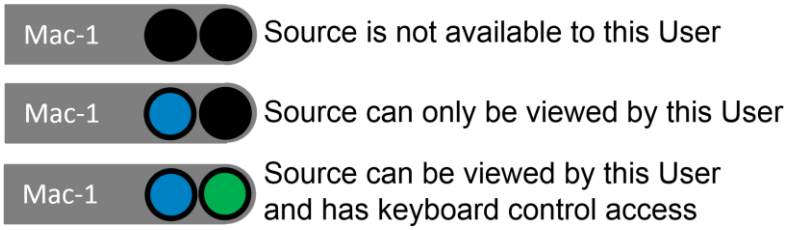
Note: The behavior of the Drag & Drop page is affected by the [SHARE] tab settings on the bottom of the page (see Drag and Drop section).

Option: You can change the SMP3 URL so that the TAKE option is not displayed on the CONNECT page. This is for sites that never want to inadvertently enable the TAKE feature. Simply append the string “indexNT.html” to the URL.

The TAKE button will then not be available.

For more information on installing Thinklogical Touchpanels see: Manual_PoE_Touch_Panel_Rev_C.pdf

Assets: Once a new User is added, assets are then made available by selecting the appropriate colored-coded dot. In the case of *Sources,* there are two dots, defined as follows:



Note: To restrict assets (if necessary) via OSD or user login:
1) Deselect all assets for the kbd-user.
2) Enable selected assets for a User (otherwise they will be added together).

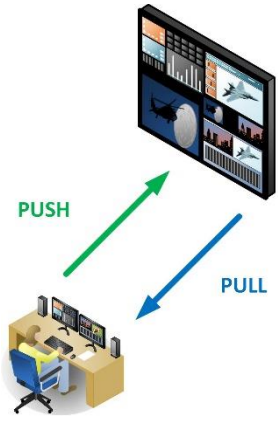
The right frame, **USER DETAIL,** has six categories that can be configured:

- PAGES – These are the pages that will be available on a Touchpanel or web server login for the operator to choose from. These options will appear as tabs at the bottom of their screen.

Note: When assigning Pages to a Touchpanel User, it is recommended to have at least two Pages selected. For example: About or Logout in addition to what is required, like Drag.

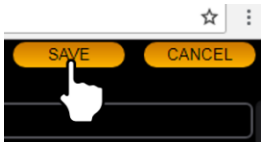
- START PAGE – Only one category may be configured here. This is the first page an operator will see upon Touchpanel, OSD or web server login.
- POOLS, SRCS, DSTS, MACROS – System assets that can be made available to a User.
- TAGS – If nothing is selected here then all Tags will be available to a user if they have any asset contained within that Tag. However, if Tags are selected here then only the selected Tags will appear for that User. This is useful if many Tags are created but a User only needs to use a subset of them (for convenience). For example, you would want a minimum of Tags to be displayed on a Touchpanel to avoid or minimize scrolling in the Tag area.

The DSTS frame also has two color coded dots to be configured. These can be used to define Push and Pull privileges.

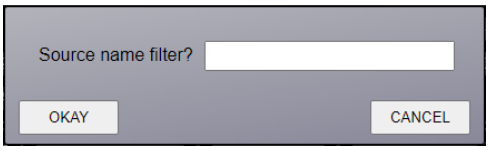


Both = Full access, the same as in previous SMP versions.
Blue = Pull only. Allows a user to Pull video from another Destination.
Green = Push only. Allows a user to Push video to another Destination.

Click on SAVE to activate the change or CANCEL to discard changes.



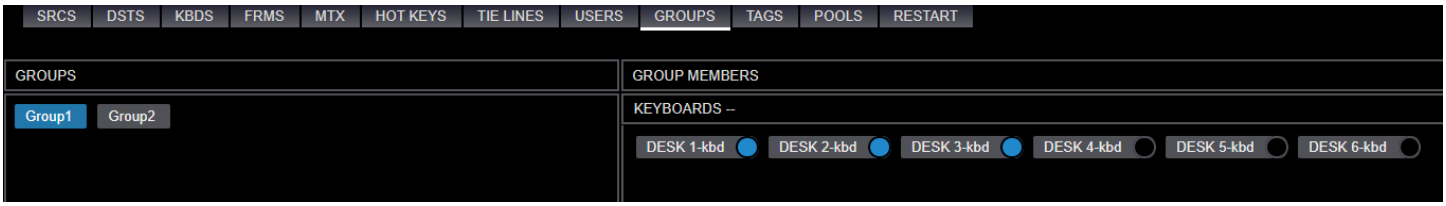
The **USER DETAIL** area has additional menus available for ease of configuring. Right-Clicking in the SOURCES frame will yield the illustrated menu.
For example: FILTER allows you to filter the display of a subset of Sources by defining what to filter by. Choose SHOW ALL to undo the FILTER.



Note: If a Source is a member of a Pool, then it is not recommended to assign the non-Pool Source Asset to a User that ***also*** has that Pool as an Asset. This would defeat the purpose of pooling. However, you could create Users with Pooled Assets and additional Users using the same Assets in a non-Pooled fashion.

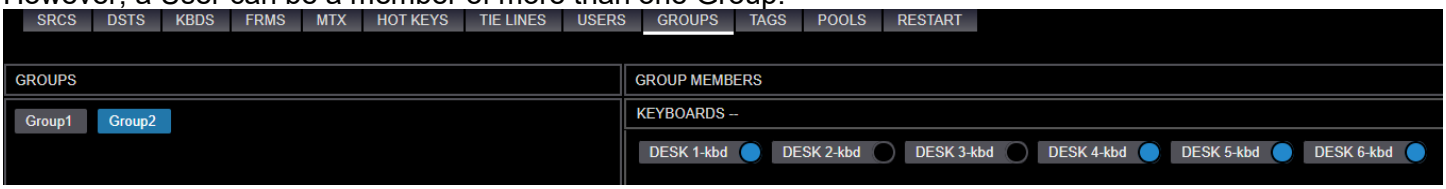
☐ The GROUPS Tab

GROUPS define the behavior of the Pools Publish feature. If no groups are defined, then Reserved Pool Sources cannot be Published.



In the example above, Desks 1-3 are in Group 1. Therefore, they can only Publish their Reserved Source to members of Group1.

However, a User can be a member of more than one Group.



In this example, Desk 1 is a member of both Group1 and Group2.

☐ The TAGS Tab

TAGS creates **named sub-sets** of Sources and/or Destinations that belong to a specific group. It can be thought of as a "display filter." This is useful in larger systems with many sources and destinations. TAGS will be displayed and used on the DRAG & DROP, CONNECT and COMBI pages.

- Right click in the TAGS/CATEGORIES area to create a new TAG.
- TAGS that consist only of Destinations will be displayed on the right on the D&D or CONNECT pages and in the center of the COMBI page.
- TAGS that have ***one or more*** Sources will be displayed on the left on the D&D or CONNECT pages and at the top of the COMBI page.
- A Pool may be part of a TAG.
- Right clicking on a TAG will allow renaming or deleting a TAG.

Note: A SOURCE must be a member of at least one TAG to be usable by the OSD.

Example of a Tag to display only one row of desks:

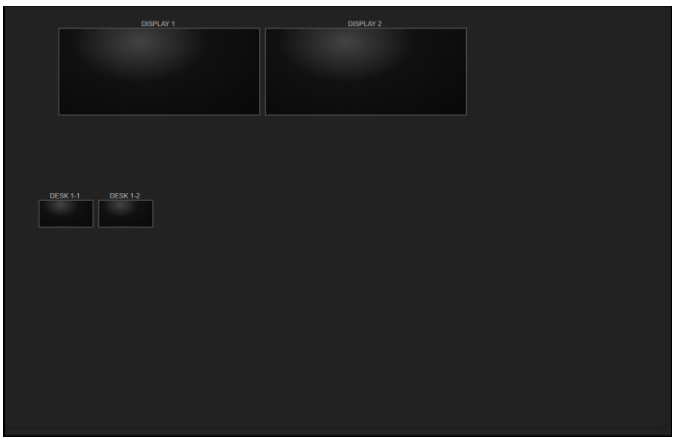
☐ AUTOZOOM and EZ view

There are two options in the USERS tab and the TAGS tab for AUTOZOOM and EZ VIEW. They are available in both tabs so that this feature can be applied to single TAGS or single USERS (such as keyboards or Touchpanels). This will affect the appearance of the Drag & Drop display for that TAG or User. When enabled the SMP3 adjusts the display of the Destination assets for the best fit. This is useful in larger installations where the icons are much smaller and farther apart than our simple example below.

To illustrate how these features perform, first consider the entire Drag & Drop page for a small system (all Destinations).

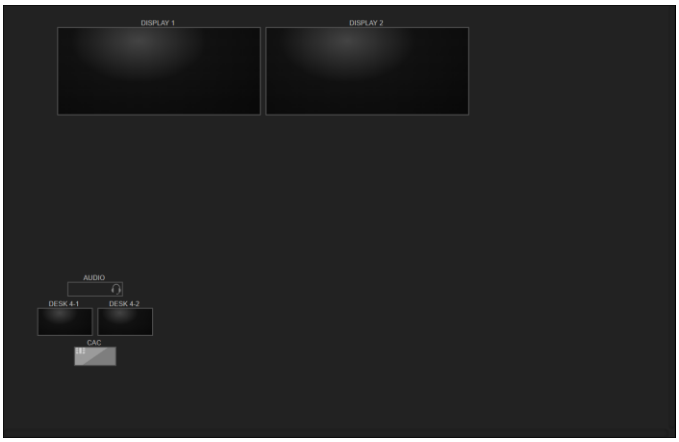
AUTOZOOM

AUTOZOOM takes the assets and sizes them to fill the frame.



AUTOZOOM off Desk 1= Normal size AUTOZOOM on Desk 2 = Assets fill the frame

Here we see the advantage of AUTOZOOM for Desks 1 and 2.

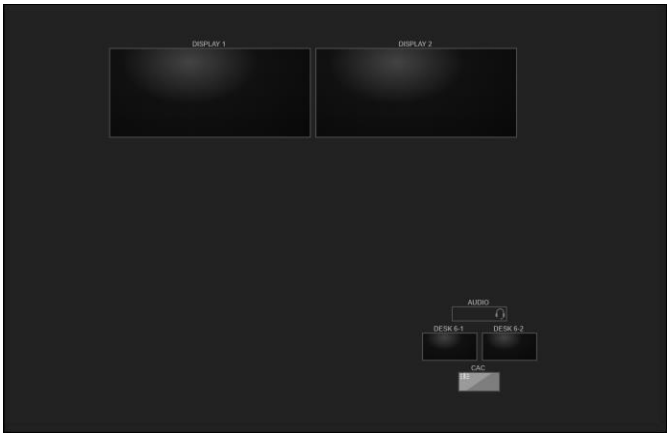


AUTOZOOM off Desk 4 = Normal size AUTOZOOM on Desk 6

Here we see that the right image is larger but not that different. This is because Desks 4 & 6 are at a distance from the wall displays.

EZ View

EZ view provides a better fit in certain cases by removing some of the space between icons.



EZ view off Desk 6 = Normal size

EZ view on Desk 6 = Assets fill the frame better

Note: AUTOZOOM and EZ view may also be combined. The ideal configuration will depend on the site.

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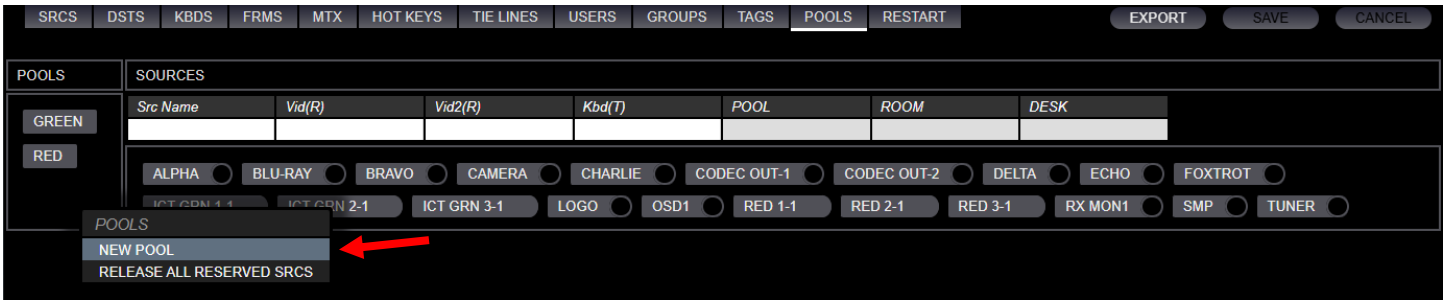
☐ The POOLS Tab

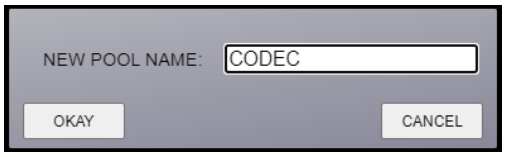
This tab displays the Pools that have been created by an administrator and the Sources assigned to each Pool. A Pool is a set of Sources that all perform the same function (i.e., graphics processor, thin client, etc.). Sources must first be defined in the SRCS Tab prior to creating Pools.

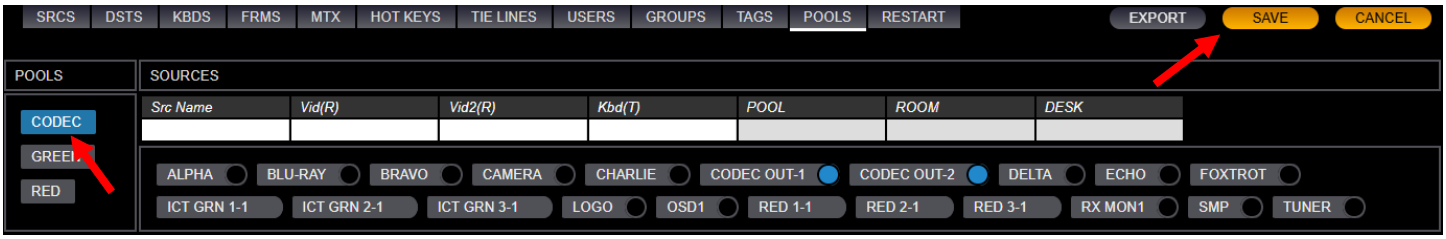
Note: Pools are used via the Drag & Drop page, including a Touchpanel or OSD with Drag & Drop enabled. Pools are not supported on the Connect or Combi pages.

An example of adding a Pool is shown below:



Right-click in the empty POOLS area and select NEW POOL from the drop-down menu. Enter a name for the new pool: For Example: “CODEC”, then click OK.





This Pool has been created and named “CODEC”. Select this new Pool and choose the SOURCES to be added, then click SAVE.

Warning! Once assigned to a Pool, a source should not be used as a separate source; this would defeat the purpose of Pooling. However, there is an exception, see Users tab section above.

Warning! If a Source is to be deleted from the system, first delete it from the Pool, then delete it from the Sources tab.

Pool buttons are color coded to display their status:

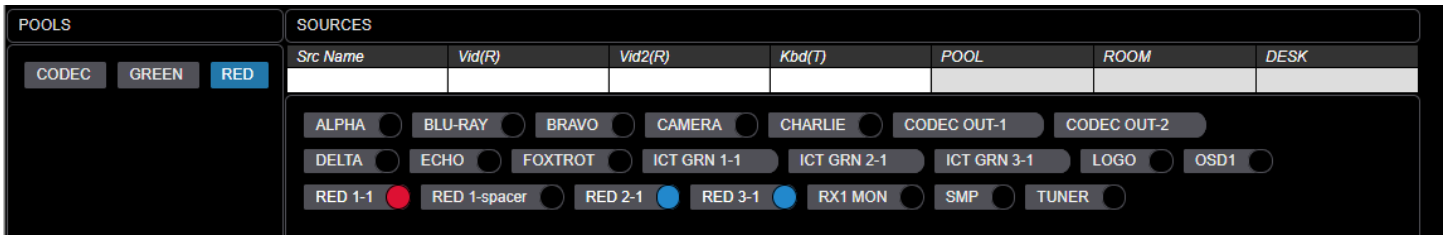
Assigned to the displayed source pool.

Available.

Allocated to a source pool other than the currently displayed pool.

Allocated to a source pool and Reserved. (Can only be used by the user who reserved it.)

Example of POOL status buttons:



POOLS – Optional feature

The SMP can be configured to generate a warning message prior to a Source being Published. To enable this feature, first add an Alert column to the SRCS page. This is best done by exporting the “stations.csv” file and editing it on a PC using Excel.

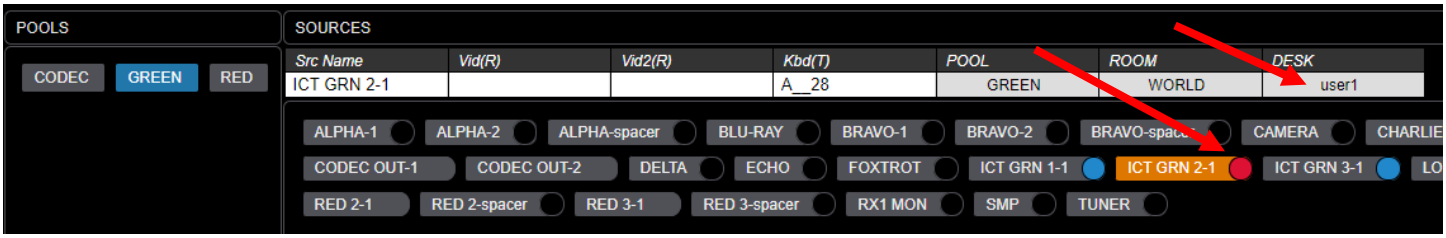
Src Name	Follows	Primary	Vid(R)	Vid2(R)	Kbd(T)	Kbs(R)	Aud(R)	EDID(T)	!PIVd(T)	!PIVs(R)	Alias	BGround	Color	X	Y	W	H	Level	Rank	Alert
ALPHA			A__1	A__2	A__1	A__1	A__1					#C2185B	#fff			32	15	1		
BRAVO			A__3	A__4	A__3	A__3	A__3					#4A148C	#fff			32	15	1	40	
CHARLIE			A__5	A__6	A__5	A__5	A__5					#1A237E	#fff			32	15	2	60	
DELTA			A__7	A__8	A__7	A__7	A__7					#F57F17	#fff			32	15	2	80	
ECHO			A__9	A__10	A__9	A__9	A__9					#FFCA28	#fff			32	15	3	100	
FOXTROT			A__11	A__12	A__11	A__11	A__11					#0097A7	#fff			32	15	3	120	
RED 1-1			A__13	A__14	A__13	A__13	A__13				RED 1 VIDEO 1	#B71C1C	#fff			32	15		140	SIPR source #1
RED 1-2	RED 1-1	RED 1-1	A__15	A__16	A__13	A__13	A__13				RED 1 VIDEO 2	#B71C1C	#fff			32	15		160	

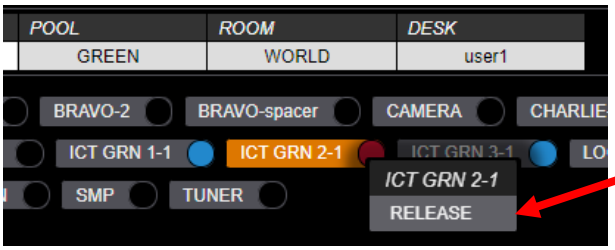
Then when this Source is about to be published, text in this cell will be displayed as in this example.

POOLS – Administrator Functions

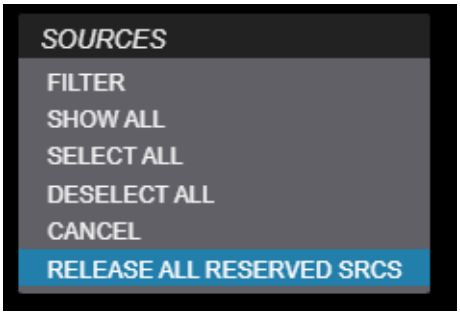
Reservations & Flags

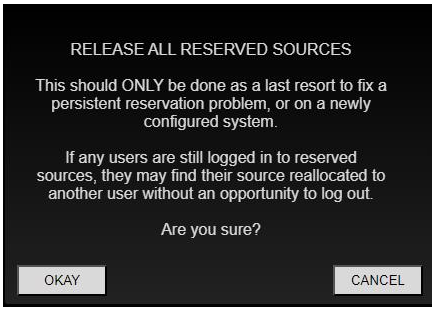
The Administrator can determine who has a Pooled Source reserved and has the ability to release the Source(s) back into the Pool. For example: User “user1” has Source “ICT GRN 2-1” reserved below (circle is red). Left clicking on the Source name will display details in the fields above.



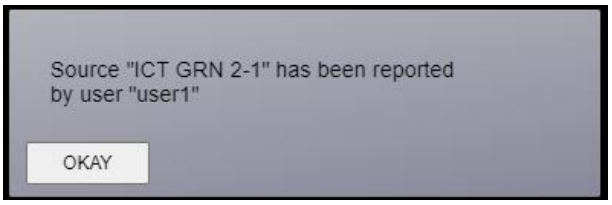


Right clicking in the red circle will allow the Administrator to release that Source back into the Pool.





Right clicking in POOLS frame or the space between the Sources will allow the Administrator to release all Reserved Sources.
A warning message will pop up.



If a User should Flag a Source as problematic, the Administrator will get a notification.

The Administrator will also see this Source displayed in red and can clear the Flag by right clicking on the Source name.

TECH NOTES: *Unexpected POOLs on the OSD*

During the installation or reconfiguration of a system, unexpected POOLs may be displayed in the OSD Source area.

The SMP POOLS are deliberately designed to maintain reserved sources through a restart or power cycle or switchover to redundant SMP. Therefore, when pools disappear (removed or through setup modification/replacement) without first releasing all the reserved sources in those pools, this may result in "leftover" information.
To prevent this from occurring be sure to release all reserved Sources before doing any modifications.

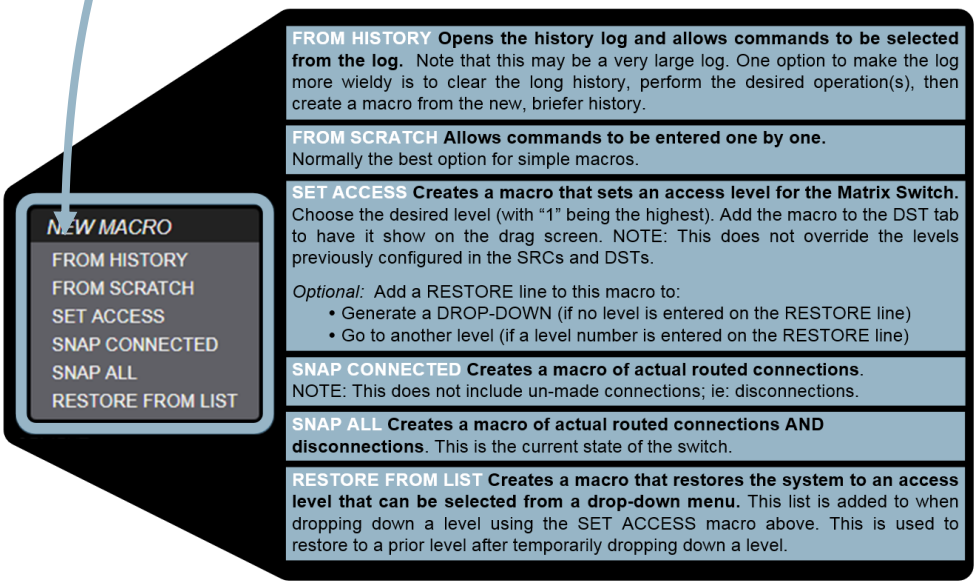
Warning! Once assigned to a Pool, a source should not be used as a separate source; this would defeat the purpose of Pooling. However, there is an exception, see Users tab section above.

☐ The MACROS Tab

A macro is a set of programmed connection instructions that execute automatically with a single command. The **MACROS** Tab is used for displaying and creating Macros. These Macros are stored in the system in the /opt/tl/setup/macros directory.

The default SMP3 configuration comes with three pre-installed macros as examples. These are labeled **"1. START UP ALL," "2. SANITIZE,"** and **"3. CLEAR ALL."** These can be deleted, changed or additional macros can be added. Note these default names are preceded by a number to display them in that order, the numbering is not a requirement. Otherwise, MACROS will be displayed in alphabetical order.

Right-click anywhere on the screen to get the drop-down menu for adding new macros.



FROM HISTORY Opens the history log and allows commands to be selected from the log. Note that this may be a very large log. One option to make the log more wieldy is to clear the long history, perform the desired operation(s), then create a macro from the new, briefer history.

FROM SCRATCH Allows commands to be entered one by one.
Normally the best option for simple macros.

SET ACCESS Creates a macro that sets an access level for the Matrix Switch. Choose the desired level (with "1" being the highest). Add the macro to the DST tab to have it show on the drag screen. NOTE: This does not override the levels previously configured in the SRCs and DSTs.

Optional: Add a RESTORE line to this macro to:
- Generate a DROP-DOWN (if no level is entered on the RESTORE line)
- Go to another level (if a level number is entered on the RESTORE line)

SNAP CONNECTED Creates a macro of actual routed connections.
NOTE: This does not include un-made connections; ie: disconnections.

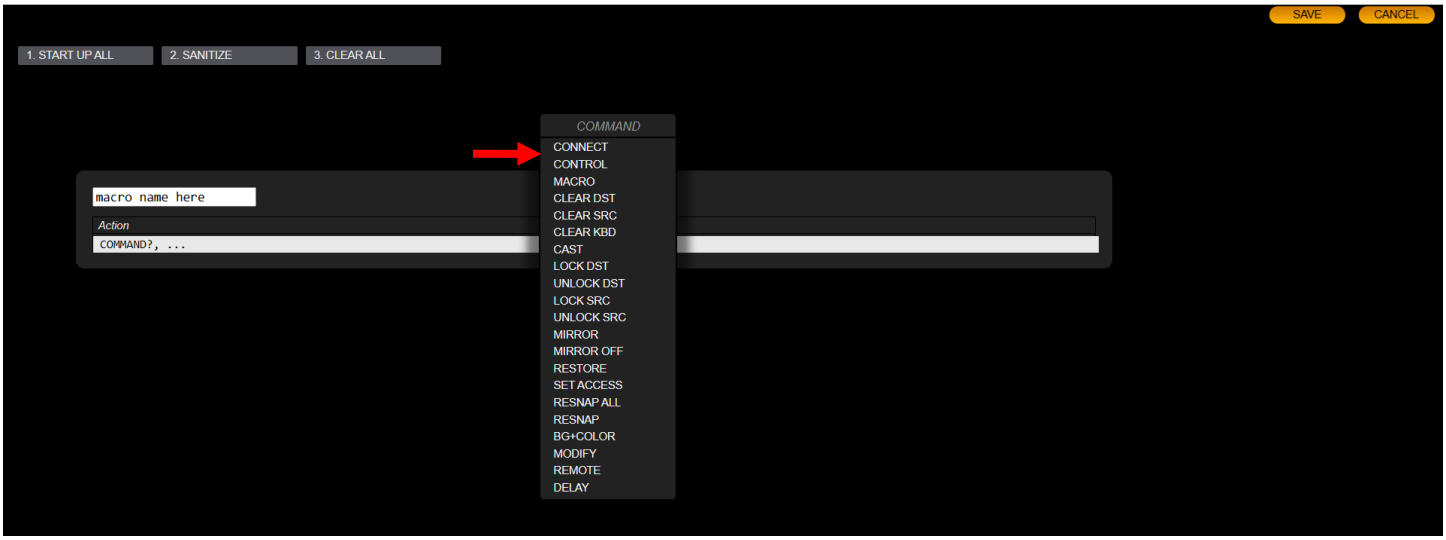
SNAP ALL Creates a macro of actual routed connections AND disconnections. This is the current state of the switch.

RESTORE FROM LIST Creates a macro that restores the system to an access level that can be selected from a drop-down menu. This list is added to when dropping down a level using the SET ACCESS macro above. This is used to restore to a prior level after temporarily dropping down a level.

Pick the **FROM HISTORY** option to use previous operations. Connections that have been created historically from the Connect page or from Drag & Drop will appear here. *This will likely be a long list*. Select all actions to be included in the macro. Some **CONNECT** entries will have a **CONTROL** line below it. Selecting a **CONTROL** line gives KM control to that connection.

Pick the **FROM SCRATCH** option to create a new Macro by adding new commands as required.
Enter a name in the **[macro name here]** field.

When choosing **FROM SCRATCH**, an Action line appears below the macro's name. Left-click on COMMAND and a drop-down menu appears. Here Actions, Sources and Destinations are defined manually. For example, select CONNECT as below.

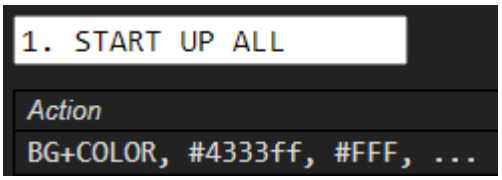


MACRO Actions

Action	Function
CONNECT	Connects the video from a Source to a Destination.
CONTROL	Connects keyboard & mouse control from a Destination to a Source.
MACRO	Allows this Macro to invoke another Macro.
CLEAR DST	Clears video, keyboard & mouse from a Destination.
CLEAR SRC	Clears all Destinations this Source is connected to.
CLEAR KBD	Clears the keyboard & mouse from a Destination.
CAST	Connects video from a Destination, to another Destination (such as a video wall) and keeps that connection until cleared. (see also Mirror)
LOCK DST	Locks a Destination; prevents other Sources from being connected.
UNLOCK DST	Unlocks a previously locked Destination.
MIRROR	Connects video from a Destination, to another Destination (such as a video wall). The second Destination will display other Sources that may be connected to the first Destination.
MIRROR OFF	Turns off the Mirror function.
RESTORE	Creates a new Macro that will generate a pop up list. This list will contain access levels that were previously used when changing levels. See SET ACCESS below.
SET ACCESS	Sets the access level of a site, or of an area defined by a TAG. Also provides the option of switching to another Source such as a fixed image.
RESNAP ALL	Automatically updates an existing Macro of all the Matrix Switch connections *and disconnections.* The TAG field is used to limit this activity to Destinations within the named TAG. This is useful for example to limit it to a particular room.
RESNAP	Automatically updates an existing Macro of all the active Matrix Switch *connections*. The TAG field is used as above.
BG+COLOR (see below)	Place at the top line of the MACRO definition. This provides for setting the background (first variable) and text (second variable) colors of the MACRO icons. See below.
MODIFY	Dynamically add or remove destination assets within a Tag. May be used to replicate video wall layouts when used with duplicate destinations with different geometry. Also, useful to show or hide multiple destinations which occupy the same X/Y coordinates.
REMOTE	Send a control command to a third-party device like a video wall processor or camera. Requires an understanding of supported API commands of external devices. Works with IP device on the same network as SMP and does not require authentication.
DELAY	This is used for sequential MACROs that require a time delay between them.

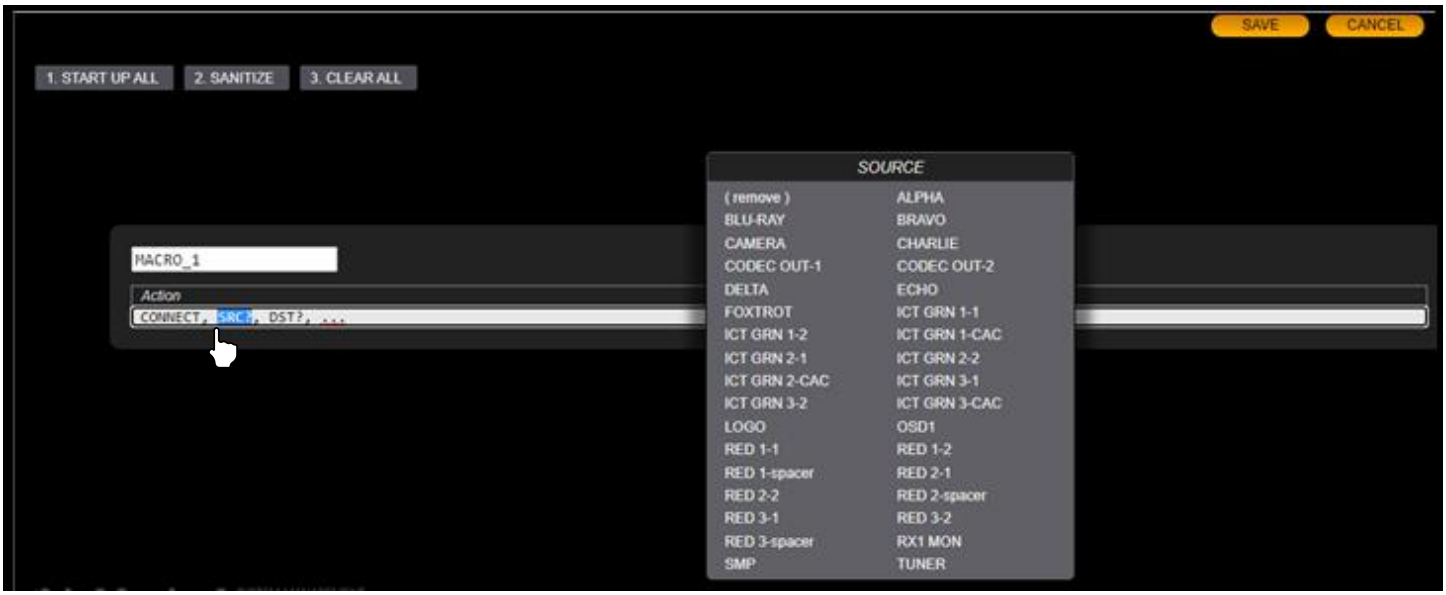
Note: When creating a Macro to connect Sources to Destinations, ensure that a CONTROL command is the last Action in the Macro.

The BG+COLOR Action:
The syntax is: BG+COLOR, #<background color>, #<text color>.

For example: 

Will yield: 

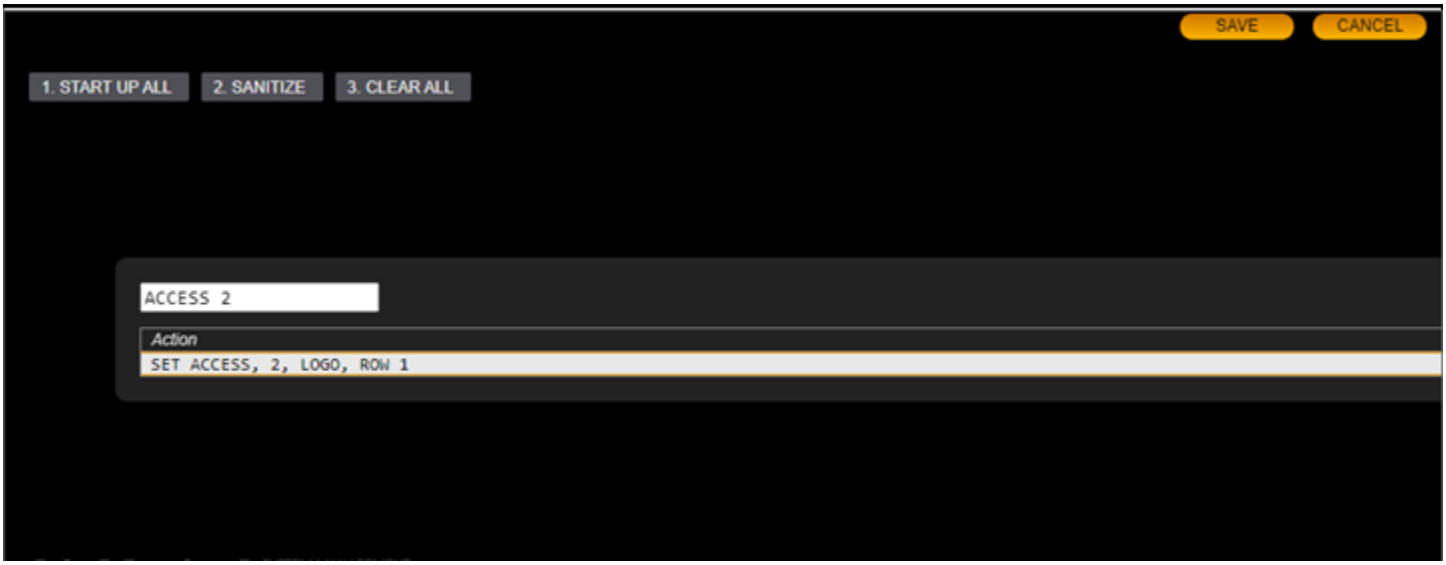
The Action will now display `CONNECT, SRC?, DST?, ...` Left-click on `SRC?` and another drop-down menu appears. Choose a source name from the menu. Likewise, left-click on `DST?` and choose a destination name from the drop-down menu. Left-click on **...** to select more *Destinations*. Click **SAVE** to keep changes.



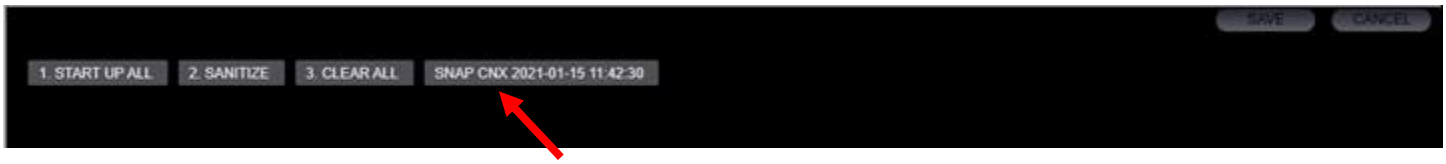
MACRO_1 now appears along with the original macros and can be executed with a single click.

Pick the **SET ACCESS** option to create a new Macro that will set the access level of your Sources.

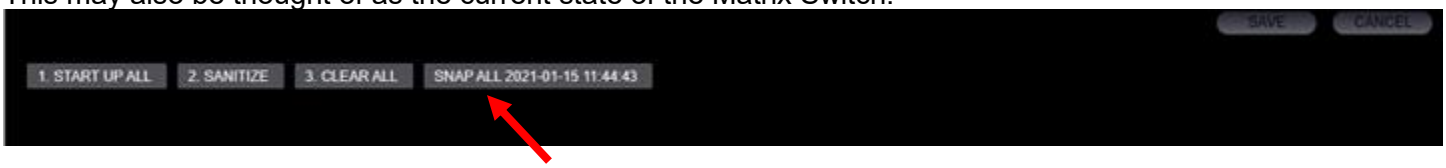
- Click on L**EVEL** to choose the Access Level. These relate to the values in the Level column of the Sources and Destinations. Example = 2.
- Click on **REPLACEMENT SRC** to select the Source that will be switched to the Destinations when the Macro is invoked. Example = LOGO.
- Click on **TAG** to select the tagged Destinations the Macro should apply to. The Tags need to be defined previously. If you wish the entire site to be affected, then create a Tag (Example: "ALL") for the entire site. Example = ROW 1.



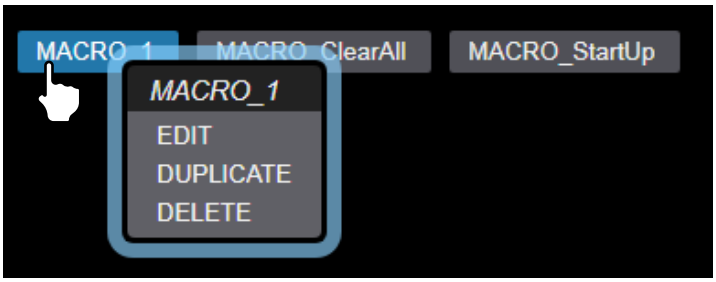
Pick the **SNAP CONNECTED** option to automatically create a Macro of all the current Matrix Switch connections.



Pick the **SNAP ALL** option to automatically create a Macro of all the current connections AND disconnections. This may also be thought of as the current state of the Matrix Switch.



