



Using the PMC Command Line Interface

The Cisco IPICS Push-to-Talk Management Center (PMC) Command Line Interface (CLI) lets you issue a variety of commands to a PMC. You can use CLI commands to perform the following activities:

- Determine whether the specified PTT channel is active, enabled, latched, or muted.
- Play out a wave audio file to the specified PTT channel.
- Toggle the Activate button to activate/deactivate the specified PTT channel.

This chapter provides information about how to use and issue CLI commands. It includes the following sections:

- [Using CLI Commands, page 1-1](#)
- [Understanding Return Codes, page 1-3](#)
- [Using a Batch File, page 1-3](#)

Using CLI Commands

This section includes information about the guidelines that pertain to issuing CLI commands and it describes how to issue a CLI command from a Windows Command window. It includes the following topics:

- [CLI Command Guidelines, page 1-2](#)
- [Issuing CLI Commands, page 1-2](#)

**Tip**

You can also issue CLI commands by using a batch file. For more information see the [“Using a Batch File” section on page 1-3](#).

CLI Command Guidelines

Be aware of the following guidelines when you issue CLI commands:

- Make sure that the PMC to which you are issuing the command is running.
 - If the PMC is not running, issuing a CLI command will start the PMC but the command will not execute.
- Issue the CLI command from a Windows Command window on the PMC client machine.
 - The command affects only that specific PMC.

Issuing CLI Commands

To issue a CLI command, perform the following procedure:

Procedure

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- Step 1** On the PMC client machine, open a Windows Command window by following these steps:
1. Choose **Start > Run**.
 2. Enter **cmd** in the Open field.
 3. Click **OK**.
- Step 2** In the Windows Command window, change the active directory to the folder in which the PMC is installed.
- An example of the change directory command is shown below:
- ```
x:\>cd c:\Program Files\Cisco Systems\Cisco IPICS\PMC\
```
- Step 3** Enter the CLI command that you want to run; then, press **Enter**.

**Note**

For a description of each of the supported CLI commands, see [Chapter 2, “Command Line Interface Commands.”](#)

## Understanding Return Codes

Several PMC CLI commands generate return codes. A return code is an integer that represents specific information obtained by the command. For example, the **IsActive** command generates a return code that designates whether the specified PTT channel is active.

A CLI command stores its return code in the `ERRORLEVEL` environment variable.

## Using a Batch File

This section contains information about the benefits of using a batch file. It also includes specific guidelines that apply to batch files in the [“Batch File Guidelines”](#) section on page 1-3.

A batch file provides a convenient way to perform the following activities:

- Issue multiple CLI commands to the PMC
- See the return code generated by the PMC

## Batch File Guidelines

Be aware of the following guidelines that pertain to the use of a batch file to issue CLI commands:

- Make sure that the PMC to which you are issuing the commands is running.
  - The commands have no effect if the PMC is not running.
- Execute the batch file on the PMC client machine.

- The commands in the batch file affect only that specific PMC.
- Execute the batch file from the folder in which you installed the PMC, or prepend the CLI command in the batch file with the path to the folder in which you installed the PMC.

[Example 1-1](#) shows an example of a batch file that issues the **IsActive** CLI command and then displays the return code that this command generates.

#### ***Example 1-1 Batch File that Determines a Return Code***

```
@echo off
REM Launch the IsActive command
PMC.EXE -IsActive

REM Determine return code in ERRORLEVEL and output it to command line
echo %ERRORLEVEL%
```