Pick the **RESTORE FROM LIST** option to create a new Macro that will generate a pop up list when used. This list will contain access levels that were previously used when changing levels.



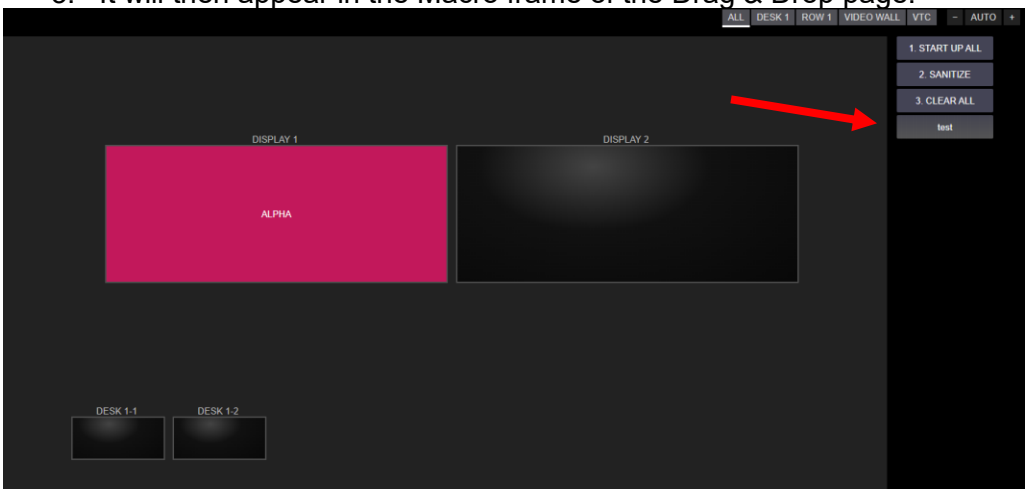
A MACRO can be **edited, copied,** or **deleted** by right-clicking on its name, then choosing from the drop-down menu.

Note: The default location for the Macro icon is in the Drag & Drop **MACRO frame** (see FRAMES above). However, this icon may be *moved* to the Destinations frame. To do this, first create the **MACRO** as described in this section. Then prefix the MACRO name with "MACRO_". Then create an entry in the Destination tab for the MACRO. You may also wish to give this MACRO an Alias name.

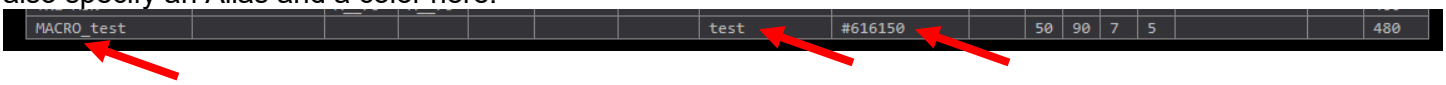
Example*:*

1. Create the Macro normally in the Macros tab.

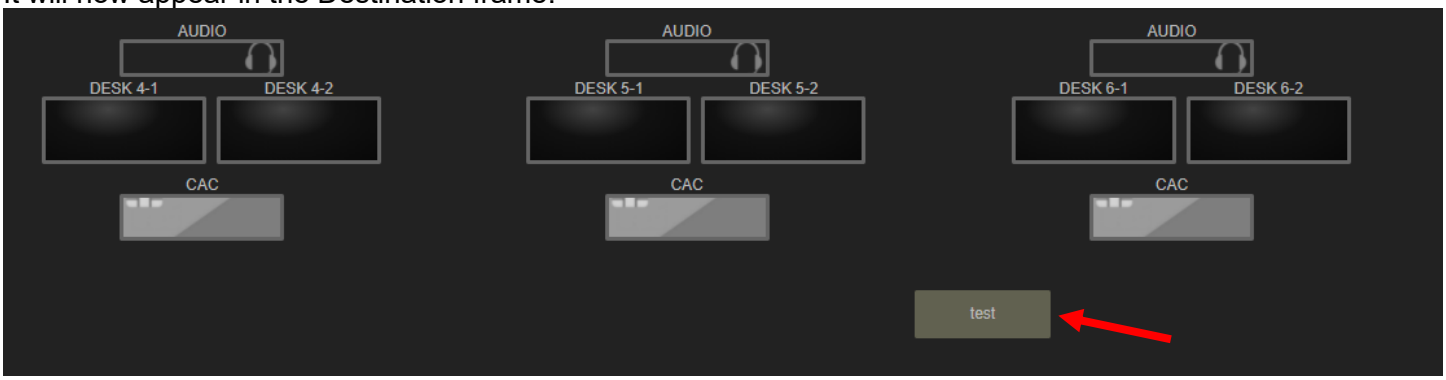
2. Add the new Macro to a Tag.
3. It will then appear in the Macro frame of the Drag & Drop page.



To add the Macro to the Destinations frame, add the prefix “MACRO_” and the X, Y, W, H parameters. You can also specify an Alias and a color here.



It will now appear in the Destination frame.



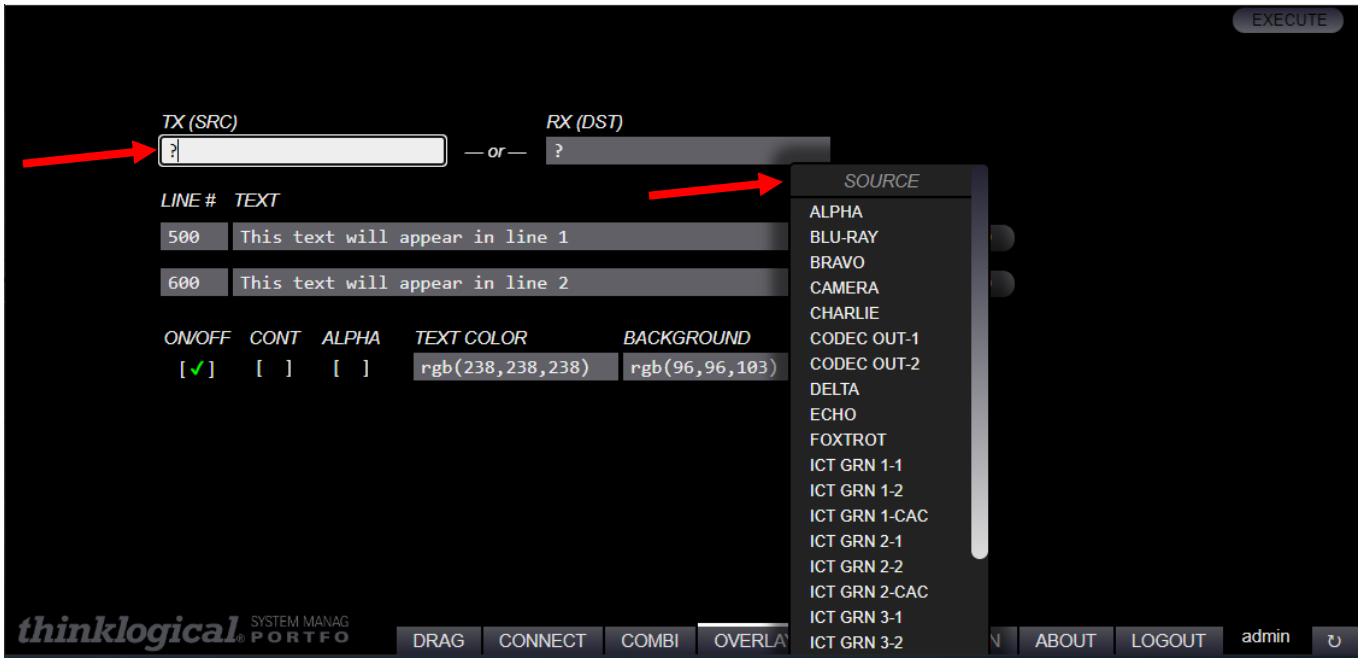
While configuring this feature, it may be necessary to refresh the browser page (F5) to see the change.

To delete a Macro that has been moved to the Destination frame; **first** delete it from the Destination Frame, **then** delete it from the MACRO tab.

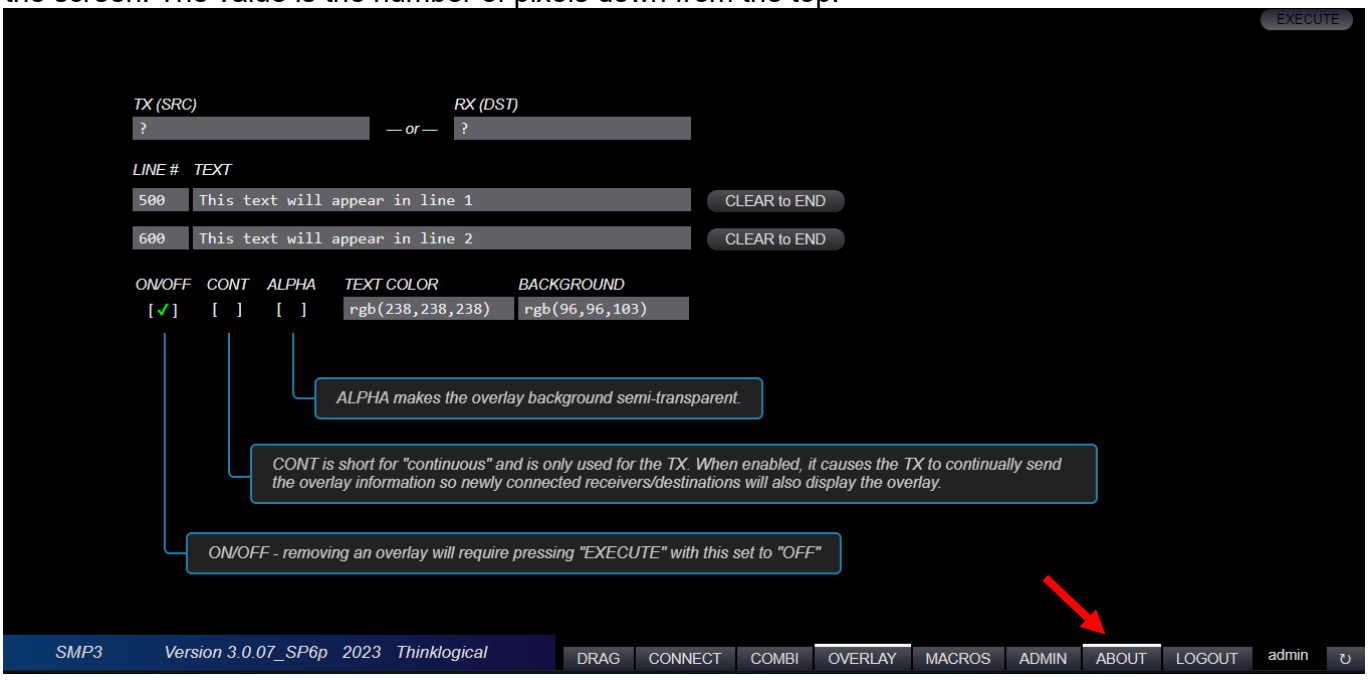
Note: When initially created the Macros may not function. For security purposes, the Users that will be accessing the Macro need to have permission for the assets contained ***within the Macro***. This applies to Users logging in, Keyboard Users calling an OSD, or Touchpanels that are displaying Macros. (You may need to add Keyboard users for this purpose.)

☐ The OVERLAY Tab

The **OVERLAY** Tab is used to format text that will show over the monitors video image. Left-click in the TX or RX field to select from a drop-down menu as shown below.

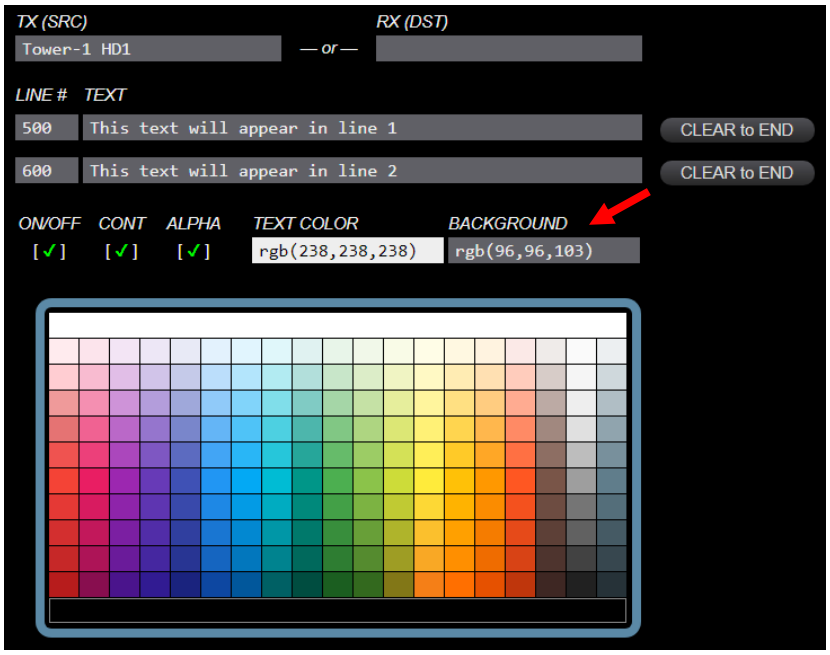


Click on the **ABOUT** Tab for more information about the various fields. **LINE #** is used to position the Overlay on the screen. The value is the number of pixels down from the top.



Note: The OVERLAY feature is not available on the SMP Module as it does not have monitoring ports.

Choose from a range of colors for both the overlay text and overlay background by left-clicking on the TEXT COLOR and BACKGROUND fields.



Other prerequisites for Overlay.

- Column name needs to be “Vid(R)” in SRCS.

Src Name	Follows	Vid(R)

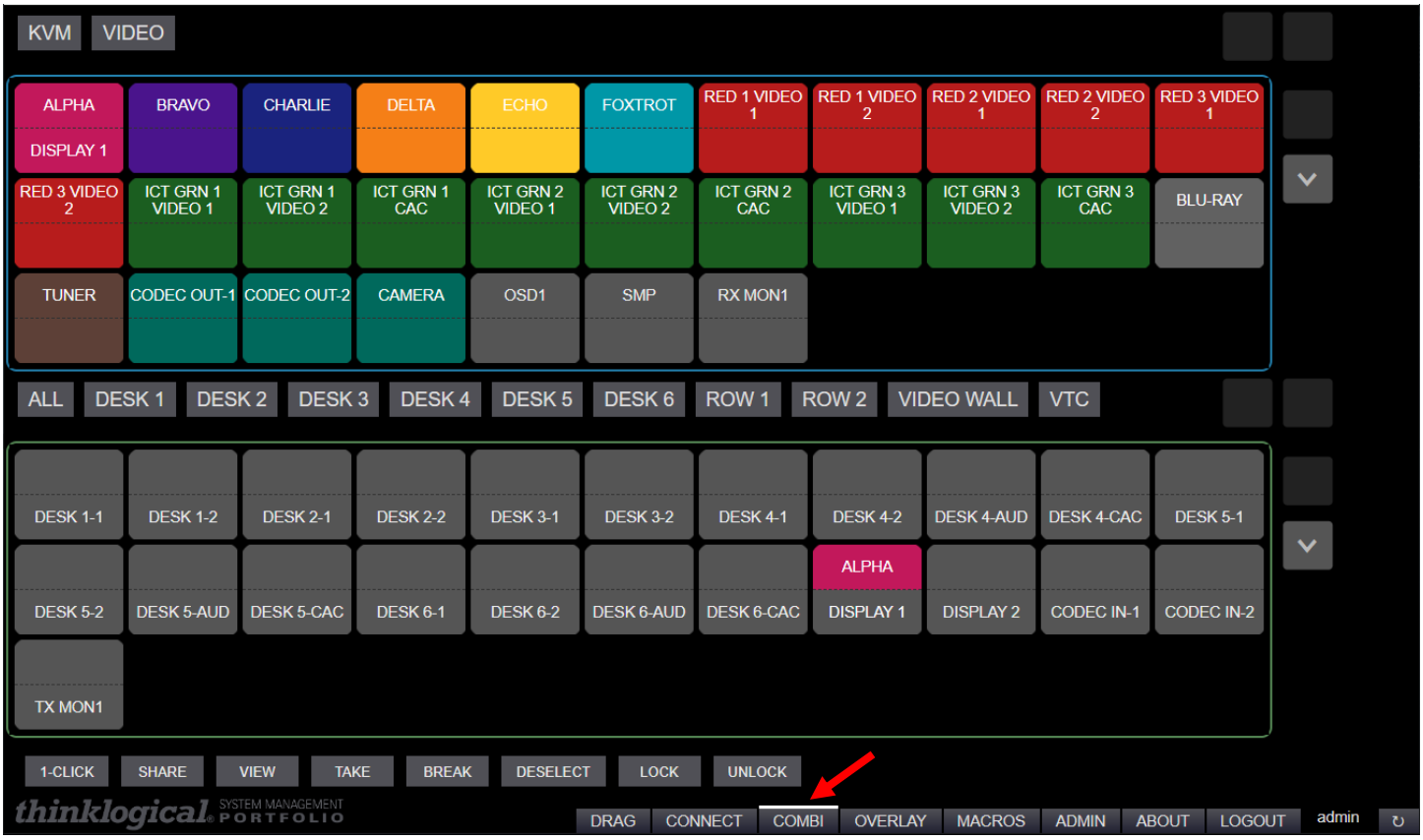
- Column name needs to be “Vid(T)” in DSTS.
- Columns Kbd(R) and Kbs(T) need to be in DSTS.

Dst Name	Follows	Vid(T)	Bck(R)	Aud(T)	Kbd(R)	Kbs(T)

- The monitor ports MUST be named “RX MON1” and “TX MON1”.

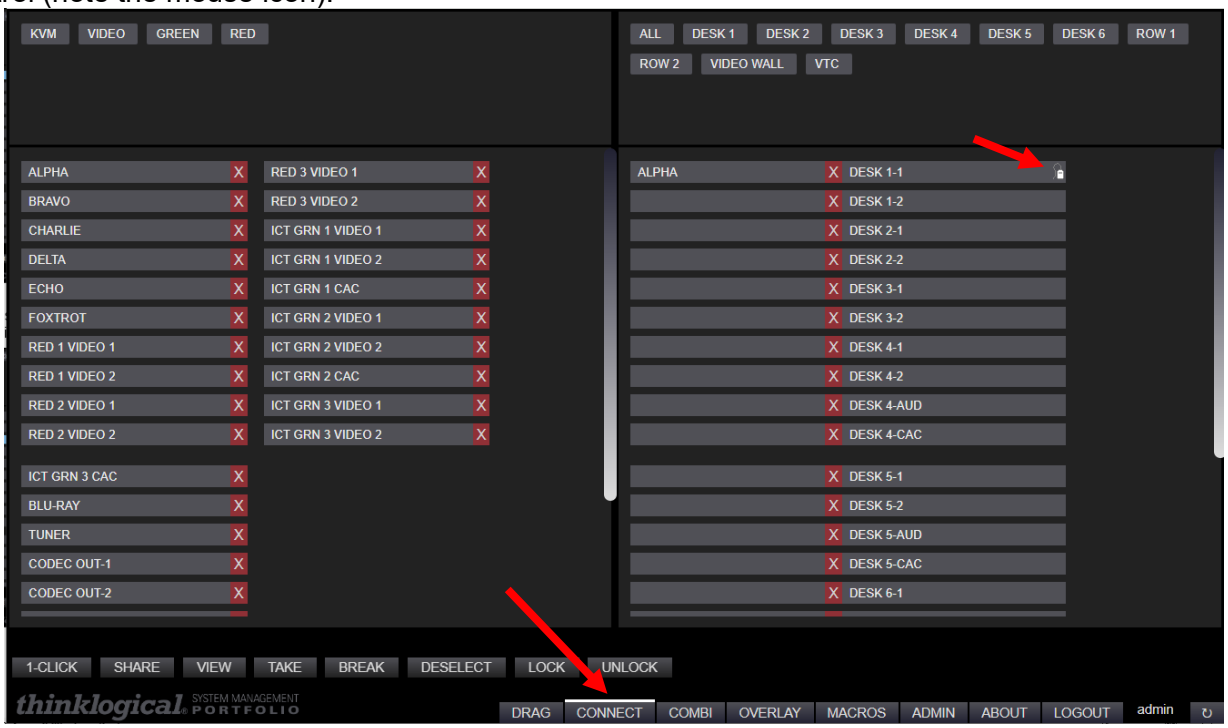
☐ The COMBI Tab

The COMBI Tab is functionally identical to the CONNECT Tab but is formatted to accommodate use on a Touchpanel Screen or OSD configured for it. See THE CONNECT TAB, below, for an explanation of functionality.

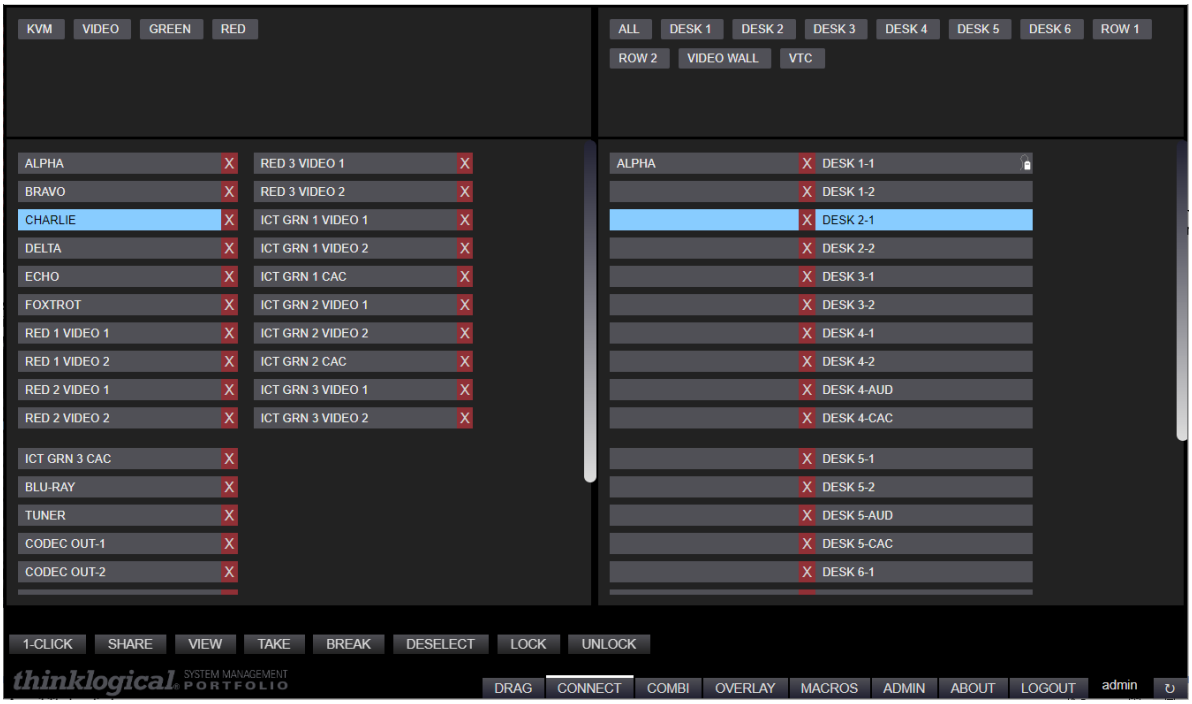


☐ The CONNECT Tab

The **CONNECT** Tab's Graphical User Interface makes it easy for administrators to see connections on-screen and switch Sources and Rooms with a few mouse clicks.
A sample CONNECT page is illustrated below. In this example, Source ALPHA is connected to DESK 1-1 with KM control (note the mouse icon).

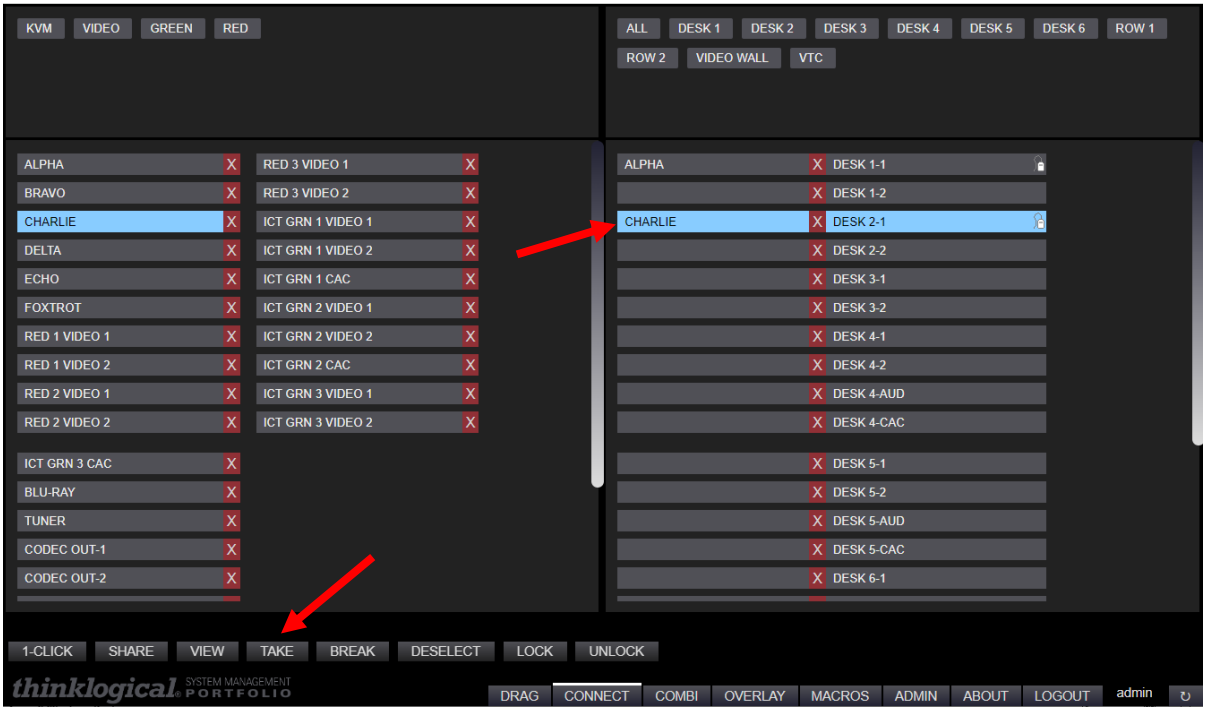


A typical operation will select a Source from the left and a Destination from the right. The selected assets will then be highlighted in blue.



By clicking the TAKE button, Source CHARLIE will be switched to DESK 2-1 with KM control.

If the VIEW button was used then only the video would be connected.

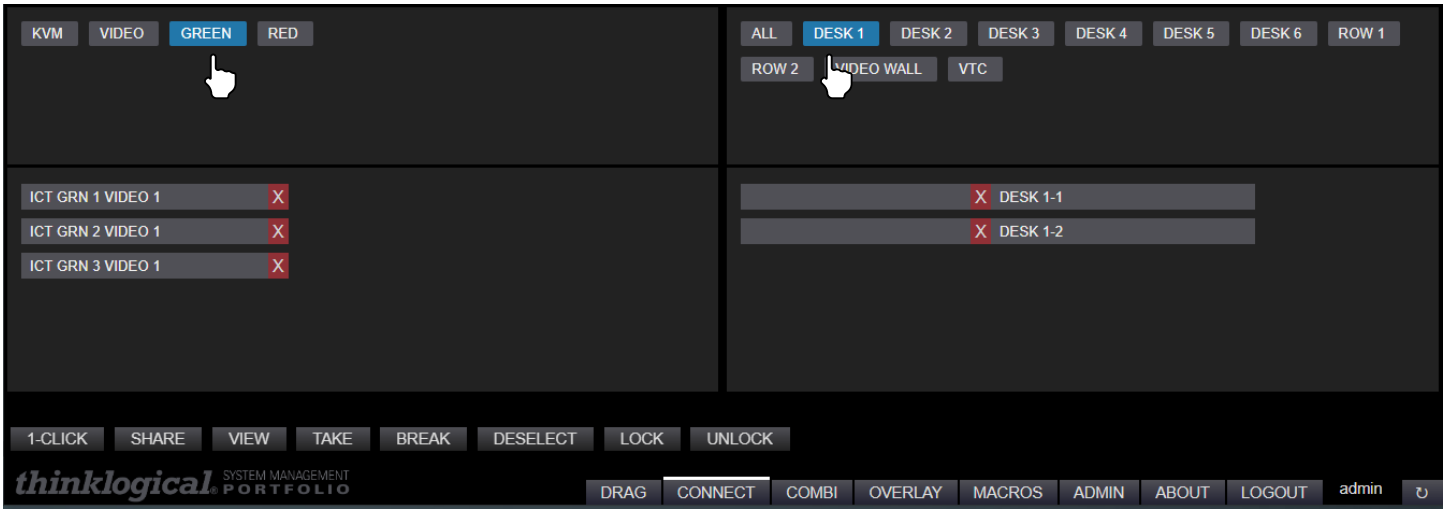


Destinations with active sources will show the names of those sources on the left side. Hovering the cursor over a source or destination will highlight in orange any connections involving that source or destination. Clicking on X will break that connection.

A set of tabs along the bottom, left portion of the page (below) gives users a variety of ways to make and break single or multiple video and data connections.

- **1-CLICK:** Click on any Source and any Destination to make a connection. **Must be used in conjunction with the other tabs**, listed below. *(If 1-CLICK and either SHARE, VIEW, TAKE, or BREAK are selected, as shown above, then the selected action (SHARE, VIEW, TAKE, or BREAK) will be executed immediately.)*
- **SHARE:** By default, when additional Destinations are connected to a previously connected Source, they will all share the video from the Source, but only the last one connected will have control of the mouse, or data return (as shown by the mouse icon).
- **VIEW:** Each newly connected Destination can view the video but will not take the data return.
- **TAKE:** Each newly connected Destination removes the video from all previous Destinations and the new Destination will take the data return.
- **BREAK:** Will break the connections of any highlighted Sources or Destinations.
- **DESELECT:** Clears all highlighted selections at once.
- **LOCK:** Locking a Source prevents it from being routed. Locking a Destination prevents it from being Cleared or routed over. A dashed line around the border will indicate a Locked condition.
- **UNLOCK:** Removes a Lock condition.

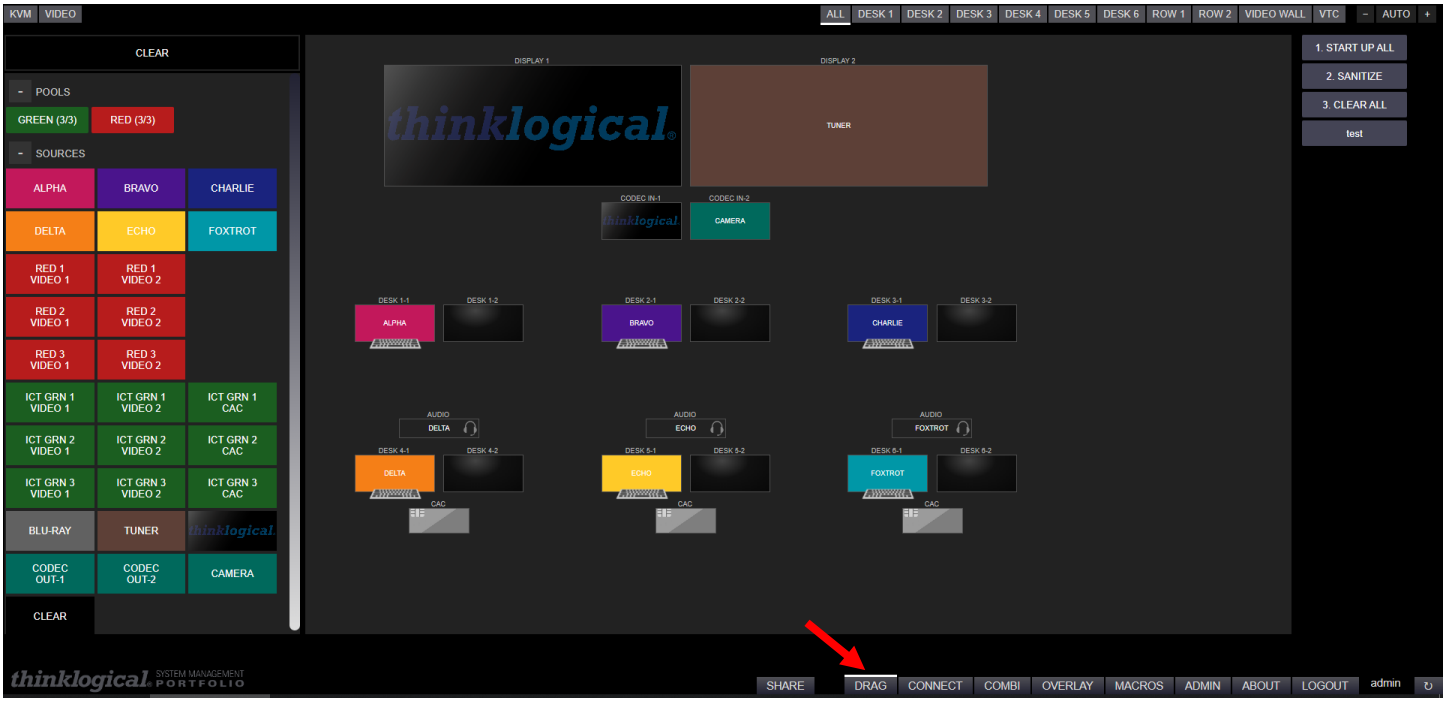
Assets can also be divided into **Tags** that appear in the tabs along the top. As shown in the example below, when the **GREEN** Tag is selected on the Source side, it will turn blue and only destinations that are members of Tag **GREEN** are displayed. Similarly, for the Destination side as illustrated with the **DESK1** Tag. This feature is most useful at larger sites with many Sources and Destinations. See the separate TAGS section for configuration.



☐ The DRAG (Drag & Drop) Tab

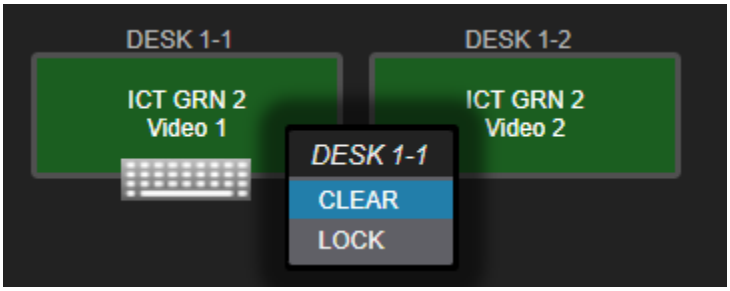
The Drag & Drop Graphical User Interface makes it easy for users to visualize their workstations on screen and switch Sources and Destinations by simply moving an icon.

Click on the **DRAG** Tab. The Sources, Pools, Tags, Macros and Destinations in the demonstration example are graphically depicted below in the Drag & Drop GUI.



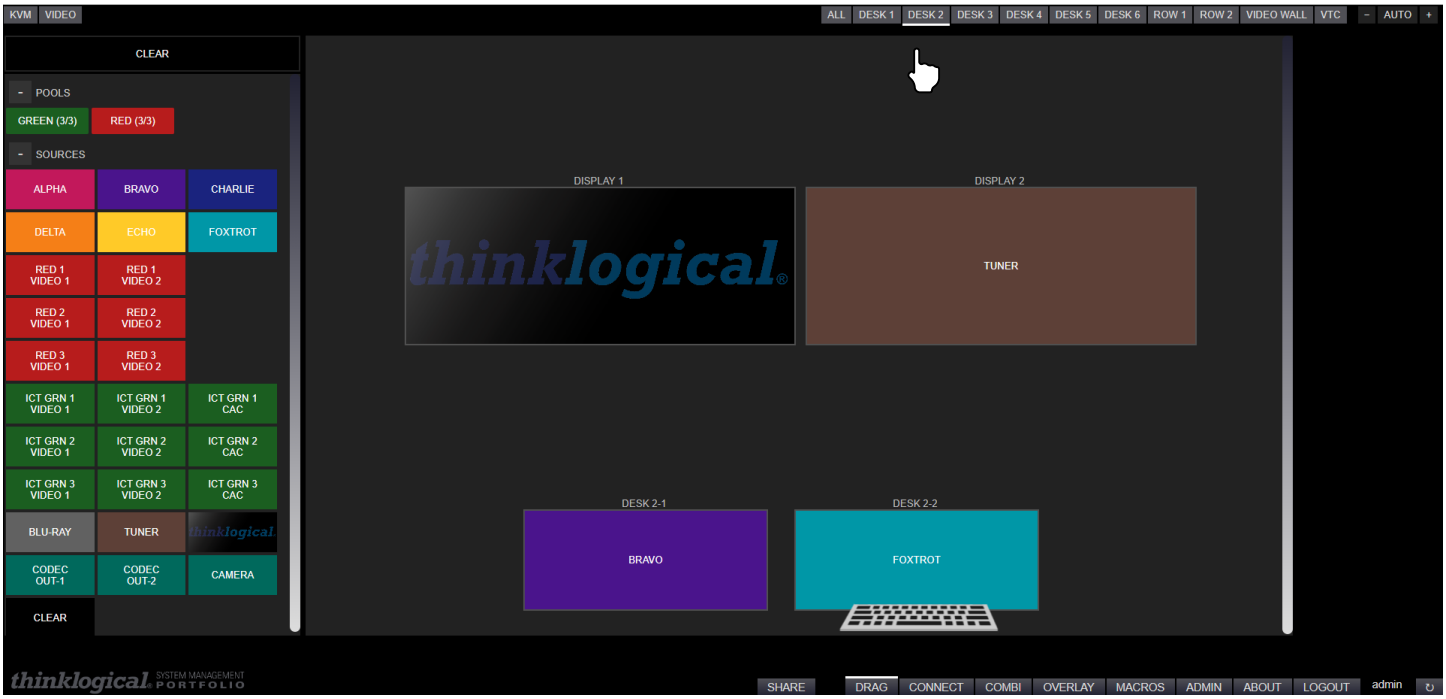
Connections are made by dragging a SOURCE icon from the POOL or SOURCE frame (or from another Destination) to a desired Destination. The Keyboard icon indicates which Destination has control of the keyboard and mouse. In this example, DESK 3-1 has control of the keyboard for Source CHARLIE.

To **CLEAR** a Source or Destination: 1) Drag the CLEAR icon, 2) Drag a blank Destination monitor, or 3) Right click on an icon and select CLEAR (see below).



Tags are displayed along the top of the Drag & Drop page with Source Tags on the left and Destination Tags on the right. Selecting one of these Tags will display the assets of that Tag and will automatically zoom for the best fit. This is especially useful in larger sites with many Sources and Destinations. There are also separate “+ AUTO –“ buttons for general zoom functions. These buttons are active in the full Destination list view. See also TAGS section.

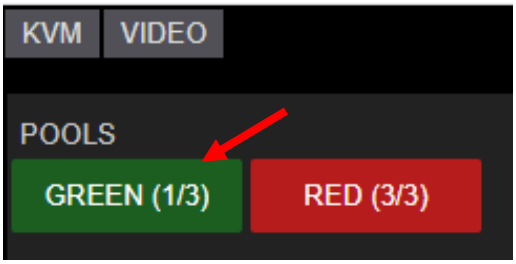
Example – DESK 2 Tag selected:



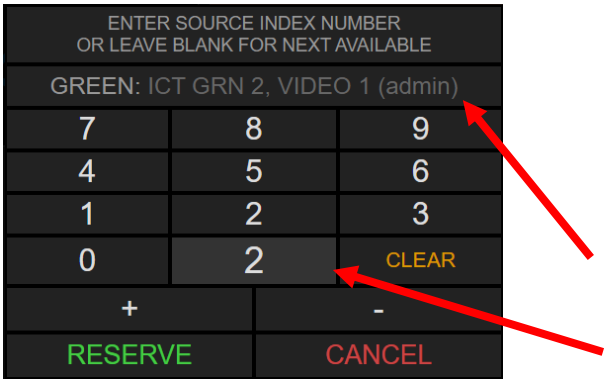
Example – ROW 2 Tag selected:

Using POOLS

Users can reserve Sources from any number of Pools, each of which can have its own function. Pools can be used with OSDs, Touchpanels and Drag & Drop. Once a User has Reserved a Pool, they can then select a Pool Source for use.



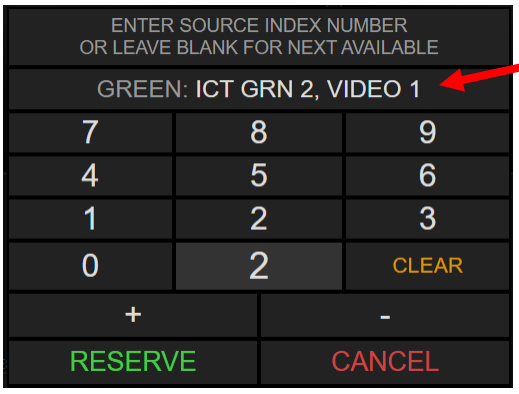
Example: Pools have been created and available (none are currently Reserved here). Note that the POOL icon takes the color of the first Source in the POOL for convenience. Note also in this example the (1/3) indication. This shows there is one Source left (available) out of a total of three.



Click GREEN for example and a popup will allow you to choose a Pooled Source if desired.

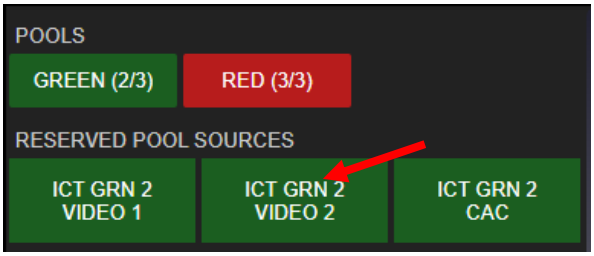
Click on **RESERVE** for the next available Source.

Click on + / - to scroll up and down the Sources. A Pooled Source in use will be grayed out and show which User has that Source. The Pooled Source number will appear below the 2 and the name will appear at the top.

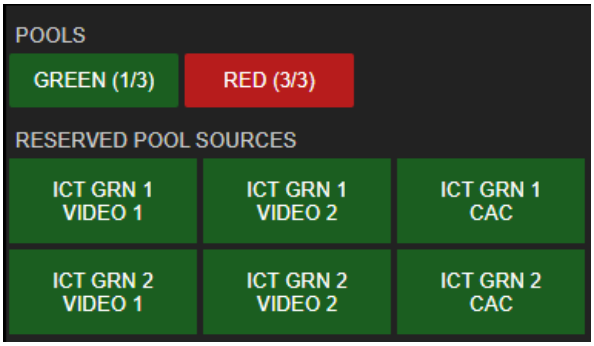


In this example the Pooled Source #2 named “ICT GRN 2, VIDEO1” is selected.

Note: The number indicated is related to what is configured in the SRCS Primary column. In this example “ICT GRN 2, VIDEO1” is the second Primary column value listed.



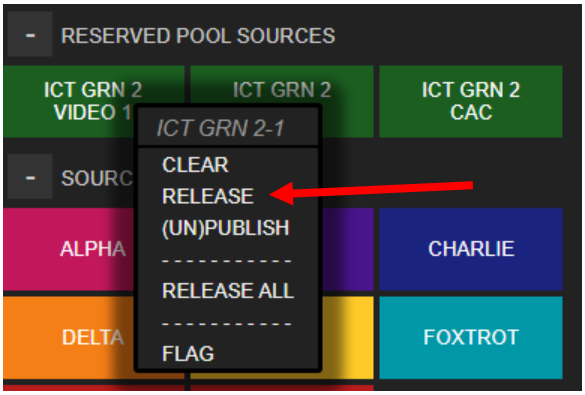
Click **RESERVE** and that GREEN Pool Source is reserved and “RESERVED POOL SOURCES” is added to the Source frame.



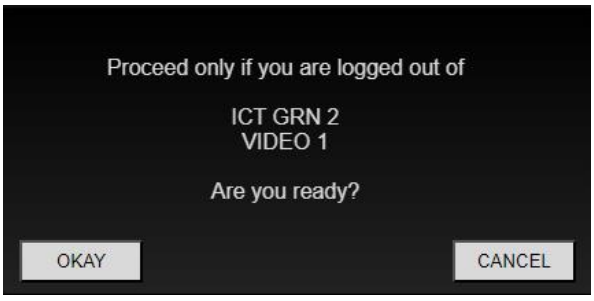
This process may be repeated to Reserve multiple sources.

Once a Source is Reserved, the User can then connect it to their desk.

Note that Reserved Sources cannot be Reserved or accessed by another User. Exception: See Publish below.



To release a Source back into the Pool, right click on the Source and choose RELEASE.



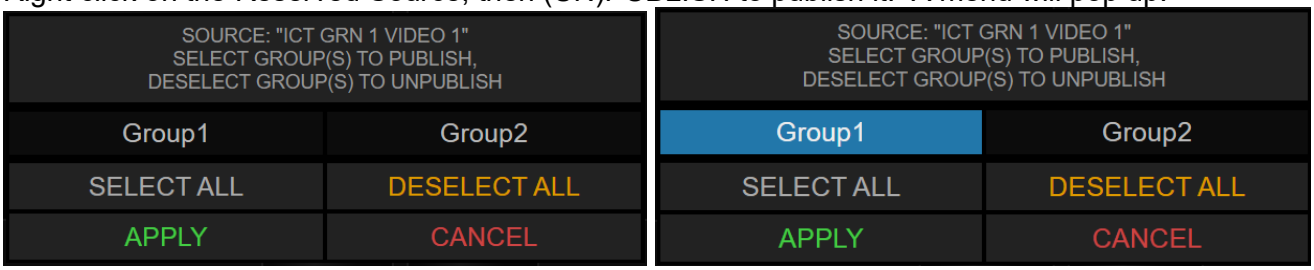
A warning message will pop up.

Other options from this menu are:

- **CLEAR** – This option clears the Destination connected to this Source.
- **(UN)PUBLISH** – Allows a Source to be viewed by Users that do not have the POOL Source Reserved. Performs a Publish or Unpublish function (toggle).
- **FLAG** – This alerts that this Source is having a problem. The System Administrator can then address the issue. The System Administrator will also get a notification when logging in.

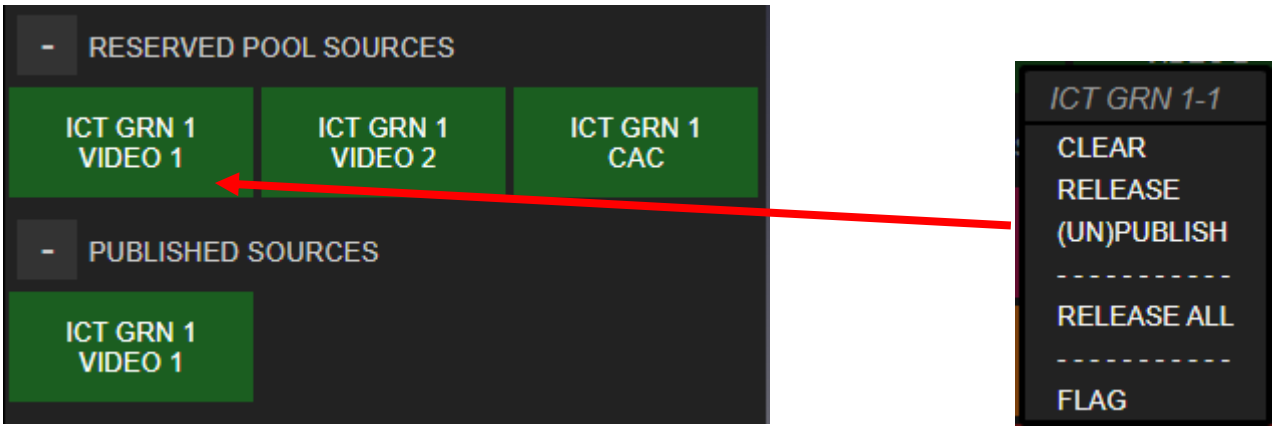
Note: When publishing a Source only the video is available (view mode). Also, only video Sources may be Published. For example: a CAC Source cannot be Published since there is no video component. Choosing Publish will create a new category showing PUBLISHED SOURCES. This Published POOL Source will then be available to all Users in the selected Group to view. This new category will also appear on OSDs and Touchpanels.
Non-pooled Sources may also be published.

Right click on the Reserved Source, then (UN)PUBLISH to publish it. A menu will pop up.

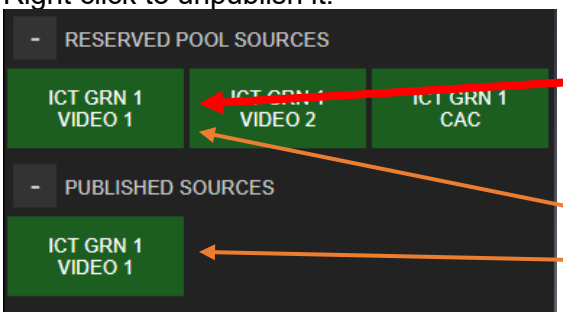


Choose which Group(s) you wish to Publish this Source to, it will turn blue, then click APPLY.

The Source will be added to the Published Sources area.



Right click to unpublish it.



User selects from the Reserved Pool Sources area.

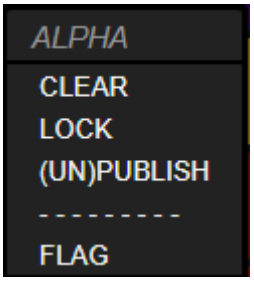
Admin can select from either.

There are other functions available on the Drag & Drop page utilizing the right mouse button.

- Right Clicking on a **Destination** and selecting **CLEAR** will clear that one Destination.
  Example: DESK 1-2.

- Right Clicking on a **Destination** and selecting **LOCK** will not allow another Source to be routed there.
  Example: DESK 1-2.

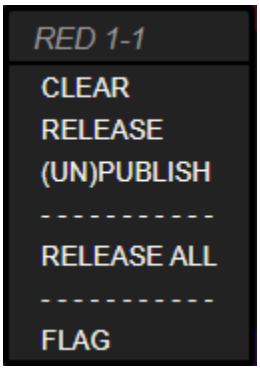
- Right Clicking on a **Source** and selecting **CLEAR** will clear that Source from all Destinations.
  Example: ALPHA.



- Right Clicking on a **Source** and selecting **LOCK** will not allow that Source to be connected to any new Destinations. Example: ALPHA.

- Right Clicking on a **Source** and selecting **(UN)PUBLISH** will allow another User to connect and view this Source.

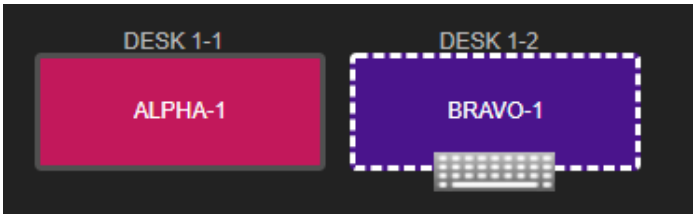
- Right Clicking on a **Source** and selecting **FLAG** will indicate to the Admin this Source may be faulty. The User will be prompted for confirmation.



- Right Clicking on a **Pool Source** and selecting **RELEASE** will release a Pooled Source that has been Reserved.
  Example: RED 1-1

Note: When using a Touchpanel, the right mouse button functions may also be used. Press on a Touchpanel location for >2 seconds ("long press") for this feature.

Locked Sources will appear to Users with a dashed line border.



Locked Destinations will also appear to Users with a dashed line border.

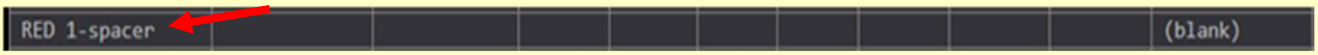
Warning! Locked Sources and Destinations can only be unlocked by 1) The User that Locked them or 2) The Administrator.

TECH NOTES: *Customize Drag & Drop*

The appearance of the Drag & Drop page can be further customized:

1. Text in the **Alias** column can be centered by preceding it with (c), right justified with (r), or left justified with (l). You may also have multiple lines within an icon by entering
 between text strings. If you wish to have no label in the Destination icon, then enter (blank) in the Alias column.
2. Custom images may also be used, but sizing is important. The system will take a custom image and size it to match the width of the icon. If the aspect ratios are the same, then this will appear correctly. But if they are not, this may result in clipping of the image, so take care when creating custom images for use in Drag & Drop. One technique is to add extra border area to the image, where appropriate, to 'fine tune' it to size.
3. Drag & Drop icon Images are located in `/opt/tl/smp2/public/images`.
4. Icons in the Sources Frame can be arranged for clarity For example, to have 2-headed Sources line up properly with 3-headed Sources. This is done by adding a line to the Sources tab to create a blank space there. This line will have no ports assigned and the Alias set to "(blank)".

Example:



Sample Images

You may wish to download the /opt/tl/smp2/public/images directory to a PC for review. Examples:


kb.png


kbdmouselightNEW.png


HeadsetAC.png


bgCAC01.png


spkr.png


spkr4_v.jpg


bgBlue.png


bgBlue1.png


bgGreen3.png


bgMagenta3.png


bgOrange.png

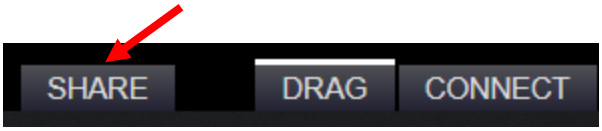

bgRed2.png

TECH NOTES: *Adjusting the appearance of Touchpanel Drag & Drop*

When using the Touchpanel in Drag & Drop mode, some adjustment in the configuration may be necessary to get the icons to display the way you wish. One parameter you can change is the Frame size (Source, Destination or Macro Frames). Within the Frame we need to remember that the Source and Destination icon sizes are in percentage of the Frame that they are located in. So for example: If our Sources are all 33% they will display three to a row. However, if there are a lot of Sources and a scroll bar is created (which adds 3%) then the total will be 102%. The icons will then display two to a row. To correct this one option is to change the Source width to 30% and they will then display three to a row again.

☐ The SHARE button

Clicking on the SHARE button will allow the Drag and Drop behavior to be modified.



SHARE – When a Source is dragged to another Destination, keyboard control goes to the new Destination and the video stays at the old Destination.

VIEW – Drags only the video to the new Destination, video stays at the old Destination.

TAKE – Video and keyboard control go to the new Destination, both are removed from the old Destination.

☐ The Refresh Button

There is also a Refresh button on the bottom of the browser page.

This is equivalent to hitting F5 on a keyboard to refresh the browser. The page will then reload. This is necessary to view certain configuration changes that are made that affect the browser, such as Drag & Drop appearance, etc. You will then be presented with the browser login page.

Additional Touchpanel Notes:

- SMP3 supports the POE Touchpanel only, P/N TPL-7 and TPL-10. The older models, VXM-000011 and VXM-000016 are not supported.
- The Touchpanel name (as configured in the Users tab) is displayed in the lower right corner.
- Source Tags can be created to filter Source names for convenience. These Tags will appear in the upper left corner of the Touchpanel.
- If there are many Sources, the user may “swipe” up and down to access the desired Source if not visible.
- Touchpanels use the Firefox browser for multi-touch support.

The SMP ADM

Introduction

The Thinklogical ADM is a web-based administrative interface utilized on SMP system components and TLX Matrices. ADM efficiently enables both secure deployment and secure maintenance for the aforementioned Thinklogical systems. ADM is intended to provide both a significant reduction in the secure deployment effort and significant enhancements to the operations and maintenance of Thinklogical solutions.

ADM Features

The prominent features of ADM are:

Key operation and management features:

- User account management (web servers and Linux OS).
- IP addressing configuration.
- System redundancy configuration / monitoring.
- Troubleshooting / status reporting.
- DATE/TIME services.
- Server upgrade support.

Key secure deployment features:

- Firewall configuration.
- FIPS 140 (encryption) compliance.
- Password complexity enforcement.
- Remote logging, auditing.
- Secure network topology guidance.
- Supports full network encryption.
  - Web-based services utilizes https (FIPS 140 compliant encryption).
  - SMP to/from Matrix comms utilizes MACsec (AES-GCM-256, TS compliant).

Warning! The secure deployment features should be configured by experienced Administrators. Improper configuration may result in the product being inaccessible.

Setup

Note: The ***default*** IP address of the SMP/ICT and SMP Module ETH0 is 192.168.13.9. For the SMP Appliance ETH0 is 192.169.73.147, ETH1 is 192.168.13.9. Therefore, your browsing device (such as a laptop) must be configured for the proper ETH0 or ETH1 subnet.

Note: Prior to MACsec support, most SMP Appliance installations used ETH1 for Matrix Switch communication. However, MACsec operates on ETH0 only so your cabling and IP configuration may require changing.

Using ADM

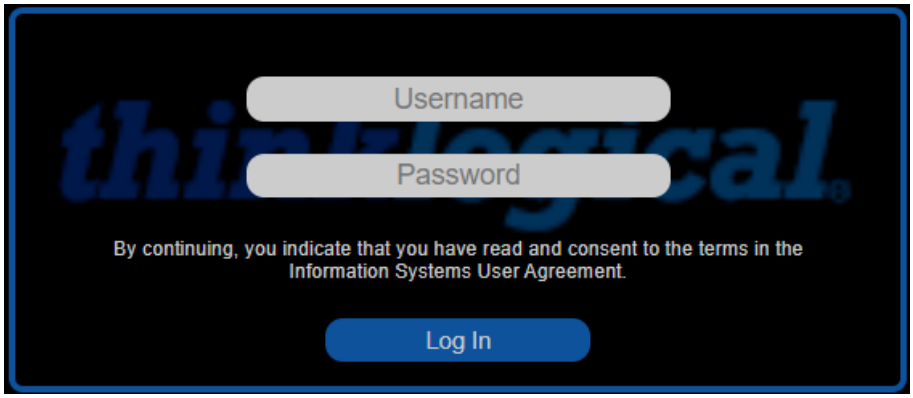
Logging in

Browse to the ETH0 (or ETH1) default address, port 60087:

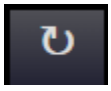
- SMP Module or SMP/ICT - https://192.168.13.9:60087
- SMP Appliance, eth0 - https://192.168.73.147:60087
- SMP Appliance, eth1 - https://192.168.13.9:60087

Note: You may also view the SMP Appliance ETH0 IP Address from the Front Panel.

You will then see the login page; ***default*** credentials are admin / admin.

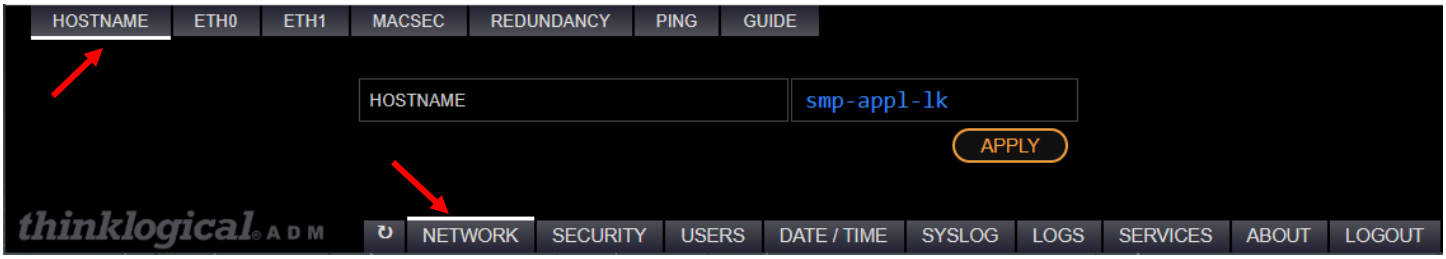


Note: After logging in you will notice a Page Refresh icon at the button of each page. Pressing Refresh will require a new login.



☐ The NETWORK Tab

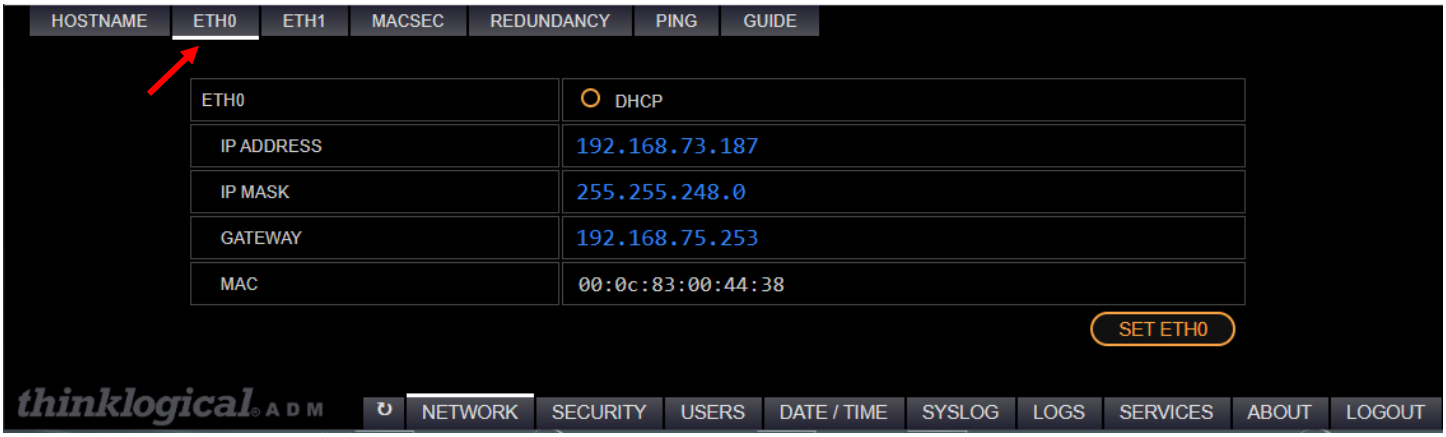
☐ The HOSTNAME Tab



HOSTNAME - Defines the name of the Linux machine. Hostname is mapped to an IP address via "hosts" file or a Domain Name System (DNS) server.
[APPLY] - Modifies the /etc/hostname file.

☐ The ETH0 Tab

This is the first SMP external ethernet interface.



[DHCP] – Enables SMP to obtain IP address, mask and gateway from a "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol" server.

IP ADDRESS – The physical IP address of ETH0.

IP MASK – Utilized to define the size of the subnetwork (range of consecutive IP addresses).

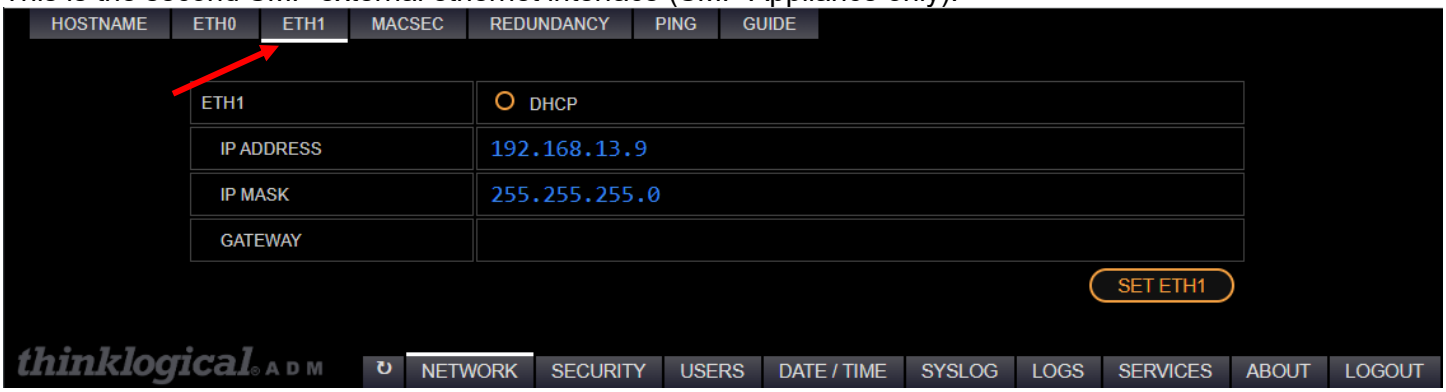
GATEWAY – Forwarding host IP address (access point to another subnetwork).

MAC – Unique identifier assigned to a network interface, not changeable (Thinklogical = 00:0c:83:xx:xx:xx).

[SET ETH0] – Configures network interface with configurable entries.

☐ The ETH1 Tab

This is the second SMP external ethernet interface (SMP Appliance only).

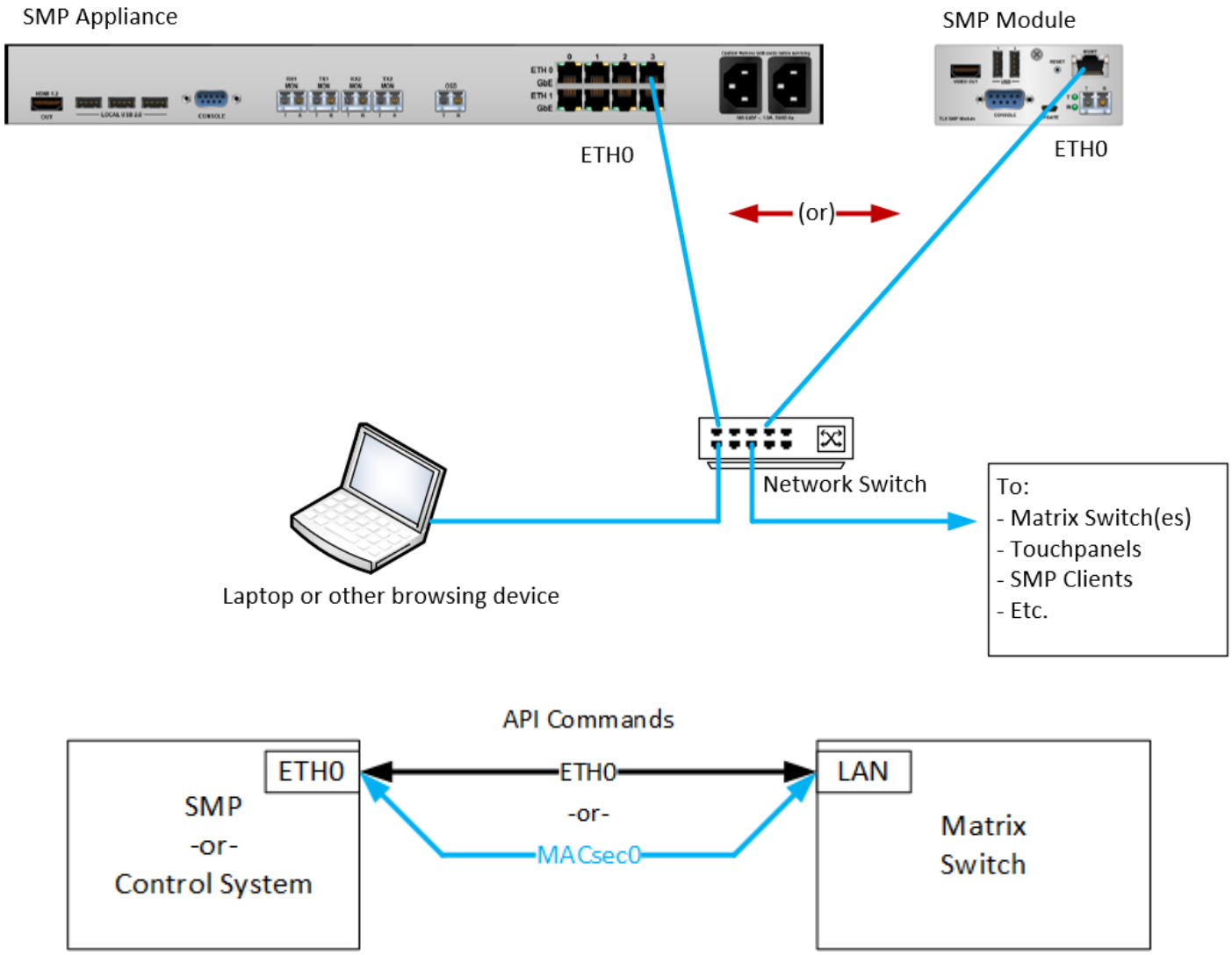


Warning! The ethernet ports on eth0 and eth1 are *separate*, 4-port, network switches. As such they cannot be configured for IP addresses on the same subnet or within the same address range defined by the netmask.

☐ The MACSEC Tab

MACsec = Message Authentication Code security (not MAC address).
MACsec (when enabled) is used to encrypt communications between the SMP API and an external Matrix Switch.

Connection Diagram: illustrating MACSEC



Note: The API commands travel on the same physical interfaces when using eth0 or MACsec0 network devices. MACSEC is an option and is not required for normal operation. Its use is only for sites that require encrypted SMP communication to/from matrix switches.

MACSEC0 – Layer 2 ethernet cryptographic protocol that relies on GCM-AES-256 to offer network security.

Pre-requisite for MACsec membership:

- Same LAN.
- Support GCM-AES-256 cipher.
- Common CAK / CKN (manually pre-shared).

ENABLE – Enables MACsec using the configured settings.

ADDRESS – Must be part of a unique IP subnet (i.e., not ETH0's IP subnet) dedicated to MACsec membership (32 maximum peers).

MASK – Subnet mask for the MACsec subnet.

MKA PRIORITY – Lowest value determines the Key Server of the MACsec group (a backup controller is the recommended key server). Displayed (in gray) are: Master key server : Backup key server : all others.

MAC – MAC address of the SMP logged into.

CAK – Connectivity Association Key (16 bytes).

CKN – Connectivity Association Key Name (32 bytes), randomly generated keys.

[CREATE NEW CAC/CKN] – Provides random keys to be manually shared.

[CANCEL] – Reverts to prior CAK/CKN random key values.

[SET MACSEC] – Stores parameters: ADDRESS, MASK, MKA PRIORITY, CAK, CKN.

STATUS –

Cipher Suite GCM-AES-256 - Highest security level supported by MACsec.

Live peers – Number of active members in MACsec group.

Key Server – Responsible for generating and distributing the Secure Association Keys (SAKs).

Also Displays other members of the MACsec subnet.

[REFRESH] - Provides current MACsec status.

Note: The configuration on this page applies to the MACsec IP address and the API commands to the Matrices. Normal operation of ETH0 and ETH1 are not affected.

Warning! An SMP Appliance will have two ethernet interfaces; eth0 and eth1. DO NOT configure them for the same IP address, otherwise network issues will occur.

☐ The REDUNDANCY Tab

Pertains to Redundant (dual) SMP units operating together in the same system.

Example:

Warning! This page should *only* be used when setting up redundant (dual) SMP units. Inappropriate settings here may render the SMP temporarily inoperable.

APPLIANCE -or- **SMP Module –** This field indicates if the unit is ACTIVE or in STANDBY mode.

REDUNDANCY – Enable or disable the Redundancy feature.

VIRTUAL IP ADDRESS - The address where the active SMP can be reached by Touchpanels, ODSs, and clients.

VIRTUAL IP DEVICE - Valid results are ETH0:1, ETH1:1, NONE.
ETH0:1 - ETH0 redundancy
ETH1:1 - ETH1 redundancy
NONE - redundancy not configured

SMP SERVER – Select if this device is the Primary or Backup SMP.

INTERFACE - Selects which network interface is used to communicate with partner SMP.

SMP MTX (VIRTUALS) to PING - Defined / extracted from the SMP's ADM/MTX tab, utilized for redundancy health check.

SMP MTX (BACKUPS) to PING - Configurable SMP address, utilized for second redundancy health check. (Note: if either of the aforementioned IP addresses can be successfully PING'd, network connectivity test passes)

STATUS : *REDUNDANCY* - Status of REDUNDANCY (KEEPALIVED service), states: ACTIVE, STOPPED, or DISABLED.

STATUS : *SMP SERVICE* - Status of SMP service, states: ACTIVE, STOPPED, or DISABLED.

PARTNER IP ADDRESS – The hardware address of the remote partner SMP.
[CREATE KEY PAIR] button – Generates new public and private authentication key pair.
[EXCHANGE] button – Acquires the partners public key to support the AUTOSYNC / SYNC NOW operations.

Note: The "key pair" mentioned above would be a public and private key pair for that SMP. Each SMP in a Redundant configuration will have its own key pair. See process below.

SYNC FROM PARTNER –
[SYNC NOW] – Causes an immediate copy of configuration from the partner SMP, overwrites the existing configuration – Caution!
AUTOSYNC – Enables periodic SYNC updates which can only be enabled on the Standby SMP.
MINUTES – Time between periodic AUTOSYNC updates (0.5 minutes minimum).

SYNC NOW - Causes immediate copy of configuration from the other SMP, overwrites existing configuration - CAUTION!
AUTO - Enables periodic update from the other SMP (should only be run on the Backup SMP).

MINUTES - Time between periodic updates.

Warning! Be careful when using the SYNC function as the danger is in SYNCing from the wrong SMP and overwriting the correct desired configuration.

Note: If MACsec is enabled, the VIRTUAL, PRIMARY, and BACKUP addresses should be part of the MACsec LAN group.

Note: See also Appendix F: SMP3 Redundancy.

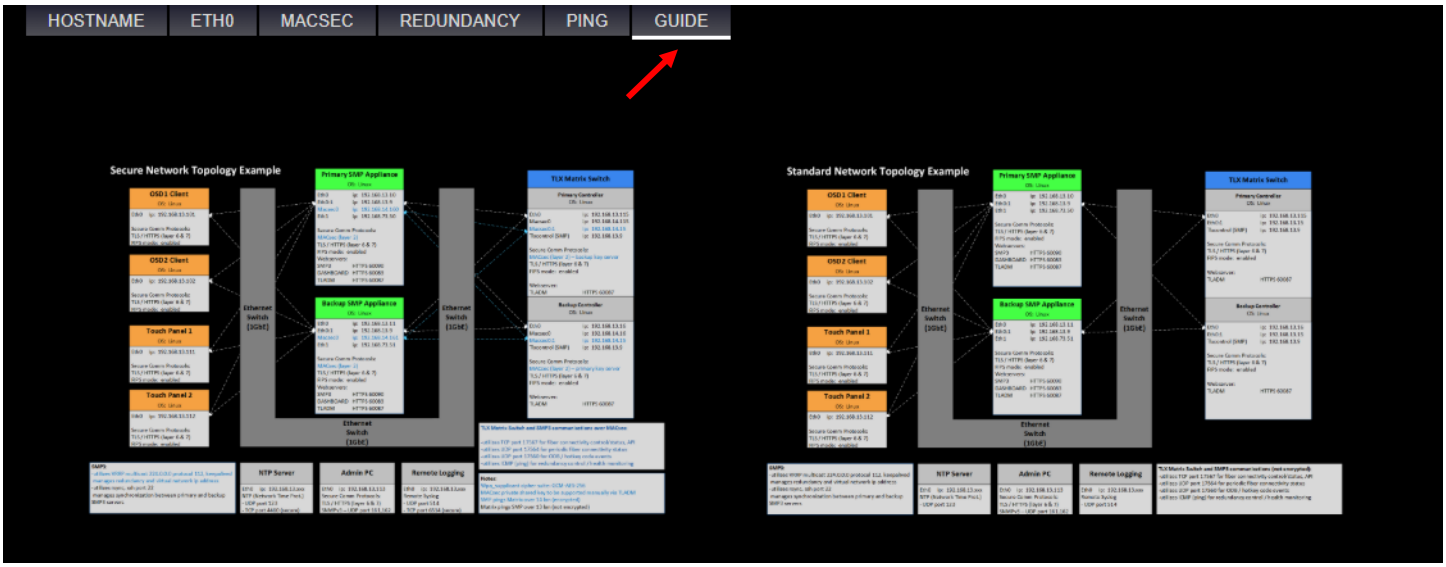
Note: Using Key Pairs would be a four-step process:

- Create Key Pair on the Primary SMP.
- Create Key Pair on the Backup SMP.
- Exchange Key Pair from the Primary SMP.
- Exchange Key Pair from the Backup SMP.

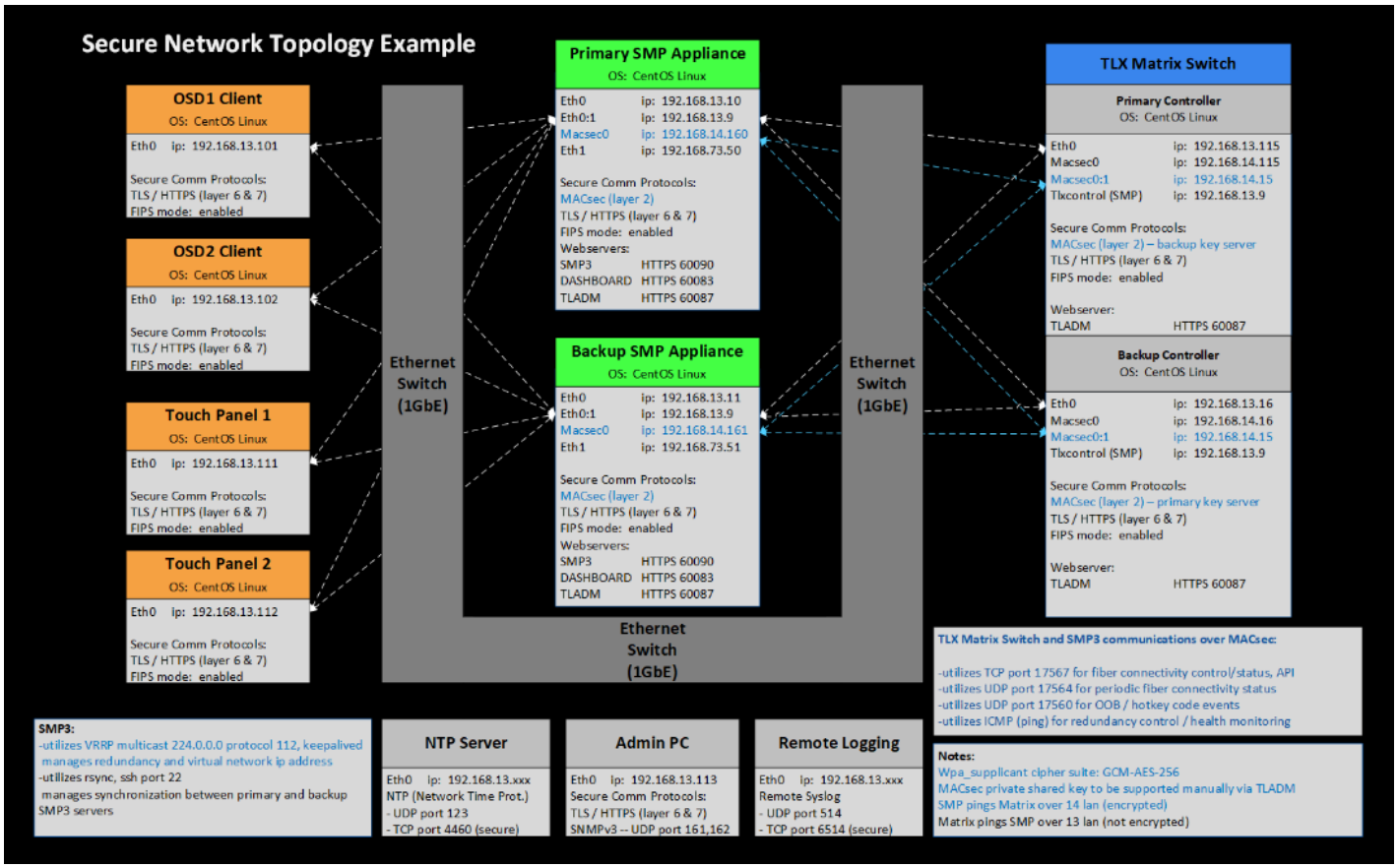
☐ The PING Tab

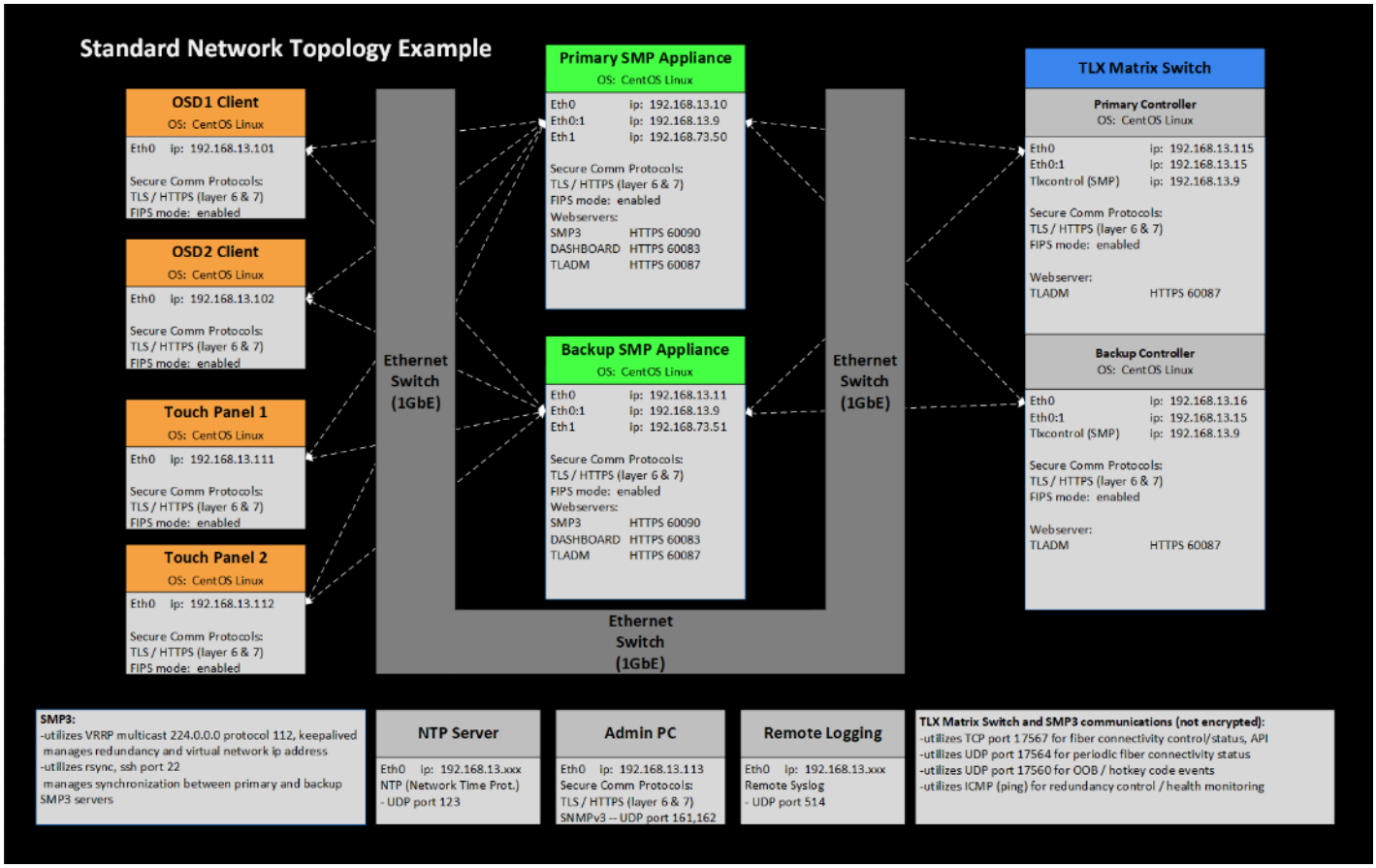
ADDRESS – Configurable remote IP address to be checked.
[PING!] - Sends 10 data packets to a configurable IP address to test network connectivity.
RESPONSES – Displays success/latency statistics of the IP connectivity of a remote machine.

☐ The GUIDE Tab



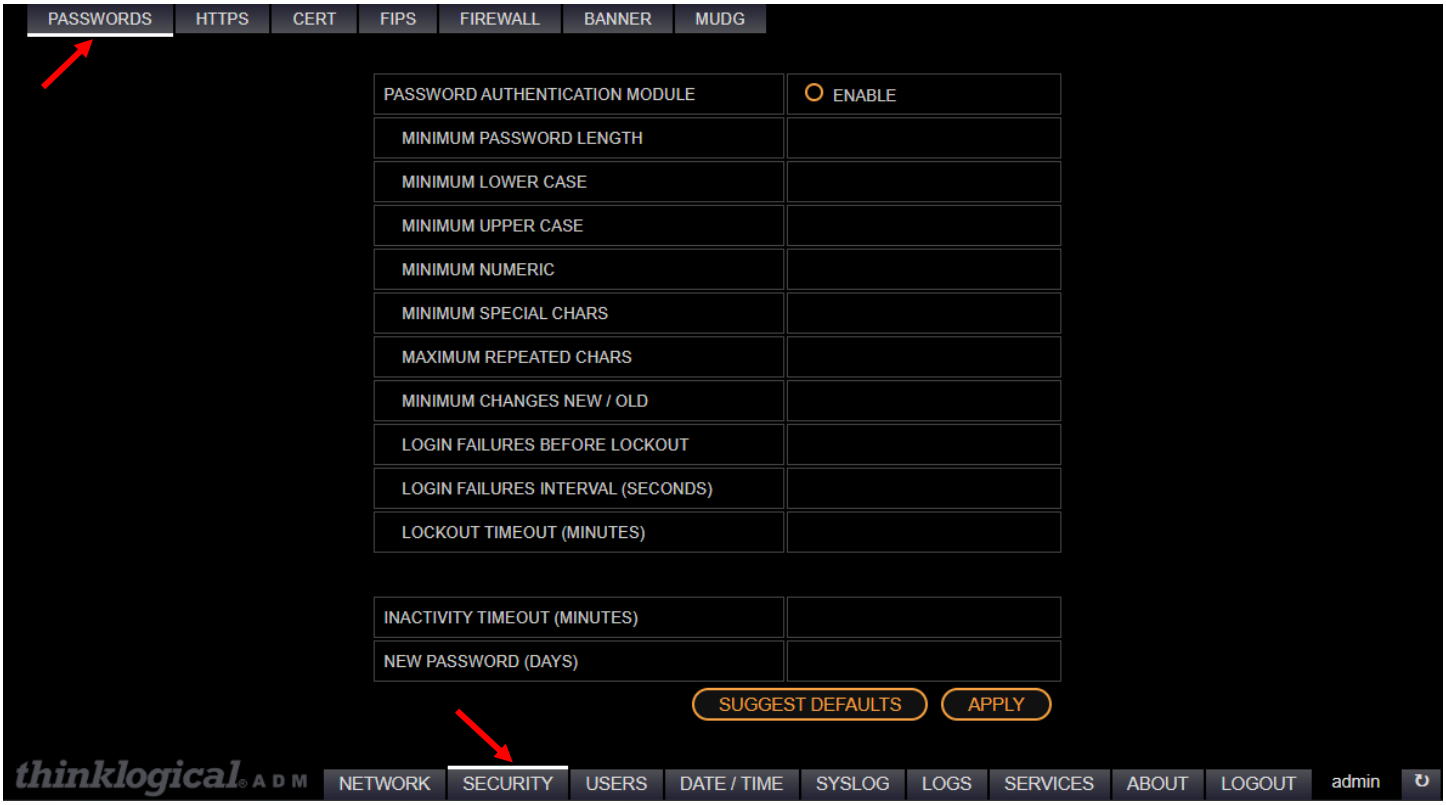
Note: These are static images of sample configurations and may not reflect your system. Clicking on one will zoom in for clarity.




Standard Network Topology Example
OSD1 Client
OS: CentOS Linux
Eth0 ip: 192.168.13.101
Secure Comm Protocols:
TLS / HTTPS (layer 6 & 7)
FIPS mode: enabled
OSD2 Client
OS: CentOS Linux
Eth0 ip: 192.168.13.102
Secure Comm Protocols:
TLS / HTTPS (layer 6 & 7)
FIPS mode: enabled
Touch Panel 1
OS: CentOS Linux
Eth0 ip: 192.168.13.111
Secure Comm Protocols:
TLS / HTTPS (layer 6 & 7)
FIPS mode: enabled
Touch Panel 2
OS: CentOS Linux
Eth0 ip: 192.168.13.112
Secure Comm Protocols:
TLS / HTTPS (layer 6 & 7)
FIPS mode: enabled
Ethernet Switch (1GbE)
Primary SMP Appliance
OS: CentOS Linux
Eth0 ip: 192.168.13.10
Eth0:1 ip: 192.168.13.9
Eth1 ip: 192.168.73.50
Secure Comm Protocols:
TLS / HTTPS (layer 6 & 7)
FIPS mode: enabled
Webservers:
SMP3 HTTPS 60090
DASHBOARD HTTPS 60083
TLADM HTTPS 60087
Backup SMP Appliance
OS: CentOS Linux
Eth0 ip: 192.168.13.11
Eth0:1 ip: 192.168.13.9
Eth1 ip: 192.168.73.51
Secure Comm Protocols:
TLS / HTTPS (layer 6 & 7)
FIPS mode: enabled
Webservers:
SMP3 HTTPS 60090
DASHBOARD HTTPS 60083
TLADM HTTPS 60087
Ethernet Switch (1GbE)
Ethernet Switch (1GbE)
TLX Matrix Switch
Primary Controller
OS: CentOS Linux
Eth0 ip: 192.168.13.115
Eth0:1 ip: 192.168.13.15
Tlxcontrol (SMP) ip: 192.168.13.9
Secure Comm Protocols:
TLS / HTTPS (layer 6 & 7)
FIPS mode: enabled
Webserver:
TLADM HTTPS 60087
Backup Controller
OS: CentOS Linux
Eth0 ip: 192.168.13.16
Eth0:1 ip: 192.168.13.15
Tlxcontrol (SMP) ip: 192.168.13.9
Secure Comm Protocols:
TLS / HTTPS (layer 6 & 7)
FIPS mode: enabled
Webserver:
TLADM HTTPS 60087
SMP3:
-utilizes VRRP multicast 224.0.0.0 protocol 112, keepalived manages redundancy and virtual network ip address
-utilizes rsync, ssh port 22 manages synchronization between primary and backup SMP3 servers
NTP Server
Eth0 ip: 192.168.13.xxx
NTP (Network Time Prot.)
- UDP port 123
Admin PC
Eth0 ip: 192.168.13.113
Secure Comm Protocols:
TLS / HTTPS (layer 6 & 7)
SNMPv3 -- UDP port 161,162
Remote Logging
Eth0 ip: 192.168.13.xxx
Remote Syslog
- UDP port 514
TLX Matrix Switch and SMP3 communications (not encrypted):
-utilizes TCP port 17567 for fiber connectivity control/status, API
-utilizes UDP port 17564 for periodic fiber connectivity status
-utilizes UDP port 17560 for OOB / hotkey code events
-utilizes ICMP (ping) for redundancy control / health monitoring

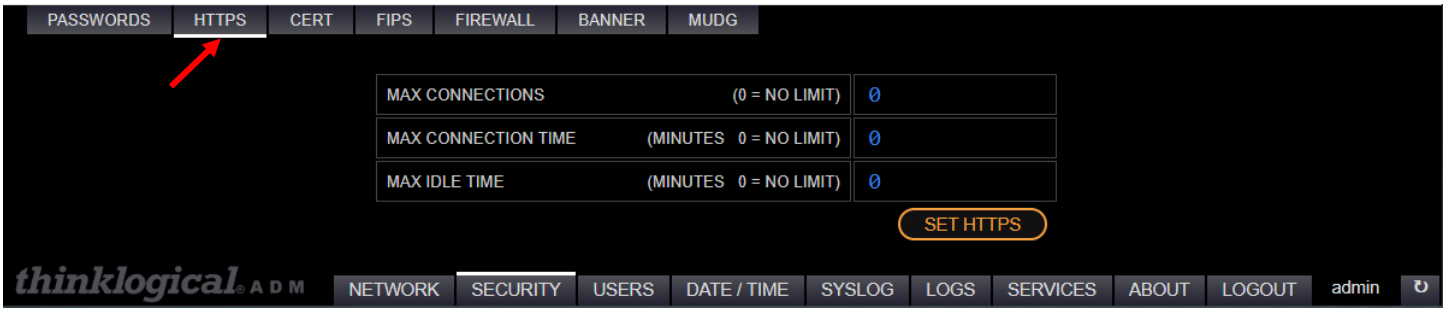
☐ The SECURITY Tab

☐ The PASSWORDS Tab



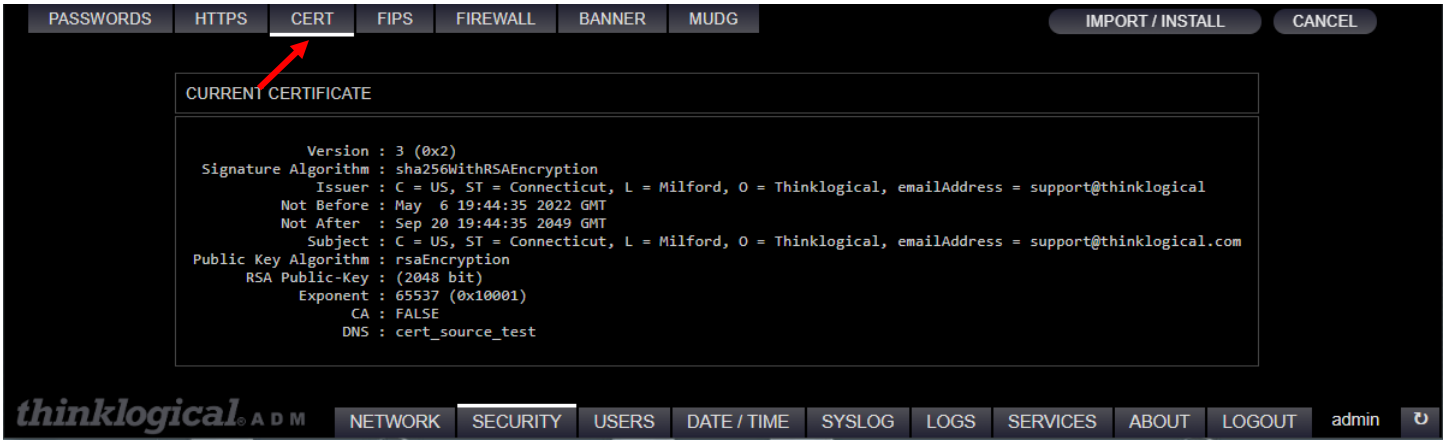
PASSWORD AUTHENTICATION MODULE – Enables PAM (Password Authentication Module). Password policy settings apply to both the Linux operating system and the ADM webserver.
[SUGGEST DEFAULTS] – Provides recommended password complexity for secure deployment.
[APPLY] – Saves the ENABLE state and numeric parameters to the configuration.

☐ The HTTPS Tab



MAX CONNECTIONS – Sets the absolute maximum number of TCP connections to the ADM web server. (Note: It is common for web-browsers to open parallel TCP connections in order to load the different resources faster, e.g., Chrome browser supports 17 TCP connections).
MAX CONNECTION TIME – How long this connection can continue before requiring another login.
MAX IDLE TIME – Maximum time between commands before requiring another login.
[SET HTTPS] - Configures the three parameters.

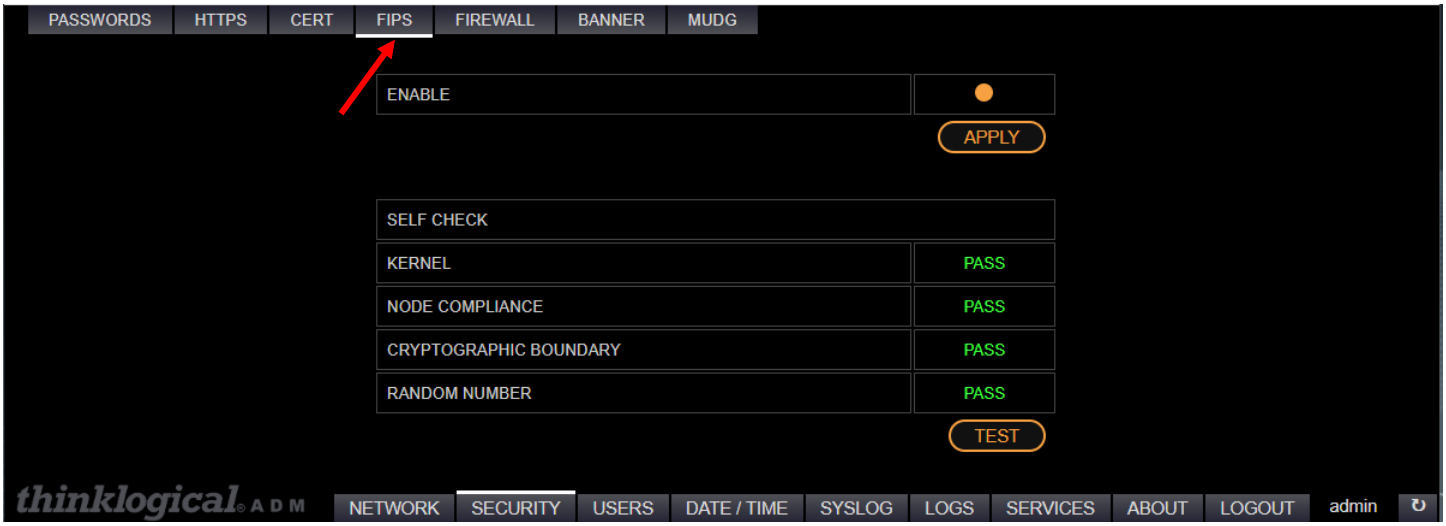
☐ The CERT Tab



CURRENT CERTIFICATE - Provides details of the webserver(s) SSL certificate (encryption algorithm, issuer, expiration date, certificate authority, DNS name).
[IMPORT/INSTALL] - Enables importing locally stored SSL certificate files to the SMP. Naming convention must be “thinklogical.pem” and “thinklogical.crt”.

☐ The FIPS Tab

FIPS = Federal Information Processing Standards



ENABLE – Enables / DISABLES FIPS.
[APPLY] - Enables / disables FIPS boot environment variable, requires reboot to change FIPS mode.
SELF CHECK – Displays the results of the TEST button.
KERNEL – Verifies the Linux kernel version supports fips (4.14.187-tl.fips.1) and that the boot environment variable for FIPS is set to '1' (enabled).
NODE COMPLIANCE – Verifies that the HTTPS web server only supports FIPS compliant algorithms via a known answer test.
CRYPTOGRAPHIC BOUNDARY – The integrity of the ARM32 hardware and the RHEL FIPS 140-2 object modules are validated by comparing a calculated HMAC's of the FIPS OPEN-SSL libraries with a stored HMAC file computed at build time.
RANDOM NUMBER – The random number generator test performs 1000 tests to ensure results are uniformly distributed, uncorrelated, and non-repeating.
[TEST] - Performs FIPS integrity checks and reports results.

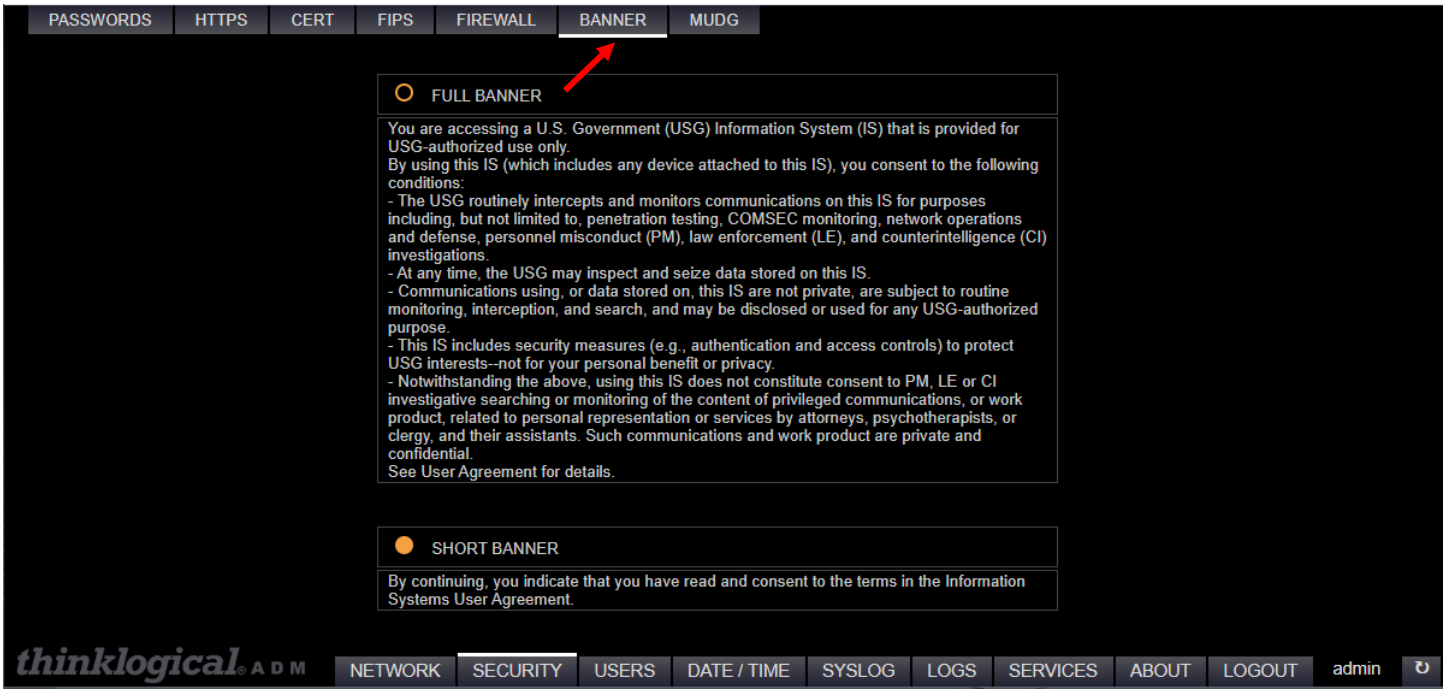
Note: SELF CHECK is performed on power-up and on-demand. If FIPS is enabled and SELF CHECK fails during boot-up, the Linux kernel will halt.

☐ The FIREWALL Tab

ENABLE FIREWALL – Please refer to the **Firewall (UFW) Settings** section of the **Thinklogical TLX Military Unique Deployment Guide** prior to enabling the default firewall policy.
ENABLE SSH – Enables / disables the ability to SSH into the SMP.
[APPLY] – Enables / disables the FIREWALL policy and management of the equipment via SSH protocol.
STATUS - Displays the current FIREWALL status/configuration.
[REFRESH] – Refreshes the current FIREWALL status/configuration.

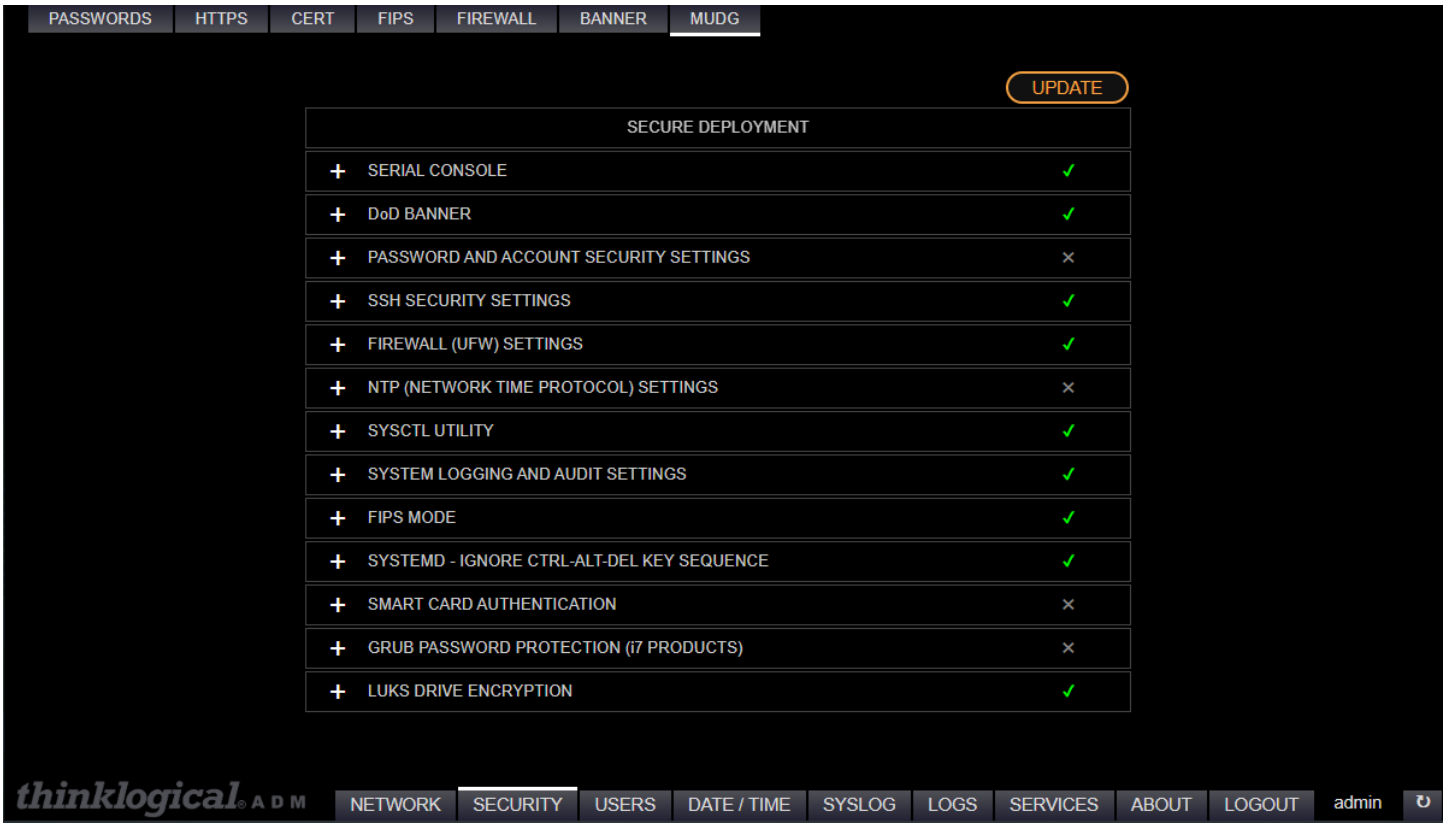
Note: In order to disable SSH the Firewall must be enabled.

☐ The BANNER Tab



Selected banner will be shown in the splash page during browser login and in the terminal window during SSH login (if SSH login enabled)

☐ The MUDG Tab



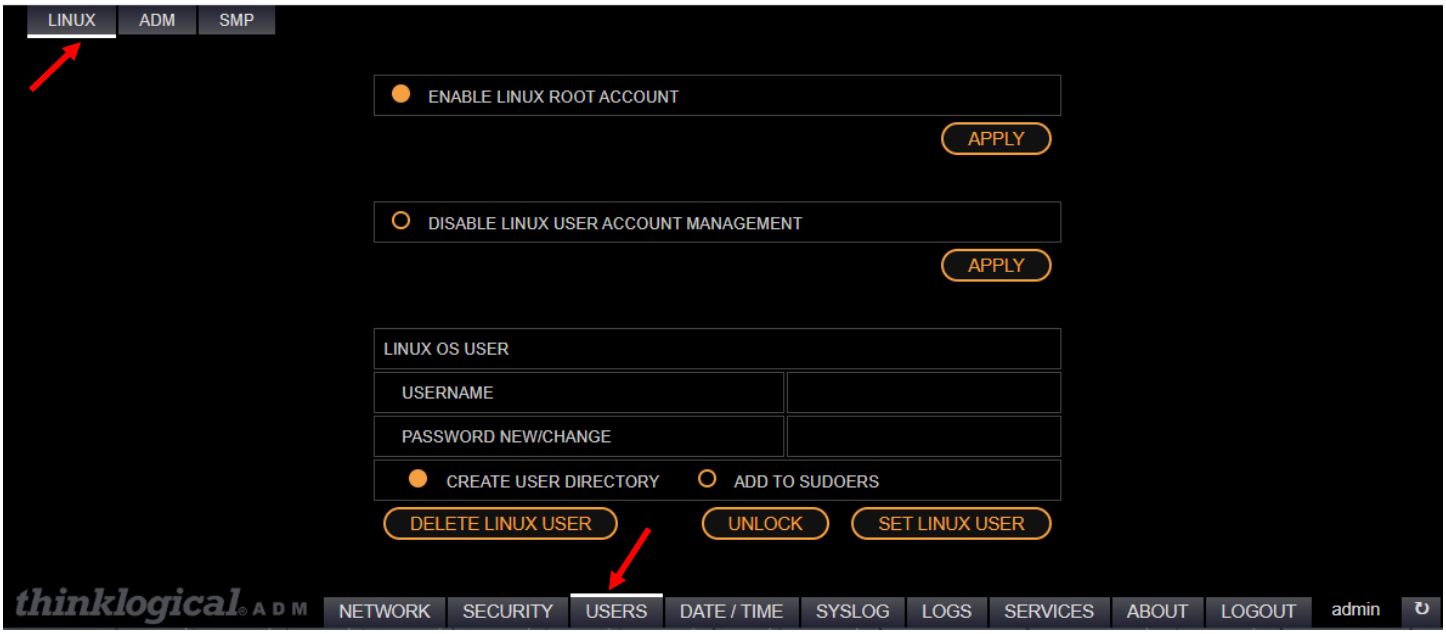
Selecting [UPDATE] will query the system and report on parameters that may, or may not, be configured according to the Thinklogical MUDG (Military Unique Deployment Guide). See the appropriate MUDG for details on each item.

Clicking on the “+” will expand that entry, for example:

☐ The USERS Tab

☐ The LINUX Tab

Linux user account information.



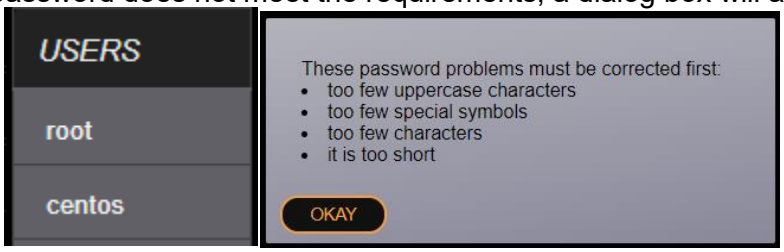
ENABLE LINUX ROOT ACCOUNT – Enables / disables ROOT access via SSH and Serial Console port.
DISABLE LINUX USER ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT – Permanently disables and removes the ADM interface which adds / modifies Linux user accounts and removes the LINUX tab.

Warning! After clicking APPLY the change will be invoked and cannot be undone.

USERNAME – Linux username being configured. (see below)
PASSWORD NEW/CHANGE – Enter new password here. (see below)
CREATE USER DIRECTORY – Adds a home directory for the specified user, /home/<username>.
ADD TO SUDOERS – Enables/disables superuser privileges.
[DELETE LINUX USER] – Removes specified Linux user account.
[UNLOCK] – Unlocks an account that has been disabled due to excessive failed password entry attempts.
[SET LINUX USER] - Applies USERNAME, PASSWORD, USER DIRECTORY, and SUDO membership.

Clicking in the **USERNAME** field will display a menu of currently configured Users.

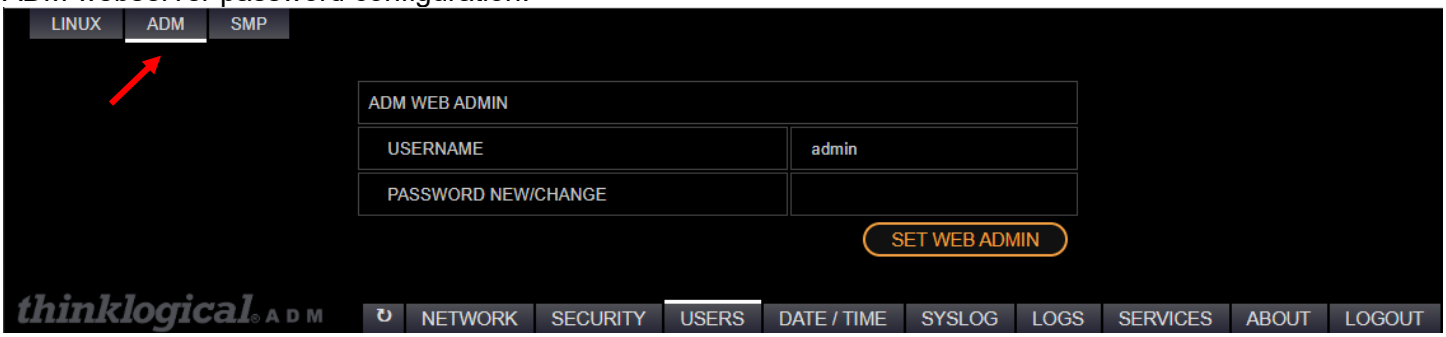
If the password does not meet the requirements, a dialog box will appear.



Note: The user "***root***" will not be able to be deleted.

☐ The ADM Tab

ADM webserver password configuration.

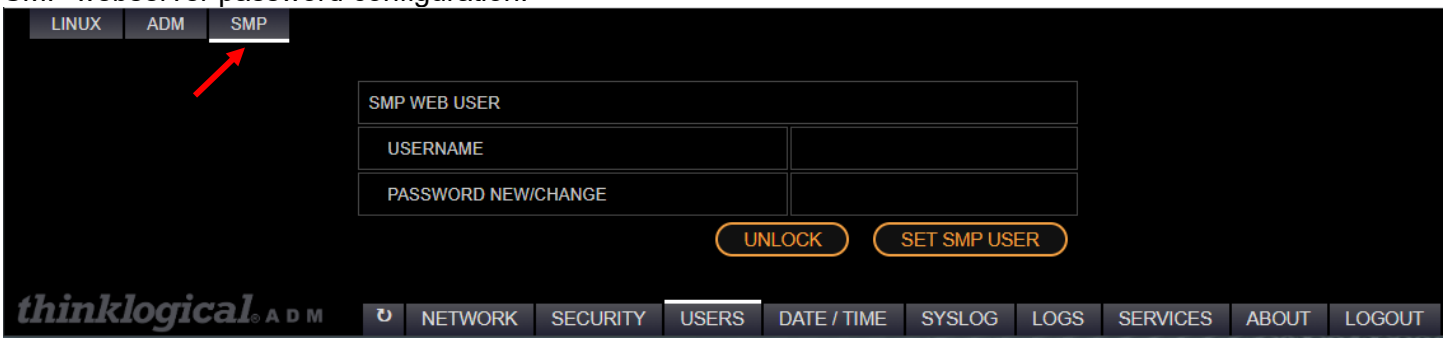


USERNAME – ADM web page login username.

PASSWORD NEW/CHANGE – Enter new password here.
[SET WEB ADMIN] - Sets new password for admin user.

☐ The SMP Tab

SMP webserver password configuration.

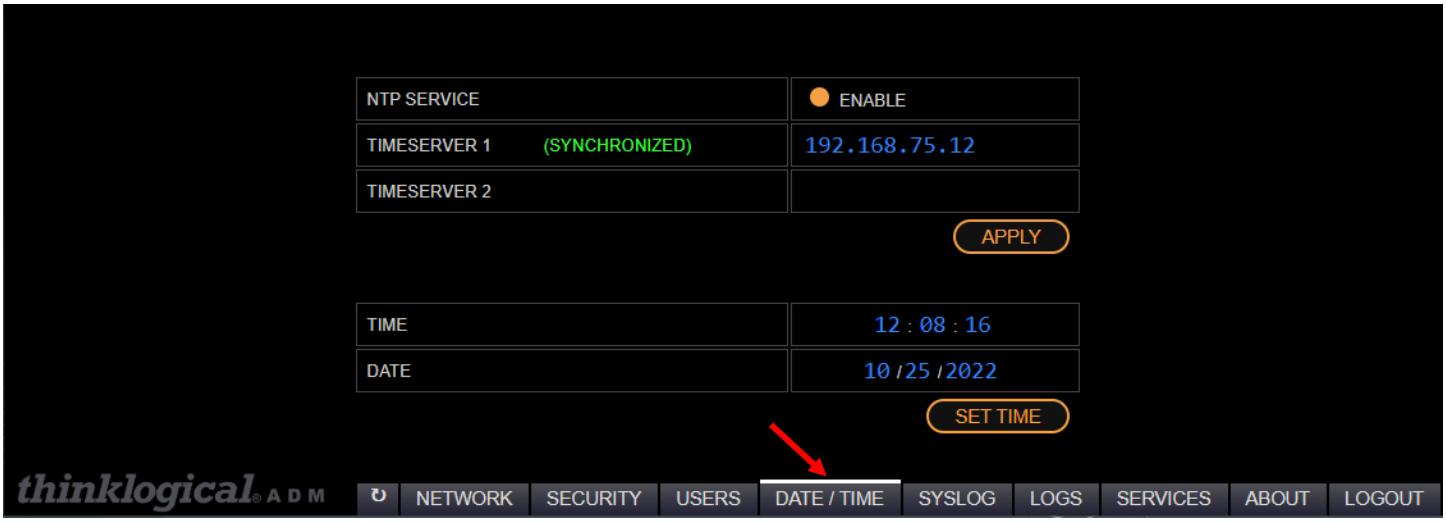


Note: The SMP ***admin*** user configuration is a shared account with the DASHBOARD webserver.

USERNAME – SMP web page login username.

PASSWORD NEW/CHANGE – Enter new password here.
[UNLOCK] – Unlocks an account that has been disabled due to excessive failed password entry attempts.
[SET SMP USER] – Sets new passwords for users previously defined by the SMP webserver tabs: ADMIN/USERS.

☐ The DATE / TIME Tab



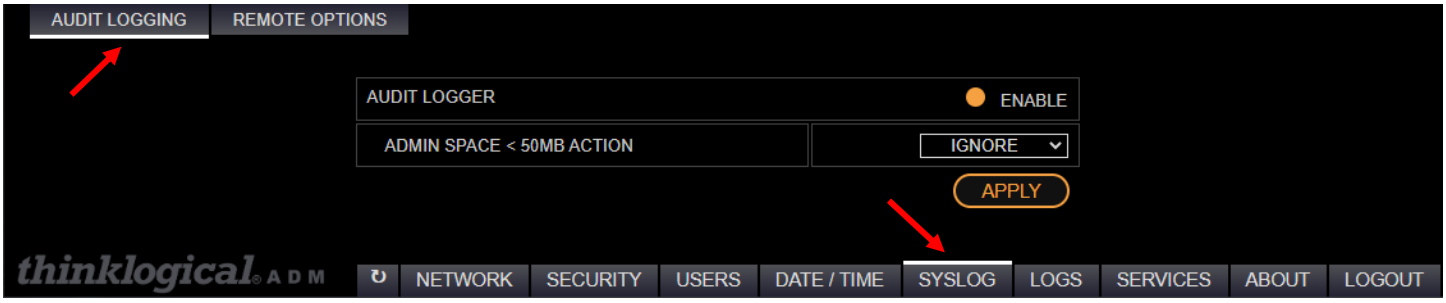
NTP SERVICE – Enabled: Network Time Protocol client periodically requests timing information from a NTP server. The client synchronizes to the server every 64 seconds minimum, 1024 seconds maximum.
TIME SERVER 1 – IP address of primary NTP server.
TIME SERVER 2 – IP address of backup NTP server.
(SYNCHRONIZED) – Indicates which timeserver the unit is synchronized to.
[APPLY] - Configures NTP parameters.
TIME – Configurable system clock, synchronized to NTP server.
DATE – Configurable system date, synchronized to NTP server.
[SET TIME] - Configures system TIME & DATE when entered manually (no timeserver).

Note: When enabling the NTP Service it will not take effect immediately and will take a few seconds to synchronize.

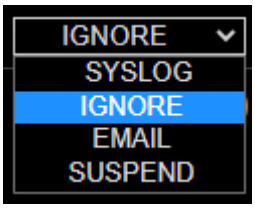
☐ The SYSLOG Tab

SYSLOG – standard message logging protocol, enabling the recording of security, analytical, debug, and informational messages.

☐ The AUDIT LOGGING Tab

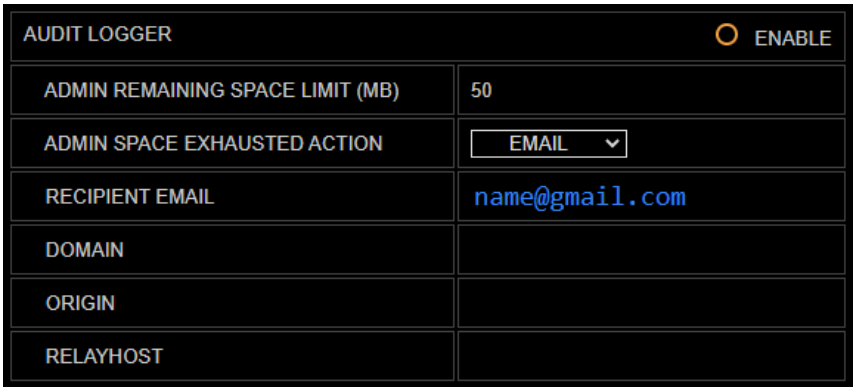


AUDIT LOGGER – A security relevant log providing documentary evidence of potentially suspicious events: authentication, changing file permissions, terminating a process, creating a network connection.
ADMIN SPACE < 50MB ACTION – Action to perform when hard drive partition is less than **50Mbytes.**



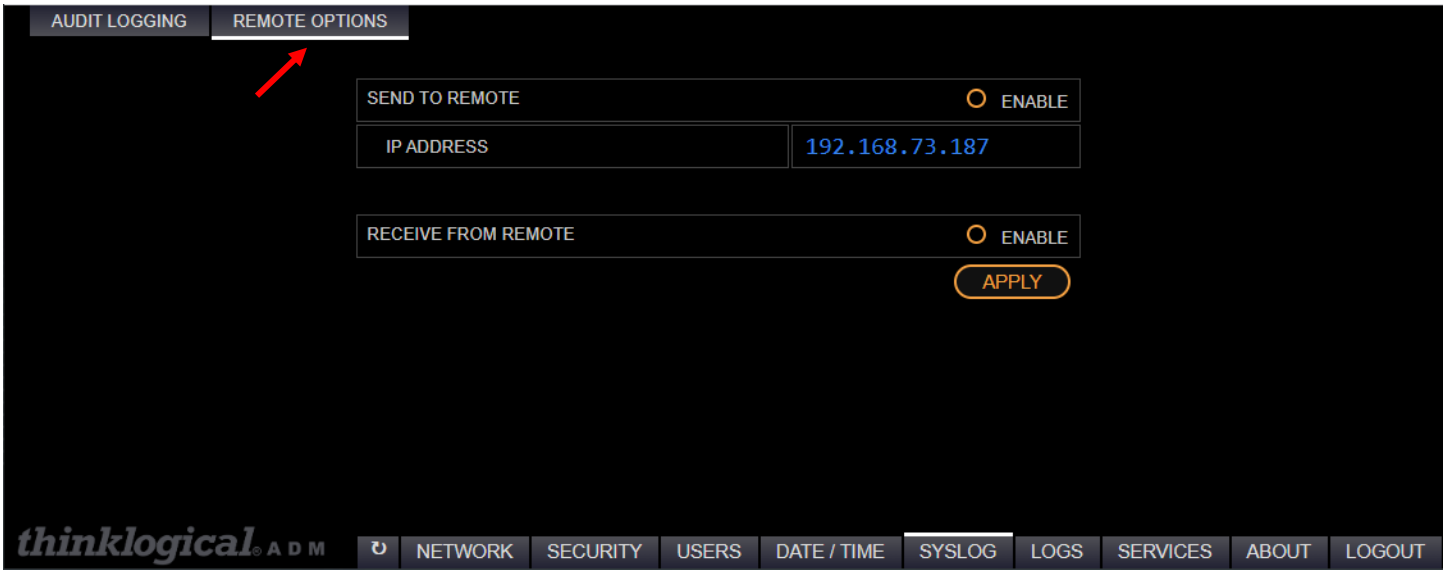
SYSLOG – Send warning to syslog.
IGNORE – No additional action, ignore warning.
EMAIL – Email warning to admin account.
SUSPEND - Stop logging.

Note: Selecting **EMAIL** will provide further configuration options.



Note: Refer to **LOGS** tab for viewing / extracting SYSLOG and AUDIT log content.

☐ The REMOTE OPTIONS Tab



SEND TO REMOTE – ENABLE: Sends SYSLOG messages to a centralized logging server located at <IP ADDRESS> utilizing UDP/IP port 514.
IP ADDRESS – Address of logging server utilizing UDP/IP port 514.
RECEIVE FROM REMOTE - ENABLE: Listens for SYSLOG messages (utilizing UDP/IP port 514) coming from network devices such as TL Matrix and SMP products, and stores data to the SYSLOG file.

Note: ADM prevents 'SEND TO REMOTE' and 'RECEIVE FROM REMOTE' from being enabled at the same time (prevents recursive logging event).

☐ The LOGS Tab

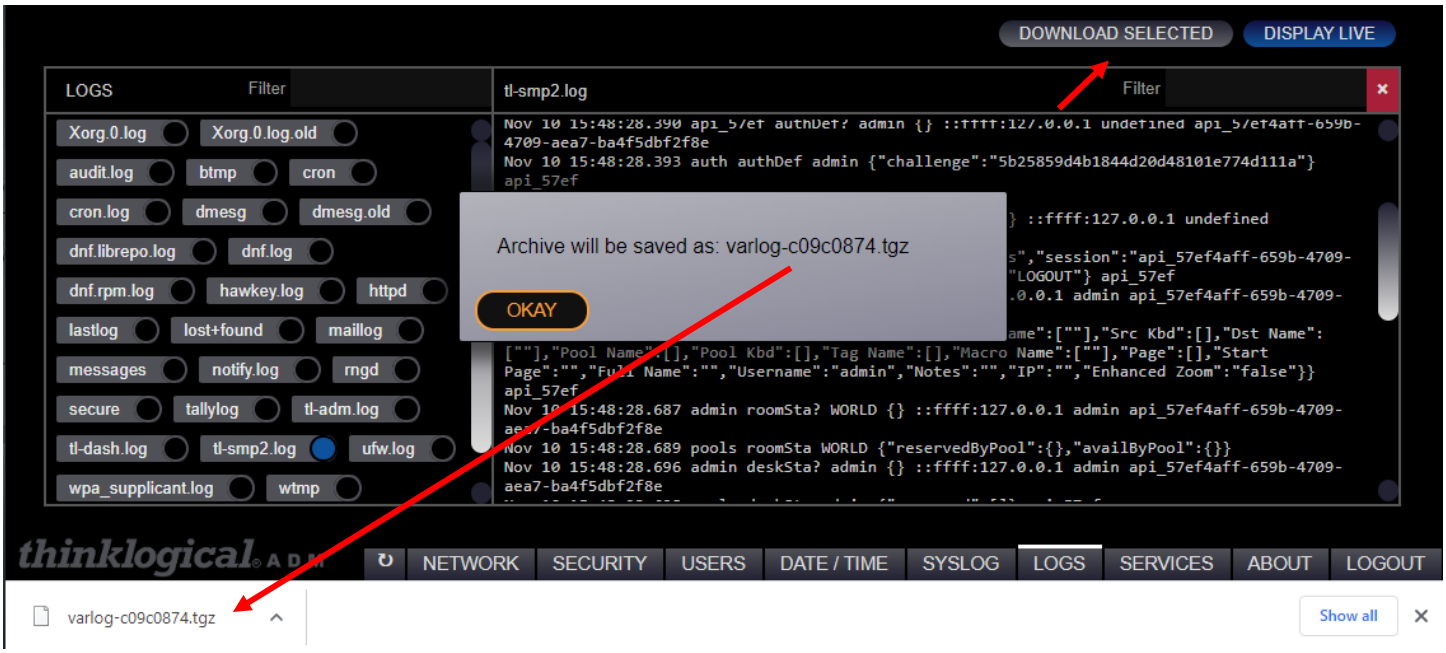
The **LOGS** tab is used for viewing / extracting SYSLOG and AUDIT log content.
LOGS Window - This window contains the filenames of all the logs found in /var/log. They can be filtered by entering a string in the **Filter** field. Select the log(s) for download/inspection.
Filter - Allows filtering by line

Note: Log files are typically downloaded and then emailed to Thinklogical for analysis. Most of the log files shown are standard Linux logs.

Exceptions are the Thinklogical logs:

tl-adm.log
tl-dash.log
tl-smp2.log

☐ The DOWNLOAD SELECTED Tab



This feature will compress the selected logs into a TGZ file and send it to your device.
Typically, in the /Downloads directory on your PC.

☐ The DISPLAY LIVE Tab

This is a Toggle - This option will display the selected log(s) in real time. If more than one log is selected, they will appear in their own frame. Deselect “DISPLAY LIVE” button to stop updating.

 - Closes the window for that log.

Note: In time, the logs will “roll over” to .GZ files. These are not viewable here but may be downloaded for analysis.

Warning! The DISPLAY LIVE function is intended for troubleshooting and resolving issues only. It should not be enabled for long periods of time as it may cause performance issues. To prevent this the feature will time out after 20 minutes.

☐ The SERVICES Tab

This tab displays the state of the SMP Services and facilitates restarting and/or disabling them.

Note: The services: REDUNDANCY, DASHBOARD and POSTFIX are disabled per factory default.

Note: Clicking the ABOUT tab while on this page will provide summary information.

SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PORTFOLIO - Check the status, restart, or disable the service that controls matrix switching.
REDUNDANCY - This service runs in the background on redundant SMP systems.
TLD - This service is used for the DASHBOARDs extender MONITORING function. Not available with the SMP Module.
DASHBOARD - Display status and manage settings for extenders.
NTP - Network Time Protocol service.
POSTFIX - Routes and delivers email to external accounts.
ADM - This program.

SIGNATURE TEST REQUIRED - Enforces a secure verification method of the software files prior to installation (requires import of installation signature file; available on request).

☐ The CLONE Tab

This tab is a convenient way to create and/or load a ***complete*** SMP configuration.
This is accomplished via .tgz files which are compressed/uncompressed automatically. This differs from the SMP pages IMPORT/EXPORT tab which uses individual .csv files.

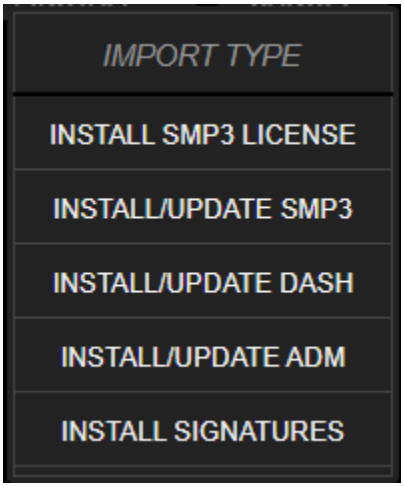
Clicking this tab will bring up a menu:
CREATE – Creates a backup, with timestamp on the SMP.
IMPORT – Imports a backup from the machine you are browsing from, such as a laptop.
EXPORT - Exports a backup to the machine you are browsing from, such as a laptop.
LOAD – Loads a backup previously saved to the SMP.
RENAME/DELETE – Performs operations on a backup previously saved to the SMP.

☐ The CLEAR CACHE Tab

This tab clears all Pool Reservations, Published Sources and OSDs. It is recommended to do this prior to creating or exporting a clone.

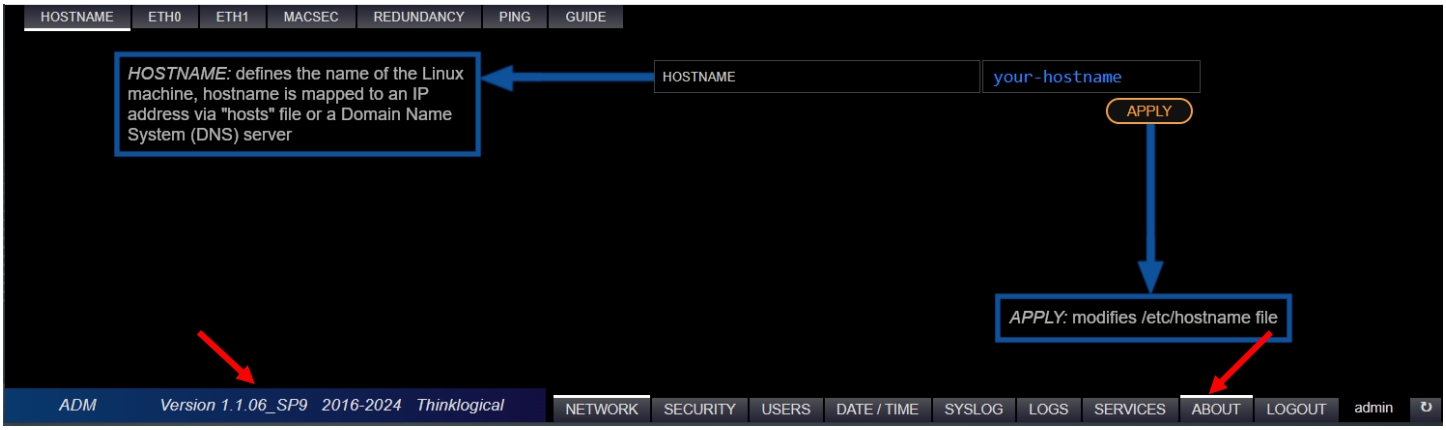
☐ The IMPORT / INSTALL Tab

The **IMPORT / INSTALL** tab will present the following menu:



INSTALL SMP LICENSE – For licensing SMP units.
INSTALL/UPDATE SMP3 – For installing SMP Service Packs.
INSTALL/UPDATE DASH – For installing Dashboard Service Packs.
INSTALL/UPDATE ADM – For installing ADM Service Packs.
INSTALL SIGNATURES – Adds a provided hash signature file to the SMP for use prior to installing software updates.

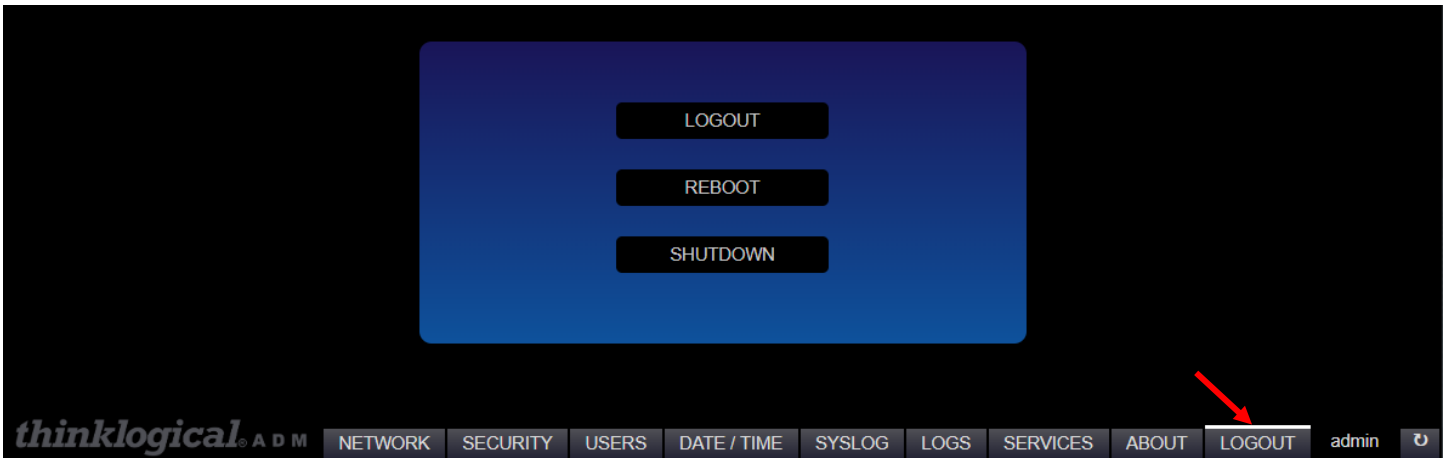
☐ The ABOUT Tab



Clicking on the ABOUT tab on any of the pages will show the ADM version below and also add descriptive information about that page. For example: NETWORK / HOSTNAME is illustrated above.

Note: The ABOUT pages are fixed images and will not reflect your site information.

☐ The LOGOUT Tab



[LOGOUT] - Logs out of the TL ADM webserver.
[REBOOT] - Reboots this Linux machine.
[SHUTDOWN] - Halts this Linux machine (for poweroff).

Warning! The SHUTDOWN operation is required before powering off the SMP otherwise damage may result.

DASHBOARD

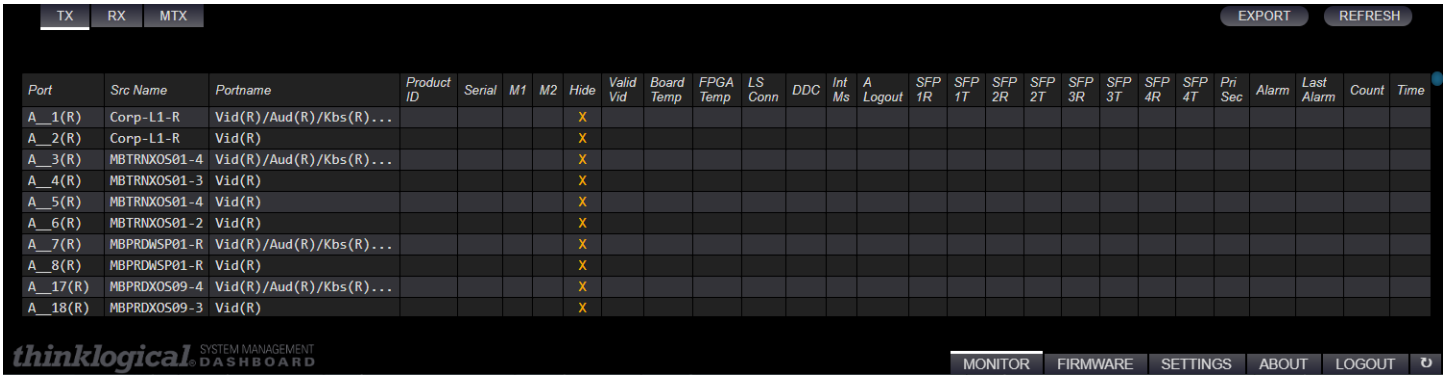
For experienced administrators only, DASHBOARD Port :60083

Note: Dashboard normally does not run after reboot or repowering the SMP. To utilize the feature, restart Dashboard from the ADM SERVICES tab.

Note: This example is with an SMP Appliance. Available Dashboard selections will vary slightly with an SMP Module, as the SMP Module has less features. The SMP Module does not have extender monitoring but does have MTX monitoring.

☐ The MONITOR Tab

The MONITOR pages gather and display diagnostic information received from the extenders connected to the Matrix Switch (when available). Some extenders do not provide this information, so some table entries may be blank.



Note: This feature is available on the SMP3 Appliance and the SMP-i7-Appliance, but not on the SMP Module. To enable this function, ports must be assigned in the SMP3 Source and Destination Tabs along with the corresponding ports. These ports must be connected between the Matrix Switch and the SMP3 Appliance. Naming is important to allow it to function properly.

SRCS tab must have “RX1 MON”, “RX2 MON”, “RX MON1”, or “RX MON2”

DSTS tab must have “TX1 MON”, “TX2 MON”, “TX MON1”, or “TX MON2”

Examples:

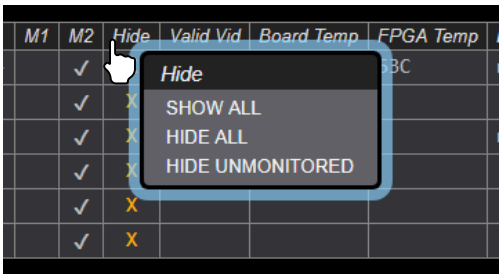
SRCS tab

DSTS tab

The MONITOR Tab's TX and RX Columns

- **Port name** - The matrix switch and port number that is being monitored.
- **Src Name/Dst Name** - The source/destination as named in the SMP3 configuration
- **Portname** - Functions being monitored on that port
- **Model** - Internal model number of the extender (if known).
- **Serial** - Serial number of the extender (if known).
- **M1** - Enables Monitor 1 for this port. Right-click allows the entire column to be modified at once.
- **M2** - Enables Monitor 2 for this port. Right-click allows the entire column to be modified at once.
- **Hide** - Allows the deselection of this port from being displayed.
- **Valid Vid** - Indicates a valid video signal at this port.
- **Board Temp** - Temperature of the extender board.
- **FPGA Temp** - Temperature of the extender FPGA.
- **LS conn** - Low speed connected.
- **Coll** - Collaboration enabled for this port.
- **OOB** - Out Of Band enabled.
- **DDC** - Indicates the DDC mode selected for the Tx extender.
- **Int Ms** - Indicates whether the *Intuitive Mouse* feature is enabled.
- **L1** - Power level of L1.
- **L2** - Power level of L2.
- **L3** - Power level of L3.
- **L4** - Power level of L4.
- **L5** - Power level of L5.
- **Alarm** - Indicates an alarm condition reported from the extender. Left-click for details.
- **Last Alarm** - Indicates the date and time of the latest alarm condition. Left-click on an entry to clear it. Right-click on the heading to clear all.
- **Count** - Number of packets received during the last scan.
- **Time** - Time of the last scan.

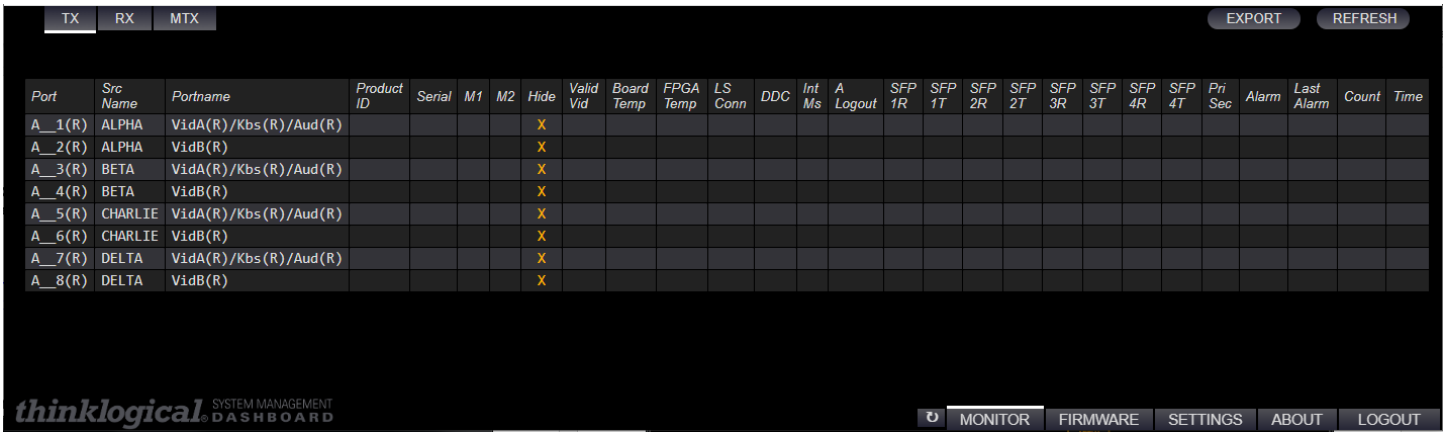
The MONITOR application scans each selected port approximately once per second and records the results. With large numbers of ports, this could take some time. It may be desirable to Hide some ports so not all are scanned at once. Also, the second MONITOR connection to the SMP3 Appliance may be enabled and connected to the switch to double the frequency of port monitoring to two ports per second.



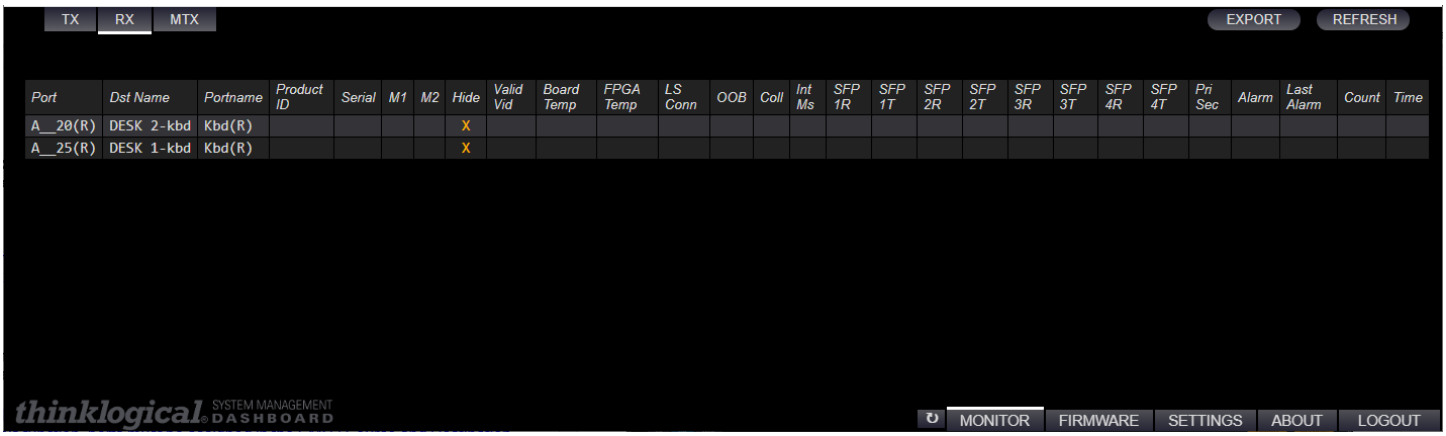
Right-click on Hide and a drop-down allows show/hide options for the entire window.

Note: Users may left-click on any column heading to sort *in ascending order.*

☐ The Transmitter (TX) Tab



☐ The Receiver (RX) Tab



☐ The EXPORT Tab

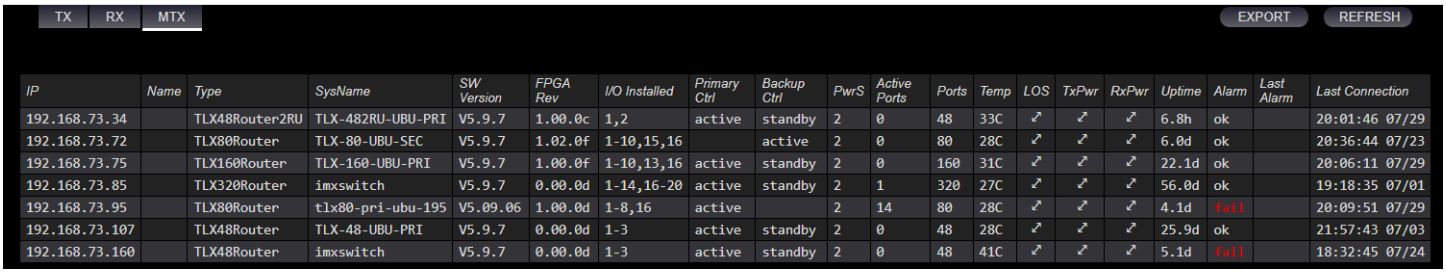
This tab will create a .CSV file of the displayed data and export it to the \Downloads directory on the PC browsing to the SMP.

☐ The REFRESH Tab

Displayed data may be stale and this tab will refresh it with current values.

☐ The MTX (Matrix Switch) Tab

This tab provides detailed information on matrix switches connected to the network the SMP is on.



IP	Name	Type	SysName	SW Version	FPGA Rev	I/O Installed	Primary Ctrl	Backup Ctrl	PwrS	Active Ports	Ports	Temp	LOS	TxPwr	RxPwr	Uptime	Alarm	Last Alarm	Last Connection
192.168.73.34		TLX48Router2RU	TLX-482RU-UBU-PRI	V5.9.7	1.00.0c	1,2	active	standby	2	0	48	33C	⤢	⤢	⤢	6.8h	ok		20:01:46 07/29
192.168.73.72		TLX80Router	TLX-80-UBU-SEC	V5.9.7	1.02.0f	1-10,15,16		active	2	0	80	28C	⤢	⤢	⤢	6.0d	ok		20:36:44 07/23
192.168.73.75		TLX160Router	TLX-160-UBU-PRI	V5.9.7	1.00.0f	1-10,13,16	active	standby	2	0	160	31C	⤢	⤢	⤢	22.1d	ok		20:06:11 07/29
192.168.73.85		TLX320Router	imxswitch	V5.9.7	0.00.0d	1-14,16-20	active	standby	2	1	320	27C	⤢	⤢	⤢	56.0d	ok		19:18:35 07/01
192.168.73.95		TLX80Router	tlx80-pri-ubu-195	V5.09.06	1.00.0d	1-8,16	active		2	14	80	28C	⤢	⤢	⤢	4.1d	fail		20:09:51 07/29
192.168.73.107		TLX48Router	TLX-48-UBU-PRI	V5.9.7	0.00.0d	1-3	active	standby	2	0	48	28C	⤢	⤢	⤢	25.9d	ok		21:57:43 07/03
192.168.73.160		TLX48Router	imxswitch	V5.9.7	0.00.0d	1-3	active	standby	2	0	48	41C	⤢	⤢	⤢	5.1d	fail		18:32:45 07/24

Note: Image is from an SMP lab unit showing seven matrices. Your display will differ.

These include:

- IP – Virtual IP address of the matrix
- Name – The matrix name as assigned by the SMP.
- Type – Matrix type.
- SysName – The Linux hostname of the matrix.
- SW version – Matrix controller card software version.
- FPGA Rev – Matrix controller card FPGA version.
- I/O Installed – Which I/O cards are installed in the matrix.
- Primary Ctl, Backup Ctl – Operational status of the matrix controller cards.
- PwrS – Installed power supplies.
- Active Ports – Matrix ports that have connections.
- Ports – Total number of ports in the Matrix.
- Temp – Matrix temperature.
- *** LOS – “Loss Of Signal” – Indicates there is no signal coming into the matrix port.
- *** TxPwr – Transmit power level.
- *** RxPwr – Receive power level.
- Uptime – Since the matrix was powered up.
- *** Alarm – Current alarm condition. Clicking on this field will provide further details.
- Last Alarm – Timestamp of alarm.
- Last Connection – Latest matrix switch modification. Ie: connect or disconnect.

*** See below.

*** - Clicking on the  icon will display a table of values, for example for a TLX-80:

LOS (1/0 = true/false) for 192.168.73.72

PORT#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1-10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11-20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21-30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31-40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41-50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
51-60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
61-70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
71-80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

LOS = 1 = Loss Of Signal, or no input.

RxPwr (µW) for 192.168.73.95

PORT#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1-10	396	454	460	2	0	467	477	2	2	0
11-20	2	502	2	0	0	1	529	458	2	2
21-30	2	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1
31-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61-70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71-80	0	0	0	0	0	429	458	0	467	453

RxPwr above 300 is acceptable, below 100 will produce marginal results.

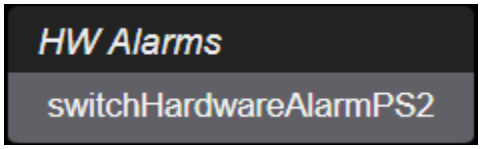
TxPwr (µW) for 192.168.73.72

PORT#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61-70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71-80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TxPwr = 0 indicates no input is switched to that output.

*** - Sample Alarm.

This could indicate that there is no AC power to power supply #2:

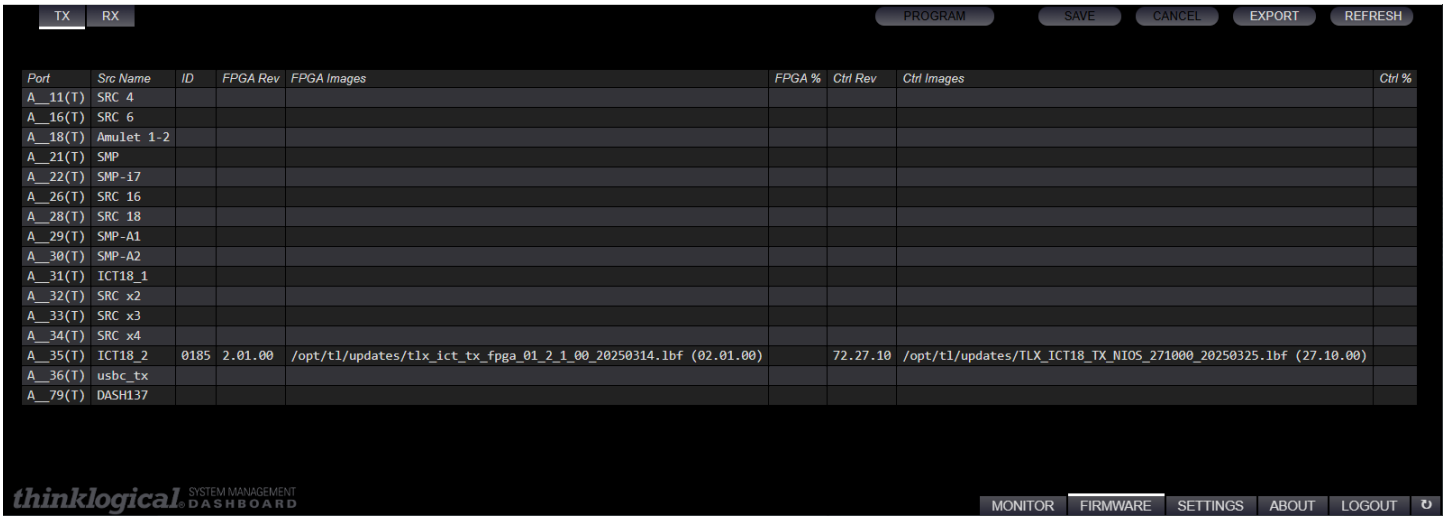


☐ The FIRMWARE Tab

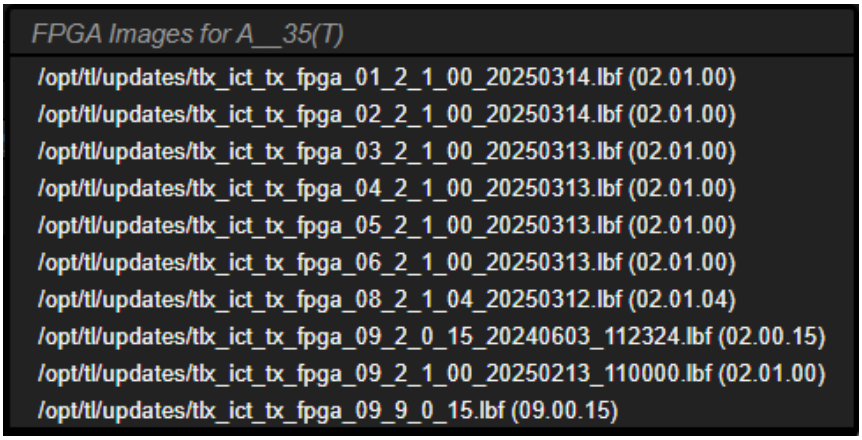
This feature allows firmware updates to be downloaded to extender modules directly from the SMP3 Appliance or SMP3 Module. Some extenders do not provide this information, so some table entries may be blank. *This feature is supported on TLX Extenders, E-series only.*

Prior to this operation, obtain the correct firmware update from Thinklogical Technical Support (**1-203-647-8700**) and copy the file to a location in the **`/opt/tl/updates`** directory.

Note: It is possible that the files in this directory may not be later versions than what you have installed. Check with Thinklogical Technical Support before updating.



After copying the appropriate firmware files to the /opt/tl/updates directory, you can then select the file you wish to use by right clicking in the appropriate field (FPGA or Ctrl). Ctrl is also known as “S/W” or “NIOS.”



After selecting the file, it will populate the field.
Then highlight the field & file you wish to download.

☐ The PROGRAM Tab

This will initiate the download.

☐ The SAVE Tab

Not currently implemented.

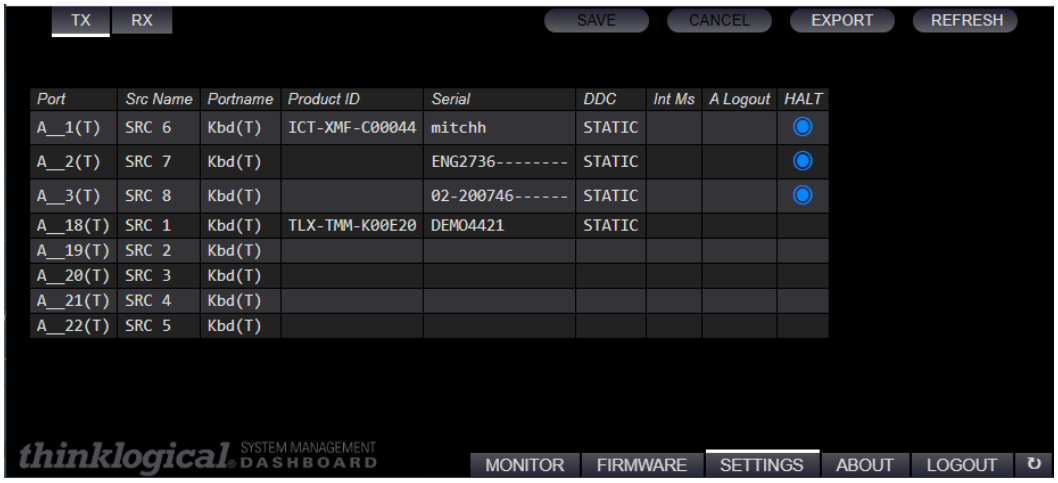
☐ The CANCEL Tab

De-selects the highlighted field & file.

☐ The SETTINGS Tab

Note: This tab is only supported by SMP3 Appliances with 10G optics (TLX). The features described here apply to E-series TLX Extender modules.

☐ The Transmitter (TX) Tab



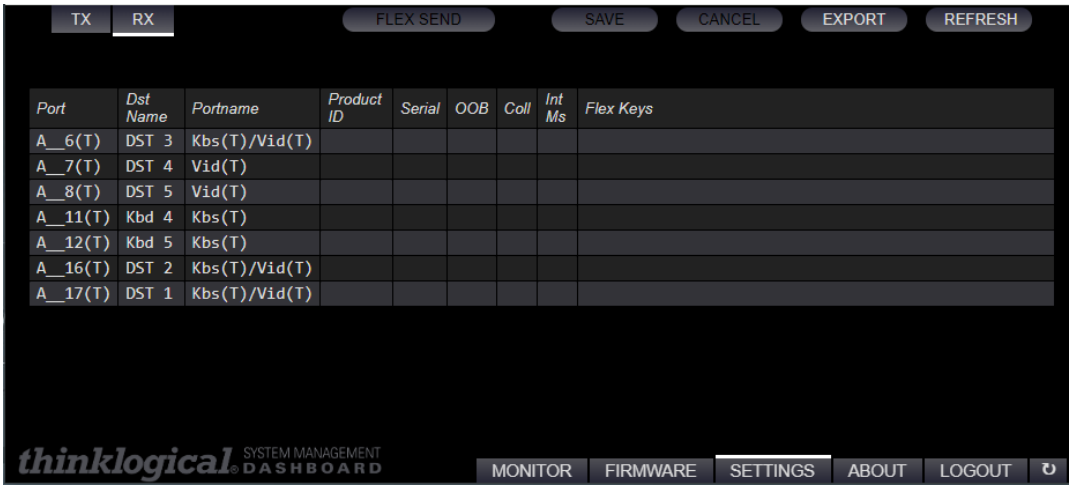
Allows users to view such settings as:

Matrix port, Source name, Port name, Extender type, Serial Number.

Also to change settings:

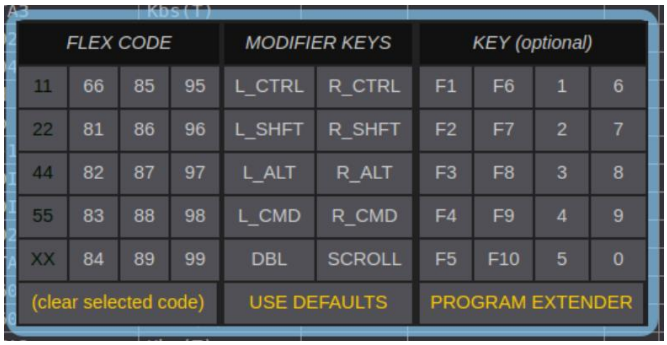
- DDC mode
- Intuitive Mouse setting.
- Autologout Setting.
- HALT mode – Used for the ICT-18.

☐ The Receiver (RX) Tab



Allows users to view and change settings:

- OOB – Out Of Band setting.
- Collaboration setting.
- Intuitive Mouse setting.
- Flexkeys.



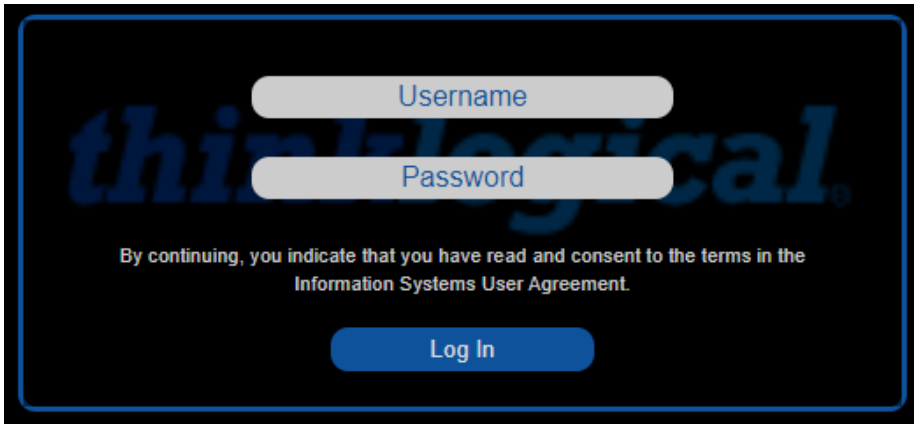
In the SETTINGS Tab's RX tab, left-click in FlexKeys above, to get the *FLEX CODE* drop-down menu, left. Set up FlexKeys from here.

☐ The ABOUT Tab

This tab displays the version of Dashboard installed and running.

☐ The LOGOUT Tab

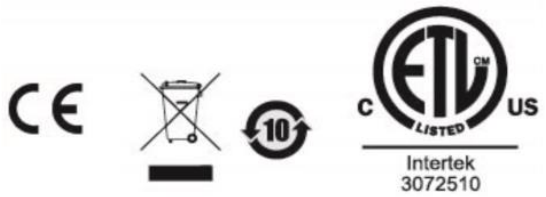
This tab logs out of the Dashboard and presents the login page.



Regulatory Compliance

Regulatory Compliance Symbols Found on Our Products

Markings and labels on our products follow industry-standard conventions. Regulatory markings found on our products comply with all required domestic and most international requirements.



Regulatory Compliance

Thinklogical's® products are designed and made in the U.S.A. These products have been evaluated by a certified testing laboratory and found compliant with the following standards for both domestic USA and most international locations:

North America

Safety
UL 62368-1:2019 Ed.3+R:22 Oct 2021
CSA C22.2#62368-1:2019 Ed.3+U1

LASER Safety
CDRH 21 CFR 1040.10
Class 1 LASER Product
Canadian Radiation Emitting Devices Act, REDR C1370
IEC 60825-1:2014
Class 1 LASER Product

Electromagnetic Interference
FCC 47CFR Part 15 Subpart B: 2013 Class A
IC ICES-003:2020 Ed.7

Australia & New Zealand

This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference, in which case the user may be required to take corrective action.

European Union Declaration of Conformity

Manufacturer's Name & Address: **Thinklogical,** A **BELDEN** BRAND
100 Washington Street
Milford, Connecticut 06460 USA

Thinklogical's products comply with the requirements of the Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU, the EMC Directive 2014/30/EU, the RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU, the WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU and carry the CE marking accordingly.

Standards with Which This Product Complies

Safety

EN IEC 62368-1:2020+A11
BS EN IEC 62368-1:2020+A11
CB Scheme Certificate

Electromagnetic Emissions

CENELEC EN 55032:2015+A11

Electromagnetic Immunity

CENELEC EN 55035:2017+A11
BS EN 55035
EN 61000-3-2:2019+A1 Harmonics
EN 61000-3-3:2013+A1; A2 Flicker
EN 61000-4-2:2009 Electro-Static Discharge Test
EN 61000-4-3:2006 A1:2008, A2:2010 Radiated Immunity Field Test
EN 61000-4-4:2004 Electrical Fast Transient Test
EN 61000-4-5:2006 Power Supply Surge Test
EN 61000-4-6:2009 Conducted Immunity Test
EN 61000-4-11:2004 Voltage Dips & Interrupts Test

Supplementary Information

The following statements may be appropriate for certain geographical regions and might not apply to your location:

- This Class A digital apparatus meets all requirements of the Canadian Interference-Causing Equipment Regulations. *Cet appareil numérique de la classe A respecte toutes les exigencies du Règlement sur le matérial brouilleur du Canada*.
- This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment, this product may cause radio interference, in which case the user may be required to take corrective action.
- This equipment has been verification tested and found compliant with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate, radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications in which case the user may be required to make adequate corrective measures at their own expense.
- This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003 and has been verified as compliant within the Class A limits of the FCC Radio Frequency Device Rules (FCC Title 47, Part 15, Subpart B CLASS A), measured to CISPR 22:1993 limits and methods of measurement of Radio Disturbance Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment.
- The user may notice degraded audio performance in the presence of electro-magnetic fields.
- The customer shall verify that this product meets the appropriate national/regional requirements if those requirements for conducted/radiated electromagnetic emissions fall outside the scope of testing currently performed on this product.

Product Serial Number

Thinklogical products have a unique serial number, which includes a date-code, printed on an adhesive label that is affixed to the unit. The format for the date-code is *2 digits for the month*, dash, *2 digits for the year*, plus *at least four digits for a unique unit number*. For example:
09-220128 indicates the unit was built in the **9**th month of 20**22** and is unit number **128**.

Connection to the Product

Connections and installation hardware for our products use industry-standard devices and methods. All wiring connections to the customer equipment are designed to minimize proprietary or customized connectors and cabling. Power connections are made with regionally appropriate power cords and approved methods.

Thinklogical Support

Customer Support

- **Website:** https://www.thinklogical.com/downloads/

Visit our website for current products, support documents and useful information about all the products and services we offer, including:

- **FPGA Update Guides**
- **Quick-Start Guides**
- **User Manuals** (for viewing online or for download)
- **Visio Stencils**
- **Chat Live** with a Technical Support Representative.

Technical Support

For product support, technical issues/questions, product repairs or request for Return Merchandise Authorization, use any of the following methods:

- **Email:** support@thinklogical.com – (preferred)
- **Telephone: 1-203-647-8700 or 1-800-291-3211 -** Monday-Friday from 8:30am to 5:00pm, Eastern Time Zone.

Product Support

Warranty

Thinklogical warrants this product against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of delivery, with longer terms available at the time of purchase on most products. Thinklogical and its suppliers disclaim all other warranties. Please refer to your product invoice for the Warranty Terms & Conditions.

Defect remedy shall be the repair or replacement of the product, provided that the defective product is returned to the authorized dealer within a year from the date of delivery.

Return Authorization

If you wish to return your device, contact the Thinklogical-authorized dealer where you purchased the device, or if you need to return a product to Thinklogical directly, please use the support email above. Support will need the serial number and ask you to describe the issue and will provide you with an RMA number (Return Merchandise Authorization). Pack the device in its original box, if possible, and return it with the RMA# printed on the outside of the box. **DO NOT return a product to Thinklogical without a *Return Merchandise Authorization*.**

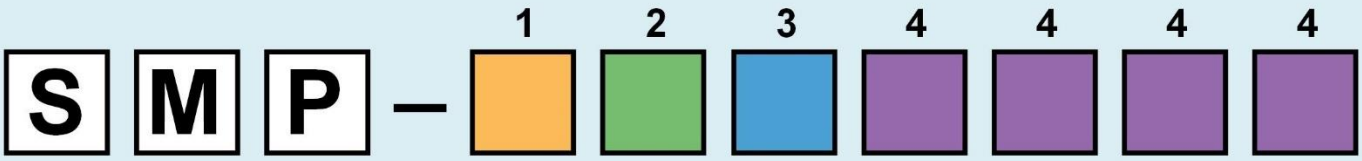
Our Address

If you need to write to us or return a product, please use the following address:

Thinklogical, A **BELDEN** BRAND
100 Washington Street
Milford, CT 06460 USA
Attn: *RMA#*

Please include the Return Merchandise Authorization number.

Appendix A: Ordering / Configuration Guide



UNIT

System
Management
Portfolio

1. DEVICE

A SMP Appliance
M SMP Module
C SMP Client
I SMP i7 Appliance
O SMP i7 Client

2. SFP TYPE

0 6G
X 10G

3.	NETWORK SFP	SFP MODE
0	Copper	Multi-Mode
S	Copper	Single-Mode
F	Fiber	Multi-Mode
Z	Fiber	Single-Mode

4. PORT LICENSING

The number of matrix switch ports the SMP is licensed for. This can be any number the customer requires in order to support single or multiple Matrices.

Examples:
- 0000 = No license (Special case)
- 0001 = SMP Client (does not have a license)
- 0320 = 320 port license
- 0640 = One TLX-640 -or- two TLX-320s -or- four TLX-160's.
- etc.

Appendix B: SSL Certificates for HTTPS

Secure **S**ockets **L**ayer (SSL) Certificates provide secure, encrypted communications between a website (SMP3 web server) and an internet browser. SSL is the protocol that provides encryption.
The locations for the SSL certificates and keys on the SMP3 computer are contained in the following two files:

Initial early version:	*Current version:*
`/etc/ssl/private/SMP2.pem`	`/etc/ssl/private/thinklogical.key`
`/etc/ssl/private/SMP2.crt`	`/etc/ssl/private/thinklogical.crt`

These original files, `SMP3.pem` and `SMP3.crt`, are Thinklogical self-issued certificates and are intended to be place holders for a certificate from a recognized trusted certificate authority, to be installed by the SMP3 administrator.


Note: The file naming convention must be maintained for proper web server operation.

To **confirm the certificate's expiration date,** perform the following commands:

1.) From the Linux command line perform the '`su`' command to login as the *root user.*
2.) Change the directory to the location of the certificate: `cd /etc/ssl/private`
3.) Execute the following command: `openssl x509 -noout -in thinklogical.crt -dates`

To **generate new self-issued certificates**:

1.) From the Linux command line perform the '`su`' command to login as the *root user.*
2.) Change the directory to the location of the certificate: `cd /etc/ssl/private`
3.) Execute the following command:

```
openssl  req -x509 -nodes -days 9999 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout
thinklogical.pem -out thinklogical.crt
```


Note: 9999 days = ~ 27 years.


Note: Once the certificates have been acquired from an authorized source, they should be stored in the location specified above (SSL Certificates), using the exact naming convention shown above.

Appendix C: Key SMP3 File Locations (Accessible by root user only)

Configuration files:

```
/opt/tl/setup/allocations.csv
/opt/tl/setup/hotkeys.csv
/opt/tl/setup/matrix.txt
/opt/tl/setup/stations.csv
/opt/tl/setup/tags.csv
/opt/tl/setup/tielines.csv
/opt/tl/setup/users.csv
/opt/tl/setup/macros – (directory)
/opt/tl/licenses
```

Log files:

```
/var/log/tl-adm.log
/var/log/tl-dash.log
/var/log/tl-smp2.log
```

Scripts:

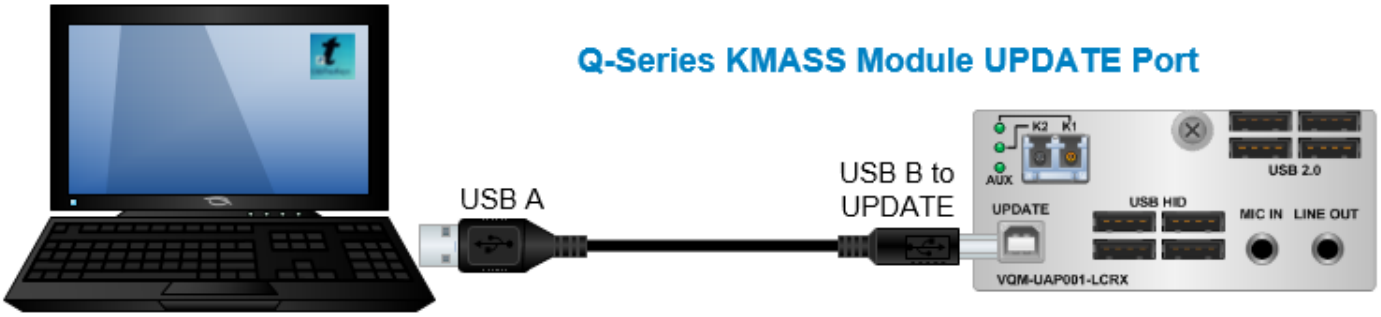
```
/opt/tl/tools/keepalivedMod.sh
/opt/tl/tools/sync.sh
```

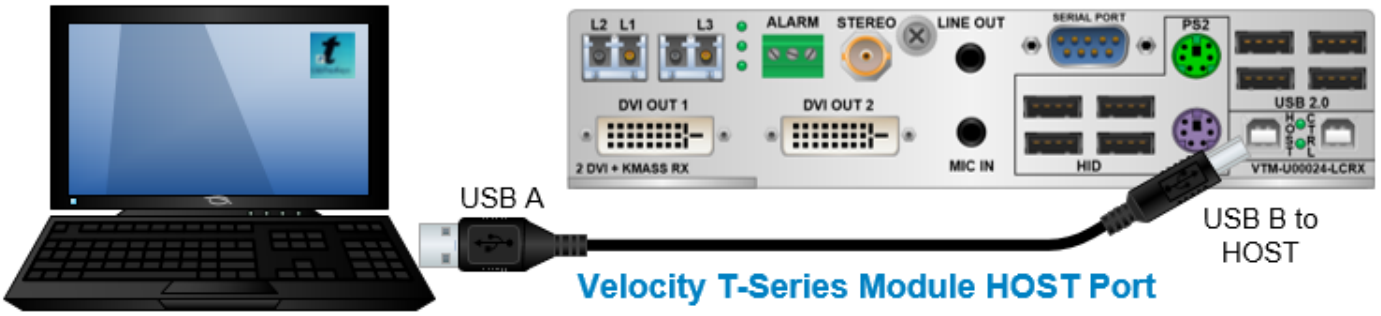
SSL Certificates:

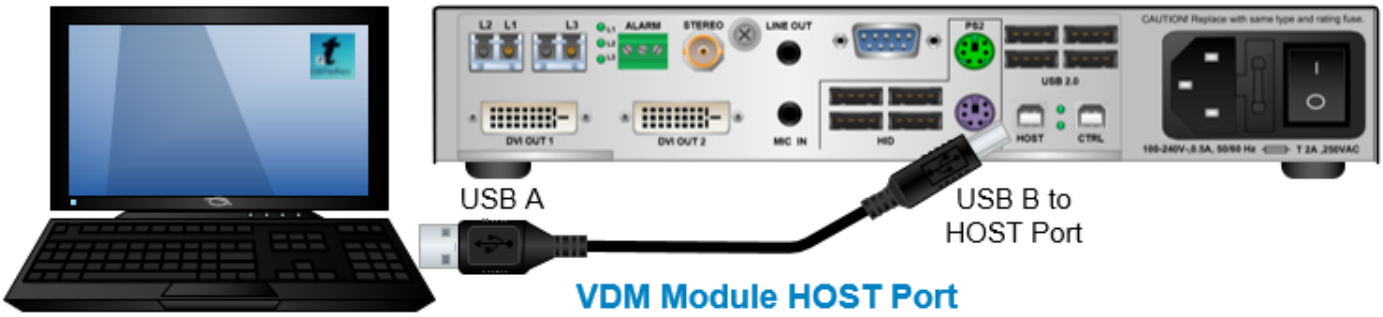
```
/etc/ssl/private/thinklogical.key
/etc/ssl/private/thinklogical.crt
```

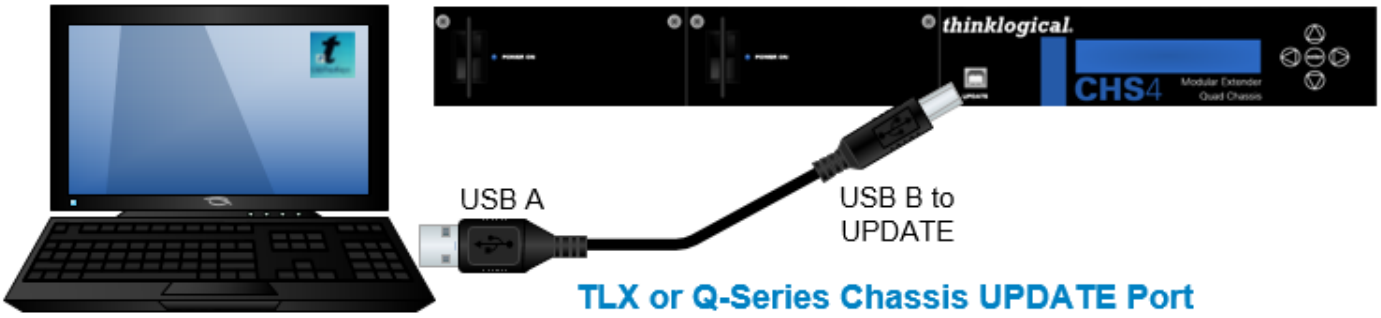
Appendix D: Enable Hot Keys (Out Of Band)

Connect the PC to the Rx HOST or Chassis UPDATE Port with a USB cable. Hot Keys can be enabled or disabled on a Receiver Module with HID capabilities using the Chassis front panel LCD and Navigation Buttons. See also *Hot Keys* section.

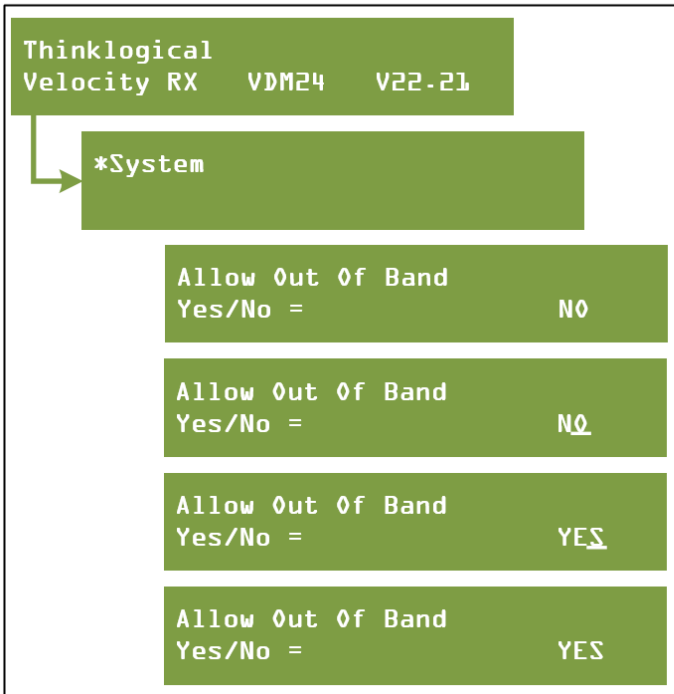


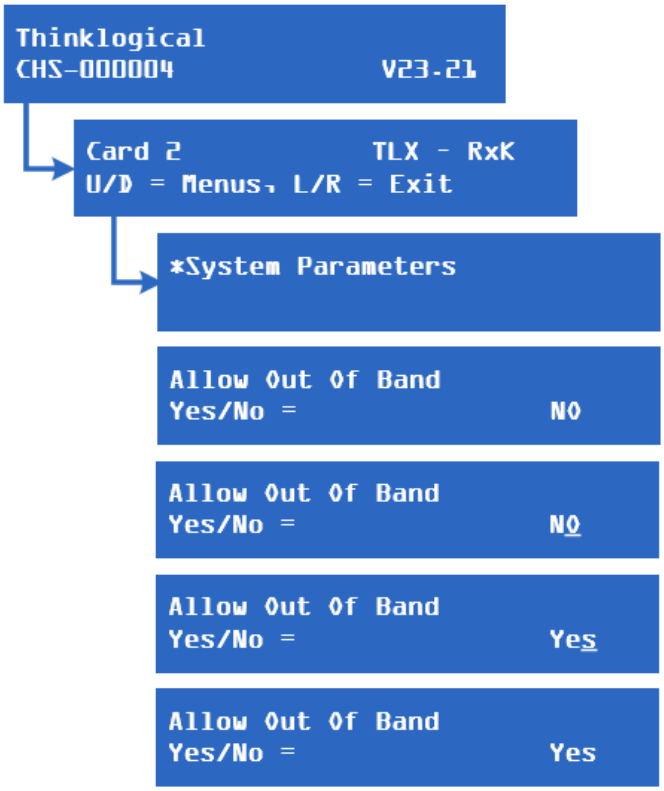






To Enable/Disable Hot Keys, follow the steps below:

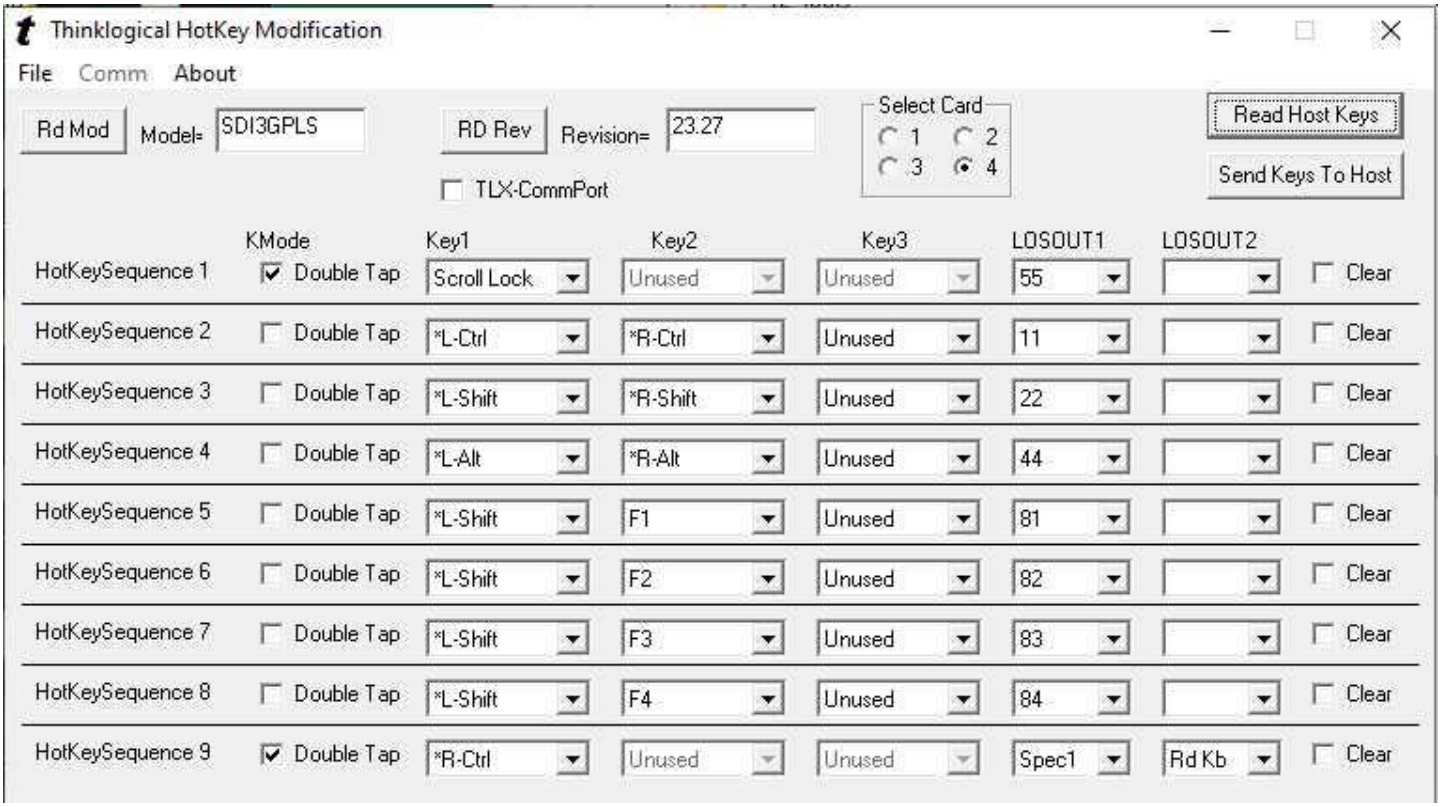
Desktop Chassis Front Panel LCD Display	Description
	At **turn-on**, chassis type and current revision are displayed. ▽ Scroll Down to the ***System** menu. ◁ Press the **left arrow** button ~3 times to get to the *Allow Out Of Band* menu. If Out Of Band is disabled, NO will be displayed to the right. enter Press the **enter** button to select the YES/NO option. The last letter will display an underscore, indicating that it can now be changed or selected. △ Press the **up arrow** button to toggle to the YES option. The last letter will display an underscore, indicating that it can be changed or selected. enter Press the **enter** button to select the YES option. The underscore will disappear, indicating that *Allow Out Of Band* is now enabled.

CHS-4 and CHS-2 Chassis Front Panel LCD Display	Description
	At **turn-on**, chassis type and current revision are displayed. ▽ Scroll Down to access the menu for the **Receiver Module** to be enabled. (Must have HID capability.) ▽ Scroll Down to the ***System Parameters** menu. ◁ Press the **left arrow** button ~5 times to get to the *Allow Out Of Band* menu. If Out Of Band is disabled, NO will be displayed to the right. enter Press the **enter** button to select the YES/NO option. The last letter will display an underscore, indicating that it can now be changed or selected. △ Press the **up arrow** button to toggle to the YES option. The last letter will display an underscore, indicating that it can be changed or selected. enter Press the **enter** button to select the YES option. The underscore will disappear, indicating that *Allow Out Of Band* is now enabled.

Appendix E: Flex Keys

Flex Keys is a Thinklogical Tool that installs onto a Windows PC. *Flex Keys* gives the administrator the ability to create unique **Hot Keys** to enable actions that are not in Thinklogical's default Hot Key Manager.

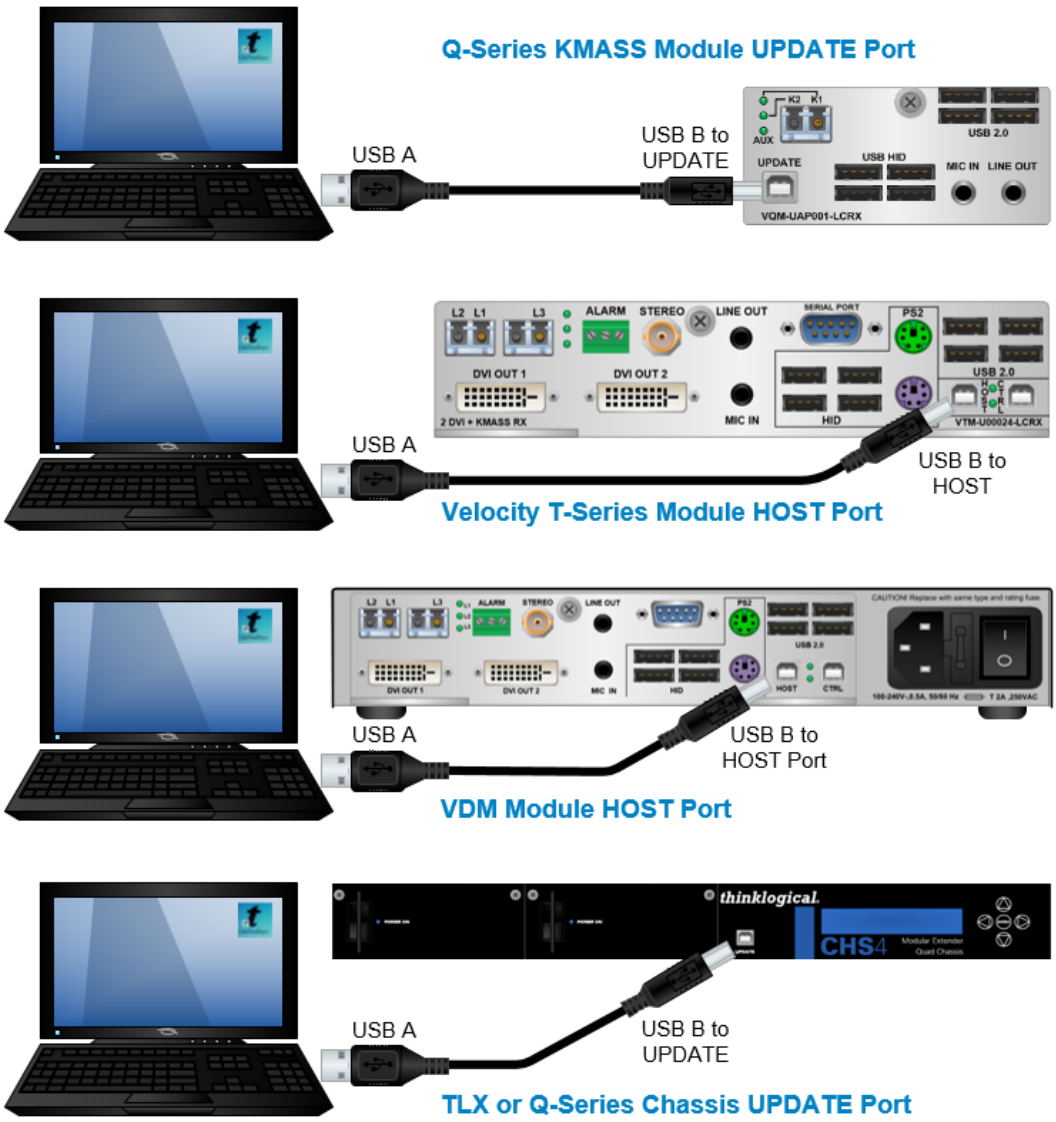
Below are the default Hotkeys programmed into TLX Receivers:



Create Unique Flex Key Actions

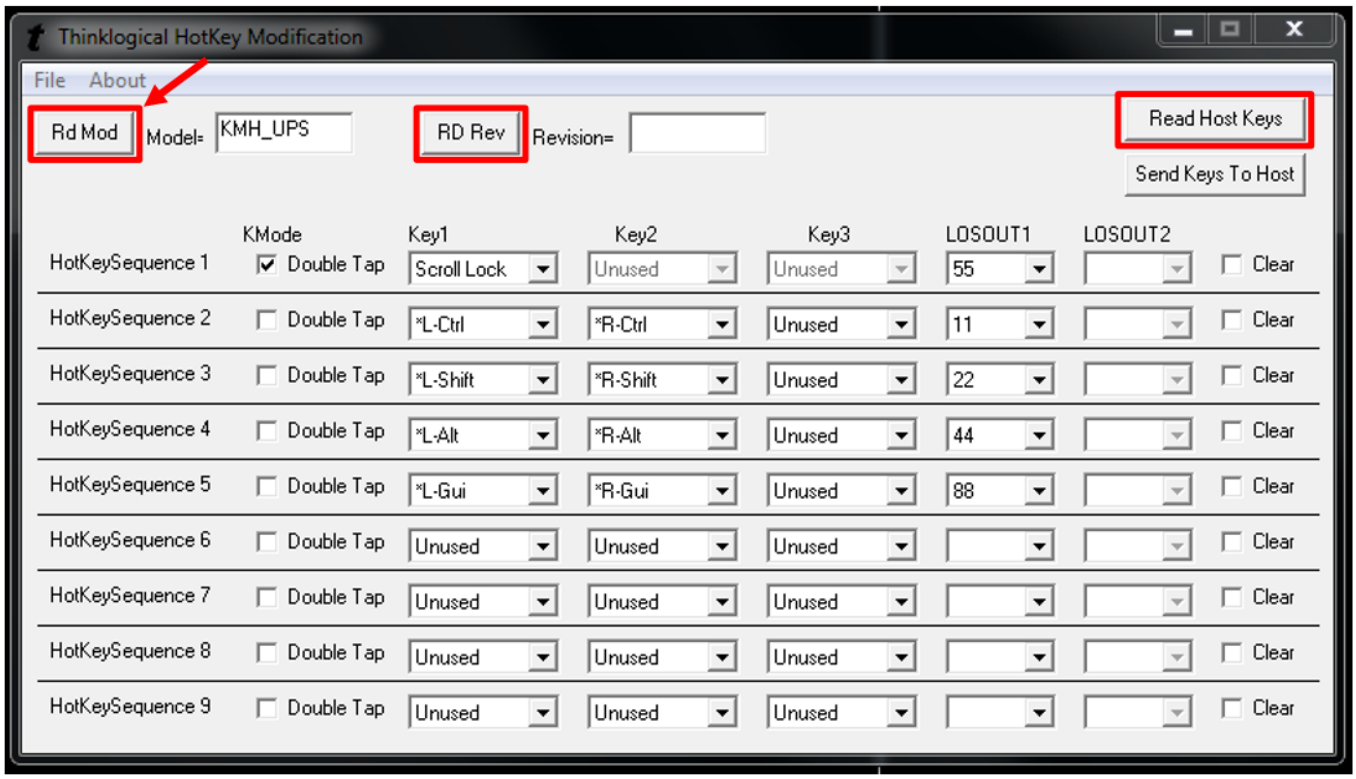
1. Connect a PC to the **HOST** or **UPDATE** port located on a Thinklogical Q-Series, T-Series or TLX Receiver or Chassis. Any changes will be saved to that Receiver.

Note: Use a USB 2.0 port only. *DO NOT use a USB 3.0 port.*

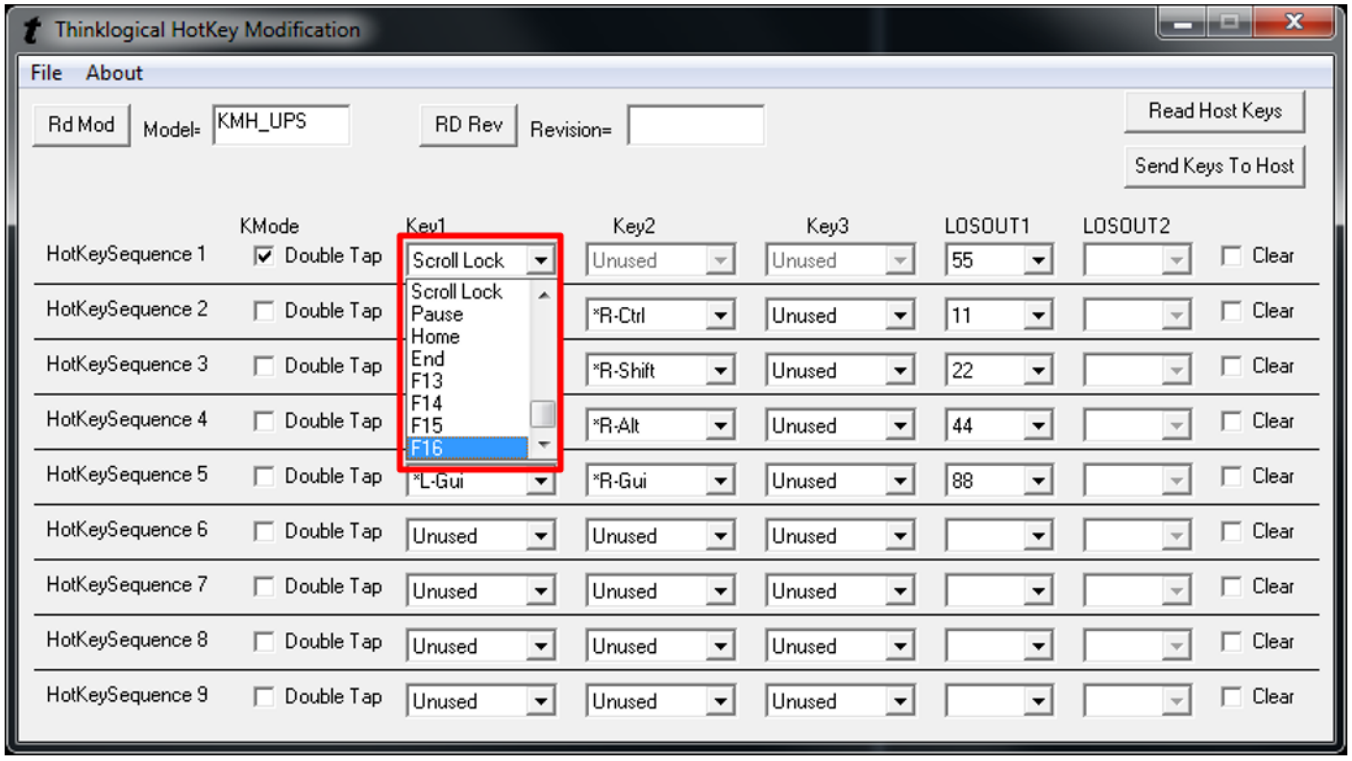


2. Click on the **UsbFlexKeys** icon. 

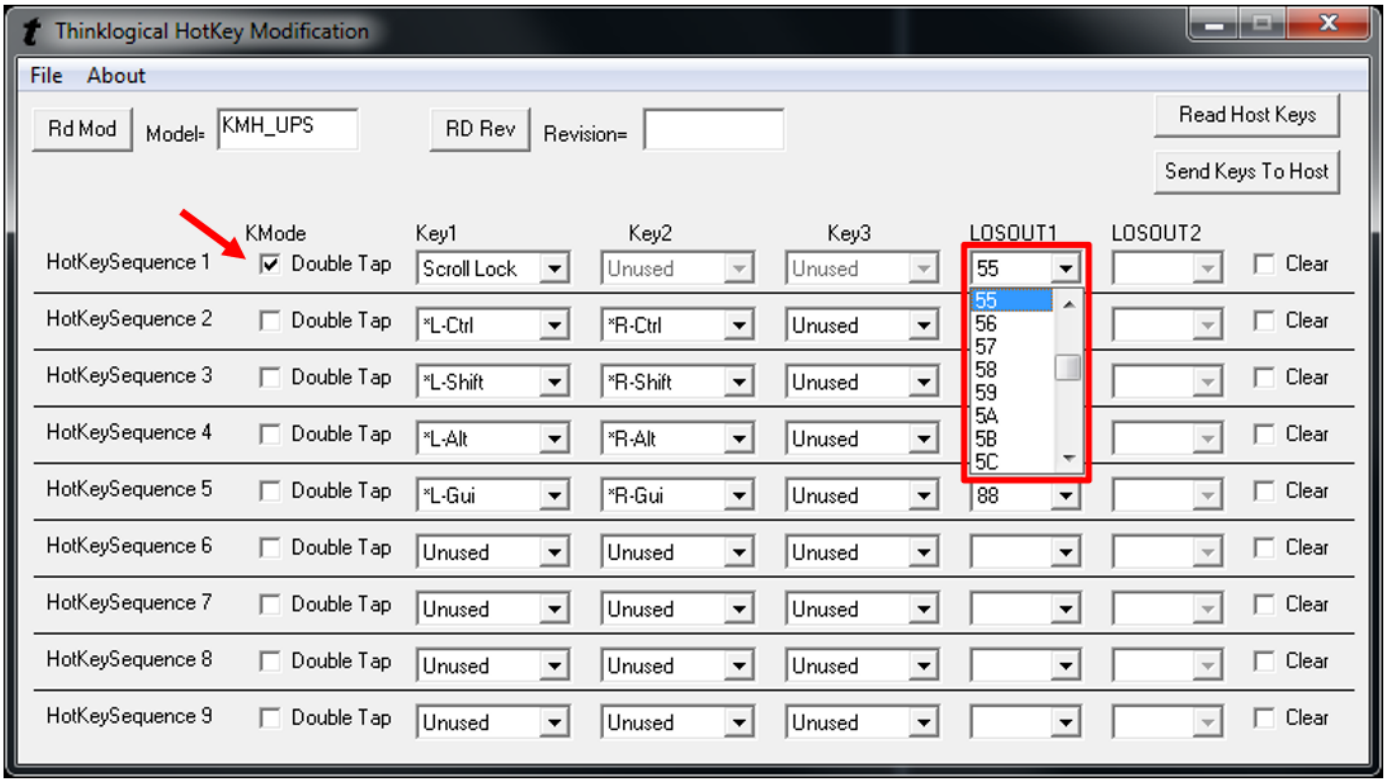
3. The saved HOST or UPDATE settings are read here. Click on *Rd Mod* to establish a connection to the Host. Then click on *Read Host Keys* to read the existing Flexkeys from the module. *The default keys are shown here. They may be used as they are or modified for your application.*



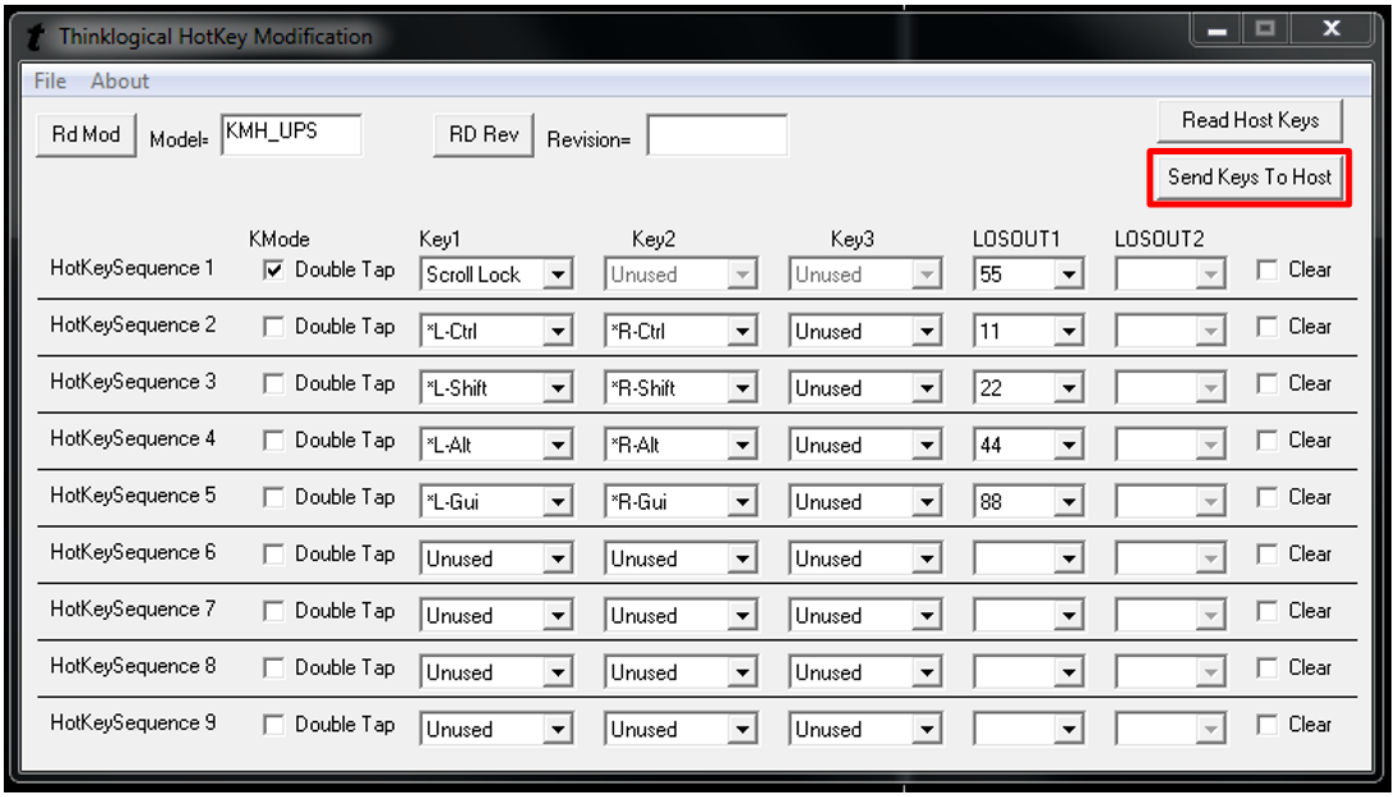
4. Left-click on the pull-down menus under *Key1, Key2* and *Key3* to select an **action** key.



5. Select the **code** desired, which may reflect a matching code in the SMP3's Hot Key Manager or may be a unique code for this application. *A Code used here must be **entered manually** into the* SMP3's *Hot Key Manager for the action to be applied.* Selecting **Double Tap** (as in "Scroll lock/Scroll lock") requires only one key. Non-Double Tap can use a sequence of up to three keys.



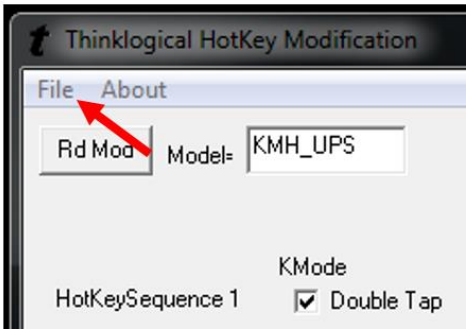
6. When the desired settings are selected, click on *Send Keys to Host* to **apply** the new settings.



7. To **restore** a Receiver to its **default** settings:
    a. Open Flex Keys without reading the device. (No USB cable to the PC.)
    b. Click on *Send Keys to Host*. This will send the default Key Table to the device.
    c. Click on *Rd Mod* to verify that the keys have returned to their default settings.

Or:

a. Click on *File* (Upper left)
b. Open **default.conf**
c. Click on *Save*

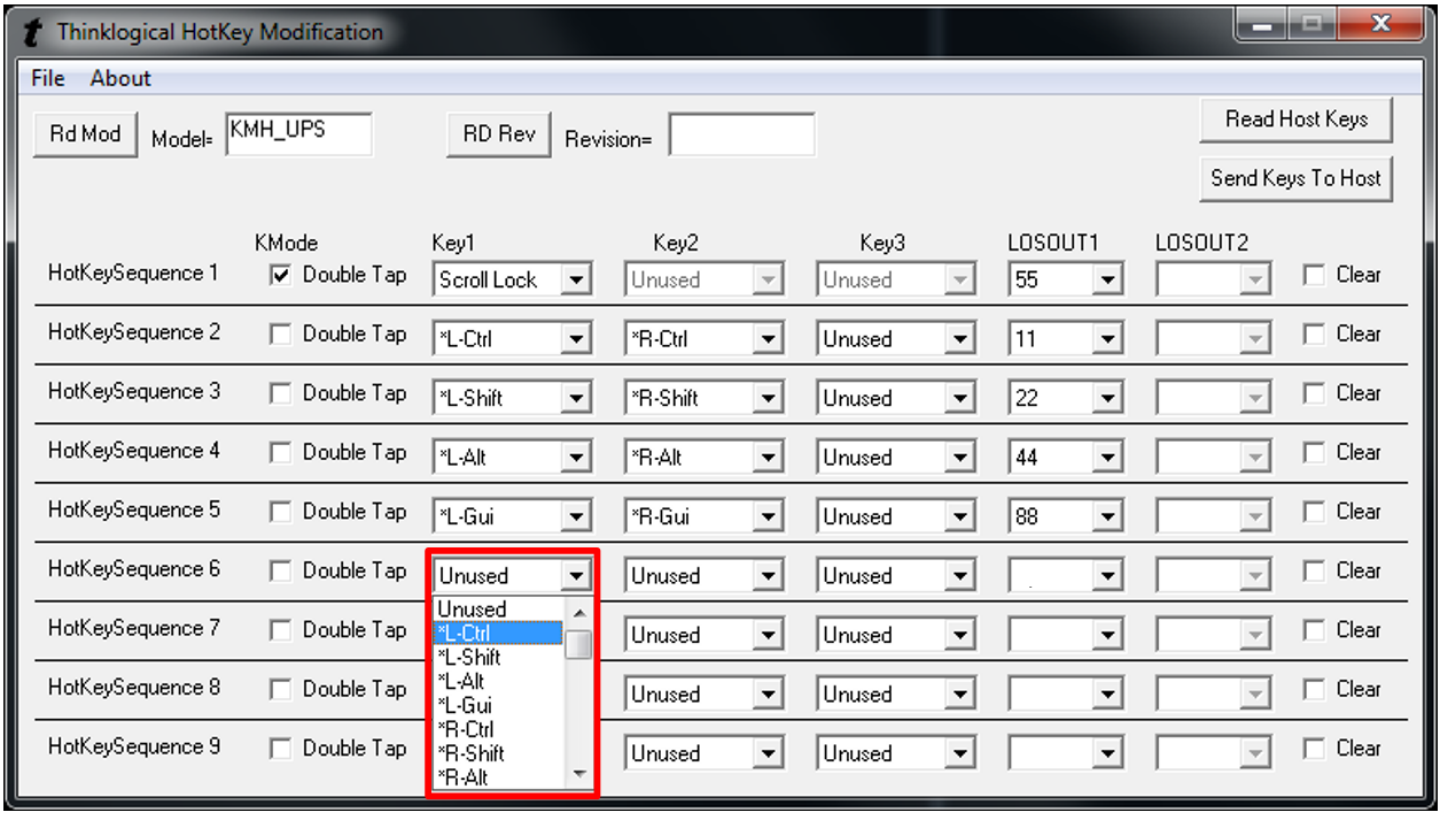


Creating Custom Actions

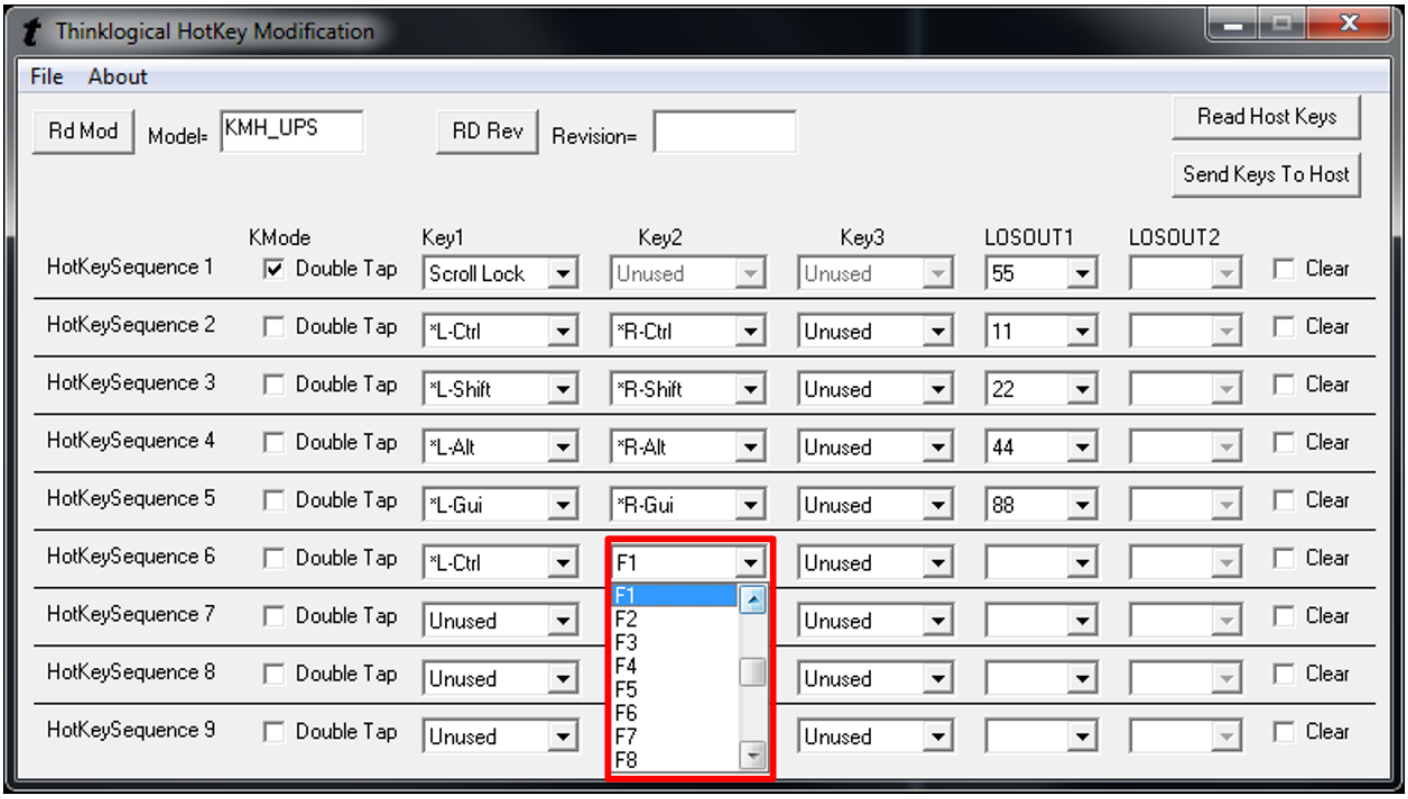
Some situations may require more than (9) key sequences. Users can then create a special key sequence requiring a two-digit number from 1 to 99, entered by the user.

Note: If using single digit numbers, then 01 through 09 are entered here. Corresponding SMP3 code values in the HOT KEYS tab will be 1-9.

By left-clicking on an "unused" **Key1 drop-down menu**, users can select from a list of key sequences. In this case, *Left Ctrl* is selected for Key 1.

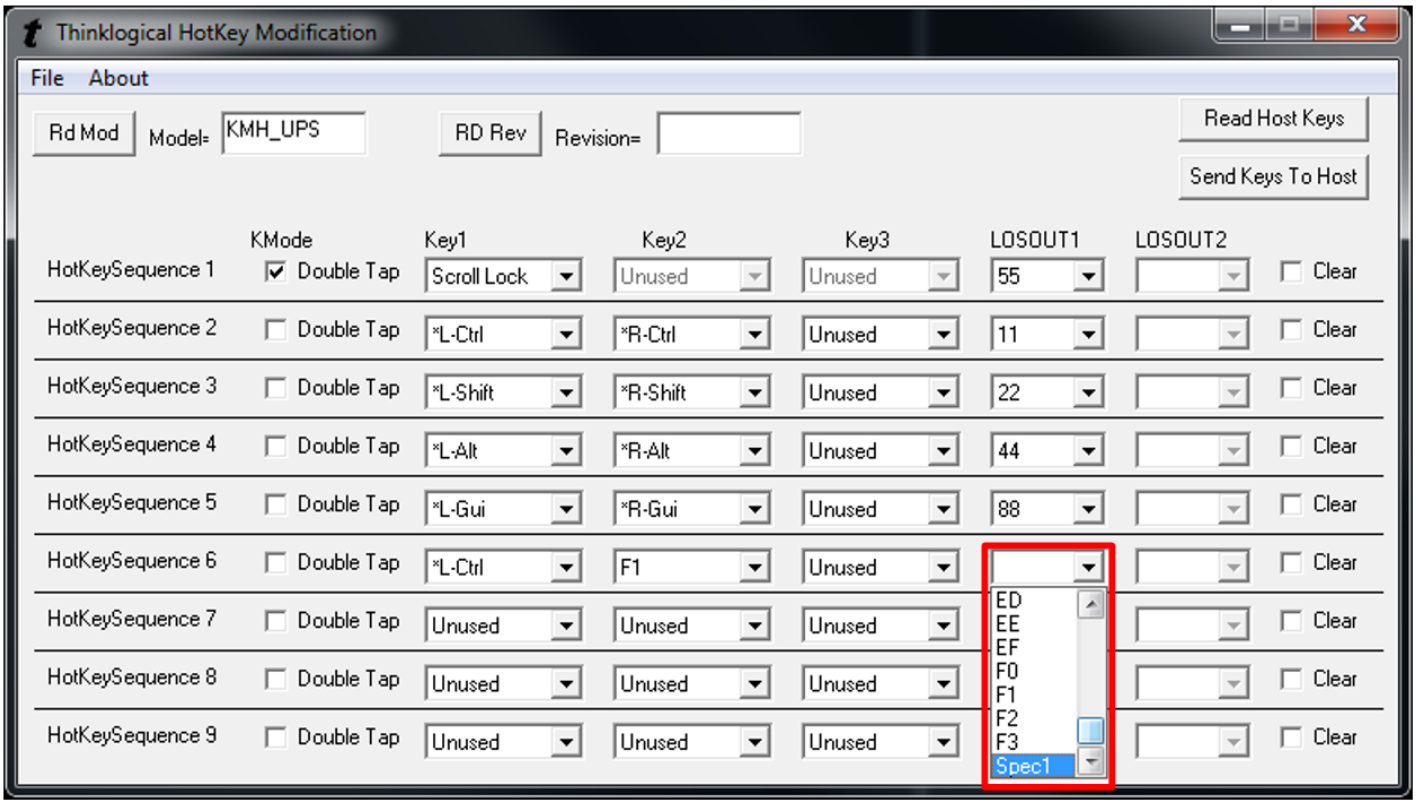


Left-click on the **Key2 drop-down menu** to select the Key 2 sequence. In this case, *F1* is selected for Key 2.

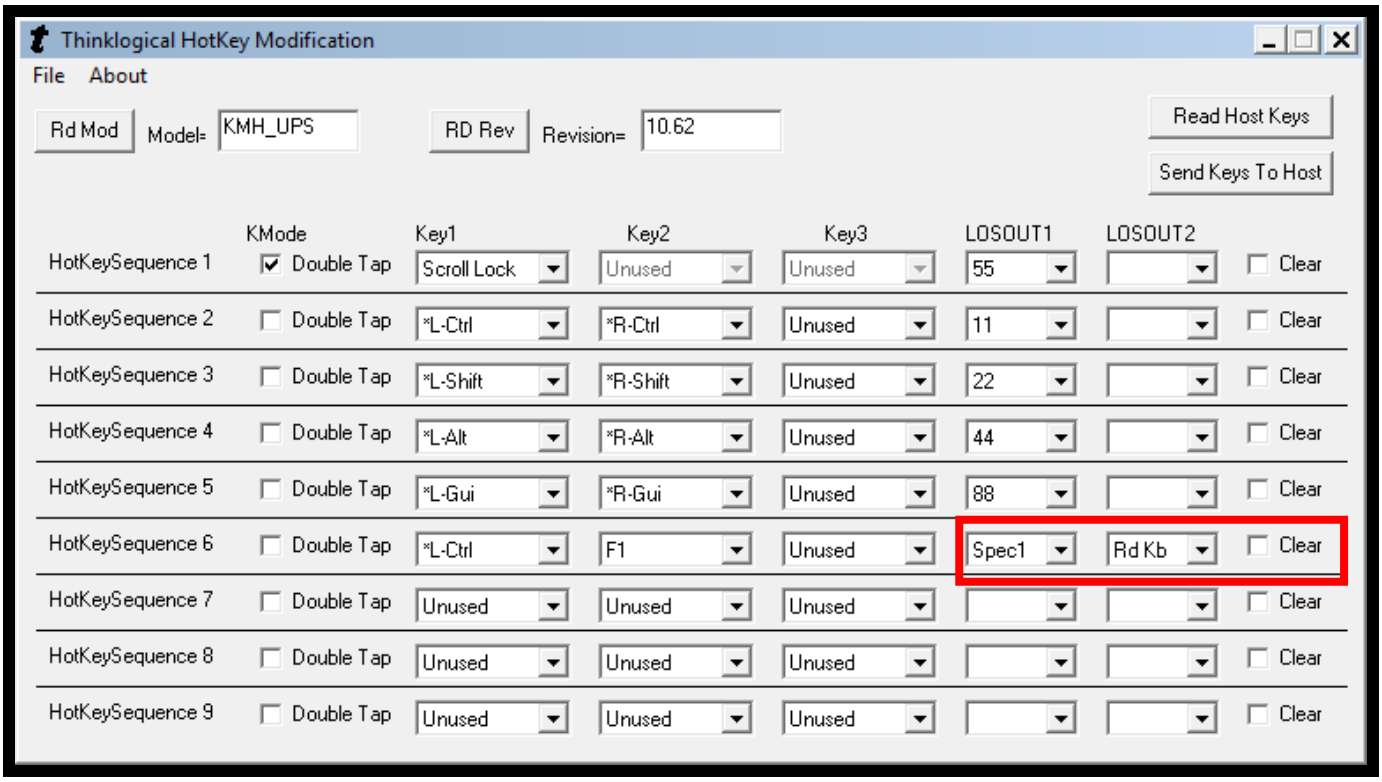


By left-clicking on the **LOSOUT1 drop-down menu**, users can select from a list of hex values, so that pressing *L-Ctrl* and *F1* will execute the function associated with that value.

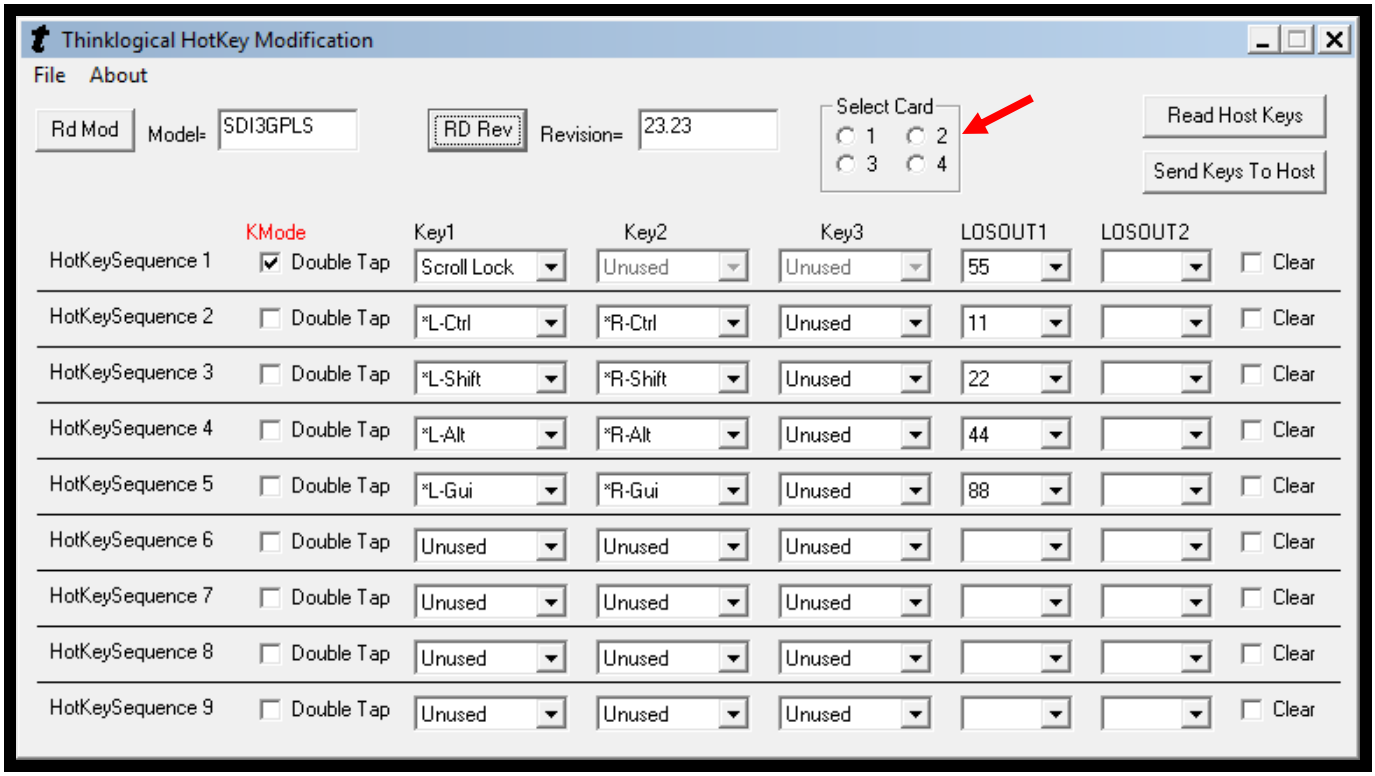
Users can also enter a non-hex value by scrolling to the bottom of the list and clicking on *Spec1*.



By selecting *Spec1*, the value in LOSOUT2 will automatically become *Rd Kb* (Read Keyboard), meaning it will "read" the next thing typed. **The user must now enter a non-hex numerical value, which will become an action associated with *L-Ctrl* and *F1.*** To clear the entries, click in the *Clear* box to the right.

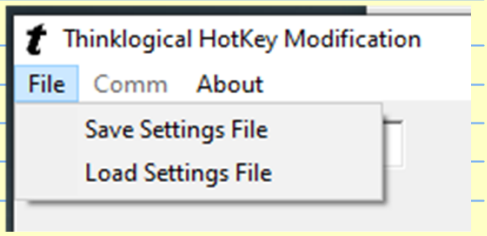


For **Q-Series Systems**, connect to the Q4300/4200 chassis via the front panel Update port. A *Select Card* box allows changes to a specific module in one of the four available card slots.



TECH NOTES: *Programming Many Receiver Modules*

If it is necessary to program many receiver modules, it is possible to save a set of Flexkeys in a file on your PC. This file can then be downloaded to as many receivers as required. These operations are located under the File menu as shown.



Appendix F: SMP3 Redundancy

There is typically only one SMP Appliance or SMP Module controlling the system, which may also be in conjunction with a third-party control system. However, it is possible for two SMP Appliances or Modules to be installed and configured in a redundant fashion as Primary and Backup units. In this case, the Backup SMP Appliance or Module will take control of the system if the Primary SMP Appliance or Module should fail.

There are preliminary steps in setting up SMP3 Redundancy. For details on the installed Linux version, see: /usr/lib/os-release.

Installing SYNC

For Ubuntu versions, (ADM SP10 and later):

Installing SYNC manually as in earlier versions is not necessary as it is done via the ADM GUI.

- Complete the Partner IP entry on both SMP units and hit [CREATE KEY Pair].
- Hit [EXCHANGE] on both SMP units to complete the SYNC operation.

For Ubuntu versions, (ADM SP9 and earlier):

- Connect the Matrix Switch and both SMP3 units to the same network, but with different static IP addresses (configured previously).
- On the Primary SMP3 unit:
  - Open a terminal window, login as **`root`**.
  - Navigate to `/opt/tl/pkg`. (see note below)
  - Unpack the install files: **`tar -xvzf sync_install_010106.tgz`**
  - Change directories: **`cd sync`**
  - Install the package: **`sh sync_install.sh`** [backup IP address]
- On the Backup SMP3 unit:
  - Open a terminal window, login as **`root`**.
  - Navigate to `/opt/tl/pkg`. (see note below)
  - Unpack the install files: **`tar -xvzf sync_install_010106.tgz`**
  - Change directories: **`cd sync`**
  - Install the package: **`sh sync_install.sh`** [primary IP address]
- On the Primary SMP3:
  - Install the package again: **`sh sync_install.sh`** [backup IP address]
- SYNC is now installed and running on both units.

Note: During the installation of the SYNC application, you will be prompted for the password of the “user” account of the companion (other) machine.

For CentOS versions:

- Connect the Matrix Switch and both SMP3 units to the same network, but with different static IP addresses (configured previously).
- On the Primary SMP3:
  - Open a terminal window, login as **root**.
  - Navigate to `/home/user/pkg`.
  - Unpack the install files: **tar -xvzf sync_install_010005e.tgz**
  - Change directories: **cd sync**
  - Install the package: sh **sync_install.sh** [backup IP address]
  - The administrator must enter the default password **thinkl**
- On the Secondary SMP3 unit:
  - Open a terminal window, login as **root**.
  - Navigate to `/home/user/pkg`.
  - Unpack the install files: **tar -xvzf sync_install_01005e.tgz**
  - Change directories: **cd sync**
  - Install the package: **sh sync_install.sh** [primary IP address]
  - The administrator must enter the default password **thinkl**
- On the Primary SMP3:
  - Install the package again: **sh sync_install.sh** [backup IP address]
- SYNC is now installed and running on both units.

Note: During the installation of the SYNC application for CentOS, a '`thinkl`' user is created with the password '`thinkl`.' For security, it is recommended that this password be deleted by running the command '`passwd -d thinkl`' at the Linux prompt. Delete the password, not the account. (Account is for internal use only.)

Configuring the SMP3 units – Use ADM for this step

If available, install the desired SMP3 configuration files on the Primary SMP3 unit. If not available, they can be installed later.

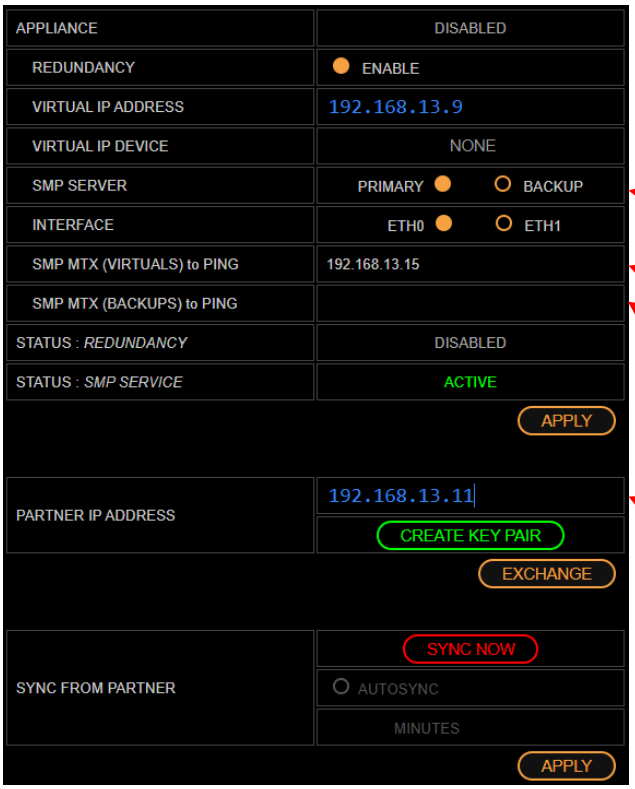
- Install SYNC as above for the SMP / Linux version you have.
- Configure the Appliance section for both SMP units and hit [APPLY].
- Restart the SMP service on both SMP units (ADMIN/RESTART tab).
- On the Backup SMP, hit SYNC NOW to synchronize the SMP configurations.

For the following example, we have chosen:

- IP address 192.168.13.9 as the virtual IP address.
- IP address 192.168.13.10 as the Primary IP address.
- IP address 192.168.13.11 as the Backup IP address.

Example:

Configure the Primary SMP3 as shown:



Virtual IP Address of the SMP pair. This address will also be used when configuring the Matrix Switch

Primary is selected.

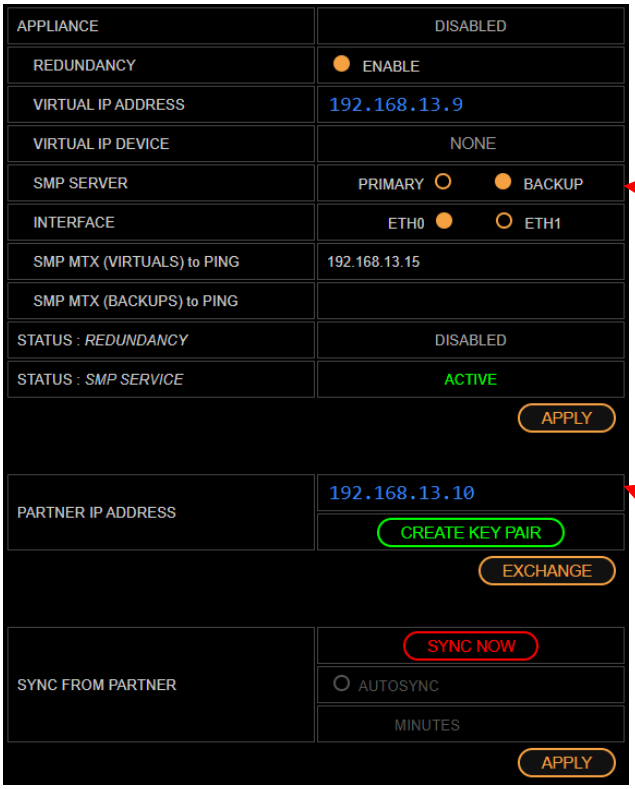
Address taken from the SMP3 MTX tab.

Enter address of the matrix Backup controller card.

Physical address of Backup SMP

Primary ADM REDUNDANCY Tab

Configure the Backup SMP3 as shown:



Backup is selected.

Physical address of Primary SMP

Backup ADM REDUNDANCY Tab

Note: The above example is for an SMP Appliance that has eth0 and eth1 interfaces. An SMP Module or SMP/ICT has only eth0.

Warning! If an SMP3 Appliance or SMP3 Module is configured and running and then a Backup is added, do NOT sync the Primary from the Backup. The configuration may be lost if the Backup configuration is not current. It is preferable to perform configuration updates on the Primary SMP, then Sync the Backup SMP from the Primary. A warning popup will be displayed reminding Admins of this.

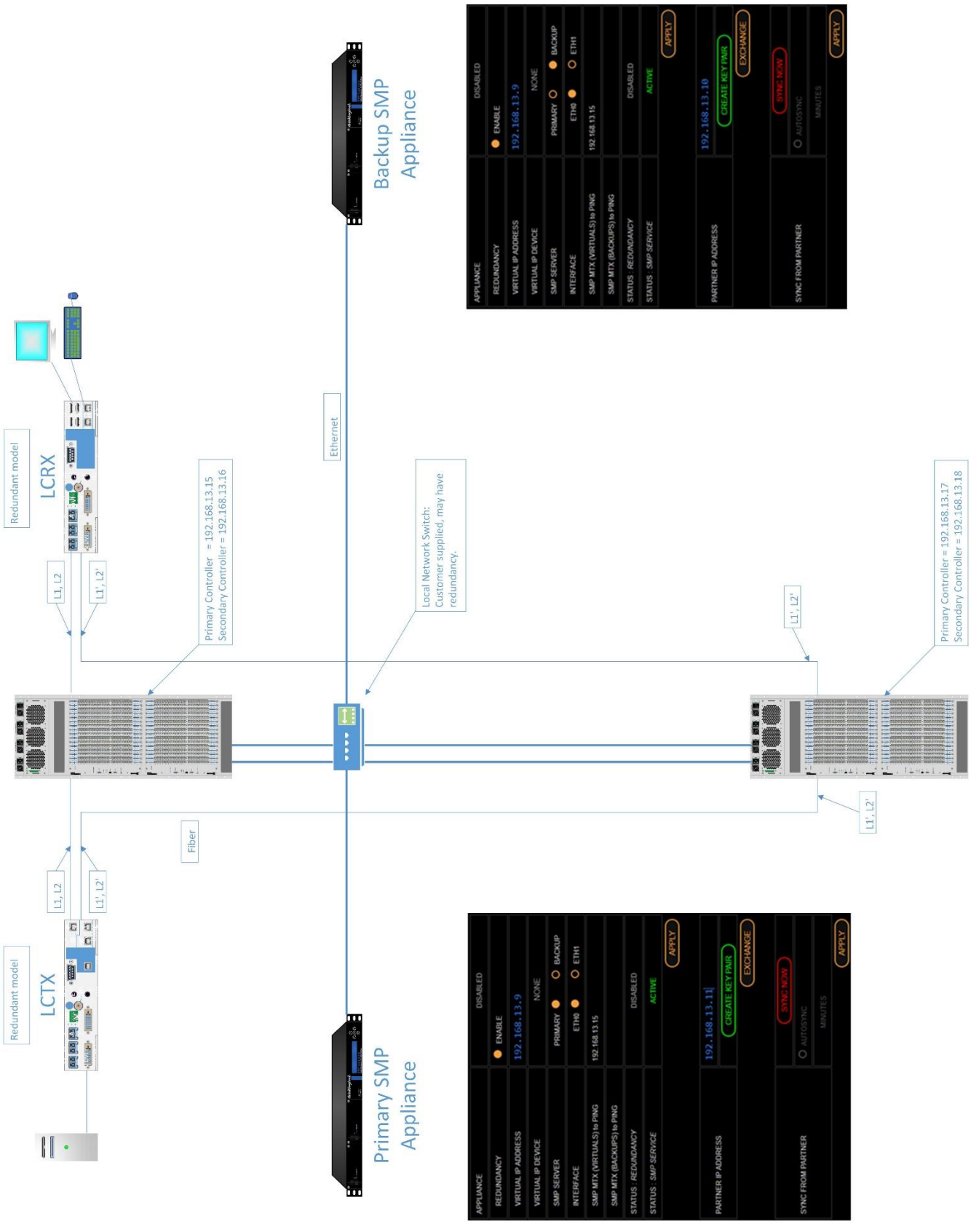
Warning! If a redundant SMP3 Appliance or SMP3 Module is added to an existing running system, it is recommended this be done by trained and experienced personnel.

Testing Redundancy:

To test your Redundancy setup, click **APPLY** on the SMP3 unit that is currently active. This will temporarily stop the SMP3 service and the other SMP3 unit will take over.

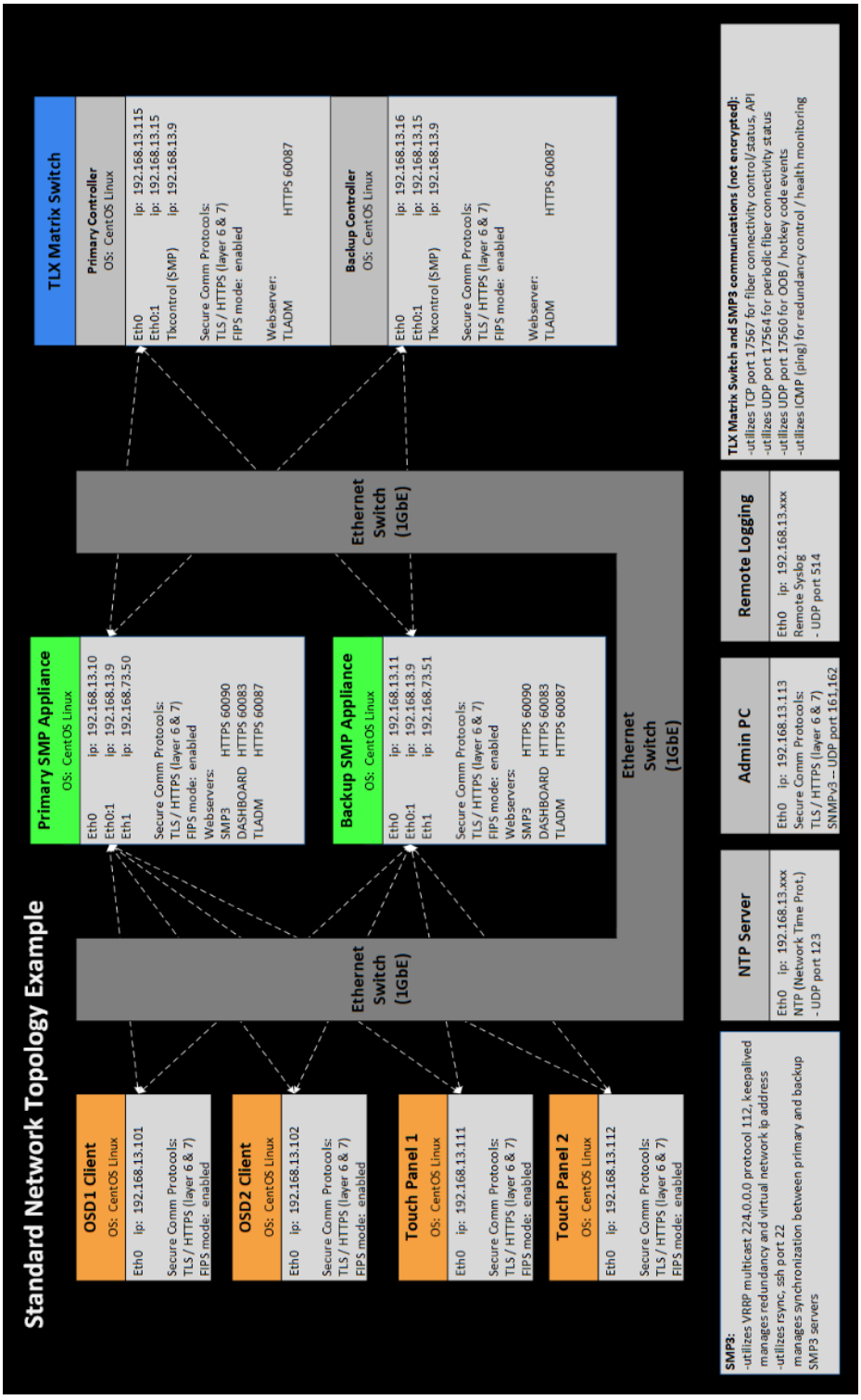
Alternatively, removing the network cable from the Active SMP will fail over to the other SMP.

Example: Fully Redundant System Configuration



Appendix G: Protocols and Port Numbers

This figure is for the use of network administrators in a **secure computing environment**. It illustrates the protocols and port numbers used in Thinklogical systems. Also available under the GUIDE Tab.



Appendix H: Intuitive Mouse Setup

If the Intuitive Mouse feature is being added to the system, it must first be configured in the SMP3 as described in the Hot Keys section. The extenders must also have this feature enabled.

Hardware Settings:

- On the chassis LCD supporting an Intuitive-Mouse-capable Transmitter, the **`MS Screen Select`** must be set to **`YES`**. This lets the computer know that it should use *Absolute Position* for the mouse.

```
MS Screen Select
Yes/No                    YES
```

-OR-

```
Mouse Screen Select
Yes/No                    YES
```

- On an Intuitive-Mouse-capable Receiver, **`MsScrn Sel Disable`** must be set to **`NO`**.

```
MsScrn Sel Disable
Yes/No                    NO
```

-OR-

```
Intuitive Mouse
Mode =                 Enabled
```

- On an Intuitive-Mouse-capable Receiver, **`Allow Out of Band?`** must be set to **`Y`**.

```
Allow Out of Band?
Yes/No                    Y
```

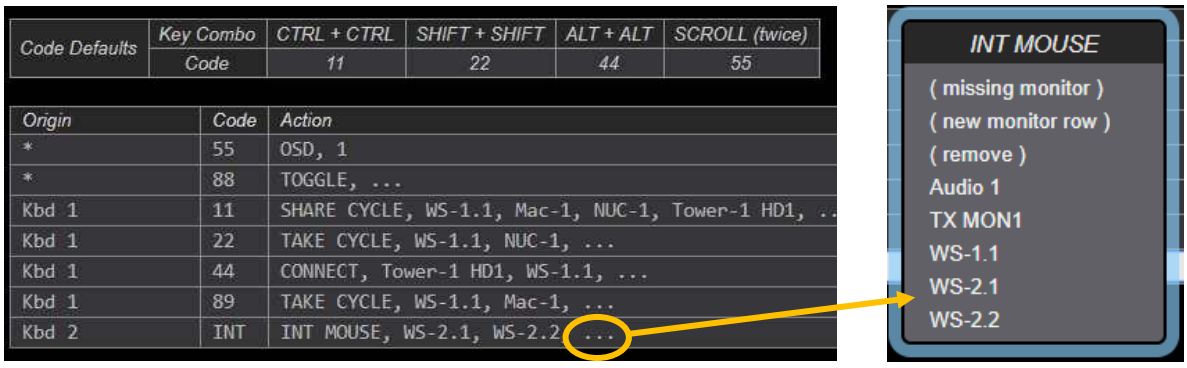
Note: All TLX Extenders support Intuitive Mouse, as do some Velocity extenders, such as the VQM-HA0006-LCRX.

- Extenders support Intuitive Mouse at the HID ports, not the USB 2.0 ports.
- The back channel is required for Intuitive Mouse; (both fibers connected).

Software Configuration:

Each keyboard requiring INT Mouse must have a Hotkey created. This is done in the SMP3 application ADMIN/HOTKEYS tabs as shown below. This example is for two monitors mounted side by side.

- Add a new line for the hotkey and select the keyboard.
- Select “INT MOUSE” in the Action column. The Code column will autofill with “INT.”
- Monitors must now be defined in the Action column. They must be in the same order as they are installed at the desk.
- Left click on the ellipsis (…) and a menu will pop up that includes provisions for monitor and row selection.



Code Defaults	Key Combo	CTRL + CTRL	SHIFT + SHIFT	ALT + ALT	SCROLL (twice)
	Code	11	22	44	55

Origin	Code	Action
*	55	OSD, 1
*	88	TOGGLE, ...
Kbd 1	11	SHARE CYCLE, WS-1.1, Mac-1, NUC-1, Tower-1 HD1, ..
Kbd 1	22	TAKE CYCLE, WS-1.1, NUC-1, ...
Kbd 1	44	CONNECT, Tower-1 HD1, WS-1.1, ...
Kbd 1	89	TAKE CYCLE, WS-1.1, Mac-1, ...
Kbd 2	INT	INT MOUSE, WS-2.1, WS-2.2 ...

Appendix I: "Persistent" Feature

There may be a need to have what is called a "Persistent connection" which would apply to CACs, PIV, PKI, Audio, or other functions (including video). This requires a column name preceded by a "!".

Standard

In a standard configuration, Sources may have blank assignments for ports that are not needed. Then if a new Source with a blank cell is routed to a Destination that has something already routed to it; the previous Source is disconnected.

Example:

Src Name	*Vid(R)*	*Vid2(R)*
PC1	A__1	A__2
PC2	A__3	
Dst Name	*Vid(T)*	*Vid2(T)*
Desk1	A__4	A__5

Operation:

1. PC1 is routed to Desk 1; A__1 is connected to A__4 and A__2 is connected to A__5.
2. Then PC2 is routed to Desk 1; A__3 is connected to A__4 and A__5 is disconnected.

Persistent

However, the SMP3 can be configured with the Persistent feature. In this case the Persistent connection will remain while the user routes a different Source with a blank port assignment.

Example:

Src Name	*Vid(R)*	*!Vid2(R)*
PC1	A__1	A__2
PC2	A__3	
Dst Name	*Vid(T)*	*!Vid2(T)*
Desk1	A__4	A__5

Operation:

1. PC1 is routed to Desk 1; A__1 is connected to A__4 and A__2 is connected to A__5.
2. Then PC2 is routed to Desk 1; A__3 is connected to A__4 and A__2 stays connected to A__5.

Typical use case

- A User routes a Source with a CAC attached to it to one of their monitors.
- The User then accesses a different Source that does not have a CAC.
- The CAC connection remains in place.
- The User then returns to the original Source.
- The User does not have to log in again to that Source since the CAC connection was not broken.

Persistent connections can be disconnected in one of two ways:

1. Intentionally Clear the connection.
2. Route another Persistent Source to that Destination.

Typical configuration

Note that this feature is not included in the factory default SMP3 configuration. The appropriate columns need to be added to the Sources and Destination areas of the stations.csv file. Persistent columns are preceded by a "!" sign.

Notes:

- Adjacent new columns must have unique names. In this example they are "USBd" and USBs."
- The Source and Destination column names must match up with each other, with the exception of the "T" and "R" designation. In this example "USBd(T)" lines up with "USBd(R)", and "USBs(R)" lines up with "USBs(T)"

Src Name	Follows	Primary	VidA(R)	VidB(R)	Kbd(T)	Kbs(R)	Aud(R)	!USBd(T)	!USBs(R)
ALPHA			A__1	A__2	A__1	A__1	A__1		
BRAVO			A__3	A__4	A__3	A__3	A__3		
CHARLIE			A__5	A__6	A__5	A__5	A__5		

Standard

Persistent

Dst Name	Follows	VidA(T)	VidB(T)	Aud(T)	!USBd(R)	!USBs(T)
DESK 1-1		A__35	A__36			
DESK 1-2	DESK 1-1	A__37	A__38			

Appendix J: SMP3 API (v.21)

Thinklogical's SMP3 API is an ASCII based control interface available to interactive users and third party controller systems.

Commands (and responses) have historically been started and finished with parentheses. While the examples herein still show the commands formatted this way, parentheses are now optional.

Two (or more) commands can be sent at one time by separating them with linefeeds (\n).

The commands and responses are string fields separated by spaces. Field identifiers begin with colons (':') and the strings they identify follow immediately after and must be enclosed with double quotes (") if the string in question includes spaces or optionally for strings without spaces. Asterisks can be quoted or left unquoted as a matter of preference.

For example, the command to connect the destination named "Dst 1" from the source named "Src A" with permissions tested for "Bob" is as follows: `(dstExe "Dst 1" :sname "Src A" :user "Bob")`

The first field in every statement is normally a conjunction of the object type being acted upon and the action to be performed. In this case it is a destination ("dst") and execution ("Exe").

The second field is the object of the command or description. Since the command in this case is dstExe, the next field should be a string with the name of the destination: "Dst 1".

The remaining fields are strings of information required for the operation or description of the related object.

In this example, `(dstExe "Dst 1" :sname "Src A" :user "Bob")`, there is an identifier :sname (for source name), and "Src A" (the name of the source) and "Bob" the user who's requesting the action.

This command means "dstExe" (execute for the destination named) "Dst 1" by setting the source (:sname) to "Src A" (or more simply, connect "Dst 1" from "Src A"). If Bob has permission to access the source and destination, then the action will be performed.

The responses to this command are similarly formatted:

```
(dstSta "Dst 1" :sname "Src A" :salias "Src A")
(srcSta "Src A" :dnames ["Dst 1"] :salias "Src A" :slevel "")
```

Note: The above shows results when aliases are *not* defined for the source. Then :salias will show the source name. When aliases *are* defined for the destination and/or source, the result can look like this:

```
(dstSta "Dst 1" :dalias "News Desk" :sname "Src A" :salias "Camera 3")
```

It is important to note that the automatic status response to a command (in this case "*dstSta*" as a response to "*dstExe*") only includes information that has changed *because* of the command. It is a status *update*, not a complete listing of the status for the object in question. This will be important when we consider other fields like :control and :lockBy as shown below. If required, the complete status must be requested explicitly.

In addition, the API will push status updates to the client even when the command(s) that caused the updates originated from other sources like web or other API clients.

Finally, other controllers (AMX, Crestron) may be sending commands *directly to the matrix* that can cause status changes, and these will also be pushed to the web and API clients. An API client needs to be ready to receive status updates even when it is not actively sending commands.

Configuration and Control

To use the API, SMP3 must be configured with a user named “api”. Details are not important as it is only used to turn the API on/off and will have all the rights of the admin user.

Login

The API is accessed via socket at port 60092.

On connection, the API will send "*user: ?*" as a prompt. The client should send "user: admin" terminated with a linefeed ("\n") and the API will respond with "*challenge: <32 hex digit random string or 'salt'>*".

In order to avoid passwords saved in plain text, they are "hashed" with "SHA1" and saved. But sending the same hashed password across the network every time is easy to sniff, so the hashed passwords are "salted" with a random string of the server's choosing before being transmitted to the server.

So when the API presents a challenge to the client, the client should:

- hash the real password
- append the challenge/salt string to the hashed password
- hash the resultant string
- and send the return string as "response: < hash(hash(password) + salt) > + '\n'"

If the response matches the string the server is expecting, the server will send "*auth: pass*" and accept commands.

If the response does not match the string the server is expecting, it will respond with "*auth: fail*" and a new challenge.

Here is an example login interchange with the first attempt unsuccessful followed by success. (Server lines are in *light gray italics.*)

```
user: ?
user: admin
challenge: b6988e8d0b099c2f67646b69c385ffd5
response: abc
auth: fail
challenge: 19d48c9f79394c5a72161687ea10bee9
response: 61588274600859e8941452a448f95937360789da
auth: pass
```

Explanation: In the preceding example, the admin password is "admin". The SHA1 hash of "admin" is "d033e22ae348aeb5660fc2140aec35850c4da997".

hash(admin) + challenge =
"d033e22ae348aeb5660fc2140aec35850c4da99719d48c9f79394c5a72161687ea10bee9"

The resulting SHA1 hash of that is: "61588274600859e8941452a448f95937360789da". This is the string the server is expecting for the admin account and the given challenge/hash.

After a successful response, the server is ready to handle commands.

The command string "logout" will immediately terminate the session and connection.

Challenge/Response Example

Here is an example demonstrating the challenge/response process from a Linux command line.

Assume that the password for username ‘admin’ is ‘admin’ .

First hash the password --

$ echo -n 'admin' | sha1sum
d033e22ae348aeb5660fc2140aec35850c4da997 - (this is hash(‘admin’))

Now combine the hash(‘admin’) result with the challenge as shown in previous page (the challenge is in blue to better illustrate how the two strings are combined) --

$ echo -n d033e22ae348aeb5660fc2140aec35850c4da99719d48c9f79394c5a72161687ea10bee9 | sha1sum
61588274600859e8941452a448f95937360789da -

This last number is the correct response for password: admin
and challenge: *19d48c9f79394c5a72161687ea10bee9*

Users

It is also possible to take advantage of SMP user access management configuration.

Previous commands, with no user designation, are treated as though the “admin” account is sending them.

But if a command includes a :user <user> phrase, the command will only be executed if the named user exists and has the access rights to perform the command.

Furthermore, when pool reservations are made the command should be tagged with :user <username> so the ownership of the reserved source is associated with the user who requested it. This will be covered in more detail in the commands regarding Pools later in this document.

In the following examples and descriptions, the :user field is always included for consistency. However, since the API is running as admin, if the :user field is omitted the command will be run as admin.

Example API Session

To access the SMP3 API ASCII based control interface: “telnet <ip address> 60092”

In this, operator input is shown with a blank line preceding it. This is for illustration purposes only and is not the case during runtime.

```
  1 [alexh]$ telnet 10.0.0.134 60092
  2 Trying 10.0.0.134...
  3 Connected to 10.0.0.134.
  4 Escape character is '^]'.
  5 user: ?
  6
  7 user: admin
  8 challenge: fd395b8b5e8fbed52e6b5e9d7580c337
  9
 10 response: 92b8d86f223f20177faa1707cfc75cd1f5d12af4
 11 pass
 12
 13 (dstSta? "*" :user "admin")
 14
 15 (dstExe "DESK.3.MON.1" :sname "PC_A" :user "Bob")
 16 (dstSta "DESK.3.MON.1" :sname "PC_A" :salias "PC<br>A")
 17 (srcSta "PC_A" :dnames ["DESK.3.MON.1"] :salias "" :slevel "")
 18
 19 (dstExe "DESK.3.MON.1" :control "PC_A" :user "Bob")
 20 (kbdSta "DESK.3.HID" :sname "PC_A" :dname "DESK.3.MON.1")
 21 (srcSta "PC_A" :dnames ["DESK.3.HID","DESK.3.MON.1"] :control "DESK.3.HID"
:salias "" :slevel "")
 22
 23 (dstExe "DESK.3.MON.1" :sname "" :user "Bob")
 24 (kbdSta "DESK.3.HID" :sname "" :dname "")
 25 (dstSta "DESK.3.MON.1" :sname "")
 26
 27 (dstSta? "DESK.3.MON.1" :user "Bob")
 28 (dstSta "DESK.3.MON.1" :sname "")
 29
 30 (dstSta? "*" :user "admin")
 31
 32 logout
 33 Connection closed by foreign host.
 34 [alexh]$
 35
```

*Note: As shown above, when “dstSta? *” is executed and there are no connections, the API will return nothing.

Communications Test: `(ping? "*")`

Example: `(ping? "*")`
Translation: is this socket connection active?
Response: `(pong "*")`

Connect: `(dstExe <destination> :sname <source> :user <user>)`

Example: `(dstExe "Dst 1" :sname "Src A" :user "Bob")`
Translation: connect "Src A" to "Dst 1" if user Bob has the necessary permissions. If the user is not specified, then the action will be performed as though requested by the admin user.
Responses:
```
(dstSta "Dst 1" :sname "Src A")
(srcSta "Src A" :dnames ["DST 1"] :control "" :salias "" :slevel "1")
```

*Note: The responses may be sent more than once. :salias and :slevel refer to "Alias" and "Level" fields.

Connect keyboard: `(dstExe <destination> :control <source> :user <user>)`

Example: `(dstExe "Dst 1" :control "Src A" :user "Bob")`
Translation: Connect the keyboard at "Dst 1" to "Src A" if user Bob has the necessary permissions.
Responses:
```
(kbdSta "Dst 1-Kbd" :sname "Src A" :dname "Dst 1")
(srcSta "Src A" :dnames ["Dst 1-Kbd", "Dst 1"] :control "Dst 1-Kbd" :salias ""
  :slevel "1")
```

*Note: kbdSta (keyboard status) will show as its object the keyboard associated with the destination(s). A single keyboard may serve multiple destinations so it needs to show which destination's source is being controlled. This association is set and described in the "ADMIN / DST" and "ADMIN / KBD" pages.

*Note: In order to avoid controlling the wrong source, the source must first be present at the destination video before the keyboard can be connected. In practice, this usually requires connecting the video about 300 ms before connecting the keyboard.

Disconnect destination: `(dstExe <destination> :sname "" :user <user>)`

Example: `(dstExe "Dst 1" :sname "" :user "Bob")`
Translation: Disconnect "Dst 1"
Response: `(dstSta "Dst 1" :sname "")`

*Note: If the keyboard assigned to this destination was controlling a source, then it will also send a response showing the keyboard status has changed:
Responses:
```
(kbdSta "Dst 1-Kbd" :sname "" :dname "")
(dstSta "Dst 1" :sname "")
```

Disconnect keyboard: `(dstExe <destination> :control "" :user <user>)`

Example: `(dstExe "Dst 1" :control "" :user "Bob")`

Translation: Disconnect “Dst 1” keyboard
Response: `(kbdSta “Dst 1-Kbd” :sname “” :dname “”)`

Lock a destination: `(dstExe <destination> :lockBy <user> :user <user>)`

Example: `(dstExe “Dst 1” :lockBy “Carol” :user “Carol”)`
Translation: API is locking Dst 1
Response: `(dstSta “Dst 1” :lockBy “Carol”)`

Request destination status: `(dstSta? <destination> :user <user>)`

Example: `(dstSta? “Dst 1” :user “Bob”)`
Translation: Request status of “Dst 1”
Response: `(dstSta “Dst 1” :sname “Src A” :lockBy “Carol”)`

*Note: If the source at this destination has an alias, it will appear after the identifier “:salias”.

Unlock a destination: `(dstExe <destination> :lockBy false :user <user>)`

Example: `(dstExe “Dst 1” :lockBy false :user “Carol”)`
Translation: “Dst 1” is being unlocked
Response: `(dstSta “Dst 1” :lockBy false)`

*Note: the destination can only be unlocked by the user who locked it or admin.
If the API is attempting to unlock a destination locked by another user, the response will show the destination still locked as shown below
Example: `(dstExe “Dst 1” :lockBy false :user “Bob”)`
Response: `(errSta "Dst 1" :msg "Dst 1 must first be unlocked by Carol")`

Request source status: `(srcSta? <source> :user <user>)`

Example: `(srcSta? “Src A” :user “admin”)`
Translation: Request complete status of Src A
Response:

```
(srcSta “Src A” :dnames [“Dst 1”, “Dst 2”] :control “Kbd 1” :salias “” :slevel “1”)
```

*Note: As shown, the associated value for the identifier/key “dnames” is a list which starts with ‘[‘ and ends with a right ‘]’. :salias and :slevel will be the Alias and Level set for the source.

Request source status for all connected or locked sources: `(srcSta? “*” :user “admin”)`

Example: `(srcSta? “*” :user “admin”)`
Translation: Request complete status of all sources connected or locked
Response(s):

```
(srcSta “Src A” :dnames [“Dst 1”, “Dst 2”] :control “Kbd 1” :salias “” :slevel “1”)
(srcSta “Src B” :dnames [] :lockBy “Bob” :salias “” :slevel “”)
```

Request source status for all sources: `(srcDef? “*” :user “admin”)`

Example: (srcDef? “*” :user “admin”)
Translation: Request complete status of all sources
Response(s):

```
(srcSta “Src A” :dnames [“Dst 1”, “Dst 2”] :control “Dst 1” :salias “” :slevel “1”)
(srcSta “Src B” :dnames [] :lockBy “Bob” :salias “” :slevel “”)
(srcSta “Src C” :dnames [“Dst 7”] :control “” :salias “” :slevel “”)
 ...
```

Request destination definition and status for all destinations and keyboards:
(dstDef? “*” :user “admin”)

Example: (dstDef? “*” :user “admin”)
Translation: Request complete definition of all destinations, and status of all destinations and keyboards
Response(s):

```
(dstDef "DESK.1.MON.1" :dalias "DESK 1<br>1")
(dstDef "DESK.1.MON.2" :dalias "DESK 1<br>2")
 ...
(dstSta "DESK.1.MON.1" :sname "Src A")
(kbdSta "DESK.1.HID.1" :sname "Src A" :dname "DESK.1.MON.1")
(dstSta "DESK.1.MON.2" :sname "")
 ...
```

Lock source: (srcExe <source> :lockBy <user> :user <user>)

Example: (srcExe “Src A” :lockBy “Carol” :user “Carol”)
Translation: Carol is locking “Src A” so it cannot be used anywhere else
Response: (srcSta “Src A” :lockBy “Carol”)

*Note: Requests for “Src A” will also include the lockBy if it is not false, as in:
(srcSta “Src A” :dnames [“Dst 1”, “Dst 2”] :control “Dst 1” :lockBy “Carol” :salias “” :slevel “1”)

Unlock source: (srcExe <source> :lockBy false :user <user>)

Example: (srcExe “Src A” :lockBy false :user “Bob”)
Translation: “Src A” is being unlocked
Response: (srcSta “Src A” :lockBy false :salias “” :slevel “1”)

Disconnect a source from all destinations: (srcExe <source> :dname “” :user <user>)

Example: (srcExe “Src A” :dname “” :user “Bob”)
Translation: Disconnect “Src A” from all destinations
Response (assuming “Src A” was previously connected to “Dst 1” and “Dst 2” and controlled by “Dst 1-Kbd”):

```
(dstSta “Dst 1” :sname “”)
(dstSta “Dst 2” :sname “”)
(kbdSta “Dst 1-Kbd” :dname “”)
```

Execute a macro: `(macExe <macro> :user <user>)`

Example: `(macExe “Start Up” :user “Bob”)`
Translation: Execute the macro named “Start Up”
Response(s):

```
(dstSta “Dst 1” :sname “Src A”)
(dstSta “Dst 2” :sname “Src B”)
(dstSta “Dst 3” :sname “Src C”)
(dstSta “Dst 4” :sname “Src D”)
(kbdSta “Dst 1” :dname “Dst 1”)
```

*Note: As shown, there may be many responses to a single macro, depending on the number of steps.

Unsolicited Notices

A source has had its Alias changed:

Notice(s):

```
(srcDef “PC1” :Alias “PC<br>Prime”)
(srcSta “PC1” :salias “PC<br>Prime”)
```

A source’s name has been changed:

Notice(s):

```
(srcDef “PC1” :”Src Name” “PC0001” :Alias “PC<br>Prime”)
(srcSta “PC0001” :salias “PC<br>Prime”)
```

Pool Related Functions

Request pool definitions and sources allocated to the pools: `(poolDef? <pool> :user <user>)`

Example: `(poolDef? “*” :user “admin”)`
Translation: Request pool definitions for all pools
*Responses (assuming there are two pools, “*Pool_M*” and “*Pool_S*”):*

```
(poolDef “Pool_M” :srcs ["Src_1","Src_2","Src_3"])
(poolDef “Pool_S” :srcs ["Src_4","Src_5","Src_6"])
```

Note: poolDef should be used by admin and not by other users.
Pool_M has three (3) sources with their names in the list after :srcs
Pool_S also has three (3) sources with their names in the list after :srcs

Request a list of reserved sources and pool availability for all pools: `(poolSta? “*” :user <user>)`

Example: `(poolSta? “*” :user “Bob”)`
Translation: Request pool status of all pools
Responses (if there are two (2) pools):

```
(poolSta “Pool_M” :reserved [] :avail true)
(poolSta "Pool_S" :reserved ["Src_6"] :avail true)
```

Note: poolSta “*” when :user is admin will return the status of all the pools.
poolSta “*” when :user is not admin only returns status for the pools to which the user has access.

Request list of reserved sources and availability for a pool: `(poolSta? <pool> :user <user>)`

Example: `(poolSta? “Pool_S” :user “Bob”)`
Translation: Request pool status of Pool_S
Response: `(poolSta "Pool_S" :reserved ["Src_6"] :avail true)`

Request a list of sources reserved to one user: `(userSta? <user> :user <user>)`

Example: `(userSta? “Bob” :user “Bob”)`
Translation: Request the current status of user Bob.
Response (assuming Bob has previously reserved “Src_6” and has no other reserved sources):

```
(userSta “Bob” :reserved [[“POOL_S”,“Src_6”]])
```

Request status of all the users and the sources reserved to them: `(userSta? “*” :user <user>)`

Example: `(userSta? “*” :user “admin”)`
Translation: Request the current status of all users.
Responses:

```
(userSta “Bob” :reserved [[“POOL_S”,“Src_6”]])
(userSta “Carol” :reserved [])
(userSta “Geddy” :reserved [])
(userSta “Neal” :reserved [[“POOL_S,“Src_4”],[“POOL_S”,“Src_5”]])
(userSta “Alex” :reserved [])
```

Reserve first available source from a pool: `(userExe <user> :reserve <pool> :user <user>)`

Example: `(userExe "Bob" :reserve "Pool_S" :user "Bob")`
Translation: Request a source from pool “Pool_M” for user “Bob” if Bob has access to “Pool_S”. If the :user “Bob” phrase is not included, then the action will be performed as though the admin account requested it.
Responses (assuming Bob has rights to pool Pool_M and there are unreserved sources available in Pool_M):

```
(poolSta “Pool_M” :reserved [] :avail true)
(poolSta “Pool_S” :reserved [“Src_1”] :avail true)
(userSta “Bob” :reserved [["Pool_S","Src_1"]])
```

Note: `(poolSta “Pool_S” :reserved [“Src_6”] :avail true)`
indicates that “Src_6” has been reserved from “Pool_S” and there are still additional sources from “Pool_S” available. It is also important to note that the API may respond with a list of ***all*** the pools and their reservations and availability even if the reserve action did not specifically involve them.
`:reserved [...])` will be a list of [poolname, source] pairs currently reserved to Bob.

Reserve a specific source from a pool:

```
(userExe <user> :reserve <pool> :sname <source> :user <user>)
```

Example: `(userExe "Bob" :reserve "Pool_S" :sname “Src_3” :user "Bob")`
Translation: Request a specific source named “Src_3” from pool “Pool_M” for user “Bob” if Bob has access to “Pool_S”. If the :user “Bob” phrase is not included, then the action will be performed as though the admin account requested it.
Responses (assuming Bob has rights to pool Pool_M and the requested source is available in Pool_M):

```
(poolSta “Pool_M” :reserved [] :avail true)
(poolSta “Pool_S” :reserved [“Src_3”] :avail true)
(userSta “Bob” :reserved [["Pool_S","Src_3"]])
```

Note: `(poolSta “Pool_S” :reserved [“Src_6”] :avail true)`
indicates that “Src_6” has been reserved from “Pool_S” and there are still additional sources from “Pool_S” available. It is also important to note that the API may respond with a list of ***all*** the pools and their reservations and availability even if the reserve action did not involve them.
`:reserved [...])` will be a list of [poolname, source] pairs currently reserved to Bob.

Release a reserved source back to the pool from which it was reserved:

```
(userExe <user> :release <source> :user <user>)
```

Example: `(userExe “Bob” :release “Src_6” :user “Bob”)`
Translation: Release a previously reserved source by the source’s name from user “Bob”
Responses (assuming Bob has previously reserved “Src_6” and has no other reserved sources):

```
(poolSta “Pool_M” :reserved [] :avail true)
(poolSta “Pool_S” :reserved [] :avail true)
(userSta “Bob” :reserved [])
```

*Note: The API may respond with a list of all the pools and their reservations and availability even if the release action did not involve them.

*Note: As shown above, `(userSta “Bob” :reserved...` will be followed by a list of [pool name, source] pairs currently reserved to Bob. Since Bob currently has no reserved sources, this is an empty list.

Release all reserved sources back to the pools from which they were reserved:

```
(poolExe “*” :release “*” :user “admin”)
```

Example:`(poolExe “*” :release “*” :user “admin”)`
Translation: Release all previously reserved sources

```
(poolSta “Pool_M” :reserved [] :avail true)
(poolSta “Pool_S” :reserved [] :avail true)
```

Publishing Related Functions

Request definitions of user groups: `(grpDef? “<group name or *>” :user <user>)`

Example: `(grpDef? “*” :user “admin”)`
Translation: Publishing can be targeted to specific “groups” of users. This command requests all the groups that exist with a list of the users for that group.
Any time a group is modified, the API will automatically receive an unsolicited update, but the API can also request the published list(s) explicitly as shown in the example command above.
Responses:

```
(grpDef “usergroupA”  :users [“Agnetha”, “Bjorn”, “Benny”, “Anni-Frid”])
(pubSta “usergroupBG” :users [“Barry”, “Robin”, “Maurice”, “Steve”])
```

*Note: When a source is unpublished by one of the clients, any existing connections from that source will automatically be disconnected. In practice this means that multiple dstSta and kbdSta messages may follow a notice that pubSta “Src 1” has changed.

Request list of published sources: `(pubSta? “<src name or *>” :user <user>)`

Example: `(pubSta? “*” :user “admin”)`
Translation: Published sources are available as video or audio only resources to users within user “groups”. The “pubSta” message will show the group names to which the source has been published.
Any time a source is published or unpublished, the API will automatically receive an unsolicited update, but the API can also request the published list(s) explicitly as shown above.
Responses:

```
(pubSta “Src 1” :groups [“usergroupA”, “usergroupB”])
(pubSta “Src 2” :groups [“usergroupB”])
```

*Note: When a source is unpublished by one of the clients, any existing connections on destinations not belonging to the user who reserved that source will automatically be disconnected. In practice this means that multiple dstSta and kbdSta messages may follow a notice that pubSta “Src 1” has changed.

Publish a source to one or more user groups (or unpublish it):

```
(pubExe “<sname>” :groups [<list of groupnames>] :user <user>)
```

Example: `(pubExe “Src 1” :groups [“Group1”, “Group2”] :user “admin”)`
Translation: Publishing can be targeted to specific “groups” of users. This command specifies that the source named “Src 1” should be published to groups “Group1” and “Group2”.
Response:

```
(pubSta “Src 1” :groups [“Group1”, “Group2”])
```

To change the list of groups to which a source is published, resend the above message with a different list of groups. To completely unpublish a source, send an empty groups list as shown below::
`(pubExe “Src 1” :groups [] :user “admin”)`

Unpublish all published sources from all groups: `(pubExe “*” :groups [] :user <user>)`

Example: `(pubExe “*” :groups [] :user “admin”)`
Translation: Every currently published source will be unpublished from all groups.
Responses (assuming “Src 1” and “Src 2” were previously published):

```
(pubSta “Src 1” :groups [])
(pubSta “Src 2” :groups [])
```

Configuration Access

Request a description of all the sources, destinations, keyboards, and matrix switches.

Example: `(fileDef? “stations.csv” :user “admin”)`
Translation: Request the contents of the stations.csv file. The program will return a double quoted, csv (comma separated values) string with information about the sources, destinations, keyboards, matrices, etc.
Response:

```
(fileDef “stations.csv” :text "

Frm Name:,Xoff:,Yoff:,W:,H:,BGround:,Color:,Border:
dstsBG,21.05,1,68.5,95,#151515,#fff,1px solid #777
macsBG,90,1,9,94.6,#000,#fff,
srcsBG,0.1,1,20.5,95,#222,#fff,1px solid #777


Src Name:,Follows:,Primary:,VIDa(R):,VIDb(R):,Bck(T):,HIDs(R):,HIDd(T):,
AUDs(R):,AUDd(T):,!FLXs(R):,!FLXd(T):,Alias:,BGround:,Color:, X:,Y:,W:,H:,Level:,Rank:
Src A,,,A__5,,,A__5,A__5,,,,,PC<br>1,#0f8bc8,,,,24,14,,20
Src B,,,A__6,,,A__6,A__6,,,,,PC<br>2,#0f8bc8,,,,24,14,,40
. . . .

Dst Name:,Follows:,Control:,VIDa(T):,VIDb(T):,Bck(R):,HIDs(T):,HIDd(R):,
AUDs(T):,AUDd(R):,!FLXs(T):,!FLXd(R):,Alias:,BGround:,Color:, X:,Y:,W:,H:,Level:,Rank:
Dst 1,,HID 1,A__25,A__18,A__25,,,,,,,(blank),,,54,68,8,7,,20
Dst 2,,HID 2,A__26,A__20,A__26,,,,,,,(blank),,,62.5,68,8,7,,40
. . . .

Kbd Name:,Follows:,HIDd(R):,HIDs(T):,AUDd(R):,AUDs(T):,BGround:,Rank:
HID 1,,A__30,A__30,,,kbd_white_bar.png,20
HID 2,,A__46,A__46,,,kbd_white_bar.png,40
. . . .

Mtx Name:,Model:,IP:,Port:,Status:,Rank:
A,TLX320,192.168.13.15,17567,Live,20

“
```

*Note: The field names (“Frm Name:”, “Xoff:”, etc) and meanings are described in the SMP3 manual.

Request a filtered description of sources, destinations, keyboards, and matrix switches.

Example: `(fileDef? “stations.csv” :filter “Src ” :user “admin”)`
Translation: Request all lines of the stations.csv file that include the text string “Src ”. The program will return a double quoted, csv (comma separated values) string with the lines that include the filter string.
Response:

```
(fileDef “stations.csv” :text "

Src A,,,A__5,,,A__5,A__5,,,,,PC<br>1,#0f8bc8,,,,24,14,,20
Src B,,,A__6,,,A__6,A__6,,,,,PC<br>2,#0f8bc8,,,,24,14,,40
```

Appendix K: Backing up the configuration

After completing the SMP3 configuration, or prior to updating it, Thinklogical recommends creating a backup using one of the following methods:

1. Use the ADM **CLONE** feature to backup the entire configuration easily. ***This is the preferred method.***
2. The **IMPORT** and **EXPORT** functions of the SMP browser page provide a fast and convenient means to save and reload the SMP3 configuration files. This facilitates offline editing and restoration of archived configurations and is a convenient way to save work as the system is being built. It is then relatively easy to 'go back one version' if an error is made.

Selecting EXPORT will save the appropriate file(s) to the directory `/home/user/Downloads` if done on the SMP, or to the \Downloads directory if done from a PC browsing to it.

These functions are context sensitive. For example, the `stations.csv` file is exported when in either the SRCS, DSTS, KBDS, FRMS or MTX Tabs and contains all the information within those tabs.
The tabs HOTKEYS, TIE LINES, USERS, TAGS and POOLS will export their corresponding files.

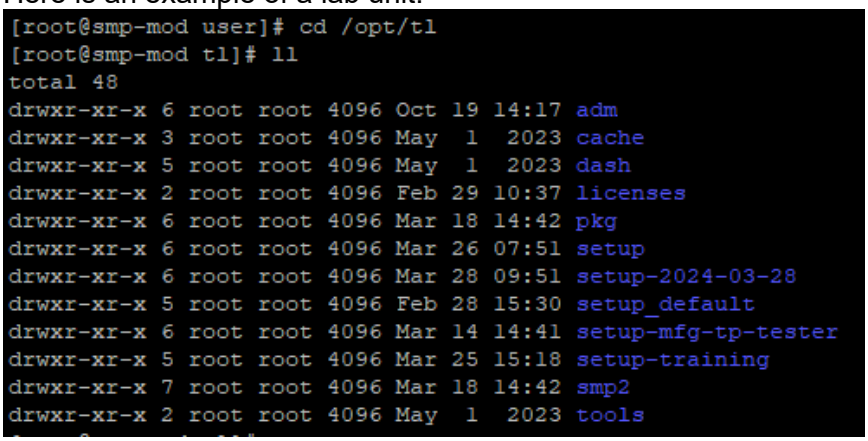
Files that can be exported and imported are:

- `stations.csv`
- `hotkeys.csv`
- `tielines.csv`
- `users.csv`
- `tags.csv`
- `allocations.csv (applies to POOLs)`

If MACROS are created, they cannot be archived using the IMPORT and EXPORT functions. These macros are located separately in the `/opt/tl/setup/macros` directory and a backup must be copied from there.

3. Create a backup of your entire configuration from the Linux prompt.
   3.1 For copying to another device - For example: Issue the following command from any directory:
   `tar -cvzPf customer_20250718.tgz /opt/tl/setup`
   This will create a backup file of the entire setup directory with your name (`customer`) and date (`20190718`). This is also the preferred method for creating a backup to archive your configuration in a location separate from the SMP3 itself for safekeeping.
   3.2 For making a copy on the SMP itself: navigate to the /opt/tl directory and issue a "cp -r setup setup-backupname".

Here is an example of a lab unit:



There are five setup directories on this machine. However, only /opt/tl/setup will be used by the system. To change to a different configuration:

- "rm -rf setup" – This deletes the currently used configuration.
- "cp -r setup-2024-03-28 setup" – copies a backed up configuration to be the 'active' one.
- "systemctl restart tl-smp2" – Restarts the SMP3 service to read the new configuration.

Note: When copying files FROM the SMP to another device you may run into a file permissions error. This is because the file owner will be ***root*** and you may be logged in as ***user***. To change ownership execute the following command (example): "chown user:user customer_20220718.tgz".

Note: Flash drive usage is disabled due to security reasons.

Note: Be sure to use the CLEAR CACHE feature before backing up configurations.

Appendix L: Upgrading from prior versions

Saving the Factory Default configuration:

It is recommended to first make a copy of the factory default setup directory upon receipt of the new SSD with the new software. See prior Appendix K.

Saving the license file:

Navigate to the /opt/tl/licenses directory and copy the license file from the SMP to your laptop. This file will need to be copied onto the new SMP SSD card.

```
[root@smp-mod /]# cd /opt/tl/licenses/
[root@smp-mod licenses]# ll
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 68 Feb 29 10:37 SMP2_160_007469.lic
```

Upgrading from SMP3 without ADM:

You may simply replace the /opt/tl/setup directory with your backup copy. However, you will not be able to login to ADM after doing so. To resolve this issue, copy the ***usersAdm.csv*** file from the default directory created above in Appendix K into the now active /opt/tl/setup directory.

Upgrading from SMP2

1) Depending on the version of SMP2 used prior, there will be columns missing that exist in SMP3. While this will not inhibit the functionality, these columns are needed for some SMP3 features you may wish to use.
2) See also usersAdm.csv file note above.
3) The Drag & Drop icon geometry is defined differently between SMP2 and SMP3 and the icons will not display properly. If necessary, there is a “pixel2percent” utility available through Tech Support. After running this utility, some final adjustments will be necessary.
4) TAGS definitions will also need to be created.

In many cases it will be more convenient to save your SMP3 factory default stations.csv file to a PC and edit it using Excel. Copy and paste configuration data from the SMP2 stations.csv file to the new one.

Note: It is recommended to contact Tech Support prior to upgrading from SMP2 to SMP3.

NOTES: