



Programming Guide (JScript)

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Table of contents

1	Programming in JScript.....	7
2	Appendix 1. Description of the Editor-Debugger utility	9
3	Appendix 2. Creating virtual objects with ability to set events, reactions and states	10
4	Programming Guide (JScript). Conclusion	11
5	Programming in JScript.....	12
5.1	JScript functionality in Intellect	12
5.2	Description of the JScript object model in Intellect	12
5.2.1	The Core object and its built-in methods	12
5.2.1.1	The Core object	12
5.2.1.2	The SetObjectParam method.....	12
5.2.1.3	The SetObjectState method	13
5.2.1.4	The DebugLogString method	13
5.2.1.5	The Base64Decode method.....	14
5.2.1.6	The Sleep method	14
5.2.1.7	The Itv_var method.....	15
5.2.1.8	The Int_var method	16
5.2.1.9	The GetObjectParentType method	16
5.2.1.10	The GetIPAddress method.....	17
5.2.1.11	The GetObjectName method	18
5.2.1.12	The GetObjectState method.....	18
5.2.1.13	The GetObjectParam method	19
5.2.1.14	The GetObjectParentId method	19
5.2.1.15	The DoReactStr method	20
5.2.1.16	The DoReact method	21
5.2.1.17	The DoReactSetupCore method	22
5.2.1.18	The DoReactSetup method	23
5.2.1.19	The DoReactGlobal method	24
5.2.1.20	The NotifyEventStr method.....	24
5.2.1.21	The NotifyEvent method.....	25
5.2.1.22	The NotifyEventGlobal method.....	26
5.2.1.23	The CreateMsg method.....	27
5.2.1.24	The Lock and Unlock methods.....	28

5.2.1.25	The IsAvailableObject method	29
5.2.1.26	The GetUserId method.....	30
5.2.1.27	The GetEventDescription method.....	30
5.2.1.28	The GetObjectIdByParam method	31
5.2.1.29	The SaveToFile method	31
5.2.1.30	The GetLinkedObjects method	32
5.2.1.31	The WriteIni method	32
5.2.1.32	The ReadIni method.....	33
5.2.1.33	The AddIni method	33
5.2.1.34	The SetTimer method	34
5.2.1.35	The KillTimer method	34
5.2.1.36	The GetObjectChildIds method.....	34
5.2.1.37	The Base64EncodeFile method.....	35
5.2.1.38	The Base64EncodeW method.....	35
5.2.1.39	The run_cmd and run_cmd_timeout methods.....	36
5.2.1.40	The WriteIniAny method	37
5.2.1.41	The ReadIniAny method	37
5.2.1.42	The AddIniAny method	37
5.2.2	The MsgObject and Event objects and their built-in methods and properties	38
5.2.2.1	The MsgObject and Event objects	38
5.2.2.2	The GetSourceType method	38
5.2.2.3	The GetSourceId method	39
5.2.2.4	The GetAction method.....	39
5.2.2.5	The GetParam method	40
5.2.2.6	The SetParam method.....	40
5.2.2.7	The MsgToString method	40
5.2.2.8	The StringToMsg method	41
5.2.2.9	The StringToParams method	42
5.2.2.10	The Clone method.....	42
5.2.2.11	The GetObjectIds method	43
5.2.2.12	The GetObjectParams method.....	43
5.2.2.13	The SourceType property	44
5.2.2.14	The SourceId property	44
5.2.2.15	The Action property	45
5.3	Programming tools	45

5.3.1	The Script object	45
5.3.2	The Editor-Debugger utility	47
5.3.3	The Debug window	49
5.3.3.1	Enabling the Debug window.....	49
5.3.3.2	Working with Debug window.....	50
5.3.3.2.1	Copying information on event or reaction to the clipboard	51
5.3.3.2.2	Highlighting messages.....	52
5.3.3.2.3	Event and reaction filter	53
5.3.3.2.4	Searching for events and reactions.....	54
5.3.3.2.5	Clearing the Debug window	55
5.3.4	Getting the list of object names, reactions and events in INTELLECT™	55
5.4	Operations with scripts.....	58
5.4.1	Creating a script	58
5.4.1.1	Creating the Script object.....	58
5.4.1.2	Creating and editing a script	59
5.4.1.2.1	Features when working with a script	61
5.4.1.3	Debugging a script	61
5.4.2	Saving a script	61
5.4.3	Deleting a script	62
5.4.4	Search text in script	62
5.4.5	Replace text in script.....	62
5.5	Creating your first script	64
5.6	Script debugging.....	68
5.6.1	Script debugging features	68
5.6.2	Creating and using test events	68
5.6.2.1	Creating test events	68
5.6.2.2	Running the script with a test event	70
5.6.3	Using debugger windows of the Editor-Debugger utility.....	70
5.6.3.1	Displaying messages about starting, verifying, changing and executing scripts in the debugger windows .	70
5.6.3.2	Viewing the script messages.....	72
5.6.4	Using third-party debugger programs	73
5.7	Examples of scripts in JScript language	74
5.7.1	Example 1. Visualisation of operating the Queue length detection in the Video Surveillance monitor.....	75
5.7.2	Example 2. Visualisation of operating the People Counter detection in the Video Surveillance monitor	76
5.7.3	Example 3. Setting the text for displaying on the map	77

5.7.4	Example 4. Displaying camera on the monitor by clicking the button on the remote control	77
5.7.5	Example 5. Sending command to camera using the camera HTTPAPI	78
5.7.6	Example 6. Script for framing abandoned objects in live video	79
5.7.7	Example 7. Using START and STOP events for the Failover Service	80
5.7.8	Example 8. Using the embedded visitors counter on Bosch FLEXIDOME IP dynamic 7000 VR IP camera	80
5.7.9	Example 9. Sending e-mail with HTML markup.....	80
5.7.10	Example 10. Creating test users	81
5.7.11	Example 11. Changing the status of the event in the Incident manager.....	82
6	Appendix 1. Description of the Editor-Debugger utility	83
6.1	The purpose of the Editor-Debugger utility.....	83
6.2	The interface of the Editor-Debugger utility.....	83
6.2.1	The Editor-Debugger window	83
6.2.2	The Script Debug/Edit tab	83
6.2.2.1	Description of the Script Debug/Edit tab.....	83
6.2.2.2	The Script object panel in the Script Debug/Edit tab.....	84
6.2.3	The Script Messages tab	85
6.2.3.1	Description of the Script Messages tab.....	85
6.2.3.2	The Script object panel in the Script Messages tab	86
6.2.4	Main menu.....	87
6.2.4.1	Description of the main menu.....	87
6.2.4.2	The elements in the File menu	88
6.2.4.3	The elements in the View menu	88
6.2.4.4	The elements of the Debug and edit menu	89
6.2.4.5	The Message list menu elements	89
6.2.5	The Filter dialog window	89
6.2.6	The Color dialog window	90
6.2.7	The toolbar of the Editor-Debugger utility	91
7	Appendix 2. Creating virtual objects with ability to set events, reactions and states	93
7.1	Purpose of virtual objects and their implementation in Intellect	93
7.2	How to create a virtual object	93
7.2.1	DBI file preparation.....	93
7.2.2	DDI file preparation.....	94
7.2.3	XML file preparation.....	97
7.2.4	Creating and using a virtual object in Intellect.....	98
7.2.4.1	Displaying on the map	99

7.2.4.2	Using in macros.....	100
7.2.4.3	Sample program in JScript to change the state of a virtual object.....	100
8	Programming Guide (JScript). Conclusion	101

1 Programming in JScript

- JScript functionality in Intellect
- Description of the JScript object model in Intellect
 - The Core object and its built-in methods
 - The Core object
 - The SetObjectParam method
 - The SetObjectState method
 - The DebugLogString method
 - The Base64Decode method
 - The Sleep method
 - The Itv_var method
 - The Int_var method
 - The GetObjectParentType method
 - The GetIPAddress method
 - The GetObjectName method
 - The GetObjectState method
 - The GetObjectParam method
 - The GetObjectParentId method
 - The DoReactStr method
 - The DoReact method
 - The DoReactSetupCore method
 - The DoReactSetup method
 - The DoReactGlobal method
 - The NotifyEventStr method
 - The NotifyEvent method
 - The NotifyEventGlobal method
 - The CreateMsg method
 - The Lock and Unlock methods
 - The IsAvailableObject method
 - The GetUserId method
 - The GetEventDescription method
 - The GetObjectIdByParam method
 - The SaveToFile method
 - The GetLinkedObjects method
 - The WriteIni method
 - The ReadIni method
 - The AddIni method
 - The SetTimer method
 - The KillTimer method
 - The GetObjectChildIds method
 - The Base64EncodeFile method
 - The Base64EncodeW method
 - The run_cmd and run_cmd_timeout methods
 - The WriteIniAny method
 - The ReadIniAny method
 - The AddIniAny method
 - The MsgObject and Event objects and their built-in methods and properties
 - The MsgObject and Event objects
 - The GetSourceType method
 - The GetSourceId method
 - The GetAction method
 - The GetParam method
 - The SetParam method
 - The MsgToString method
 - The StringToMsg method
 - The StringToParams method
 - The Clone method

- The GetObjectIds method
 - The GetObjectParams method
 - The SourceType property
 - The SourceId property
 - The Action property
- Programming tools
 - The Script object
 - The Editor-Debugger utility
 - The Debug window
 - Enabling the Debug window
 - Working with Debug window
 - Getting the list of object names, reactions and events in INTELLECT™
- Operations with scripts
 - Creating a script
 - Saving a script
 - Deleting a script
 - Search text in script
 - Replace text in script
- Creating your first script
- Script debugging
 - Script debugging features
 - Creating and using test events
 - Creating test events
 - Running the script with a test event
 - Using debugger windows of the Editor-Debugger utility
 - Displaying messages about starting, verifying, changing and executing scripts in the debugger windows
 - Viewing the script messages
 - Using third-party debugger programs
- Examples of scripts in JScript language

2 Appendix 1. Description of the Editor-Debugger utility

- The purpose of the Editor-Debugger utility
- The interface of the Editor-Debugger utility
 - The Editor-Debugger window
 - The Script Debug/Edit tab
 - Description of the Script Debug/Edit tab
 - The Script object panel in the Script Debug/Edit tab
 - The Script Messages tab
 - Description of the Script Messages tab
 - The Script object panel in the Script Messages tab
 - Main menu
 - The Filter dialog window
 - The Color dialog window
 - The toolbar of the Editor-Debugger utility

3 Appendix 2. Creating virtual objects with ability to set events, reactions and states

- Purpose of virtual objects and their implementation in Intellect
- How to create a virtual object
 - DBI file preparation
 - DDI file preparation
 - XML file preparation
 - Creating and using a virtual object in Intellect

4 Programming Guide (JScript). Conclusion

5 Programming in JScript

5.1 JScript functionality in Intellect

The JScript programming language is used in Intellect to implement additional user functions not included in the basic Intellect functionality.

JScript is a de-facto standard for developing and running user scripts. Intellect supports the version of JScript based on ActiveX technology by Microsoft. The general description of the JScript object model is given in the Microsoft documentation (for example, MSDN).

The JScript scripts in Intellect are executed using the standard ActiveX modules included in the Windows operating system. So, any objects from the ActiveX-based JScript can be used in developing the scripts for Intellect.

A set of specialized JScript objects is provided in Intellect for handling Intellect system objects, and for sending and receiving system events and actions.

5.2 Description of the JScript object model in Intellect

5.2.1 The Core object and its built-in methods

5.2.1.1 The Core object

The **Core** object is a global static object providing the methods for monitoring and controlling the Intellect system objects. **Core** methods allow receiving information about the existing objects, generating reactions for them and changing their states. **Core** methods can pause script execution, script debugging, creating and calling global variables.

The **Core** object is not a prototype, thus no other objects can be created on its base (it cannot be used as a template). All **Core** methods are static. Thus, **Core** methods are called directly from the script with no need for a **Core** prefix.

5.2.1.2 The SetObjectParam method

The SetObjectParam method sets the values of object parameters.

Method call syntax

```
function SetObjectParam(objtype: String, id: String, param : String, value : String)
```

Method arguments:

1. **objtype** - required argument. The type of the object whose parameters are to be set. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.
2. **id** - required argument. Identification number of the object of the type set in the objtype parameter. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object identification numbers of the specified type.
3. **param** - required argument. The parameter of the object. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – available parameters of the object.
4. **value** - required argument. The value to be set for the parameter specified in the param argument. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – depends on the parameter.

Usage examples

Example. When Macro 1 starts, check if Cameras 1 to 4 are set to broadcast color video. If a camera is set for black-and-white video broadcast, then switch it to the color mode (setting the true ("1") value to the "Color" parameter – ("color")).

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    var i;
```

```

for(i=1; i<=4; i=i+1)
{
  if (GetObjectParam("CAM", i , "color") == "0")
  {
    SetObjectParam("CAM", i, "color", "1");
  }
}
}

```

Note

If the object is active when the script is started (i.e. the setting panel of this object is open), then object parameters can not be changed by the SetObjectParam method. For instance, if the setting panel for the Camera 1 object is open and the aforementioned script is started, the operation mode of Camera 1 will not be changed for the color one.

5.2.1.3 The SetObjectState method

The SetObjectState method changes the state of objects.

Method call syntax

```
function SetObjectState(objtype : String, id : String, state : String)
```

Method arguments:

1. **objtype** - Required argument. The type of the object whose state is to be changed. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.
2. **id** - Required argument. Identification number of the object of the type set in the objtype parameter. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object identification numbers of the specified type.
3. **state** - Required argument. The state to switch the object to. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – available states of the object.

Usage examples

Example. Check if Camera 1 is armed every hour. If Camera 1 is disarmed, arm it.

Note

The Timer object with identification number 1 should be created beforehand. Set the Minutes parameter of the Timer object to 30. The timer would go off every hour at half past the hour - 09:30, 10:30, 11:30, etc.

```

if (Event.SourceType == "TIMER" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "TRIGGER")
{
  if (GetObjectState("CAM", "1") == "DISARMED")
  {
    SetObjectState("CAM", "1", "ARMED");
  }
}
}

```

5.2.1.4 The DebugLogString method

The DebugLogString method outputs the user messages into the debug windows of the Editor-Debugger utility.

Method call syntax

```
function DebugLogString(output : String)
```

Method arguments:

output - Required argument. The text message to be displayed in the debug window of the Editor-Debugger utility. It takes the following values: Type – String.

Usage examples

Problem. Output to the debugger window all microphone events registered by the system.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "OLXA_LINE")
{
    var msgstr = Event.MsgToString();
    DebugLogString("Event from the microphone " + msgstr);
}
```

5.2.1.5 The Base64Decode method

The Base64Decode method is used for decoding the lines that are coded by Base64 scheme.

Method call syntax

```
function Base64Decode(data_in: String, WideChar: Boolean)
```

Method arguments:

1. **data_in** - required argument. Set a line that should be decoded in Base64;
2. **WideChar** - required argument. Determines coding type. Can take 0 or 1 values. If coding type is Unicode, argument value is 1, otherwise 0.

Usage examples

Decode the line that is set in Base64 by starting macro №1. Output the decoding result into the debug windows of the Editor-Debugger utility. (Result is « Intellect JAVA SCRIPT» line).

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    var str = Base64Decode("SW50ZWxsZWNOIEpTY3JpcHQ= ", 0);
    DebugLogString(str);
}
```

5.2.1.6 The Sleep method

The Sleep method pauses the execution of the script for a specified period of time.

Method call syntax

```
function Sleep(milliseconds : int)
```

Method arguments:

milliseconds - Required argument. The length of time that the script will be inactive for. Set in milliseconds. It takes the following values: Type – int.

Usage examples

Problem 1. When Macro 1 starts, play the following audio files one by one: cam_alarm_1.wav, cam_alarm_2.wav, cam_alarm_3.wav from the ...\\Intellect\\Wav\\ folder. Set a 5 seconds (5000 milliseconds) delay before starting each subsequent file.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
var i;
for(i=1; i<=3; i=i+1)
{
DoReactStr("PLAYER", "1", "PLAY_WAV", " file<\\cam_alarm_" + i + ".wav>");
Sleep(5000);
}
}
```

Problem 2. When macro №2 starts, timer №1, that triggers every 10 seconds in a minute after macro №2 starting, starts.

Note

To start this script create the **Timer** object with ID=1 beforehand. Leave object parameters set by default (**Any**). The **Timer 1** object can be disabled

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "2" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
for(i=0; i<=5; i=i+1)
{
DoReactStr("TIMER","1", "DISABLE", "");
Sleep(10000);
DoReactStr("TIMER","1", "ENABLE", "");
NotifyEventStr("TIMER","1", "TRIGGER", "");
}
DoReactStr("TIMER","1", "DISABLE", "");
}
```

5.2.1.7 The Itv_var method

The **Itv_var** method sets and returns the values of global variables.

Method call syntax

```
function Itv_var (globalvar : String) : String
```

Globalvar – required argument. The name of the global variable. It takes the following values: Type – String, satisfying the rules for the names of the string parameters in the Windows registry.

Global variables are stored in the Windows registry to maintain their values after Windows restart. All global variables are stored in the registry branch HKEY_USERS\S-1-5-21-...\\Software\\VMSScript\\VMSSCRIPT and HKEY_CURRENT_USER\\Software\\VMSScript\\VMSSCRIPT. To access a global variable directly from the registry, search the registry for it by its name.

Usage examples

Problem. When Macro 1 starts, save the value of the bright parameter of Camera 10 to the cam10bright global variable. When Macro 2 starts, set the bright parameter of Cameras 1 to 4 to the value of the cam10bright global variable.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.Action == "RUN")
```

```

{
  if(Event.SourceId == "1")
  {
    Itv_var("cam10bright") = GetObjectParam("CAM", "10", "bright");
  }
  if (Event.SourceId == "2")
  {
    var cam10bright = Itv_var("cam10bright");
    for(i=1; i<=4; i=i+1)
    {
      SetObjectParam("CAM", i, "bright", cam10bright);
    }
  }
}

```

5.2.1.8 The Int_var method

The **Int_var** method sets and returns values of global variables of integer type.

Attention!

The **Int_var** method uses the same storage as [the Itv_var method](#), but modify the type of variable to the integer type.

Method call syntax:

```
function Int_var (globalvar : String) : int
```

Globalvar – required argument. The name of the global variable. It takes the following values: type – String, satisfying the rules for the names of the string parameters in the Windows registry.

Note.

Global variables are stored in the system registry to maintain their values after Windows restart. All global variables are stored in the registry branch HKEY_USERS\S-1-5-21-...\Software\VMSScript\VMSSCRIPT and HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\VMSScript\VMSSCRIPT. To access a global variable directly from the registry, search the registry for it by the same name.

Usage examples. To check the method operation in the following test example the value 1 sets to the "2" global variable and then increases per 1 and displays on the script debug window.

```

if(Event.Action == "RUN")
{
  Int_var(2) = 1;
  Int_var("2")++;
  DebugLogString(Int_var("2").toString());
}

```

5.2.1.9 The GetObjectParentType method

The GetObjectParentType method returns the type of the parent object of the current object according to the object hierarchy.

Method call syntax

```
function GetObjectParentType (objtype : String) : String
```

Method arguments:

objtype - Required argument. The type of the object whose parent's type should be returned. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.

The Main object is the highest level object in the hierarchy. It is the parent for all objects of the Computer, Screen, and other types.

Usage examples

Problem. When Macro 1 starts, display in the debugger window the names of four object types of higher hierarchical order starting from the detection zone.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    var objtype = "CAM_ZONE";
    DebugLogString(objtype);
    for (var i = 1; i<=4; i=i+1)
    {
        objtype = GetObjectParentType(objtype);
        DebugLogString(objtype);
    }
}
```

5.2.1.10 The GetIPAddress method

The GetIPAddress method returns the IP-address of the Intellect kernel according to current video surveillance system architecture.

Method call syntax

```
function GetIPAddress (dst : String, src : String) : String
```

Method arguments:

1. **dst** - Required argument. The name of the remote computer where the Intellect kernel is installed. The value of dst should correspond to one of the names of the computers registered during setup of the video surveillance system. It takes the following values: Type – String, meeting the requirements for network computer names; range – computer names existing in the system.
2. **src** - Required argument. The name of the local computer where the script executes. The value of src should match the name of the local computer as it is registered in Intellect. It takes the following values: Type – String; meeting the requirements for network computer names.

The information about all connections of the local computer (kernel) to other remote computers (kernels) registered during the setup of the distributed architecture, is displayed in the **Architecture** tab of the **System Settings** window.

Usage examples

Problem. Upon a camera alarm, determine the name of the server this camera is connected to, and output the IP-address of the connection between this server and the local computer where the script executes, to the debugger window.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "CAM" && Event.Action == "MD_START")
{
    var camid = Event.SourceId;
    var compname = GetObjectParentId("CAM", camid, "COMPUTER");
```

```

var ip = GetIPAddress("WS1","WS1"); \\if the script is run on the computer where kernel of
Intellect software has been installed
  DebugLogString("IP-address of the alarmed camera computer" + ip);
}

```

5.2.1.11 The GetObjectName method

The GetObjectName method returns the name of the object that it was given upon creation.

Method call syntax

```
function GetObjectName(objtype : String, id : String) : String
```

Method arguments:

1. **objtype** - Required argument. The type of the object whose name is to be returned. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.
2. **id** - Required argument. Identification number of the object of the type set in the objtype parameter. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object identification numbers of the specified type.

Usage examples

Problem. In case of alarm in any sensor, open the information window with the following text - "Alarm in the <alarmed sensor name> sensor connected to the <server name which the sensor is connected to> server".

Note

Create the information dialog window beforehand using the Arpedit.exe utility and save it as test.dlg in the <Intellect>\Program folder.

```

if (Event.SourceType == "GRAY" && Event.Action == "ALARM")
{
  var grayid = Event.SourceId;
  var grayname = GetObjectName("GRAY", grayid);
  var compname = GetObjectParentId("GRAY", grayid, "COMPUTER");
  DoReactStr("DIALOG", "test", "CLOSE_ALL","");
  DoReactStr("DIALOG", "test", "RUN","Alarm in the '" + grayname + "' sensor connected to the
'" + compname + "' server.");
}

```

5.2.1.12 The GetObjectState method

The GetObjectState method returns the state of the object at the moment of method call.

Method call syntax

```
function GetObjectState(objtype : String, id : String) : String
```

Method arguments:

1. **objtype** - Required argument. The type of the object whose state is to be returned. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.
2. **id** - Required argument. Identification number of the object of the type set in the objtype argument. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing identification numbers of the objects of the specified type.

Usage examples

Problem. When Relay 1 activates (for example, on pressing the button connected to Relay 1), arm Sensor 1. The next time Relay 1 activates, disarm Sensor 1.

```

if (Event.SourceType == "GRELE" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "ON")
{
  if(GetObjectState("GRAY", "1")== "DISARM")
  {
    SetObjectState("GRAY", "1", "ARM");
  }
  else
  {
    SetObjectState("GRAY", "1", "DISARM");
  }
}

```

Note

Some object types can have several states at the same time. For example: ATTACHED|DISSOLVED or ADDED|OFF|RECORDER_ON|RECORD

5.2.1.13 The GetObjectParam method

The GetObjectParam method returns the value of the specified parameter of the object at the moment of method call.

Method call syntax

```
function GetObjectParam(objtype : String, id : String, param : String) : String
```

Method arguments:

1. **objtype** - Required argument. The type of the object whose parameter's value is to be returned. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.
2. **id** - Required argument. Identification number of the object of the type set in the objtype argument. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing identification numbers of the objects of the specified type.
3. **param** - Required argument. The name of the parameter whose value is to be returned. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – available parameters of the object.

Usage examples

See the example for the SetObjectParam method.

5.2.1.14 The GetObjectParentId method

The GetObjectParentId method returns the identification number of the parent of the specified object.

Method call syntax

```
function GetObjectParentId(objtype : String, id : String, parent : String) : String
```

Method arguments:

1. **objtype** - Required argument. The type of the object whose parent's identification number should be returned. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.
2. **id** - Required argument. Identification number of the object of the type set in the objtype argument. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing identification numbers of the objects of the specified type.
3. **parent** - Required argument. The type of the object which is the parent of the object type specified by the objtype argument. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.

Usage examples

Problem. If a camera turns off or stops transmitting a video signal, send an e-mail message with the following subject: "Warning! Camera turned off" and, in the message body, the number of the camera and of the server it is connected to.

Note

The Short Messages Service is supposed to be installed and working properly

```
if (Event.SourceType == "CAM" && Event.Action == "DETACH")
{
    var cam_id = Event.SourceId;
    var parent_comp_id = GetObjectParentId("CAM", cam_id, "SLAVE");
    DoReactStr("MAIL_MESSAGE","1","SETUP","from<***@mail.com>,to<***@mail.com>,body<Camera
disabling "+cam_id+" on the Server"+parent_comp_id+">,parent_id<1>,subject<Attention! Camera
disabling>,name<Message 1>,objname<Message 1>");
    DoReactStr("MAIL_MESSAGE", "1", "SEND", "");
}
```

5.2.1.15 The DoReactStr method

The DoReactStr method generates the response actions for the objects. It sends the action to the specified object. The action is transferred directly to the kernel where the object belongs, and not to the whole system. The action is specified as a group of String arguments.

Method call syntax

```
function DoReactStr(objtype : String, id : String, action : String, param<value> [,
param<value>] : String)
```

Method arguments:

1. **objtype** - Required argument. The type of the object that the action should be generated for. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.
2. **id** - Required argument. Identification number of the object of the type set in the objtype argument. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing identification numbers of the objects of the specified type.
3. **action** - Required argument. The action to be generated. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – available actions for the objects of the specified type.
4. **param<value>** - Required argument. Several arguments of this type can be specified. The parameters of the action.

One parameter has the following syntax:

"param<value>", where

param – name of the parameter;

value – value of the parameter.

Several parameters have the following syntax:

"param1<value1>,param2<value2>..."

Elements of the list are separated by commas with no white space. If no parameters need to be specified, an empty string is used:

```
DoReactStr("CAM","1","REC","");
```

The param argument can take the following values: Type – String, range – available parameters of the specified action. The value argument can take the following values: Type – String, range – depends on the parameter.

For all reactions it is possible to specify delay of reaction performing using delay<> parameter. Delay is specified in seconds.

Note

Two types of system messages are available in the Intellect system: events and actions. The events usually contain some information and are used as notifications sent to all Intellect kernels connected to each other during the system setup. The actions are the control commands sent to specific objects. An action is transmitted only to the kernel where the related object belongs, and not to the whole system. The `DoReactStr` and `DoReact` methods are used to generate actions. The `NotifyEventStr` and `NotifyEvent` methods are used to generate events.

Usage examples

Problem. When an alarm is received from a camera, switch Monitor 1 to single window mode and show the video from the alarmed camera in this window.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "CAM" && Event.Action == "MD_START")
{
    var camid = Event.SourceId;
    DoReactStr("MONITOR","1","ACTIVATE_CAM","cam<"+ camid +">");
    DoReactStr("MONITOR","1","KEY_PRESSED","key<SCREEN.1>");
}
```

Problem. When alarm by some camera is completed the record is to be continued for 5 second and after this time the record will be stopped (analogue of Post-record mode).

```
if (Event.SourceType == "CAM" && Event.Action == "MD_STOP")
{
    var camid = Event.SourceId;
    DoReactStr("CAM",camid,"REC_STOP","delay<5>");
}
```

Problem. Use macros 1 to enable telemetry control using mouse on the camera 4 displayed in the monitor 10. Use macros 2 to disable it.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.Action == "RUN" && Event.SourceId == "1")
{
    DoReactStr("MONITOR","10","CONTROL_TELEMETRY","cam<4>,on<1>");
}
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.Action == "RUN" && Event.SourceId == "2")
{
    DoReactStr("MONITOR","10","CONTROL_TELEMETRY","cam<4>,on<0>");
}
```

5.2.1.16 The DoReact method

The `DoReact` method generates actions for the objects. It sends the action to the specified object. The action is transferred directly to the kernel where the object belongs, and not to the whole system. The action is specified using the `MsgObject` object.

Method call syntax

```
function DoReact(msgevent : MsgObject)
```

Method arguments:

msgevent - Required argument. The action sent to the specified object. It takes the following values: MsgObject objects created earlier in the script.

Note

Two types of system messages are available in the Intellect system: events and actions.

The events usually contain some information and are used as notifications sent to all Intellect kernels connected to each other during the system setup.

The actions are the control commands sent to specific objects. An action is transmitted only to the kernel where the related object belongs, and not to the whole system.

The [DoReactStr](#) and [DoReact](#) methods are used to generate actions. The [NotifyEventStr](#) and [NotifyEvent](#) methods are used to generate events.

Usage examples

Problem. When Relay 1 closes, close Relays 2 and 3. When Relay 1 opens, open Relay 2.

```

if (Event.SourceType == "GRELE" && Event.SourceId == "1")
{
  var msgevent = Event.Clone();
  if(Event.Action == "ON")
  {
    msgevent.SourceId = "2";
    DoReact(msgevent);
    msgevent.SourceId = "3";
    DoReact(msgevent);
  }
  if(Event.Action == "OFF")
  {
    msgevent.SourceId = "2";
    DoReact(msgevent);
  }
}

```

5.2.1.17 The DoReactSetupCore method

The DoReactSetupCore method is used for changing the parameters of the object. It changes only the specified parameters, leaving other parameters intact.

Method call syntax

```

function DoReactSetupCore(objtype : String, id : String, param<value> [, param<value>] :
String )

```

Method arguments

1. **objtype** - Required argument. The type of the object whose parameters are to be changed. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.
2. **id** - Required argument. Identification number of the object of the type set in the objtype argument. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing identification numbers of the object of the specified type.
3. **param<value>** - Required argument. Several arguments of this type can be specified. The parameters of the action.

One parameter has the following syntax:

“param<value>”, where

param – name of the parameter;

value – value of the parameter.

Several parameters have the following syntax:

“param1<value1>,param2<value2>...”.

Elements of the list are separated by commas with no white space.

The param argument can take the following values: Type – String, range – available parameters of the specified action. The value argument can take the following values: Type – String, range – depends on the parameter.

Usage examples

Problem. When Macro 1 starts, set the values of the following parameters of Cameras №1-4: PTZ device number (telemetry_id) and synchronous microphone number (audio_id). The values should be equal to the camera numbers plus 1.

```

if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
  var i;
  for(i=1; i<=4; i=i+1)
  {
    DoReactSetupCore ("CAM", i, "telemetry_id<" + (i+1) + ">,audio_id<" + (i+1) + ">");
  }
}

```

5.2.1.18 The DoReactSetup method

The DoReactSetup method is used for temporary changing parameters of the object. It changes only the specified parameters, leaving other parameters intact.

Method call syntax

```

function DoReactSetup (objtype : String, id : String, param<value> [, param<value>] :
String )

```

Method arguments:

1. **objtype** - required argument. The type of the object the parameters of which are to be changed. It takes the following values: type – String, range – existing object types.
2. **id** - required argument. Identification number of the object of the type set in the objtype argument. It takes the following values: type – String, range – existing identification numbers of the objects of the specified type.
3. **param<value>** - required argument. Several arguments of this type can be specified. The parameters of the action.

One parameter has the following syntax:

“param<value>”, where

param – name of the parameter;

value – value of the parameter.

Several parameters have the following syntax:

“param1<value1>,param2<value2>...”.

Elements of the list are separated by commas with no white space.

The param argument can take the following values: values of the String type, range is limited by available parameters of the specified action. The “value” argument can take the following values: values of the String type, the range depends on the parameter.

Example. When Macro 1 starts, temporary remove all cameras on the first monitor.

```

if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{

```

```
DoReactSetup ("MONITOR", "1", "REMOVE_ALL", "");
}
```

5.2.1.19 The DoReactGlobal method

The DoReactGlobal method is used to generate object reactions. The DoReactGlobal method transmits a reaction to the required object. The reaction is transmitted not only to the kernel, where the object is registered, but to the whole system. For the DoReactGlobal method the reaction is specified by the MsgObject object.

Method call syntax

```
function DoReactGlobal(msgevent : MsgObject)
```

Method arguments:

msgevent - required argument. It sets a reaction transmitted to the required object. It takes the following values: MsgObject objects created earlier in the script.

Example. When macro 2 starts, guard on Sensor 2. The command is to be transmitted to all system kernels as the reaction to be registered in the Events Log.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "2" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
var msgevent = CreateMsg();
msgevent.SourceType = "GRAY";
msgevent.SourceId = "2";
msgevent.Action = "ARM";
DoReactGlobal(msgevent);
}
```

5.2.1.20 The NotifyEventStr method

The NotifyEventStr method generates system events. Events are sent to all kernels connected to the local kernel. An event is specified as a group of String arguments.

Method call syntax

```
function NotifyEventStr(objtype : String, id : String, event : String, param<value> [,
param<value>] : String )
```

Method arguments:

1. **objtype** - Required argument. The type of the object that the event should be generated for. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.
2. **id** - Required argument. Identification number of the object of the type set in the objtype argument. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing identification numbers of the object of the specified type.
3. **event** - Required argument. The event to be generated. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – available events for the objects of the specified type.
4. **param<value>** - Required argument. Several arguments of this type can be specified. The parameters of the event.

One parameter has the following syntax:

"param<value>", where

param – name of the parameter;

value – value of the parameter.

Several parameters have the following syntax:

"param1<value1>,param2<value2>...".

Elements of the list are separated by commas with no white space. If no parameters need to be specified, an empty string is used:

```
DoReactStr("CAM","1","MD_START","");
```

The param argument can take the following values: Type – String, range – available parameters of the event. The value argument can take the following values: Type – String, range – depends on the parameter.

Note

Two types of system messages are available in the Intellect system: events and actions.

The events usually contain some information and are used as notifications sent to all Intellect kernels connected to each other during the system setup.

The actions are the control commands sent to specific objects. An action is transmitted only to the kernel where the related object belongs, and not to the whole system.

The [DoReactStr](#) and [DoReact](#) methods are used to generate actions. The [NotifyEventStr](#) and [NotifyEvent](#) methods are used to generate events.

Usage examples

Problem. When an alarm is received, send the “panic lock” event corresponding to the camera region. For camera identification numbers from 1 to 4, use region 1; for camera numbers from 5 to 10, use region 2.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "CAM" && Event.Action == "MD_START")
{
    var regionid;
    if (Event.SourceId <=4)
    {
        regionid = "1";
    }
    if ((Event.SourceId > 4) && (Event.SourceId <= 10))
    {
        regionid = "2";
    }
    NotifyEventStr("REGION", regionid, "PANIC_LOCK", "");
}
```

5.2.1.21 The NotifyEvent method

The NotifyEvent method generates system events. The event is sent to all kernels connected to the local kernel. The event is specified using the MsgObject object.

Method call syntax

```
function NotifyEvent(msgevent : MsgObject)
```

Method arguments:

msgevent - Required argument. The event sent to the system. It takes the following values: MsgObject objects created earlier in the script.

Note

Two types of system messages are available in Intellect system: events and reactions.

The events usually contain some information and are used as notifications sent to all Intellect kernels connected to each other during the system configuration.

The reactions are the control commands sent to specific objects.

The reactions are transmitted only to the kernel where the object belongs, and not to the whole system.

The [DoReactStr](#) and [DoReact](#) methods are used to generate reactions. The [NotifyEventStr](#) and [NotifyEvent](#) methods are used to generate events.

Example. When the Backup Archive 1 module starts archiving video recordings, the analog output 1 of the Video Capture Device 2 is disabled. Send the command as an event to be registered in the Events Log.

Note

While executing this script, the analog output 1 of the Video Capture Device 2 is not disabled

```
if (Event.SourceType == "ARCH" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "ACTIVE ")
{
    var msgevent = CreateMsg();
    msgevent.SourceType = " GRABBER ";
    msgevent.SourceId = "2";
    msgevent.Action = "MUX1_OFF";
    NotifyEvent(msgevent);
}
```

5.2.1.22 The NotifyEventGlobal method

The NotifyEventGlobal method is used to generate system events. The generated event is transmitted to all system kernels connected via the net. For the NotifyEventGlobal method the event is specified using the MsgObject object.

Method call syntax

```
function NotifyEventGlobal (msgevent : MsgObject)
```

Method arguments:

msgevent - required argument. It sets the event transmitted to the system. It takes the following values: MsgObject objects created earlier in the script.

Example. When Macro 1 starts, the first camera is set for recording. The command is to be transmitted to all system kernels as the event to be registered in the Events Log.

Note

While executing this script, camera1 is not set for recording.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO"&& Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    var msgevent = CreateMsg();
    msgevent.SourceType = "CAM";
    msgevent.SourceId = "1";
    msgevent.Action = "REC";
    NotifyEventGlobal(msgevent);
}
```

5.2.1.23 The CreateMsg method

The CreateMsg method creates objects based on the MsgObject prototype.

Method call syntax

```
function CreateMsg() : MsgObject
```

Method arguments: no arguments.

Usage examples

Problem 1. When an alarm is received, send the “panic lock” event corresponding to the camera region. For camera identification numbers from 1 to 4, use region 1, for camera numbers from 5 to 10, use region 2.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "CAM" && Event.Action == "MD_START")
{
  var msgevent = CreateMsg();
  msgevent.SourceType = "REGION";
  msgevent.Action = "PANIC_LOCK";
  if (Event.SourceId <=4)
  {
    msgevent.SourceId = "1";
  }
  if ((Event.SourceId > 4) && (Event.SourceId < 10))
  {
    msgevent.SourceId = "2";
  }
  NotifyEvent(msgevent);
}
```

Problem 2. When timer №1 starts, start macro №1 every 30 seconds.

Note

To start this script create the **Timer** object with ID=1 beforehand. Set value=1 to the **Second** parameter of the **Timer** object, leave other parameters without changing («Any by default)

```

if (Event.SourceType == "TIMER" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "TRIGGER")
{
var msg = CreateMsg();
msg.StringToMsg(GetObjectParams("TIMER", "1"));
if(msg.GetParam("s") == "1")
{
DoReactStr("MACRO", "1", "RUN", "");
SetObjectParam("TIMER", "1", "s", "30");
DoReactStr("TIMER", "1", "DISABLE", "");
DoReactStr("TIMER", "1", "ENABLE", "");
}
if(msg.GetParam("s") == "30")
{
DoReactStr("MACRO", "1", "RUN", "");
SetObjectParam("TIMER", "1", "s", "1");
DoReactStr("TIMER", "1", "DISABLE", "");
DoReactStr("TIMER", "1", "ENABLE", "");
}
}

```

5.2.1.24 The Lock and Unlock methods

The Lock and Unlock methods are used to create a global critical section when synchronization of scripts started in different streams is required. The Lock method opens a critical section and the Unlock method closes it.

Attention!

Attention! If the Lock method has been called, then the Unlock method has to be called too. Otherwise the system can freeze.

It is recommended to avoid using the Lock and Unlock methods.

Method call syntax

```
function Lock()
```

```
function Unlock()
```

Example. When Macro 1 starts, calculate total alarmed relays and sensors. Objects of each type are to be calculated at the same time (in an individual script). The result is to be stored to “counter” global variable.

Script 1:

```

// Number of alarmed relays is calculated
var i = Number(0);
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId== "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
var msg = CreateMsg();
msg.StringToMsg(GetObjectIds("GRELE"));
var objCount = msg.GetParam("id.count");
var k;
for(k= 0; k < objCount; k++)
if(GetObjectState("GRELE", msg.GetParam("id." + k))== "ALARM"){

```

```

        Lock();
        i = Itv_var("counter");
i++;
Itv_var("counter")=i;
Unlock();
}
}

```

Script 2:

```

//Number of alarmed sensors is calculated
var i = Number(0);
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId== "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
var msg = CreateMsg();
msg.StringToMsg(GetObjectIds("GRAY"));
var objCount = msg.GetParam("id.count");
var k;
for(k = 0; k < objCount; k++)
if(GetObjectState("GRAY", msg.GetParam("id." + k))= "ALARMED"){
        Lock();
        i = Itv_var("counter");

i++;
Itv_var("counter")=i;
Unlock();
}
}

```

Note

If the Lock() and Unlock() methods are not used in this example, then collisions may occur and calculated value will be less than a real one

5.2.1.25 The IsAvailableObject method

The IsAvailableObject method is used to determine the current access rights to an object.

Method call syntax:

```

function IsAvailableObject(compname:String, objtype: String, id: String, param : String) :
String

```

The method returns 0 if the current user has not been assigned access rights of type **param** for the object; it returns 1 if these rights have been assigned.

Method arguments:

1. **compname** - required. Corresponds to the name of the **Computer** object on which the object was created in the hardware tree.
2. **objtype** - required. Corresponds to the type of the system object to which access rights are being checked. Allowed values: String type; the set of values is restricted to the object types registered in the system.
3. **id** - required. Corresponds to the identification (registration) number of the object of the type specified by the **objtype** argument. Allowed values: String type; the set of values is restricted to the identification numbers of objects of the specified type, which are registered in the system.
4. **param** - required. Corresponds to the number of the type of rights which are being checked. A description of rights is given in [Limiting access to the system objects administration, control and viewing functions](#) of the [Administrator's Guide](#). Allowed values:

- a. 0 - NoView access rights. The method will return 1 if there are no administrative, control-, or viewing rights for the object (red 'x').
- b. 1 - NoControl access rights. The method will return 1 if there are only viewing rights (letter M).
- c. 2 - ViewAndControl access rights. The method will return 1 if there are control- and viewing rights for the object (green box).
- d. 3 - ViewOrControl access rights. The method will return 1 if there is either viewing or control rights for the object.
- e. 4 - Not access rights (e.g. no access rights).
- f. 5 - Configure access rights. The method will return 1 if there are administrative, control- and viewing rights for the object (gray box).

For example: Based on a **Computer** object named "S-UYUTOVA", a **Camera** object with the identifier 1 has been created in the hardware tree. To determine the current access rights to the object:

```
var i = 0;
for(i = 0; i <= 5; i++)
{
    var result =
    IsAvailableObject('S-UYUTOVA', 'CAM', '1', i);
    DebugLogString("right "+i+" = "+result);
}
```

5.2.1.26 The GetUserId method

The GetUserId method returns the identifier of the current *Intellect* Software System user.

Method call syntax:

```
function GetUserId (cmp : String) : String
```

Method arguments:

1. **cmp** - required. Specifies the name of the computer on which the *Intellect* Software System is installed. Allowed values: values of String type that satisfy the requirements for computers' network names; the set of values is restricted to the names of computers registered in the system.

For example: To display the identifier of the current user of the *Intellect* Software System, which has been installed on a computer named 'WS3':

```
DebugLogString(GetUserId("WS3"));
```

5.2.1.27 The GetEventDescription method

The GetEventDescription method is in use for receiving the object description on free language.

Syntax of method invocation:

```
function GetEventDescription (obj_type : String, event : String)
```

Method arguments:

1. **obj_type** – required argument. Specifies type of system object description of which is required to get.
2. **event** – required argument. Specifies the name of object description of which is required to get.

Example. Display messages about receiving of events for camera 1 on the free language in the Debug window.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "CAM"&& Event.SourceId == "1")
{
    var str = GetEventDescription("CAM", Event.Action);
    DebugLogString(str);
}
```

5.2.1.28 The GetObjectIdByParam method

The GetObjectIdByParam method allows receiving of object ID at which some parameter is equal to the specified value. The first found object ID is receiving if there are several such objects. The null is receiving if such objects are not found

Syntax of method invocation:

```
function GetObjectIdByParam (obj_type : String, obj_param : String, param_value : String)
```

Method arguments:

1. **obj_type** – required argument. Specifies type of system object, ID of which is required to get.
2. **obj_param** - required argument. Specifies the name of parameter in database on value of which the object is to be found.
3. **param_value** – required argument. Specifies the required value of object parameter.

Example. Find cameras from which black-and-white image is receiving and set the **Color** parameter equals to 1 for them.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId== "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    var id = GetObjectIdByParam("CAM","color","0"); //receiving the first object ID
    while (id){ //while exist the Camera objects from which black-and-white image is receiving
        SetObjectParam ("CAM", id, "color", "1"); //change the Color parameter for found object
        id = GetObjectIdByParam("CAM","color","0"); //receiving the next object ID
    }
}
```

5.2.1.29 The SaveToFile method

SaveToFile method is in use to save in file the frame from camera receiving in the data parameter of FRAME_SENT event.

Syntax of method invocation:

```
function SaveToFile (path: String, data: String, param : Boolean)
```

Saving of frame is also can be performed using the GET_FRAME reaction of the CAM object. It is required to specify the path for saving file with frame in the path parameter of this reaction. FRAME_SENT event is created in the system if the GET_FRAME reaction has not got the path parameter. In the data parameter of the FRAME_SENT event the video image frame which is to be saved using the SaveToFile method is stored.

The reaction allows exporting of video image frame even if the camera is not displaying in the Monitor window.

Method argument:

1. **path** – mandatory argument. Specifies the full path to save the file with frame.
2. **data** – mandatory argument. Specifies data to save in file.

3. **param** – mandatory argument. Defines necessity of conversion from base 64 format before saving. Possible parameter values:
 - a. true – decode from base64 before saving;
 - b. false – save string without conversion.

Time of frame saving depends on the anchor frames frequency. The higher the anchor frames frequency, the less time.

Example. Save the frame receiving from Camera 1 in the test.jpg file on the D disk:

```
if (Event.SourceType == "CAM" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "FRAME_SENT")
{
    SaveToFile("D:\\test.jpg",Event.GetParam("data"),true);
}
```

5.2.1.30 The GetLinkedObjects method

The GetLinkedObjects method is used to get list of objects linked to the specified camera using the Objects connection object (see the Administrator's Guide, Connection of objects with cameras section)

Method call syntax:

```
function GetLinkedObjects(type1 : string, id : string, type2 : string)
```

Method argument:

1. **type1** – the type of object for which linked objects are to be returned.
2. **id** – identification number of object for which linked objects are to be returned.
3. **type2** – the type of linked objects which are to be returned. If empty string is sent then linked objects of all types will be returned.

Example.

The **Objects connection** object is configured the following way:

Display in debug window the list of objects linked with the camera 1.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO")
{
    varmsgstr = GetLinkedObjects("CAM","1","MACRO")
    DebugLogString("Linked objects " + msgstr);
}
```

As a result the "Linked objects MACRO:1" message will be displayed in the script debug window.

5.2.1.31 The WriteIni method

The WriteIni method is used for writing the string variable to ini-file.

Method call syntax:

```
function WriteIni(varName: String, varValue: String, path: String)
```

Method argument:

1. **varName** – required argument. Sets name of variable for saving in the file.

2. **varValue** – required argument. Sets value of t variable.
3. **path** – required argument. Sets full path to the ini-file in which variable is to be stored. Storage of variables can be replaced on the network resource. Enter the network path in the argument for it.

Example. Write the MyVar variable to the \\fs\temp\test.ini file and specify the «Helloworld!» value to it. Then read the written value and display it on the script debug window.

```
WriteIni("MyVar", "Hello world", "\\fs\temp\test.ini");
var result = ReadIni("MyVar", "\\fs\temp\test.ini");
DebugLogString(result);
```

5.2.1.32 The ReadIni method

The ReadIni method is used to read values of string variable in the ini-file.

Method call syntax:

```
function ReadIni (varName: String, path: String): String
```

Method call syntax:

1. **varName** – required argument. Sets name of the variable storing in the file.
2. **path** – required argument. Sets the full path to the ini-file in which variable is storing.

See example in [The WriteIni method](#) section.

5.2.1.33 The AddIni method

The AddIni method is used to write, change and read integer variable from the ini-file. The method returns the value of variable after its changing.

Method call syntax:

```
function AddIni(varName: String, varValue: int, path: String): int
```

1. **varName** – required argument. Sets the name of variable in the file.
2. **varValue** – required argument. Sets the value of variable or value which should be added to the existing value of variable:
 - a. The varValue value will be assigned to the variable if there is a file with the varName name and string value in the file.
 - b. If there is no variable with the varName name in the file then such variable will be created and the varValue value will be assigned to it.
 - c. If there is a variable with the varName name in the file and it has integer value or its value is indicated to the integer type, then value will be indicated and the varValue value will be added to it.
3. **path** – required argument. Sets the full path to the ini-file in which variable is to be stored. Storage of variables can be placed on the network resource. Enter the network path for it.

Example. There is no the "MyVar" variable in the "C:\\test.ini". Write such variable with the -1 value to the file, then add 1 to it and display the result value on the script debug window.

```
var result = AddIni("MyVar", -1, "C:\\test.ini");
result = AddIni("MyVar", 1, "C:\\test.ini");
DebugLogString(result);
```

5.2.1.34 The SetTimer method

The SetTimer method is used to start the timer.

The syntax for accessing the method is:

```
function SetTimer (id : int, milliseconds : int)
```

Method arguments:

1. **id** is a required argument. It specifies the timer ID. Allowed values are int or string type.
2. **milliseconds** is a required argument. It specifies the period with which the timer will trigger if it is not stopped by the [KillTimer method](#). It is specified in milliseconds. Allowed values are int type.

Example. 2 seconds after the macro 1 is executed, start recording on camera 1.

```
if(Event.SourceType=="LOCAL_TIMER" && Event.Action=="TRIGGERED" && Event.SourceId==333) //it is possible to use Event.SourceId == "333", i.e. string ID
{
    var actuallyKilled = KillTimer(333);
    if(actuallyKilled == 1)
    {
        DoReactStr("CAM","1","REC","");
    }
}

if(Event.SourceType=="MACRO"&& Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    SetTimer(333,2000); //333 - id, 2000 msec = 2 sec - period
}
```

5.2.1.35 The KillTimer method

The KillTimer method is used to stop the timer. Returns 1 if timer was stopped as a result of function executed.

The syntax for accessing the method is:

```
function KillTimer (id : int) : int
```

Method arguments:

1. **id** is a required argument. It specifies the timer ID. Allowed values are int or string type.

Example. See in the [The SetTimer method](#) section.

5.2.1.36 The GetObjectChildIds method

The GetObjectChildIds method returns IDs of child objects of specified type created under given object.

Method call syntax

```
function GetObjectParentId(parent : String, id : String, objtype : String) : String[]
```

Method arguments:

1. **parent** - Required argument. The type of the object for which you want to find out child objects . It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.
2. **id** - Required argument. Identification number of the object of the type set in the **parent** argument. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing identification numbers of the objects of the specified type.

3. **objtype** - Required argument. The type of the child objects whose identification numbers should be returned. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – existing object types.

Example. Arm all cameras on WS2 computer on Macro 1.

```

if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.Action == "RUN" && Event.SourceId == "1")
{
    var children = GetObjectChildIds("SLAVE","DESKTOP-UBOS6BK","CAM");
    ch=children.split(",");
    for (i=0;i<ch.length; i++ )
    {
        DoReactStr("CAM",ch[i],"ARM","");
    }
}

```

5.2.1.37 The Base64EncodeFile method

The Base64EncodeFile method encodes a file to Base64. The method returns a string.

See also [The Base64Decode method](#) and [The SaveToFile method](#).

Method call syntax:

```
function Base64EncodeFile (data_in: String): String
```

Method arguments:

1. **data_in** – required argument. Sets a path to the file to be encoded.

Example. At running Macro 1, encode 1.bmp to Base64 and save it to 2.bmp.

```

if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    var s = Base64EncodeFile("d:\\1.bmp");
    SaveToFile("d:\\2.bmp",s, true);
}

```

5.2.1.38 The Base64EncodeW method

The Base64EncodeW method encodes a Unicode string to Base64. The method returns a string.

See also [The Base64Decode method](#).

Method call syntax:

```
function Base64EncodeW (data_in: String): String
```

Method arguments:

1. **data_in** – required argument. Sets a string to be encoded.

Example. Decode a Unicode string to Base64 then encode back and put to the debug log.

```

var test =
Base64Decode(

```

```
"MAAzAC0AMAA3AC0AMgAwADEAOQA6ADMAOQA6ADQAMAA6AA0ACgB0AGUAcwB0ACAAMQANAAoAMAAzAC0AMAA3AC
0AMgAwADEAOQA6ADQAMgA6ADIAMQA6AA0ACgB0AGUAcwB0ACAAMgA=", true);
DebugLogString("----->" + test);
var res = Base64EncodeW(test);
DebugLogString("----->" + res);
```

If the Base64Decode method received the "true" parameter, the script will have the following output:

```
03-07-2019 15:39:40:
test 1
03-07-2019 15:42:21:
test 2
```

5.2.1.39 The run_cmd and run_cmd_timeout methods

The run_cmd method is intended to execute commands on the command prompt from a script.

The run_cmd_timeout method is intended to execute commands on the command prompt with the process termination timeout.

When invoking commands, the command prompt window does not open, i.e. the commands are executed in silent mode.

The syntax for calling methods is as follows:

```
function run_cmd (cmd: String)
function run_cmd_timeout (cmd: String, timeout: int)
```

Method arguments:

1. **cmd** is a command prompt command.
2. **timeout** (only for run_cmd_timeout) is a timeout for process to terminate after the command execution.

Example 1. Run the curl utility and send a POST request with the text "Hello" to the test URL <https://postman-echo.com/post>

```
var s = run_cmd("curl --request POST --url https://postman-echo.com/post --data \"Hello\");
DebugLogString(s);
```

Example 2. Show CPU usage on [Graph 1](#) updating on [Timer 3](#).

```
var id = "1"; // id of the Charts object
var timer_id = "3"; // id of the Timer object to trigger the script
slave_id = "DESKTOP-5397BVV"; // id of the Computer object

if (Event.SourceType == "TIMER" && Event.Action == "TRIGGER" && Event.SourceId == timer_id)
{
    var date = Event.GetParam("date");
    var time = Event.GetParam("time");
    var cpu = "for /f \"tokens=2* delims=^,\" %k in ('typeperf \"\\Processor
Information(_Total)\\% Processor Time\" -sc 1 ^| findstr \":\":" do echo %k";
    var cpu_usage = run_cmd(cpu);
    var cpu_usage2 = cpu_usage.replace(/\"/g, "");
    var cpu_usage3 = cpu_usage2.replace(/\"/g, "");
    DebugLogString(cpu_usage3);
    DoReactStr("ANALOGCHART", id, "ANALOG_PARAMS", "int_obj_id<"+id+">,parent_id<>,slave_id<"+slav
e_id+">,objid<"+id+">,chan<5>,core_global<1>,text<"+cpu_usage3+">,
min_val<0>,max_val<100>,sensor_id<cpu_usage>,time<"+time+">,date<"+date+">");
}
```

5.2.1.40 The WriteIniAny method

The WriteIniAny method is used for writing a string variable to an ini-file. Unlike the WriteIni method, in WriteIniAny you can specify the required file section for writing.

Method call syntax:

```
function WriteIniAny(varName: String, varValue: String, path: String, section: String)
```

Method arguments:

1. varName — required argument. Sets the name of the variable for saving in the file.
2. varValue — required argument. Sets the value of a variable.
3. path — required argument. Sets the full path to the ini-file where the variable should be stored. The storage of variables can be placed on a network resource; for this, specify the network path in this argument.
4. section — required argument. Sets the name of the section of the ini-file where the variable should be stored.

Example. Write the MyVar variable to the "config" section of the C:\\Backup\\test2.ini file, and specify the "Hello world!" value to it. Then read the written value and display it in the debug window of the script.

```
WriteIniAny("MyVar", "Hello world!", "C:\\Backup\\test2.ini", "config");
var result = ReadIniAny("MyVar", "C:\\Backup\\test2.ini", "config");
DebugLogString(result);
```

5.2.1.41 The ReadIniAny method

The ReadIniAny method is used to read the values of a string variable in the ini-file. Unlike the ReadIni method, in ReadIniAny you can specify the required file section from which you want to read the variable.

Method call syntax:

```
function ReadIniAny (varName: String, path: String, section: String): String
```

Method arguments:

1. varName — required argument. Sets the name of the variable saved in the file.
2. path — required argument. Sets the full path to the ini-file where the variable is stored.
3. section — required argument. Sets the name of the section of the ini-file from which you want to read the variable.

See example in [The WriteIniAny Method](#) section.

5.2.1.42 The AddIniAny method

The AddIniAny method is used to write, change and read integer variable from the ini-file. Unlike the AddIni method, in AddIniAny method you can specify the section of the file that contains the integer variable. The method returns the value of the variable after its changing.

Method call syntax:

```
function AddIniAny(varName: String, varValue: int, path: String, section: String): int
```

1. varName — required argument. Sets the name of variable in the file.
2. varValue — required argument. Sets the value of variable or value which should be added to the existing value of variable:
 - a. The varValue value will be assigned to the variable if there is a variable with the varName name and string value in the file.
 - b. If there is no variable with the varName name in the file then such variable will be created and the varValue value will be assigned to it.

- c. If there is a variable with the `varName` name in the file and it has integer value or its value is indicated to the integer type, then value will be indicated and the `varValue` value will be added to it.
3. `path` – required argument. Sets the full path to the ini-file in which variable is to be stored. Storage of variables can be placed on the network resource. Enter the network path for it.
4. `section` – required argument. Sets the name of the section of the ini-file where the variable is stored.

Example. There is no "MyVar" variable in the "config" section of the "C:\\test.ini" file. Write such variable with the -1 value to the file, then add 1 to it and display the result value on the script debug window.

```
var result = AddIniAny("MyVar", -1, "C:\\test.ini", "config");
result = AddIniAny("MyVar", 1, "C:\\test.ini", "config");
DebugLogString(result);
```

5.2.2 The MsgObject and Event objects and their built-in methods and properties

5.2.2.1 The MsgObject and Event objects

MsgObject is a prototype (template) used to create objects with methods and properties for handling events. The methods and properties of **MsgObject** allow receiving the information about objects that send or receive events, generating actions, changing object states, etc.

The methods and properties of the **MsgObject** prototype can be called via its instance objects or the **Event** static object.

Event is a static object used to call events in Intellect. The **Event** object represents the system event that launched the script. All **MsgObject** methods and properties are available for the **Event** object.

The `CreateMsg` method of the **Core** object is used to create instances based on the **MsgObject** prototype.

5.2.2.2 The GetSourceType method

The `GetSourceType` method returns the type of the **MsgObject** or **Event** object.

Method call syntax

```
function GetSourceType() : String
```

Method arguments: no arguments.

Usage examples

Problem. When Macro 1 starts, arm Detection Zones *.1 in the Day mode for Cameras № 1 – 4. When Macro 2 starts, arm Detection Zones *.2 in the Night mode for Cameras № 1 – 4. When Macro 3 starts, arm Detection Zones *.3 in the Rain mode for Cameras № 1 – 4.

Note

Symbol "*" corresponds to identification number of a camera in the system (from 1 to 4)

```
if(Event.GetSourceType() == "MACRO" && Event.GetAction() == "RUN")
{
    var k;
    //Switching the cameras to the Day mode by arming the *.1 detection zones
    if(Event.GetSourceId() == "1")
    {
        for (k = 1; k <= 4; k = k+1)
```

```

    {
        DoReactStr("CAM_ZONE", k + ".1", "ARM", "");
        DoReactStr("CAM_ZONE", k + ".2", "DISARM", "");
        DoReactStr("CAM_ZONE", k + ".3", "DISARM", "");
    }
}

//Switching the cameras to the Nigh mode by arming the *.2 detection zones
if(Event.GetSourceId() == "2")
{
    for (k = 1; k<= 4; k = k+1)
    {
        DoReactStr("CAM_ZONE", k + ".1", "DISARM", "");
        DoReactStr("CAM_ZONE", k + ".2", "ARM", "");
        DoReactStr("CAM_ZONE", k + ".3", "DISARM", "");
    }
}

//Switching the cameras to the Rain mode by arming the *.3 detection zones
if(Event.GetSourceId() == "3")
{
    for (k = 1; k<= 4; k = k+1)
    {
        DoReactStr("CAM_ZONE", k + ".1", "DISARM", "");
        DoReactStr("CAM_ZONE", k + ".2", "DISARM", "");
        DoReactStr("CAM_ZONE", k + ".3", "ARM", "");
    }
}
}
}

```

5.2.2.3 The GetSourceId method

The GetSourceId method returns the identification number of the **MsgObject** or **Event object**.

Method call syntax

```
function GetSourceId() : String
```

Method arguments: no arguments.

Usage examples

See the example for the GetSourceType method.

5.2.2.4 The GetAction method

The GetAction method returns the event received as an Event object or specified for a **MsgObject** object.

Method call syntax

```
function GetAction() : String
```

Method arguments: no arguments

Usage examples

See the example for the GetSourceType method.

5.2.2.5 The GetParam method

The GetParam method returns the value of the specified parameter of the **MsgObject** or **Event** object.

Method call syntax

```
function GetParam(param: String) : String
```

Method arguments:

param - required argument. The name of the parameter of the object created using **MsgObject** (or of the **Event** object). It takes the following values: type – String, range – available parameters for the objects of the specified type.

Note

If the object has no parameter with this name, then the method restores an empty string

Example. When any event from any camera is registered, check from which computer the event comes. If the computer has “WS3” name, create the event copy where the computer’s name is “Computer”.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "CAM")
{
var msg = Event.Clone();
if (msg.GetParam("slave_id") == "WS3")
{
msg.SetParam("slave_id", "Computer");
NotifyEvent(msg);
}
}
```

5.2.2.6 The SetParam method

The SetParam method assigns a value to the specified parameter of the **MsgObject** or **Event** object. It changes only the specified parameters, leaving other parameters intact.

Method call syntax

```
function SetParam(param : String, value : String)
```

Method arguments:

1. **param** - Required argument. The name of the parameter of the object created using **MsgObject** (or of the **Event** object). It takes the following values: Type – String, range – available parameters for the objects of the specified type.
2. **value** - Required argument. The value to be assigned to the parameter specified in the param argument. It takes the following values: Type – String, range – depends on the parameter.

Usage examples

See the example for the [GetParam method](#).

5.2.2.7 The MsgToString method

The MsgToString method transforms **MsgObject** objects (including the static **Event** object) into a String variable.

Method call syntax

```
function MsgToString() : String
```

Method arguments: no arguments.

Usage examples

Problem. Send the messages about all events registered for Microphone 1, to a specified e-mail address.

Note

The **Short Messages Service** is supposed to be installed and working properly.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "OLXA_LINE" && Event.SourceId == "1")
{
    var msgstr = Event.MsgToString();
    DoReactStr("MAIL_MESSAGE", "1", "SEND", "subject<Microphone 1>,body<" + msgstr + ">");
    DoReactStr("MAIL_MESSAGE", "1", "SEND", "");
}
```

5.2.2.8 The StringToMsg method

The StringToMsg method transforms a String variable into an **MsgObject** object.

Method call syntax

StringToMsg(msg : String) : MsgObject

Method arguments:

msg - Required argument. A String type variable to be transformed into an **MsgObject** object. It takes the following values: Type - String; range - character string that matches the syntax for **MsgObject** representation:

"objtype|id|action|param1<value1>,param2<value2>...", where

objtype - object type;

id - object identification number;

action - event or action for the object;

param1<value1>,param2<value2> - list of parameters and their values. Elements of the list are separated by commas with no white space. If no parameters need to be specified, an empty string is used after the vertical line (|), for example:

"CAM|1|MD_START|"

Usage examples

Problem. Upon an alarm in Sensor 1 or 3, start recording audio from Microphone 1. Upon an alarm in Sensor 2 or 4, start recording audio from Microphone 2.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "GRAY" && Event.Action == "ALARM")
{
    var audioid;
    if (Event.SourceId == "1" || Event.SourceId == "3")
    {
        audioid = "1";
    }
    if (Event.SourceId == "2" || Event.SourceId == "4")
    {
        audioid = "2";
    }
    var str = "OLXA_LINE|" + audioid + "|ARM|";
    var msg = CreateMsg();
    msg.StringToMsg(str);
}
```

```
NotifyEvent(msg);
}
```

5.2.2.9 The StringToParams method

The StringToParams method transforms a String variable into the list of parameters and overwrites the existing parameter list of the **MsgObject** object.

Method call syntax

```
StringToParams(String params)
```

Method arguments:

params - Required argument. A String type variable to be transformed into a list of parameters for the **MsgObject** object. It takes the following values: String variables matching the syntax for **MsgObject** parameter list representation:

“param1<value1>,param2<value2>...”, where

param1<value1>,param2<value2> - list of parameters and their values. Elements of the list are separated by commas with no white space. If no parameters need to be specified, an empty string is used after the vertical line (|), for example:

“CAM|1|MD_START|”

Usage examples

Example. Upon registration the connection (“Attach”) event for any camera, in the system retrigger the “Attach” event with modified **Number of the PTZ device** (telemetry_id) and **Number of the microphone for synchronous recording** (audio_id) parameters. The values should be equal to the corresponding camera numbers plus 1.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "CAM" && Event.Action == "ATTACH")
{
var i;
for (i=1,i<=4;i=i+1)
{
var msg = Event.Clone();
var str = "telemetry_id<" + (i+1) + ">,audio_id<" + (i+1) + ">";
msg.StringToParams(str);
NotifyEvent(msg);
}
}
```

5.2.2.10 The Clone method

The Clone method creates a copy of an **MsgObject** or **Event** object.

Method call syntax

```
Clone() : MsgObject
```

Method arguments: no arguments.

Usage examples

Problem. When Relay №1 closes, start video recording from Camera 1 and close Relay №2. When Relay №1 opens, start video recording from Camera 2 and open Relay №2.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "GRELE" && Event.SourceId == "1")
```

```

{
  var msgevent = Event.Clone();
  if(Event.Action == "ON")
  {
    msgevent.SourceId = "2";
    DoReact(msgevent);
    DoReactStr("CAM","1","REC","");
    DoReactStr("GRELE","2","ON","");

  }
  if(Event.Action == "OFF")
  {
    msgevent.SourceId = "2";
    DoReact(msgevent);
    DoReactStr("CAM","2","REC","");
    DoReactStr("GRELE","2","OFF","");

  }
}

```

5.2.2.11 The GetObjectIds method

GetObjectIds method is responsible for receiving identifiers from all the objects of a specified type.

Method call syntax:

```
function GetObjectIds(objectType : String)
```

A line is replied :

CAM|COUNT|id.3<5>,id.count<4>,id.0<2>,id.1<3>,id.2<4>

where **id.count<>** – number of ID objects,

id.[count]<> – ID object.

Method's arguments:

objectType –required argument. Set the type of the system object, for which the value of the given parameter should be given back ("CAM","GRAY","GRABBER" e.t.c.). Accepted values: type String, range is restricted by object types registered in the system.

Example. All the cameras should be armed upon the start of Macros№1.

```

if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
  var msg = CreateMsg();
  msg.StringToMsg(GetObjectIds("CAM"));
  var objCount = msg.GetParam("id.count");
  var i;
  for(i = 0; i < objCount; i++)
  {
    DoReactStr("CAM", msg.GetParam("id." + i), "ARM", "");
  }
}

```

5.2.2.12 The GetObjectParams method

GetObjectParams method is designed for getting the object's parameters.

Method call syntax:

```
function GetObjectParams(objectType : String, objectId : String)
```

Method arguments:

1. **objectType** – required argument. Set the type of the system object ("CAM", "GRAY", "GRABBER" e.t.c.), for which the type of a parent object should be given back. Accepted values: type String, range is restricted by object types registered in the system.
2. **objectId** – object's identifier. Accepted values: String type.

Example. It is necessary to check the color control of camera №2 upon the start of Macros№1. If camera 2 is a color one, set it to recording.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
var msg = CreateMsg();
msg.StringToMsg(GetObjectParams("CAM", "2"));
if(msg.GetParam("color") == "1")
{
DoReactStr("CAM", "2", "REC", "");
}
}
```

5.2.2.13 The SourceType property

The SourceType property stores the system type of the **MsgObject** or **Event** object.

Property call syntax

```
SourceType : String
```

Usage examples

Problem. When Relay 1 closes (for example, the button connected to the relay is pressed), print the frames from Cameras 1 and 2.

```
if (Event.SourceType == "GRELE" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "ON")
{
//activating the Camera 1 window
DoReactStr("MONITOR","1","ACTIVATE_CAM", "cam<1>");
//printing the frame from Camera 1
DoReactStr("MONITOR","1","KEY_PRESSED","key<PRINT>");
//activating the Camera 2 window
DoReactStr("MONITOR","1","ACTIVATE_CAM", "cam<2>");
//printing the frame from Camera 2
DoReactStr("MONITOR","1","KEY_PRESSED","key<PRINT>");
}
```

5.2.2.14 The SourceId property

The SourceType property stores the identification number of the **MsgObject** or **Event** object.

Property call syntax

SourceId : String

Usage examples

See the example for the [SourceType](#) property.

5.2.2.15 The Action property

The Action property stores the action or event of the **MsgObject** or **Event** object.

Property call syntax

SourceId : String

Usage examples

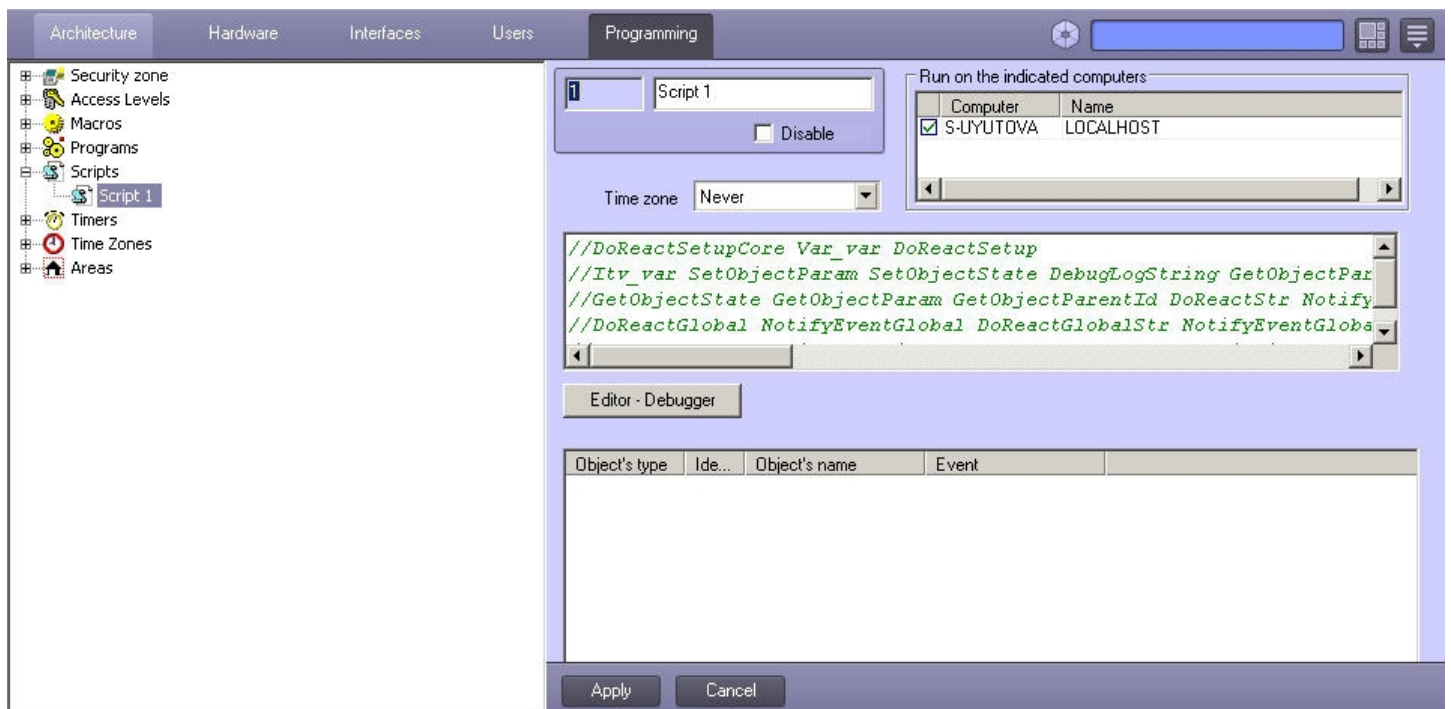
See the example for the [SourceType](#) property.

5.3 Programming tools

5.3.1 The Script object

The **Script** object is designed for initializing and setting the parameters of JScript scripts in Intellect system.

Figure shows the settings panel for the **Script** object.



⚠ Attention!

Creating of large number of the **Script** objects (more than 100) can result to instable system working.

The settings panel allows choosing the time zone and the computers (kernels) for executing the script.

ℹ Note.

To set all checkboxes checked select one in the column and click Ctrl+A. To set all checkboxes unchecked select one and click Shift+A.

It also has the button for starting the *Editor-Debugger* tool and the text window for viewing the script text created by means of this tool. The scripts can be edited in the *Editor-Debugger* tool or directly in the settings panel for the **Script** object.

Moreover, one can configure the filter of events – the list of events which are to be processed by the **Script** system object. Including the event to the filter equals to *if* operator in the text of script, i.e. when the event is in the table, the operator can be omitted.

Attention!

The event filter is to be set when creating a script in large distributed configurations. Otherwise the module will process all incoming events and it will lead to module malfunctioning.

Example

If the **Object's type** column has the **Macro** value, the **Identifier** column has the **1** value and the **Event** column has the **Executed** value, then

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId==1 && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    DoReactStr("CAM", "2", "REC", "");
}
```

script can be used instead of script.

```
DoReactStr("CAM", "2", "REC", "");
```

The detailed information on the elements of the settings panel for the **Script** object is given in [Administrator's guide](#).

Example.

Recording on Camera 1 is to be started when controlling PTZ device in the Video surveillance monitor.

For this adjust the **Script** object as follows:

1. Select the required time zone when the script is to be executed.

2. Enter the script text:

1 Script 1 Disable

Time schedule Always

Run on specified computers

Computer	Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S-UYUTOVA	LOCALHOST

```
if (Event.GetParam("source_type") == "TELEMETRY") {
  DoReactStr ("CAM", "1", "REC", "");
}
```

Object's type	Ide...	Object's name	Event
CORE			DO_REACT

Apply Cancel

3. Adjust the filter as follows:

1. Select CORE in the **Object's type** dropdown list.
2. Enter DO_REACT in the **Event** field.

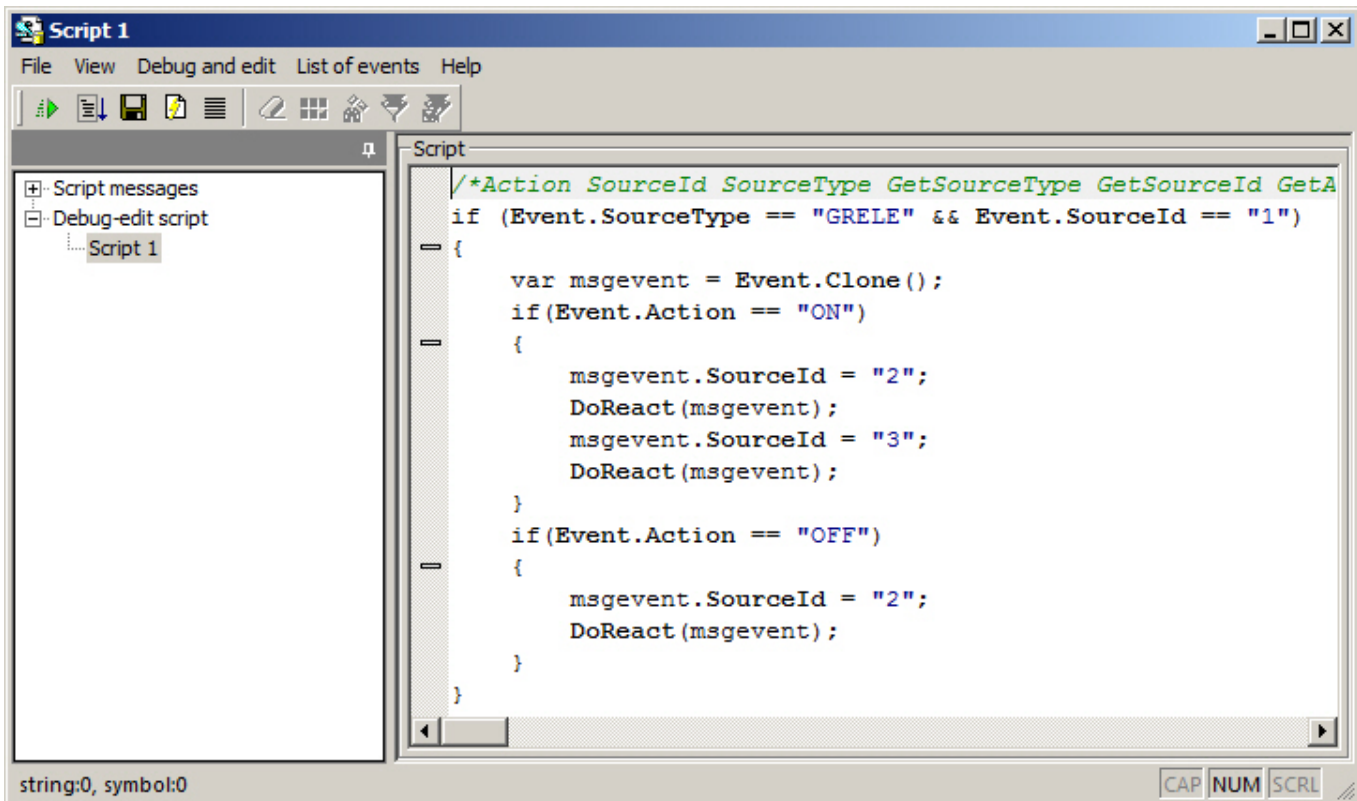
The filter can be set by the UPDATE_OBJECT event of the CORE object. Example command to add **Camera 1** object to the **Script 2** filter:

```
NotifyEventStr("CORE", "", "UPDATE_OBJECT", "objtype<SCRIPT>,objid<2>,EVENT.objid.0<1>,EVENT.objid.1<10>,EVENT.action.count<2>,flags<>,EVENT.action.0<>,EVENT.action.1<>,EVENT.objtype.0<CAM>,EVENT.objtype.count<2>,EVENT.objtype.1<CAM>,EVENT.objid.count<2>");
```

5.3.2 The Editor-Debugger utility

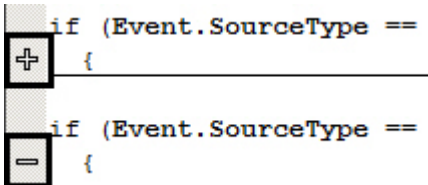
The *Editor-Debugger* utility is designed for creating, debugging and editing scripts in the Intellect software package.

Figure shows the *Editor-Debugger* dialog window.



The *Editor-Debugger* utility contains the built-in text editor and the debugger window.

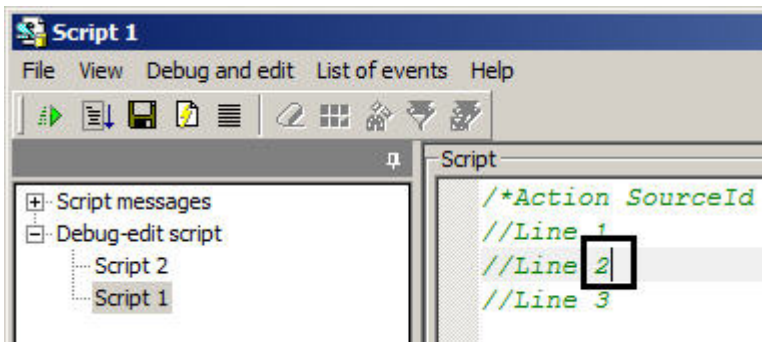
To help with writing correct codes, the text editor automatically highlights objects, methods and properties in different colors. In addition, the code blocks can be collapsed or expanded with - or + buttons in the left of the **Script** text field.



Note.

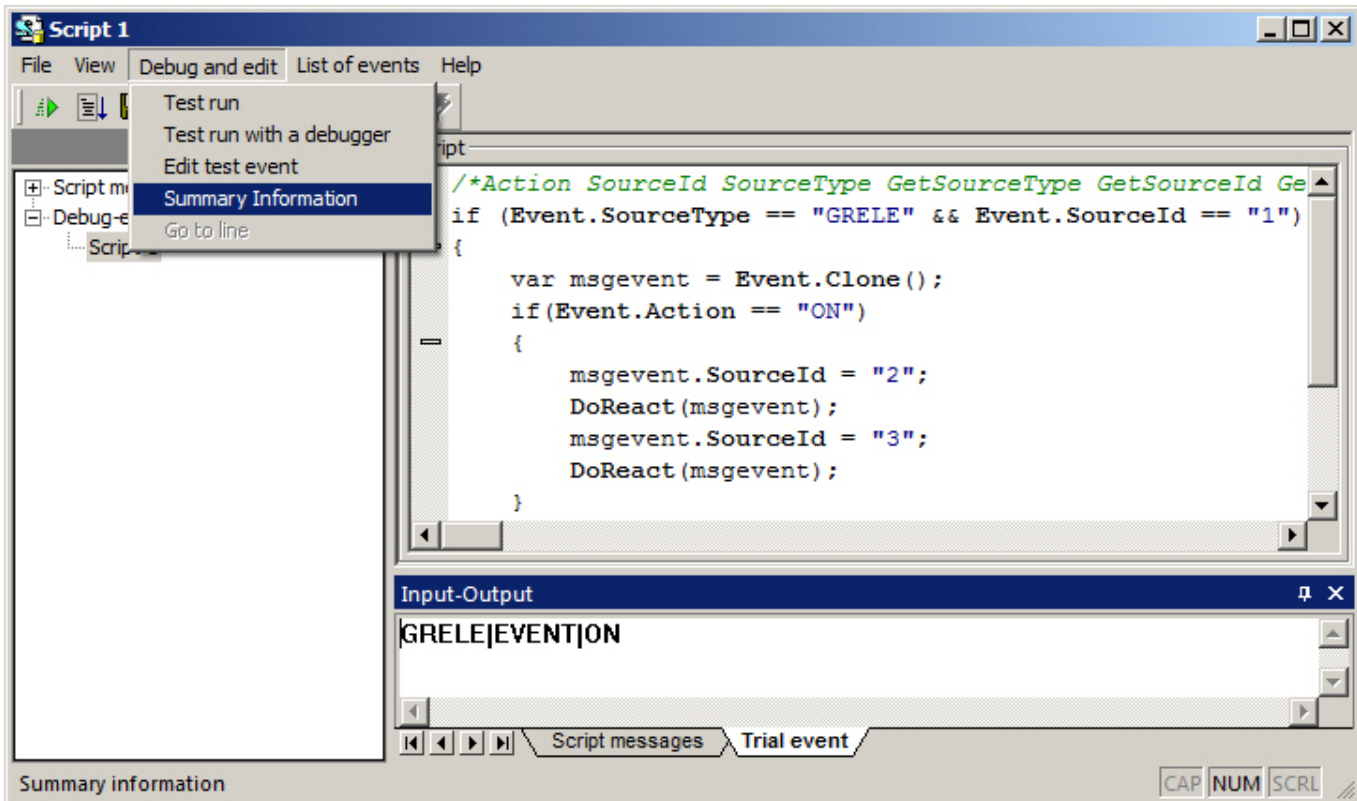
When switching between scripts, script messages or other objects in the *Editor-Debugger* utility tree, the collapsing settings are reset, i.e. all blocks in the script become expanded.

The position of the cursor in each script is stored in the context of one Intellect session (the cursor position is reset at the product restart). For example, if you place the cursor at the end of **//Line 2** in **Script 1**, then switch to **Script 2** and perform any action in it, the cursor will be still at the end of **//Line 2** when you return to **Script 1**.



The debugger window allows viewing the information about all events registered by the system. You may filter the events to be shown in the debugger window. A separate debugger window is created for each **Script** object, which allows each script to be debugged individually using the filters.

To debug the script, it is possible to test run using a user-defined test event generated by the utility and not registered in the system. To display or edit this event, select **Debug and edit -> Summary Information**, and then go to the **Trial event** tab on the panel that opens at the bottom of the window. For details, see [Creating and using test events](#).



Scripts can be saved as **Script** objects or as text files on the hard drive.

5.3.3 The Debug window

Intellect allows viewing all events and reactions happening in the system in real time mode. Events and reactions with object properties are displayed in the **Debug window**. They can be copied to the Windows clipboard and then used in programs.

5.3.3.1 Enabling the Debug window

By default the **Debug window** is disabled. To enable the **Debug window**, do the following:

1. Shut down *Intellect*.
2. Run the *Tweaki.exe* utility.

Note


The Debug window can be enabled without the *tweaki.exe* utility. For this set values 1, 2 or 3 for the Debug string parameter in the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ITV\Intellect section of the Windows registry (HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\ITV\Intellect for 64-bit system).

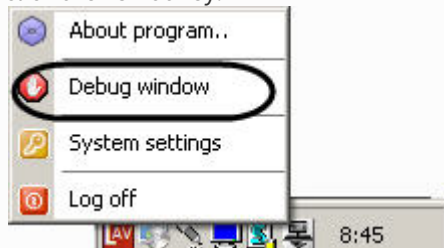
3. Select **Intellect** section in the tree on the left side of the utility dialog box.
4. Change the value of the **Debug mode** parameter from **Disabled** to **Debug 1**, **Debug 2**, **Debug 3**, or **Debug 4**. Any of these modes will enable the **Debug window**, the difference between them is in the amount of information written to the log files (see [The Settings panel of the Intellect section](#)).
5. Click the **OK** button.
6. Start *Intellect*.

7. A new **Debug window** item appears on the Main control panel of *Intellect*.



Note

This menu is also available in the Windows notification area (system tray)—left click on the  button or short click the F8 hot key.



8. Select the **Debug window** item on the Main control panel in order to display the Debug window on the monitor. The selected **Debug window** item is marked with a flag.



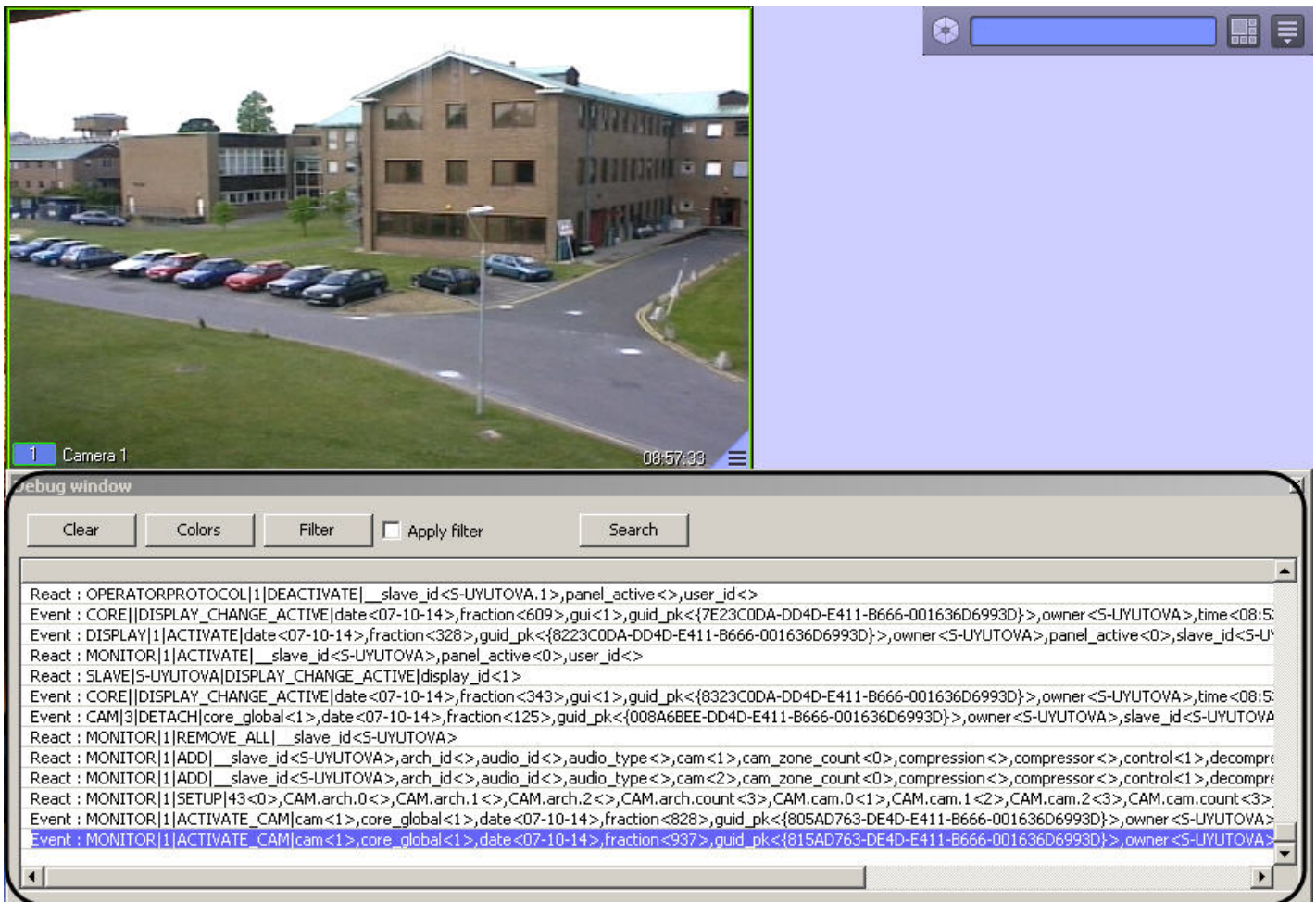
To hide the Debug window, re-select the Debug window item on the Main control panel.

Note

To disable the Debug window, select the **Disable** value for the **Debug mode** in the tweaki.exe utility or set value 0 for the Debug string parameter in the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ITV\Intellect section of the Windows registry (HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE \Software\Wow6432Node\ITV\Intellect for 64-bit system). These actions are performed when *Intellect* is exited.

5.3.3.2 Working with Debug window

Look at the figure of the Debug window. The Debug window displays the sequence of events and reactions in the system.



Here are the features of the Debug window:

1. always on top;
2. the size of the Debug window is changed using the mouse;
3. information on event or reaction can be copied to the Windows clipboard and then used in programs;
4. events and reactions can be filtered in the Debug window;
5. events and reactions can be highlighted in the Debug window;
6. it is possible to search for events or reactions in the Debug window.

Regular expressions can be used in order to highlight and filter messages in the Debug window.


5.3.3.2.1 Copying information on event or reaction to the clipboard

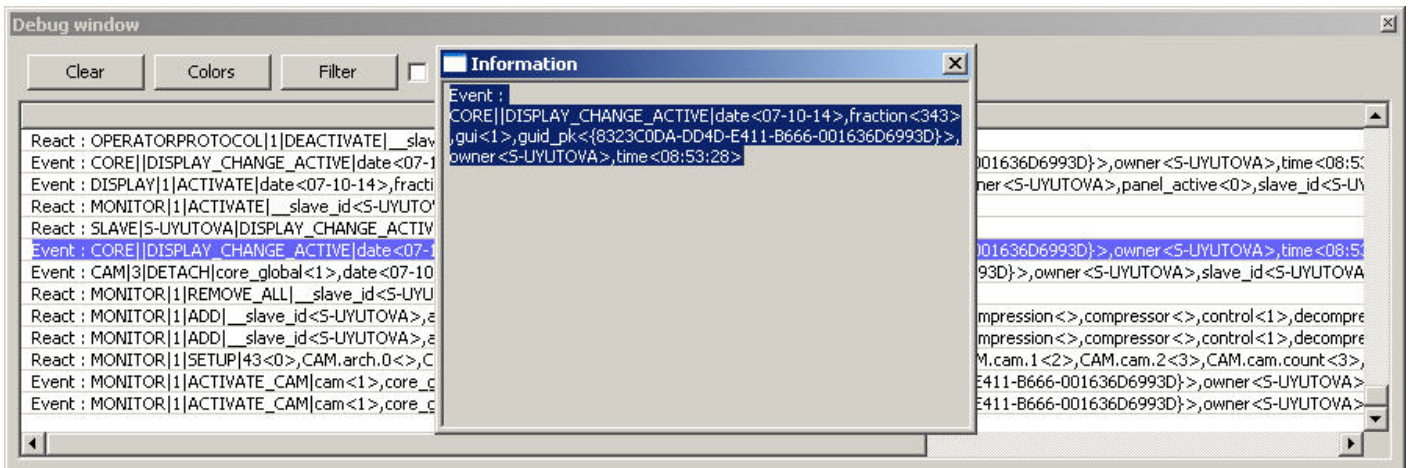
To read and/or copy data on event or reaction to the Windows clipboard, do the following:

1. Highlight the required line in the **Debug window**.
2. Right-click on the highlighted line. The **Info** window with info on required event or reaction appears.
3. Highlight the information that is to be copied to the Windows clipboard and click **Ctrl+C**.

Note.

Use the context menu for operations with text in the **Info** window (right-click on the highlighted text).

4. To close the **Info** window, click the  button.

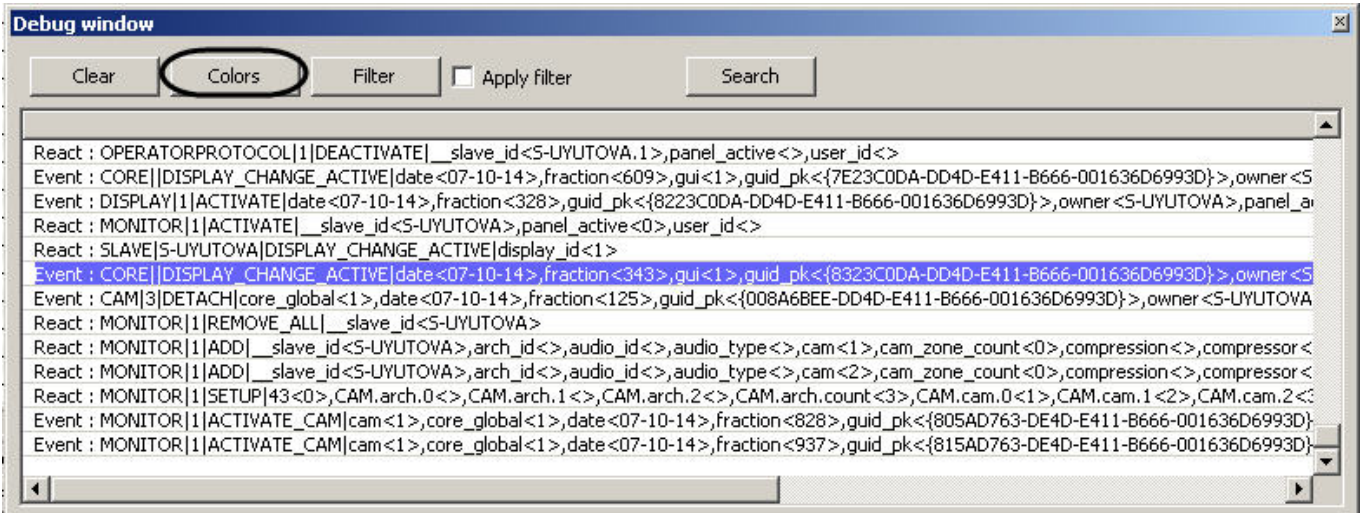


Information on event or reaction is now copied to the Windows clipboard.

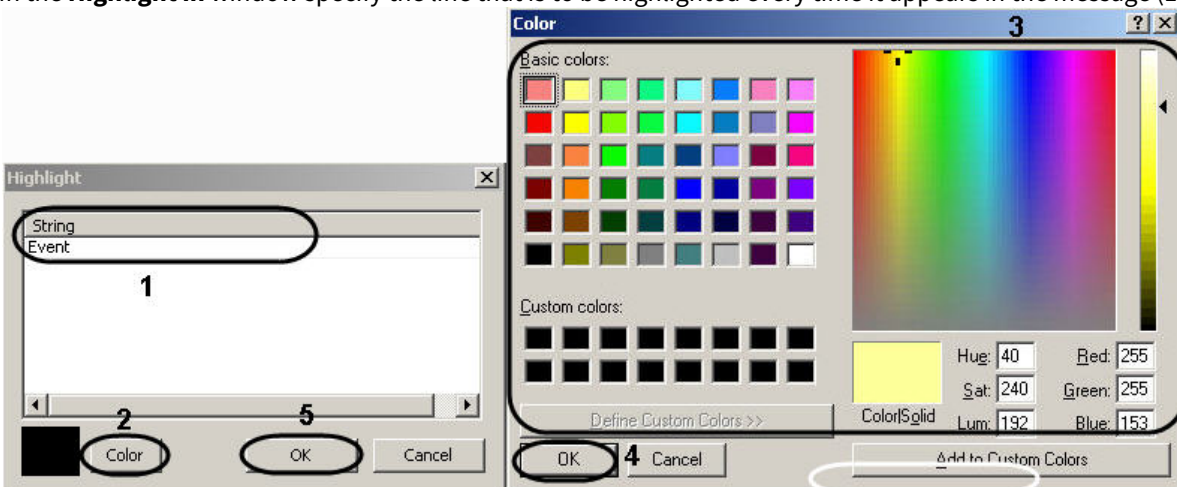
5.3.3.2.2 Highlighting messages

To configure message highlighting in the Debug window, do the following:

1. Click the **Colors** button.



2. In the **Highlight in** window specify the line that is to be highlighted every time it appears in the message (1).



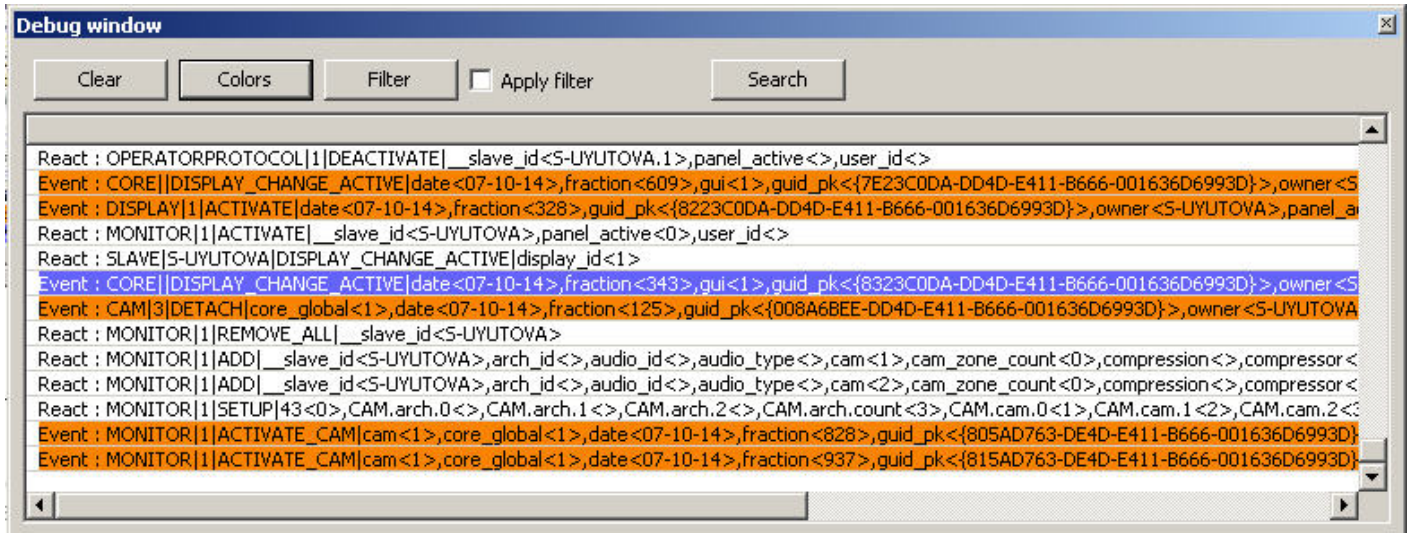
3. Click the **Color** button (2).
4. Select the color in the **Color** common dialog box (3).
5. Click the **OK** button(4).
6. Repeat steps 2-5 for all required lines.

Note.

To add a line to the table, click the ↓ key on the keyboard.

- Click the **Yes** button (5).

As a result messages with the specified line are highlighted in the Debug window.



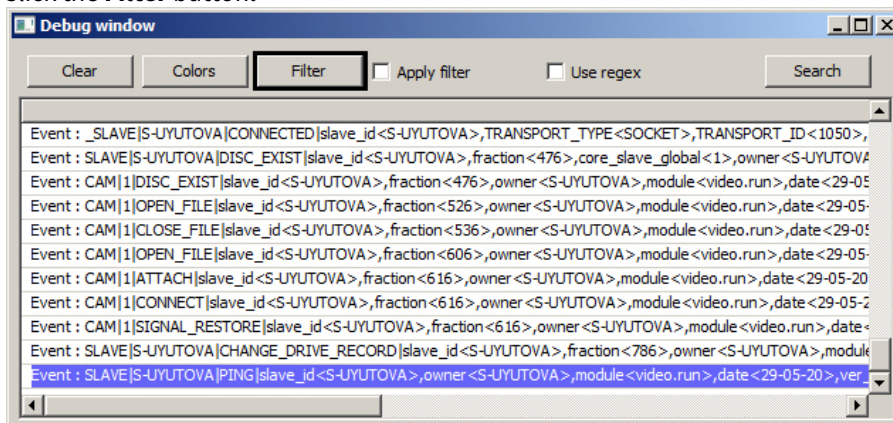
The messages are now highlighted.

5.3.3.2.3 Event and reaction filter

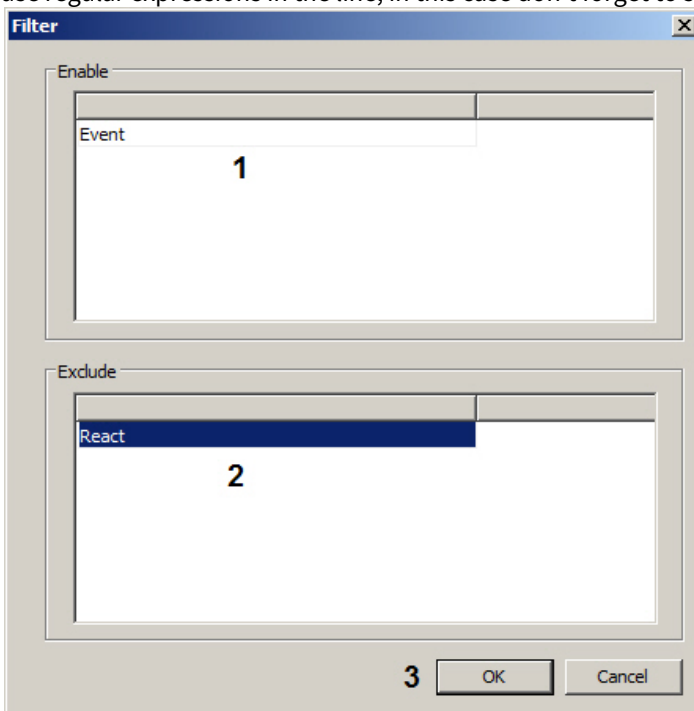
The filter of events and reactions allows displaying only required messages in the Debug window.

To configure the filter of events and reactions, do the following:

- Click the **Filter** button.



2. In the **Filter** window specify the lines that are to be in the message for it to be displayed in the Debug window (1). You can use regular expressions in the line, in this case don't forget to set the **Use regex** checkbox on step 5.

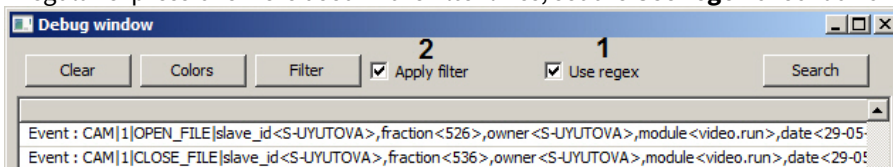


3. Specify the lines that are to be in the message for it to not be displayed in the Debug window (2). You can use regular expressions in the line, in this case don't forget to set the **Use regex** checkbox on step 5.

Note.

To add a line to the table, click the ↓ key on the keyboard.

4. Click the **Yes** button (3).
 5. If regular expressions were used in the filter lines, set the **Use regex** checkbox checked (1).



6. To apply the filter, set the **Apply filter** checkbox checked (2).

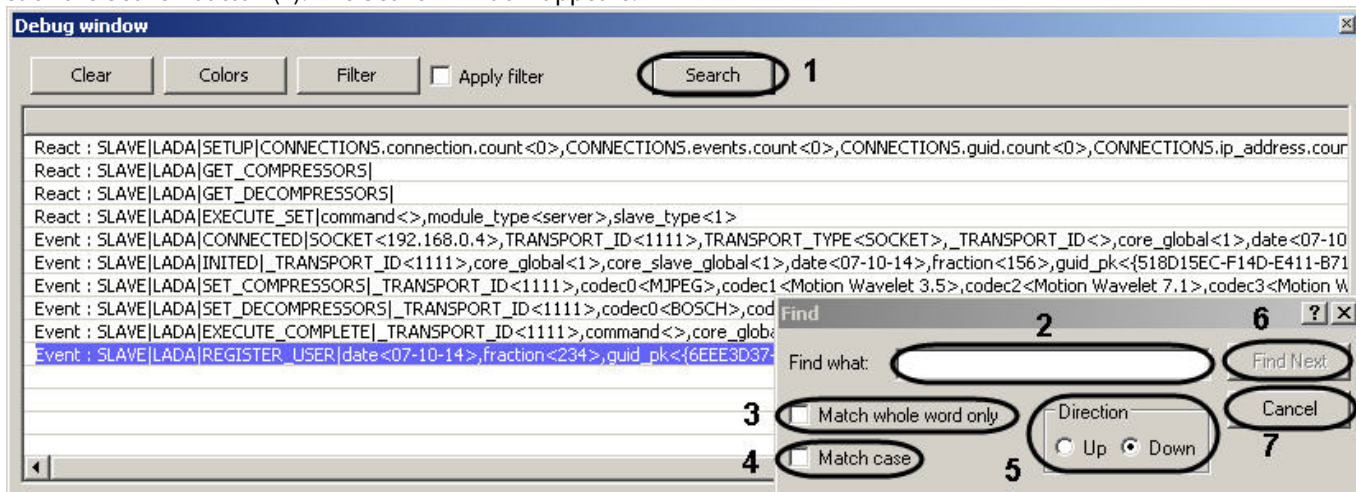
As a result only messages that fit the search criteria are displayed in the Debug window.

The event and reaction filter is now configured.

5.3.3.2.4 Searching for events and reactions

To search for events and reactions, do the following:

1. Click the **Search** button (1). The **Search** window appears.



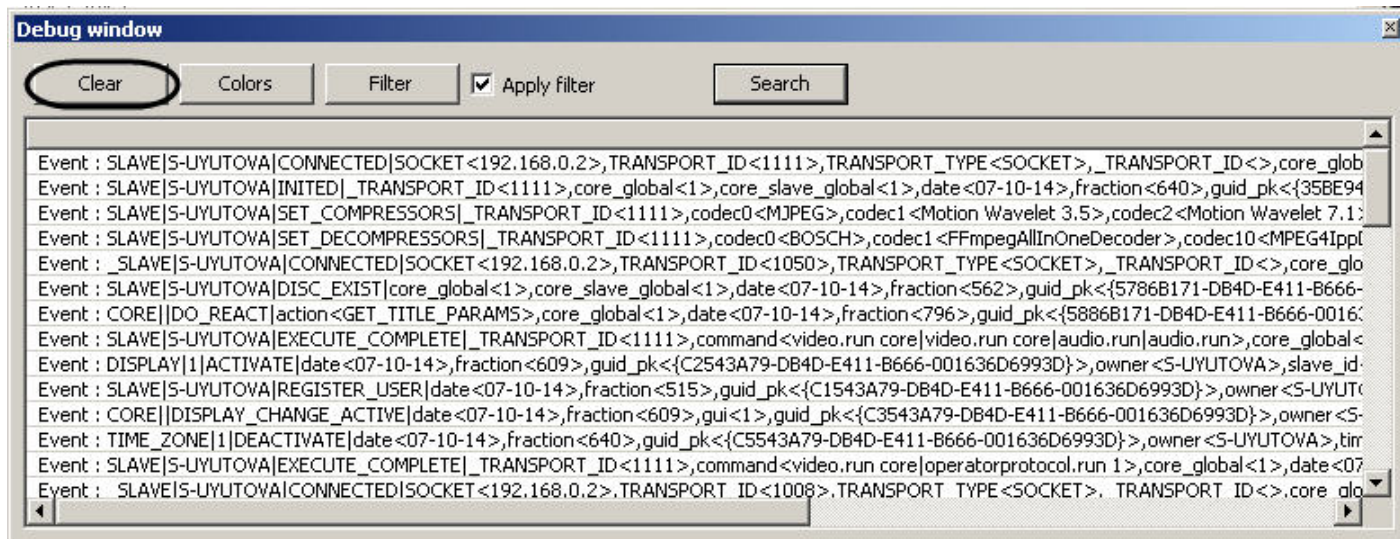
2. Specify the search criteria in the **Search for:** field (2).
3. If the specified string is to be searched as a whole word, not a part of any other word, then set the **Match whole word** checkbox checked (3).
4. If the search is to be case sensitive, then set the **Case sensitive** checkbox checked (4).
5. Set the **Direction** switch into the position corresponding to the search direction (5).
6. To view the following search result, click the **Find next** button (6).

Note.
To close the **Search** window click the **Cancel** button.

The search for events and reactions is now complete.

5.3.3.2.5 Clearing the Debug window

To delete all messages from the Debug window, click the **Clear** button.



5.3.4 Getting the list of object names, reactions and events in INTELLECT™

The list of object names, reactions and events used while programming in *INTELLECT™* software can be got with the help of *ddi.exe* tool. See the description of the main system objects reactions in the [Description of system object reactions](#).

The *ddi.exe* tool is started in one of the following ways:

1. “**Start → All Programs → Intellect → Tools → System configuration.**

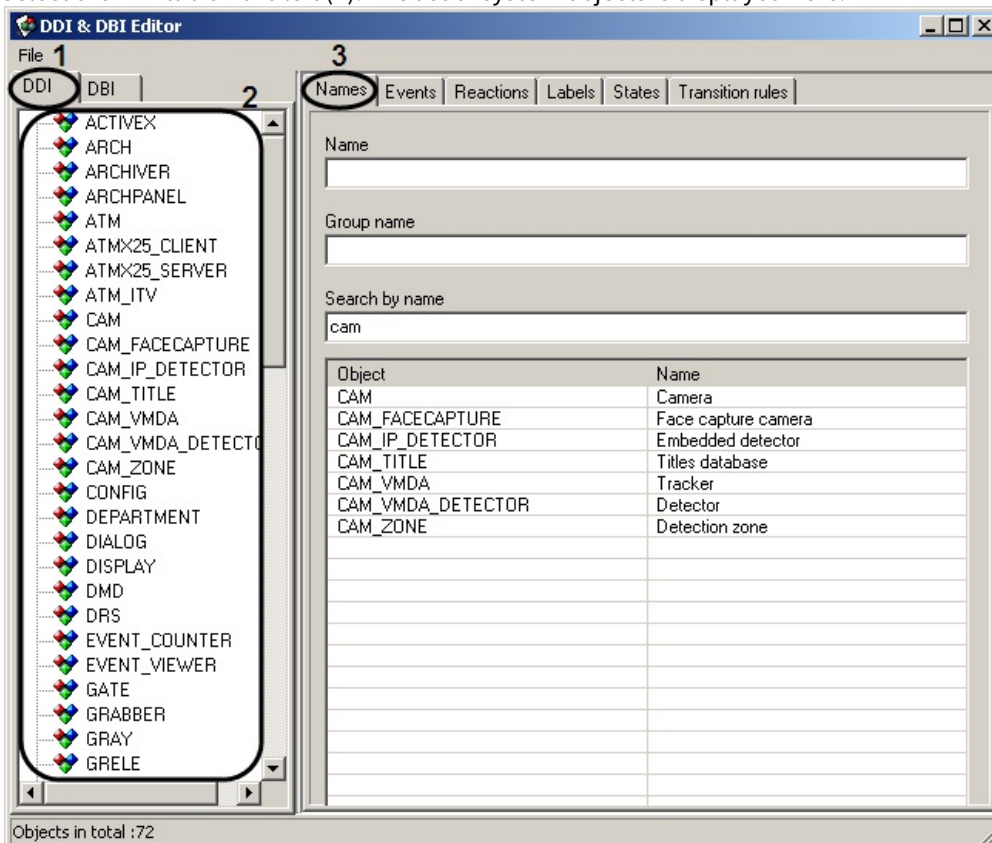
Note

The *ddi.exe* tool is available in the **Start** menu with the following types of Intellect installation: Server, Administrator's workstation and Workstation for monitoring

2. In the **Tools** folder of Intellect installation folder.

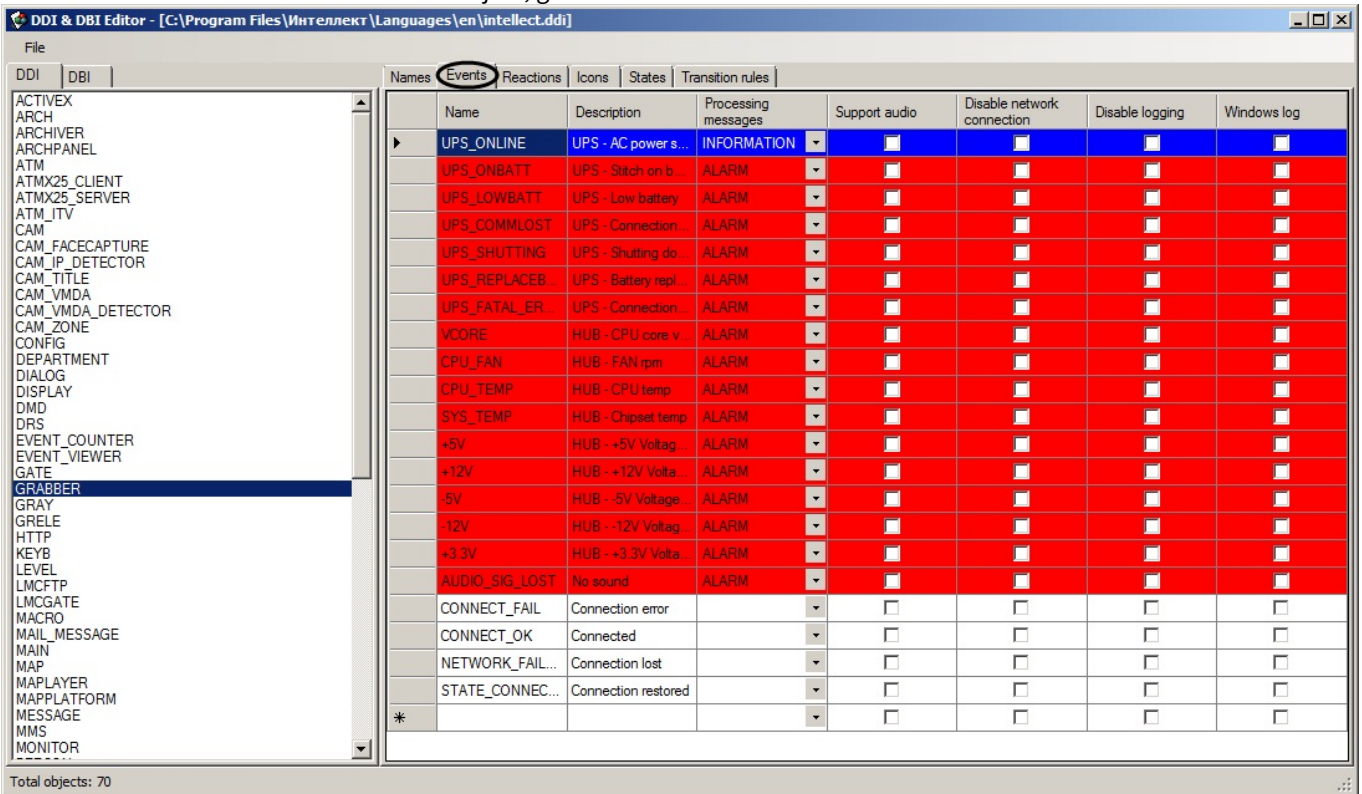
To view the list of object names, events and reactions, do the following:

1. In the tool, open *intellect.ddi* file.
2. Select the **DDI** tab on the left (1). The list of system objects is displayed here.

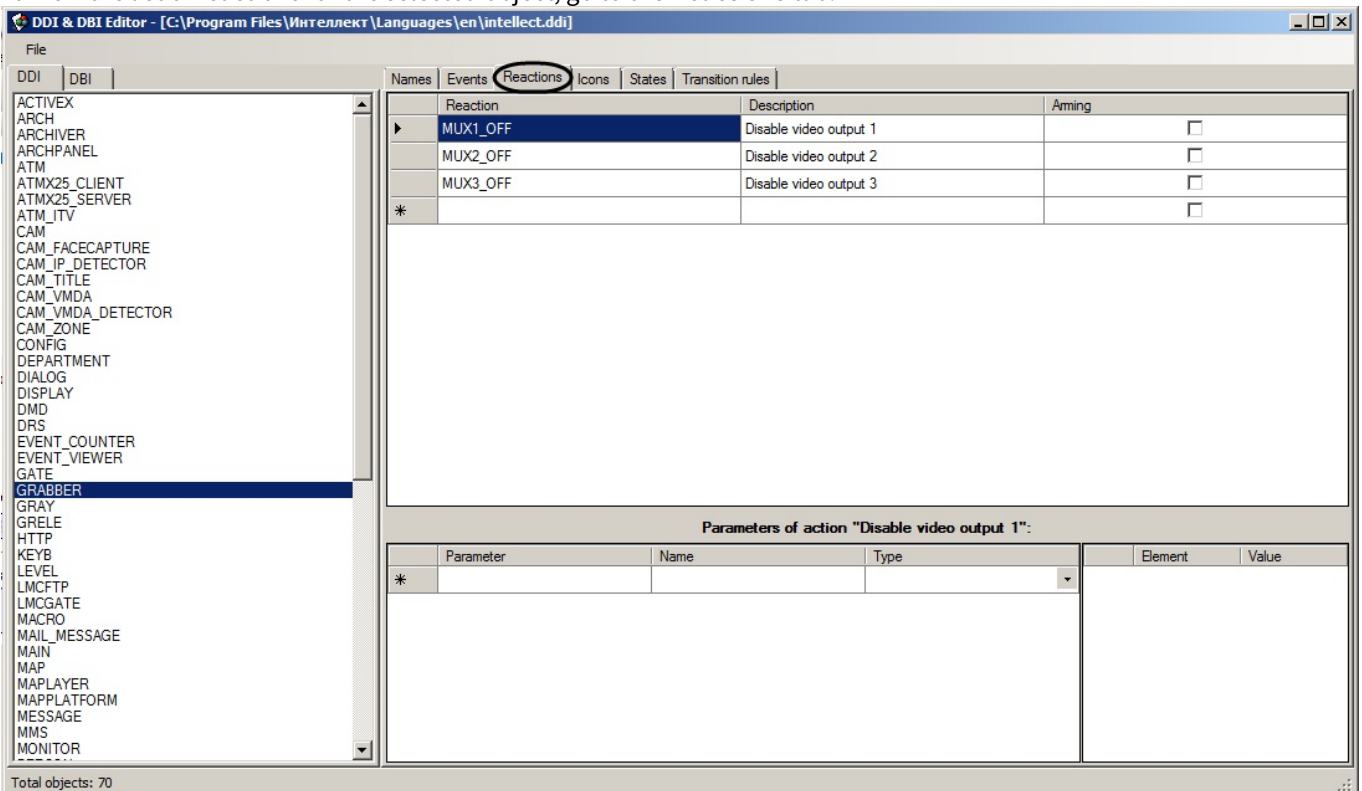


3. In the **DDI** tab, select the object which events and reactions are to be viewed (2).
4. To view the name of the selected object, go to the **Names** tab (3).

5. To view the list of events for the selected object, go to the **Events** tab.



6. To view the list of reactions for the selected object, go to the **Reactions** tab.



See the detailed information on working with ddi.exe tool in the [Editing intellect.dbi and intellect.ext.dbi database templates using the ddi.exe utility.](#)

Note

If the Sensor is armed, then at the Sensor switching on/off the "Alarm" event appears depending on the alarm mode setting (see the [Creating and configuring the Sensor system object](#) section of the [Installing and configuring security system components guide](#)). If the Sensor is disarmed, the "Closed" / "Opened" events appear correspondingly.

5.4 Operations with scripts

5.4.1 Creating a script

On the page:

- [Creating the Script object](#)
- [Creating and editing a script](#)
 - [Features when working with a script](#)
- [Debugging a script](#)

To create and run scripts in JScript, create the **Script** system object. Then, in the *Editor-Debugger* utility, enter the script, check it and debug it.

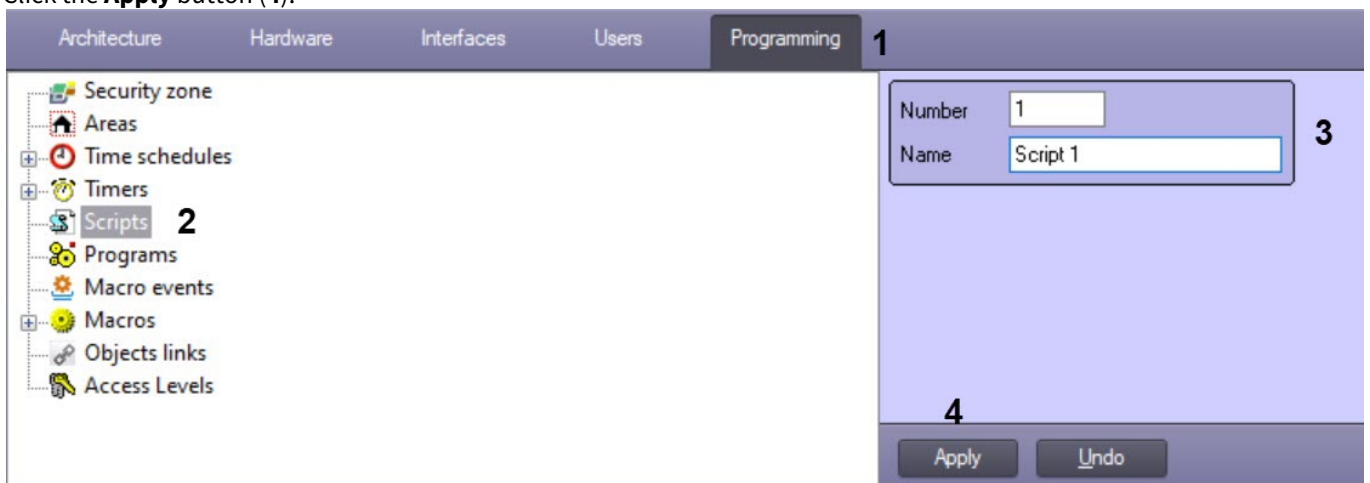
You can create JScript scripts in *Intellect* using the built-in *Editor-Debugger* utility.

To start the *Editor-Debugger* utility, click the **Editor-Debugger** button in the settings panel of the **Script** system object.

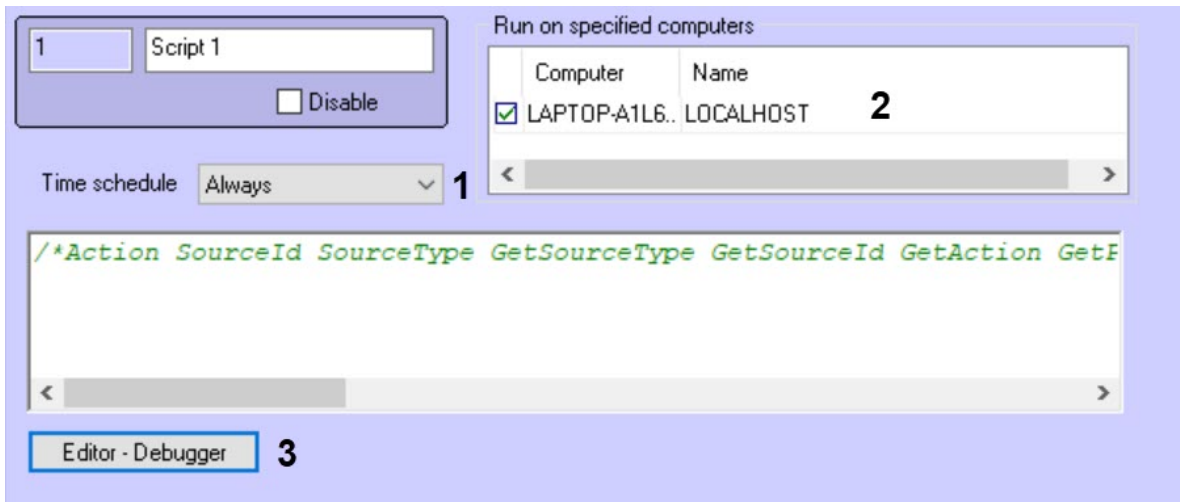
5.4.1.1 Creating the Script object

To create the **Script** object in *Intellect*, do the following:

1. In the **Programming** tab (1) of the **System settings** dialog window, create the **Script** object (2).
2. Enter the identification number and the name for the **Script** object (3).
3. Click the **Apply** button (4).



The **Script** object settings panel will open.



To configure the **Script** object, set the values of the following parameters:

1. In the **Time schedule** field (1), specify the time schedule of the script execution: **Always**, **Never** or one of the schedules created earlier (1, see [Creating and configuring Time schedules](#)). The default value is **Never**.
2. In the **Computers** field (2), select the computers (kernels) where the script should run.

Note

By default, the script will run on all computers (kernels). The list displays only the computers registered in the **Hardware** tab of the **System settings** dialog window.

3. Click the **Apply** button.

5.4.1.2 Creating and editing a script

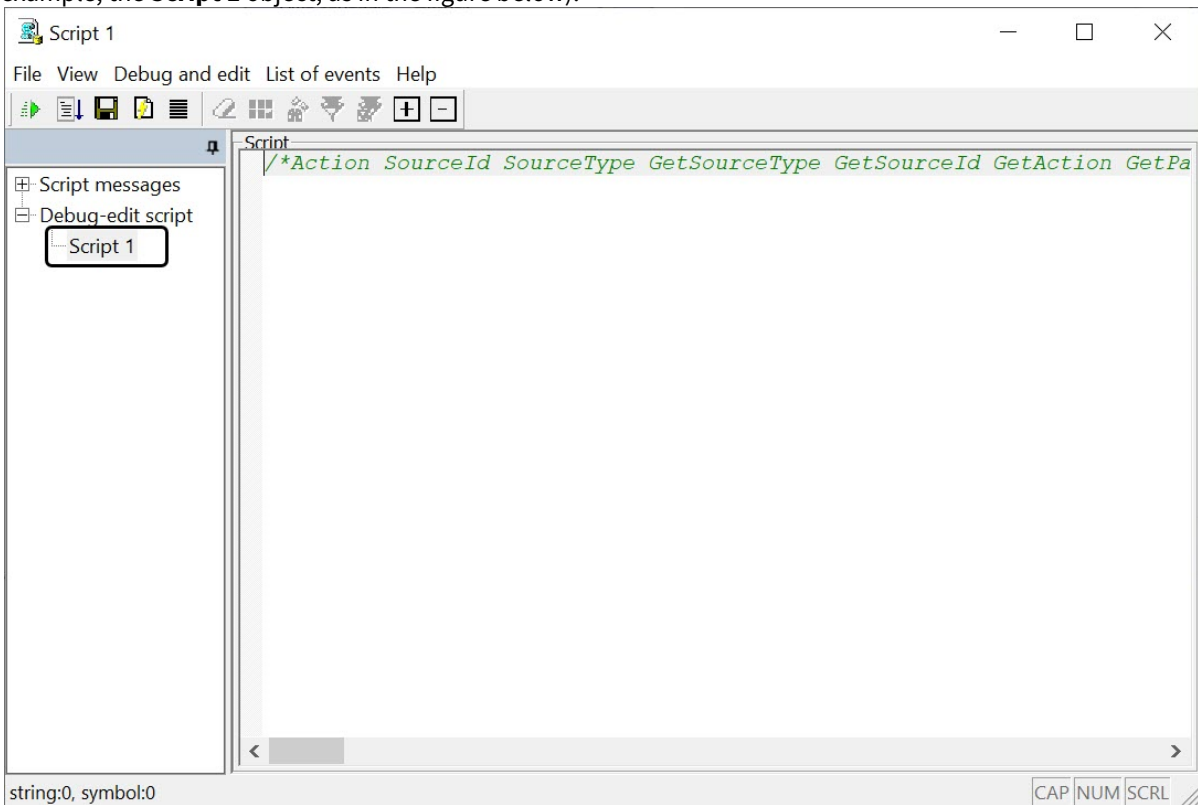
To create a script in JScript in *Intellect*, do the following:

1. Click the **Editor-Debugger** button (3) at the bottom of the **Script** system object panel to open the *Editor-Debugger* utility.

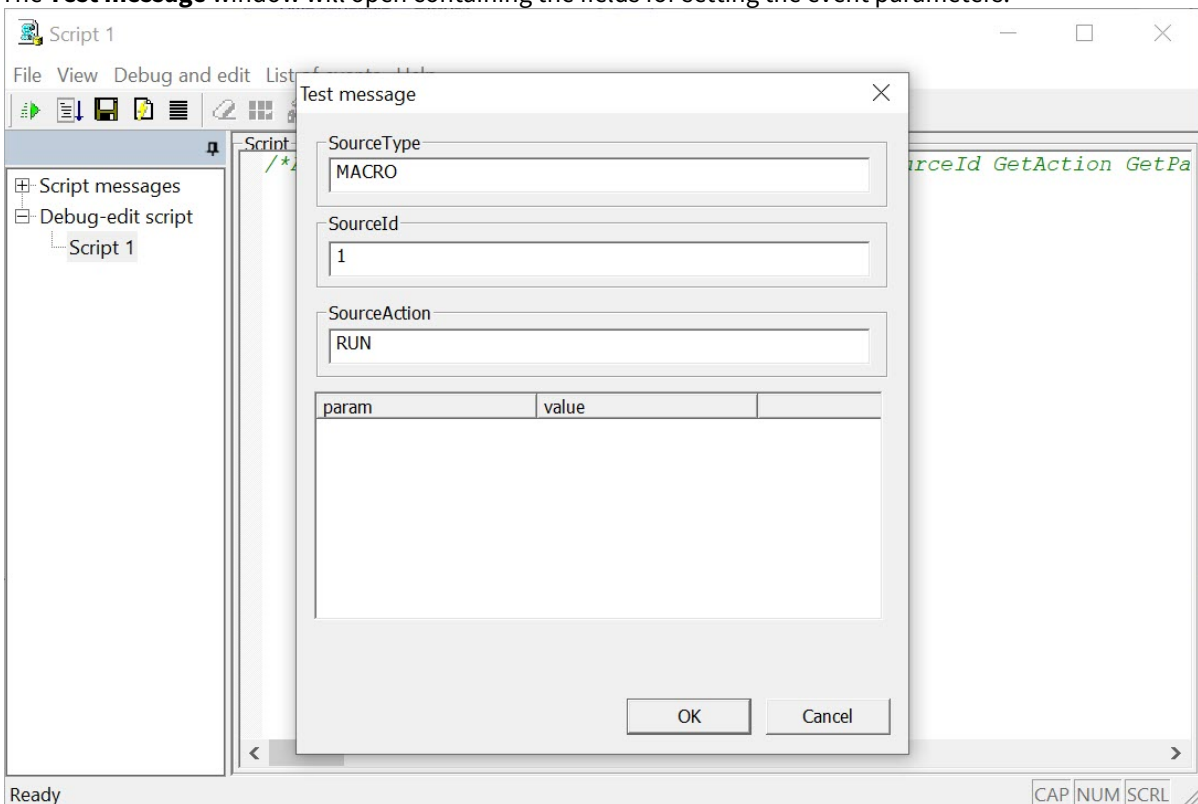
Note

Use the *Editor-Debugger* utility to create, edit and save scripts in JScript. The settings panel of the **Script** system object displays the text of the saved script that can also be edited.

- In the *Editor-Debugger* utility window, open the **Debug-edit script** list and select the **Script** object you want to edit (for example, the **Script 1** object, as in the figure below).



- In the **Script** field, enter the text of the script in JScript programming language (see [Examples of scripts in JScript language](#)).
- Run the script using a test event. To create a test event, select **Debug and edit** → **Edit test event**. The **Test message** window will open containing the fields for setting the event parameters.



To run the script using the test event, select **Debug and Edit** → **Test run**.

Note

You can also run the script using the test event using the **Ctrl+T** key combination.

5.4.1.2.1 Features when working with a script

When working with script in the *Editor-Debugger* utility, you can undo the last action or return the last action. To undo the last action, press the **Ctrl+Z** key combination. To return the last action, press the **Ctrl+Y** key combination.

Note

For your convenience, when editing the script, the cursor position is saved when saving the script or when switching between the scripts in the *Editor-Debugger* utility window during a session, i.e. until *Intellect* is restarted.

Note

When you go to the **Script messages** list when editing the script, and then go back to the corresponding script in the **Debug-edit script** list, you cannot undo or return the last action.

5.4.1.3 Debugging a script

You can check if the script syntax is correct using the interpreter which is built-in into the *Editor-Debugger* utility. The result of the check with the information about the content and location of the error is displayed in the **Debugger window** corresponding to the script in the **Script messages** list. If there are errors, you need to edit the script syntax and check it again.

Note

See the detailed information about using test events for script debugging in [Script debugging](#).

After debugging the script using the *Editor-Debugger* utility, run it with a real system event. Check the result of the script execution. If the result is incorrect, make the necessary changes and run the script again.

Script creation is considered complete if it runs correctly.

5.4.2 Saving a script

The *Editor-Debugger* utility provides two options for saving scripts – in a **Script** object, or in a text file on the hard drive.

To save the script in the **Script** object, in the **File** menu, select **Save in the database**. When this item is selected, the script is updated on every Server selected on the **Script** object settings panel (see [The Script object](#)).

Note.

Also, use **Ctrl+S** hotkey to save the script in the database.

Note

The script is automatically saved in the corresponding **Script** object upon closing the *Editor-Debugger* utility

To save the script in the file, in the **File** menu, select **Save on disk**. To open a script saved in a file in the *Editor-Debugger* utility, in the **File** menu, select **Open from disk**.

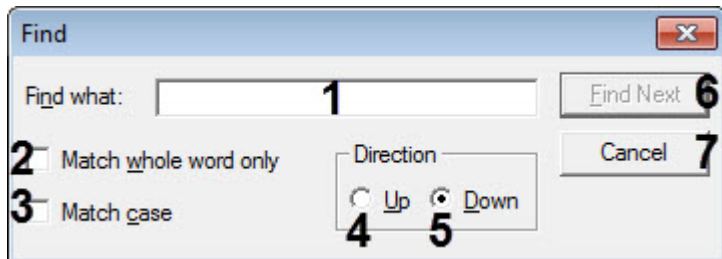
5.4.3 Deleting a script

To delete a script created in the *Intellect* system, delete the corresponding **Script** object in the **Programming** tab.

5.4.4 Search text in script

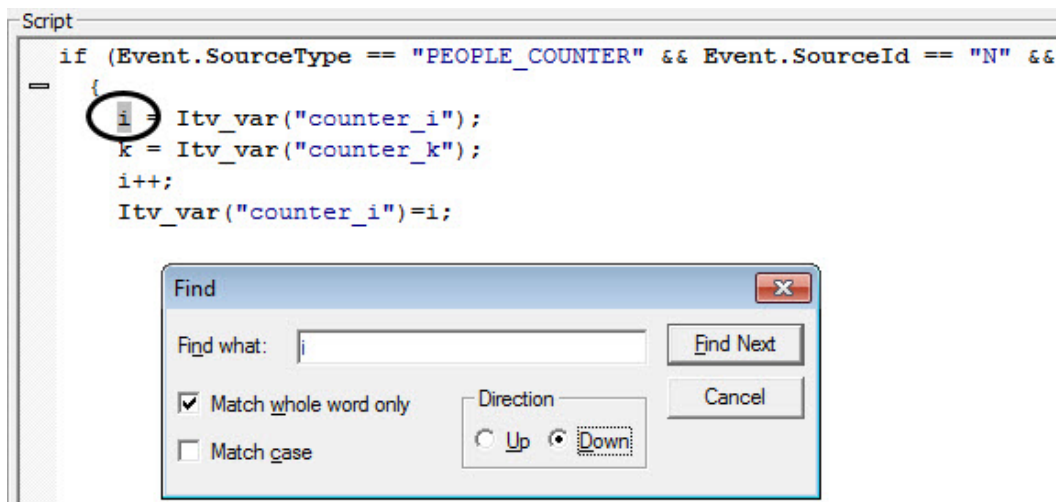
The *Editor-Debugger* allows searching text in script using a dialog box.

Press **Ctrl+F** to open search dialog box. The **Find** dialog box opens.



1. Enter the text to find in the **Find what:** field (1).
2. Set the **Match whole word only** checkbox to search for the text in whole (2).
3. Set the **Match case** checkbox to case-sensitive search for the text (3).
4. Select the direction of search through the text relatively to the current cursor position: **Up** (4) or **Down** (5).
5. Click **Find Next** to run search or go to the next entry (6).
6. Click **Cancel** to stop search and close the dialog box.

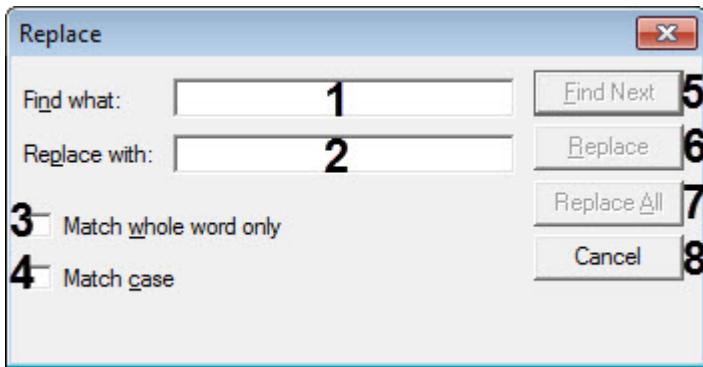
The found match is highlighted in the *Editor-Debugger* utility window.



5.4.5 Replace text in script

The *Editor-Debugger* allows replacing text in script using a dialog box.

Press **Ctrl+H** to open replace dialog box. The **Replace** dialog box opens.



1. Enter the text to find in the **Find what:** field (1).
2. Enter the text to replace the found text with in the **Replace with:** field (2).
3. Set the **Match whole word only** checkbox to search for the text in whole (3).
4. Set the **Match case** checkbox to case-sensitive search for the text (4).
5. Click **Find Next** to run search or go to the next entry (5).

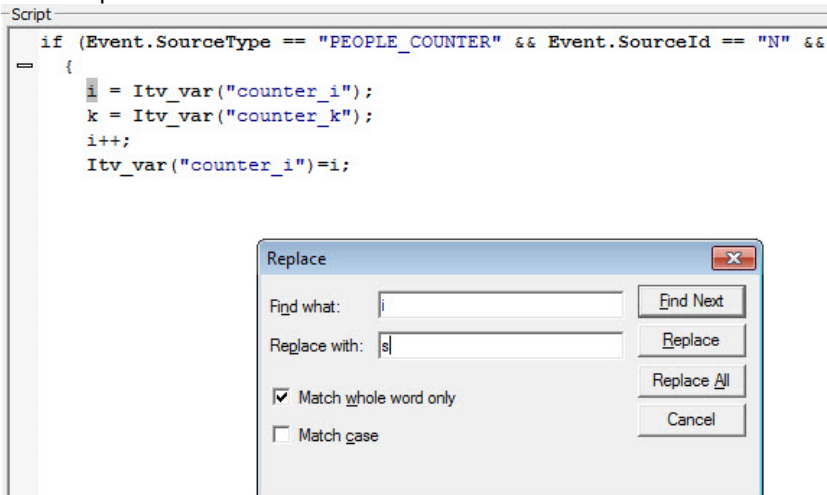
Note.

The search runs down from the current cursor position.

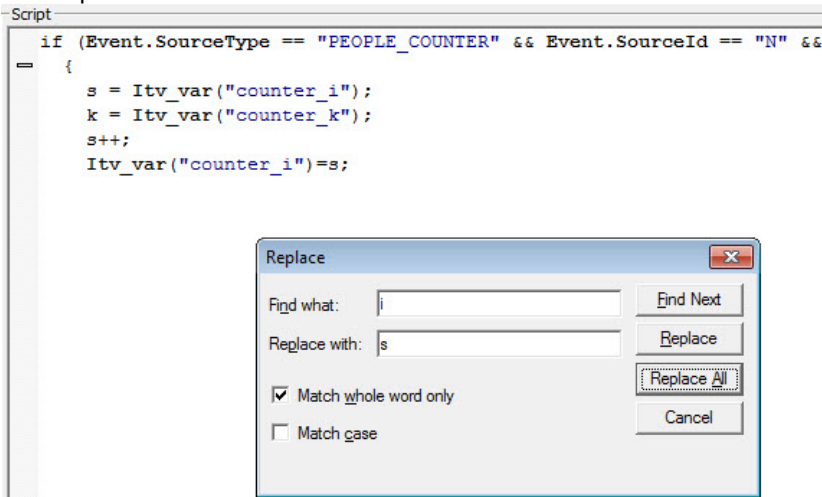
6. Click **Replace** to replace the current found match (6).
7. Click **Replace All** to replace all matches automatically (7).
8. Click **Cancel** to stop close the replace dialog box (8).

Example of use fo replacing variable **i** to **s**:

1. Before replacement:



2. After replacement:

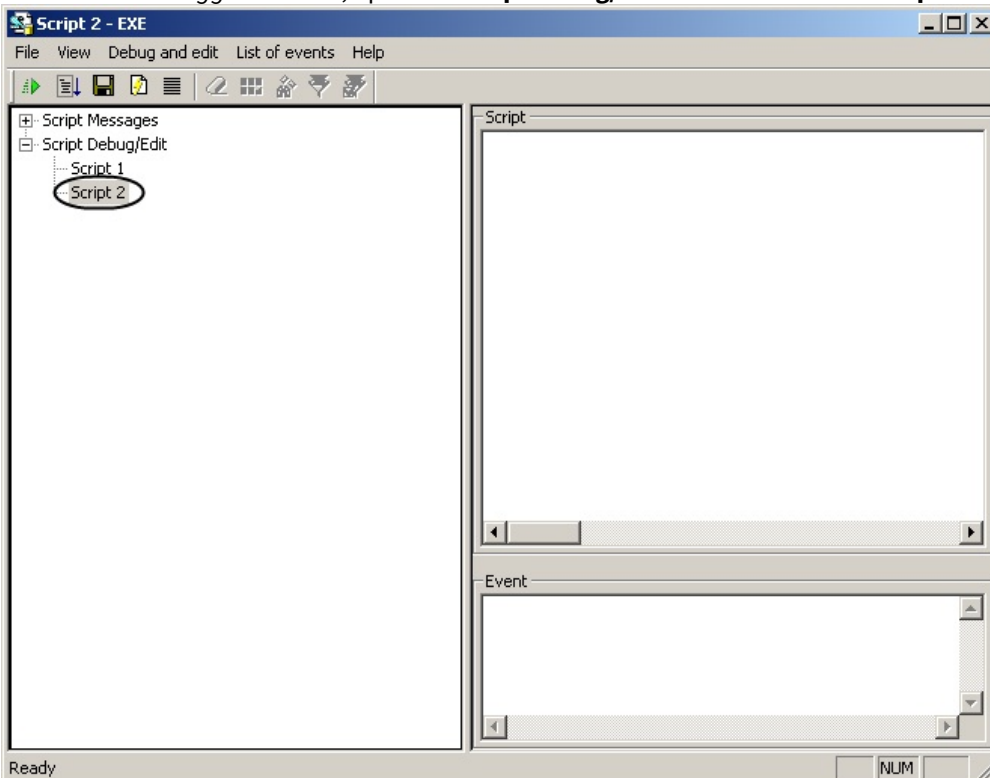


5.5 Creating your first script

As an example of using JScript in *Intellect*, try to create a script for the following tasks: when Macro 1 starts, set the value 10 to the **Hot Recording** parameter for Cameras № 1 – 4 and output the **Hello world** message to the debugger window of the *Editor-Debugger* utility.

To create and run this script, do the following:

1. In the **Hardware** tab of the **System Settings** window, create four **Camera** objects with identification numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, if they have not been created before.
2. In the **Programming** tab, create a **Macro** object with identification number 1. The Events table should not be filled for .
3. Create a **Script** object in the **Programming** tab. Enter the identification number 1 and the name **Script 1**.
4. In the **Script 1** object settings panel, select **Always** in the Time zone list.
5. Click the **Editor-Debugger** button at the bottom of the **Script 1** settings panel. The *Editor-Debugger* window will open.
6. In the *Editor-Debugger* window, open the **Script Debug/Edit** list and select the **Script 2** object.



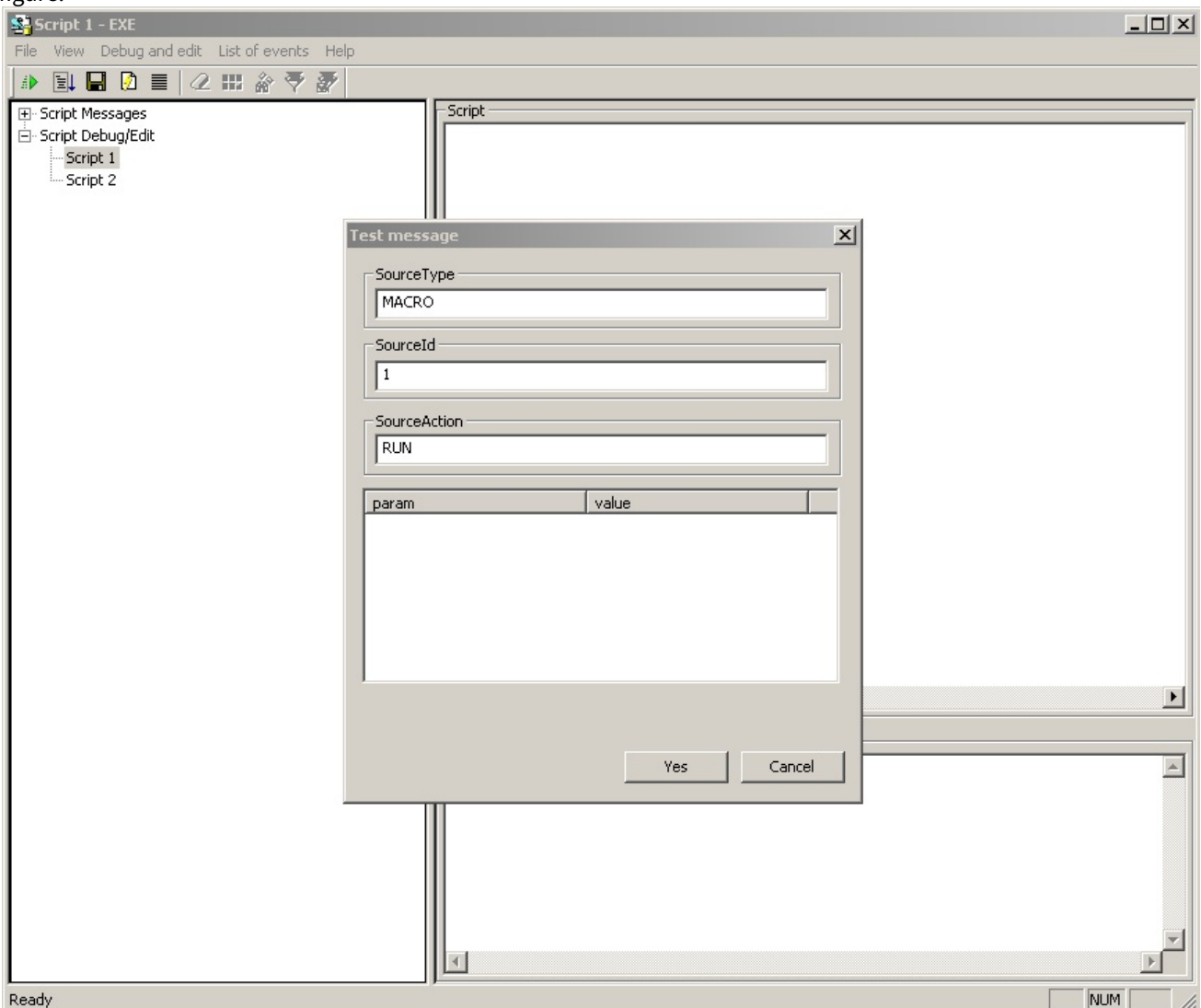
7. Enter the following in the **Script** field:

```

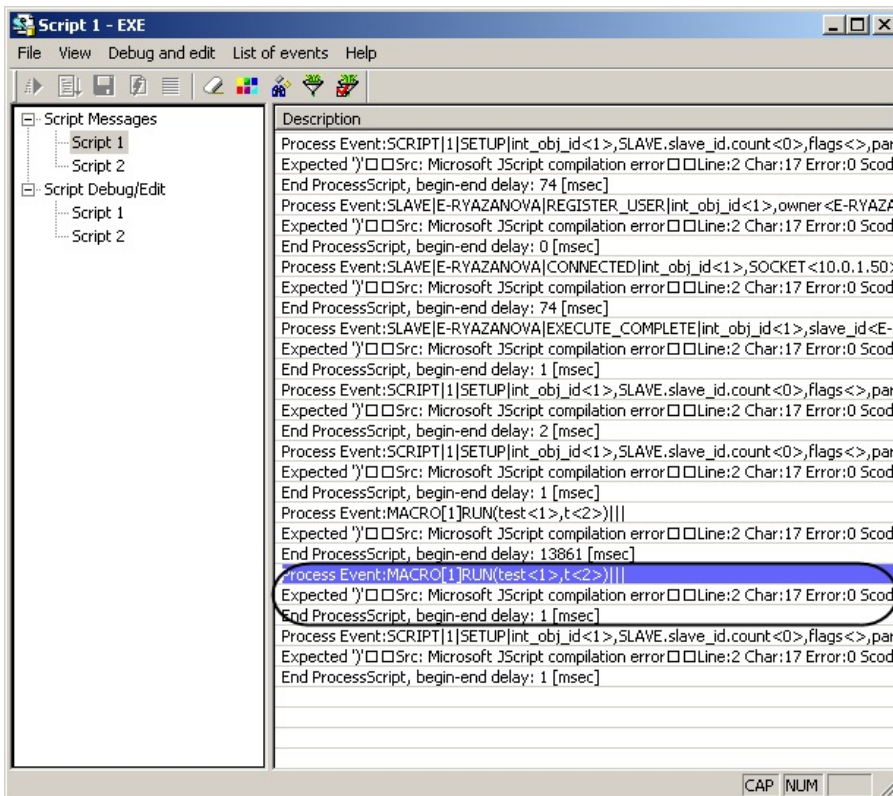
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "1" &&
Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    var ;
    for(i=1; i<=4; i=i+1)
    {
        SetObjectParam("CAM",i,"hot_rec_time","10");
    }
    DebugLogString ("Hello world");
}

```

8. In the **File** menu, select **Save to database** to save the script.
9. Create a test event to run the script in debug mode – “MACRO|1|RUN”. To achieve this, in the **Debug and edit** menu, select **Edit test event**; the **Test message** window will open. Fill in the fields in the **Test message** window as shown in figure.



10. To run the script with the test event, select **Test run** in the **Debug and edit** menu.
11. Open the **Script Messages** list and select **Script 1**. The debugger window will open at the right side.
12. In the debugger window, find the “Process Event:MACRO|1|RUN” line and the following error message: “Src identifier missing: Microsoft JScript compilation error Line:2 Char:6 Error:0 Scode:800a03f2”.



The error message says that there is no identifier in the second line of variable declaration operator (var). That means no variable has been declared. This is a critical error in JScript, thus the script has not been executed.

13. Change the text of the script (see the “var i;” line).

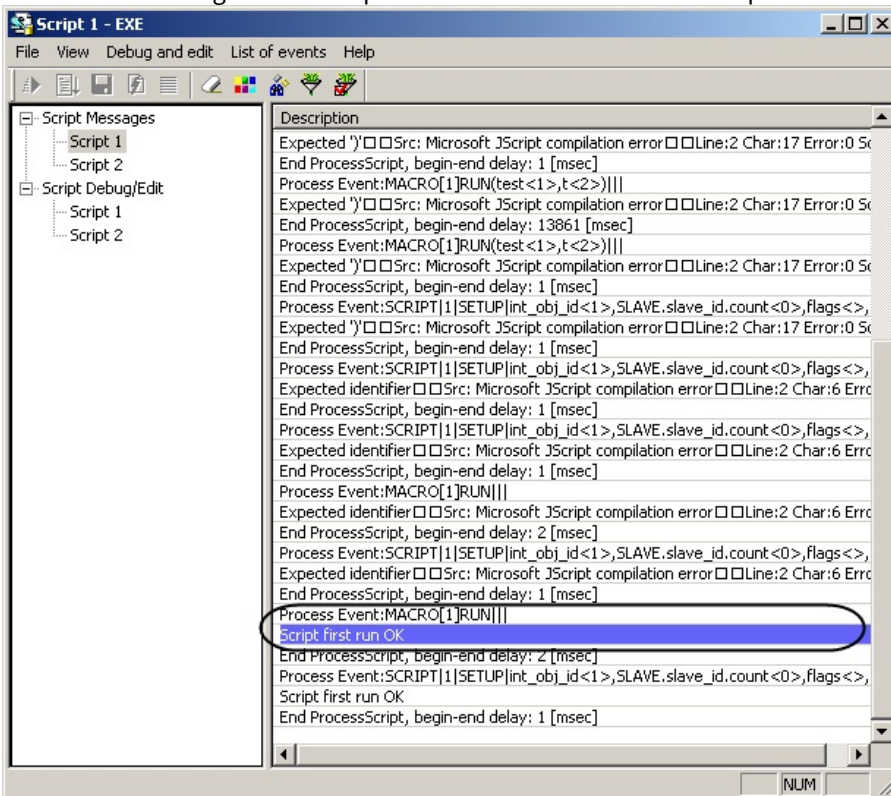
```

if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId &&
Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    var i;
    for(i=1; i<=4; i=i+1)
    {
        SetObjectParam("CAM",i,"hot_rec_time","10");
    }
    DebugLogString ("Hello world");
}

```

14. In the **File** menu, select **Save to database** to save the script.
15. Repeat steps 10 and 11.

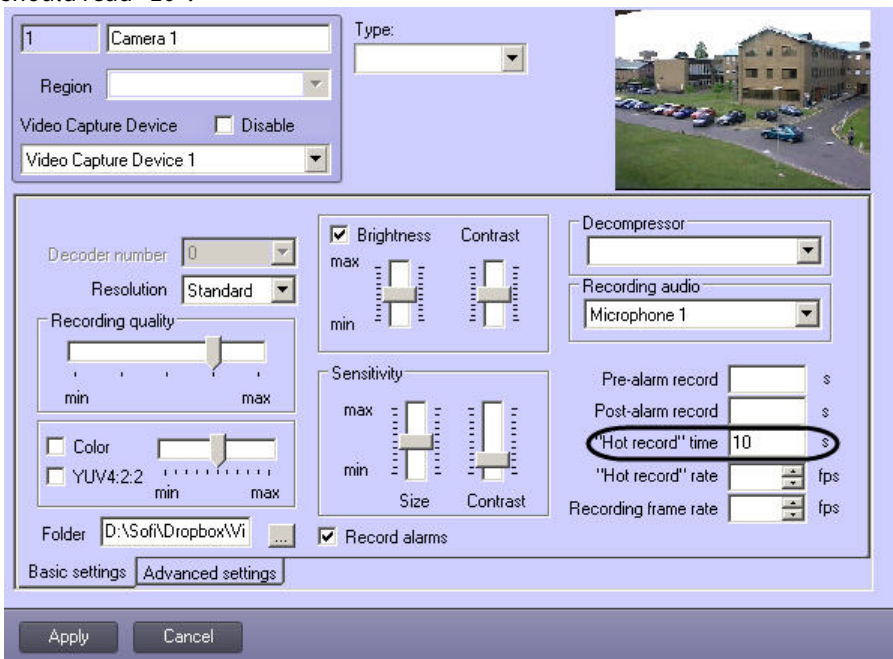
16. In the debugger window, find the “Process Event:MACRO|1|RUN|” line and the “DebugLogString:Hello world” and “Script first run OK” messages. The “Script first run OK” means that the script runs correctly in the debug mode.



17. Close the *Editor-Debugger* utility.
 18. The text of the created script will be shown in the **Script** field of the **Script 1** object settings panel. Click the **Apply** button in the **Script 1** settings panel to activate the script.
 19. Select **Macro 1** in the **Run** menu of the main control panel.
 20. In the debugger window of the *Intellect* system, check that the macro and the script have run successfully.

```
React : MONITOR SET_MARKRECT operator<> ,cam<1> ,type<4CORNER> ,id<5> ,y1<20> ,x1<31> ,y2<36> ,color<16777215> ,x2<44>
React : MONITOR 1 SET_MARKRECT operator<> ,cam<1> ,__slave_id<I-YAROSLAVOV> ,type<4CORNER> ,id<5> ,y1<20> ,x1<31> ,y2<36> ,color<
Event : CORE DO_REACT int_obj_id<1> ,slave_id<I-YAROSLAVOV> ,param7_name<x2> ,param6_name<x1> ,param0_val<1> ,param5_name<y2> ,
Event : CAM 3 REC_STOP int_obj_id<1> ,slave_id<I-YAROSLAVOV> ,core_global<1> ,owner<I-YAROSLAVOV> ,time<12:04:20> ,date<29-04-08>
Event : CAM 3 MD_STOP int_obj_id<1> ,slave_id<I-YAROSLAVOV> ,core_global<1> ,owner<I-YAROSLAVOV> ,time<12:04:20> ,date<29-04-08>
Event : MACRO 1 RUN int_obj_id<1> ,core_global<1> ,user_id<> ,owner<I-YAROSLAVOV> ,time<12:04:22> ,date<29-04-08>
Event : MONITOR 1 ACTIVATE_CAM int_obj_id<1> ,slave_id<I-YAROSLAVOV> ,core_global<1> ,cam<1> ,owner<I-YAROSLAVOV> ,time<12:04:42
```

21. Check the accuracy of the script result. The **Hot recording field** in the **Camera 1** to **Camera 4** object settings panels should read "10".



Note

The **Hot recording field** in the **Camera** settings panel is empty by default

Script creation and debugging is now complete.

5.6 Script debugging

5.6.1 Script debugging features

The *Editor-Debugger* utility allows debugging scripts using the built-in tools for checking script syntax, script interpreting and script execution with test events generated by the utility. The messages about the debugging results are displayed in the corresponding debugger windows.

The *Editor-Debugger* utility provides the following debugging functionality:

1. A separate debugger window is assigned to each Script object, where the test and system events, error messages, success messages and user information messages are displayed. The messages in the debugger windows can be filtered.
2. Special Information window debugger windows are available for displaying the messages related to the script being debugged.
3. Test events generated by the *Editor-Debugger* utility, which are not registered by the Intellect system, are used for checking script accuracy.
4. Third-party debugger programs can be used for step-by-step execution, viewing script variables during execution, and other functionality.


5.6.2 Creating and using test events

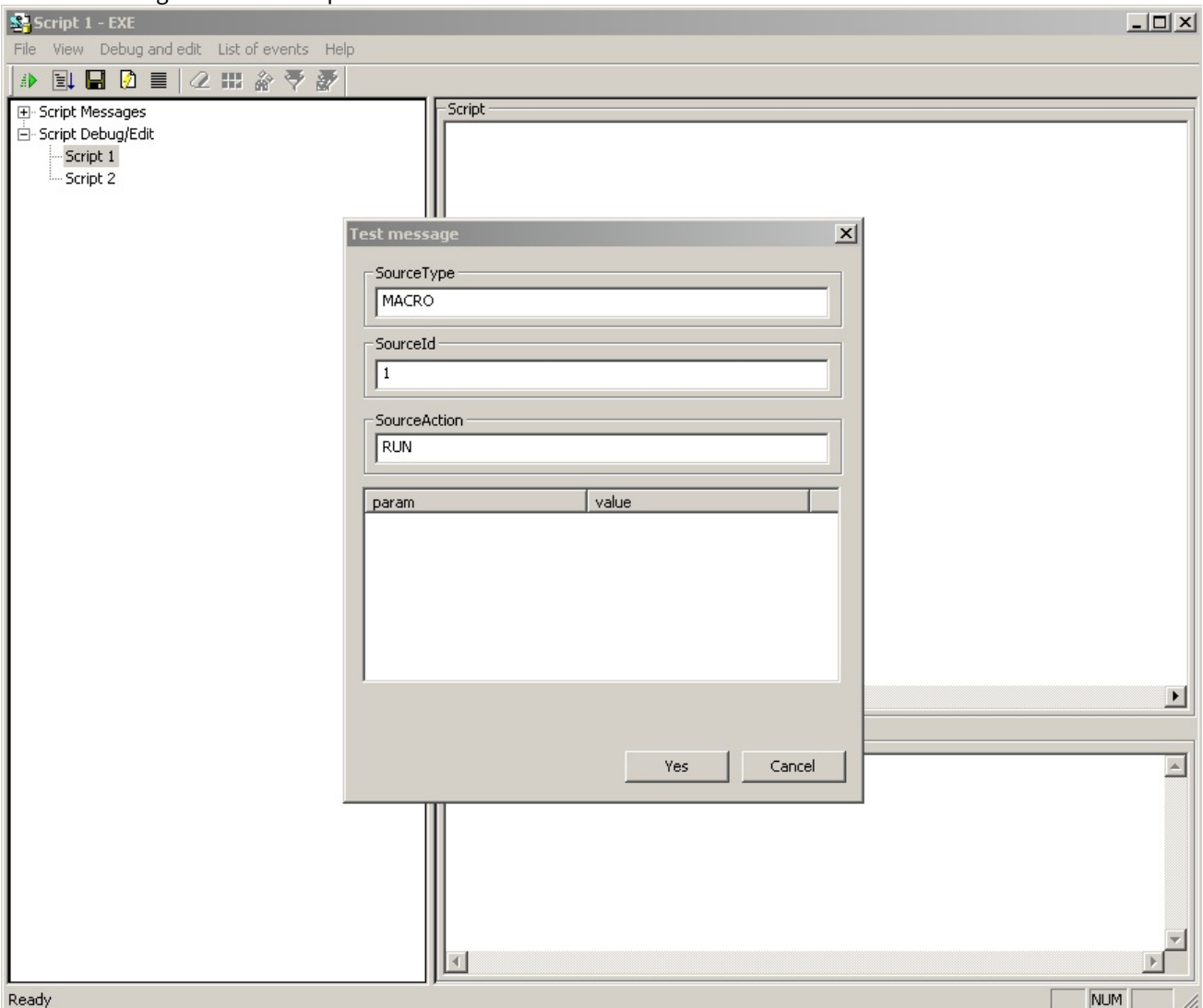
5.6.2.1 Creating test events

The *Editor-Debugger* utility is capable of generating test events chosen by the user to help debug the scripts. Test events are not registered by the video surveillance system, i. e. they are not listed in the events log and not saved to the database.

No more than one test event can be created for each script.

To create a test event, do the following:

1. In the **Debug and edit** menu, select **Edit test event**, or click the  button in the toolbar.
2. The Test message window will open.



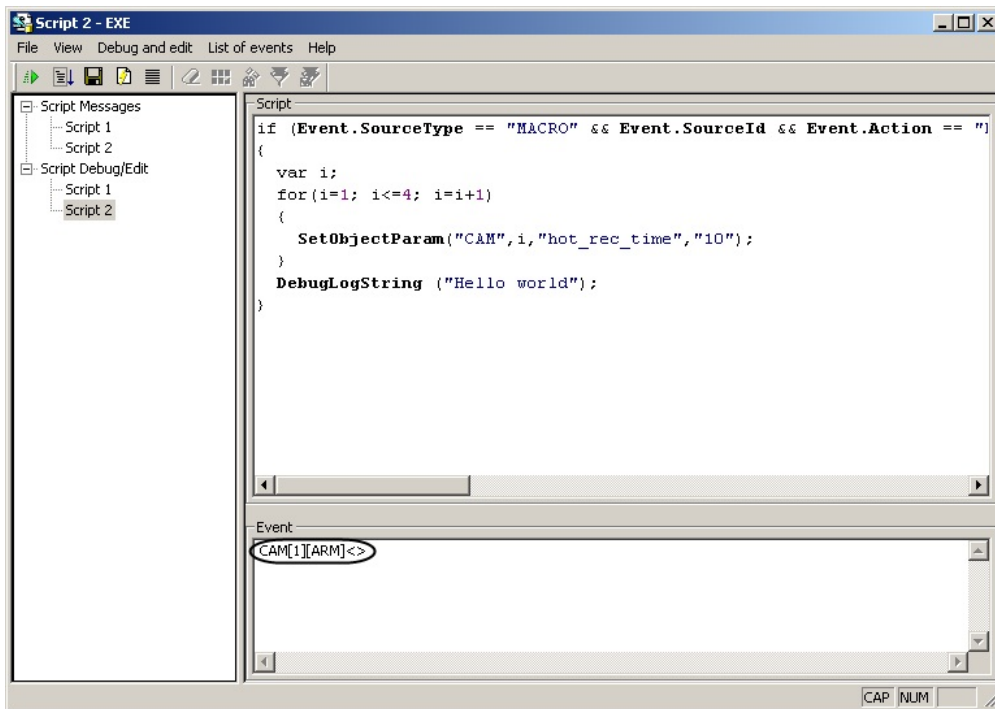
This window is used for entering the test event parameters.

3. Enter the following information in the fields of the Test message window:
 - a. **SourceType** – object type;
 - b. **SourceId** – object identification number;
 - c. **SourceAction** – the event generated by the specified object;
 - d. **param** – additional event parameters;
 - e. **value** – values of the additional parameters.
4. Click the **OK** button.

The test event is now created.


The created test event will be displayed in the **Event** field in a special string format.

Figure shows the test event example: “Arm Camera 111”.



5.6.2.2 Running the script with a test event

To run the script with a test event, do one of the following:

1. Click the Test run () button in the toolbar.
2. In the **Debug and edit** menu, select **Test run**.
3. In the **Debug and edit** menu, select **Test run in third-party debugger**.

When the Test run in third-party debugger option is selected, the third-party debugger starts to run the test (see details in the **Using third-party debuggers** section).

The results of the verification and execution of the script are displayed in the corresponding debugger window of the *Editor-Debugger* utility.

5.6.3 Using debugger windows of the Editor-Debugger utility

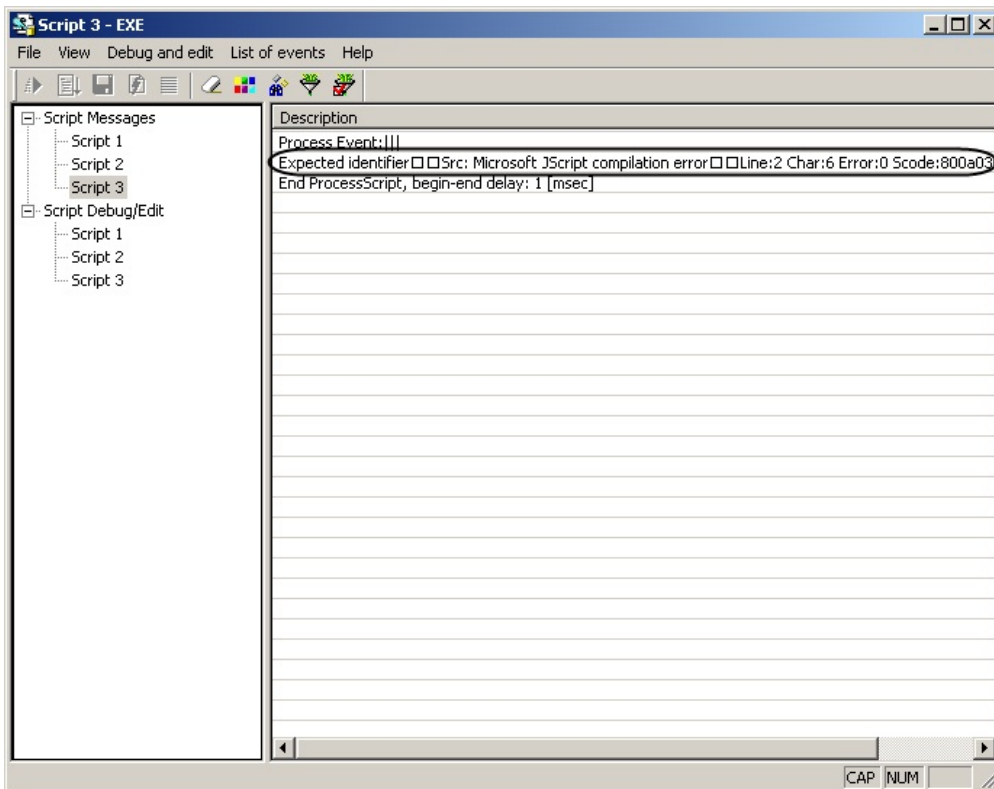
5.6.3.1 Displaying messages about starting, verifying, changing and executing scripts in the debugger windows

The messages in the debugger window track the stages of starting, verification and execution of scripts.

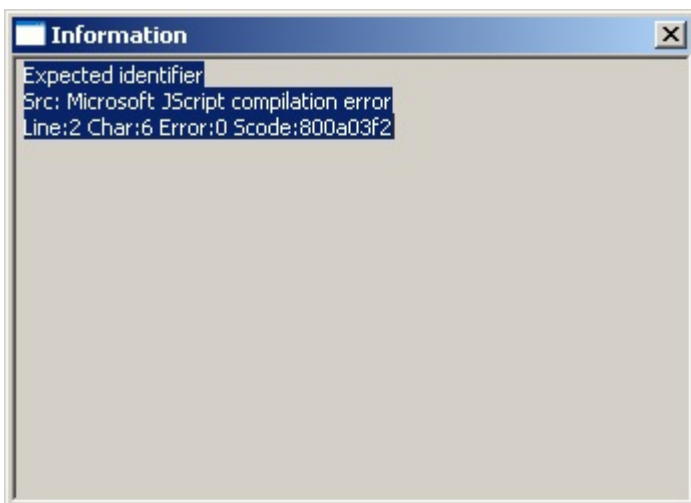
When the event occurs that triggers the script, the following message is displayed in the debugger window: “Process Event: <script triggering event>”; for example, if the script starts upon Macro 1 execution, the line reads “Process Event:MACRO|1|RUN|”.

At the moment of changing the script in *Debugger* utility or in the Intellect, the debugger window displays the message «Process Event: SCRIPT|script’s number|SETUP|» (for example, while changing the script with number 1, the debugger window displays «Process Event: SCRIPT|1|SETUP|»).

Script syntax is checked before execution. In case of syntax errors, related error messages will be displayed in the debugger window. Figure shows an example of a syntax error message.



Right-click the message to view its complete text. The **Information** window will open containing the full text of the error message.



The message contains the following information:

1. Error description;
2. Error type (for example, **Src: Microsoft Jscript compilation error**);
3. Error location in the script text (line number and character number in the line);
4. Error code (**Scode**).

In case no errors were detected, the following message will be displayed in the debugger window: **Script first run OK**. Then, the script will run.

Script runtime errors are also displayed in the debugger window.

In case of successful execution of the script, the following message will be displayed: "End ProcessScript, begin-end delay: <script execution time>; for example, "End ProcessScript, begin-end delay: 13 [msec]"

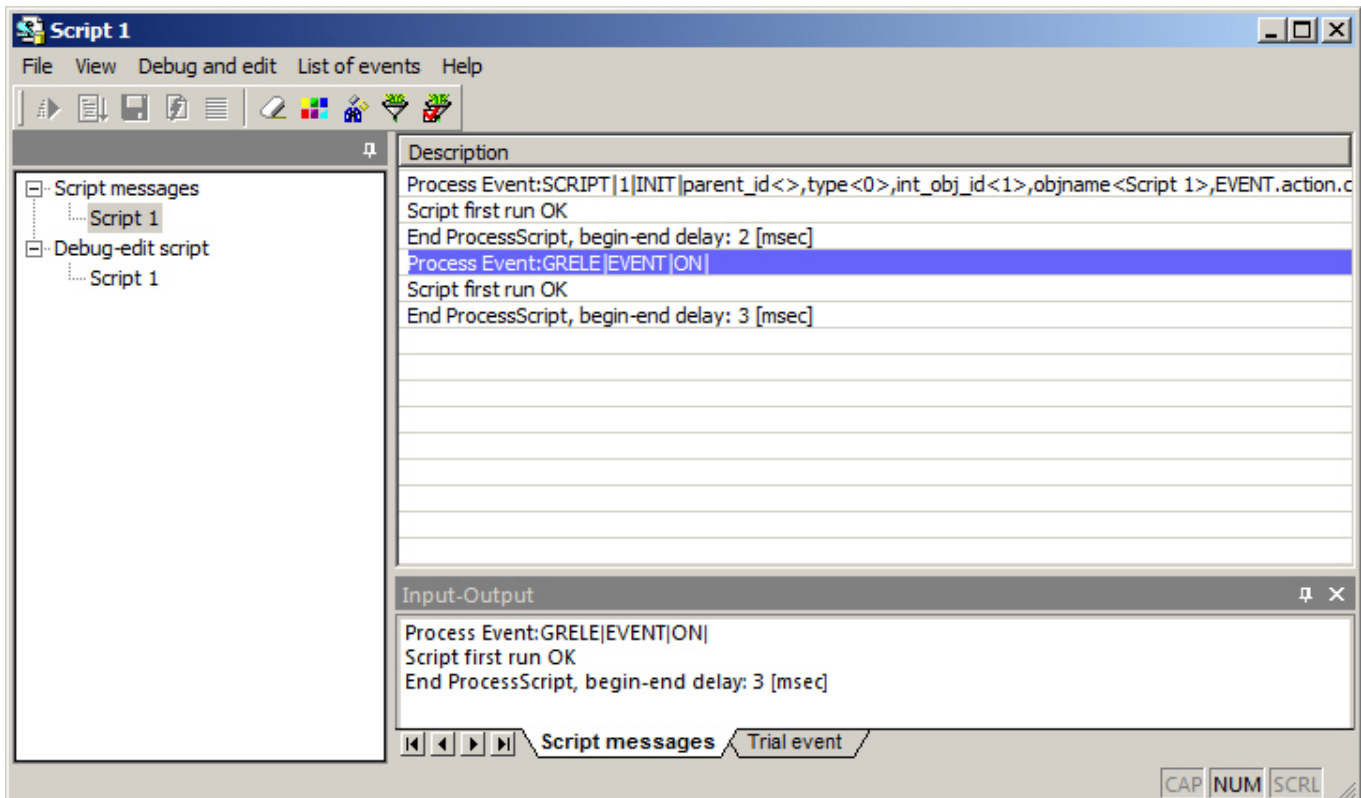
5.6.3.2 Viewing the script messages


Debugger windows display messages about system and test events, errors and successful script execution, as well as user information messages.

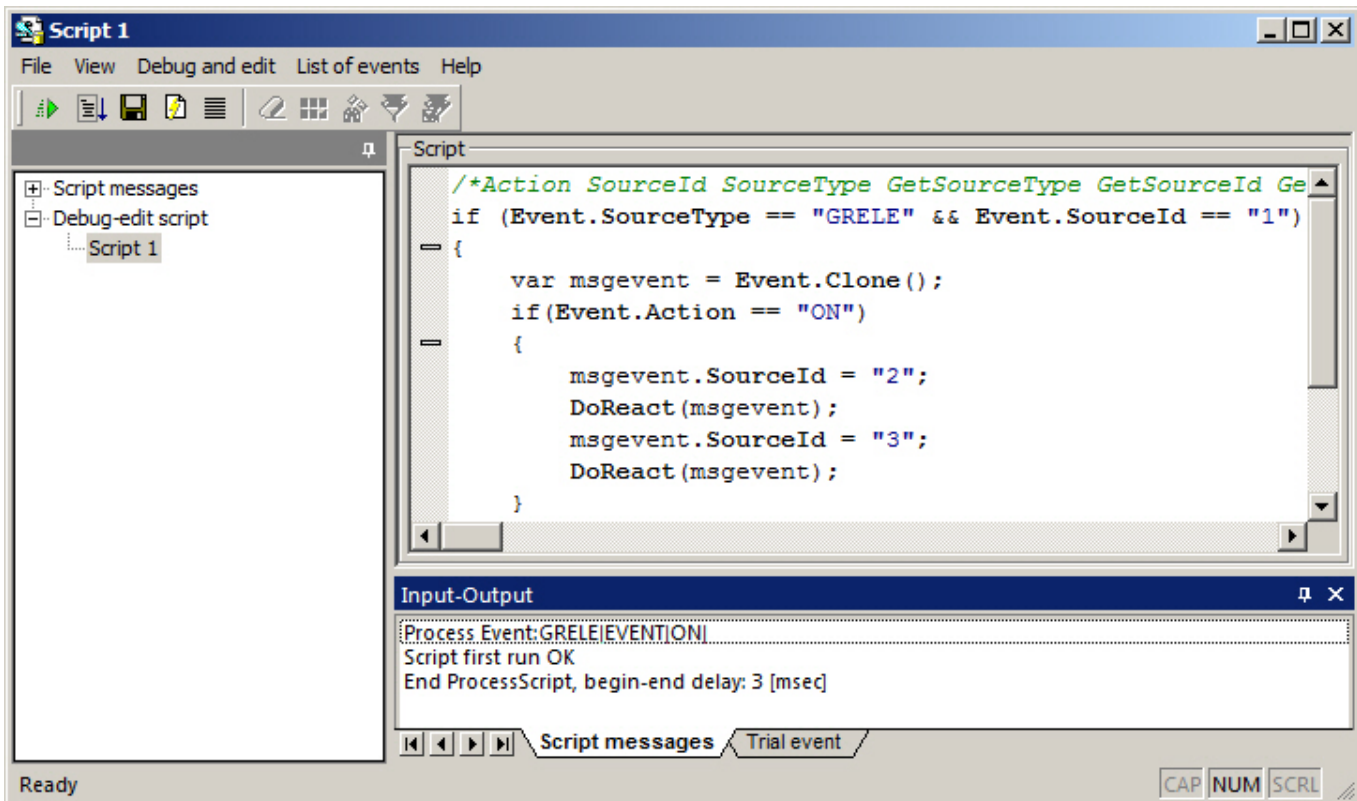
A separate debugger window is assigned to each script in the *Editor-Debugger* utility.

There are two types of debugger windows: **All script messages** and **Last run script messages**.

The debugger windows of **All script messages** type are listed in the **Script Messages** list. The names of the windows match the names of the corresponding **Script** objects. These windows display all system messages related to the corresponding script. The example of the debugger window of **All script messages** type:



In addition, the information on the last script run is displayed on the **Script messages** tab at the bottom of the *Editor-Debugger* utility window. If this panel is not displayed, select **Debug and edit** -> **Summary Information**, or click the  button on the toolbar.



Both types of debugging windows are used in the same way.

5.6.4 Using third-party debugger programs

The *Intellect* software package officially supports debugger *Microsoft Visual Studio 2005*.

The *Intellect* software package allows using third-party debuggers for processing JScript scripts. These programs may have the functionality that is not included in the *Editor-Debugger* utility, for example, step-by-step script execution, watching script variables during script execution, etc.

Note

We do not recommend using third-party debuggers, since they do not provide full compatibility with the *Intellect* software, and may lead to failure of the *Intellect* software

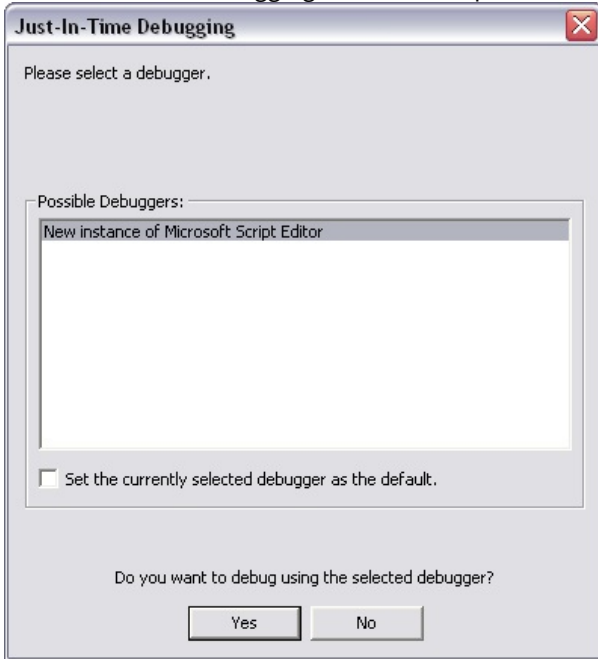
We strongly recommend introducing the breakpoint in the script when using third-party debuggers. To insert the breakpoint, add the following line to the script: “debugger;”. The script execution will pause at this line, and the debugger will start.

When a third-party debugger is used, scripts can be started with test events only.

To start the script using a third-party debugger, do the following:

1. Create the script and insert the “debugger;” line in it.
2. Create a test event for the script.
3. In the **Debug and edit menu**, select **Test run in third-party debugger**.

4. The Just-In-Time Debugging window will open. Select one of the debuggers installed on the computer.



5. Click **Yes** to confirm the selection.

In case of a successful syntax check (no errors found before the “**debugger;**” line), the third-party debugger will start. The script will pause at the breakpoint.

Example. A script with the use of the breakpoint when Macro 1 starts.

```

if (Event.SourceType== "MACRO" && Event.SourceId=="1" && Event.Action == "RUN"); //start Macro
1
{
  debugger; // breakpoint
  DebugLogString ("Hello world");
}

```

5.7 Examples of scripts in JScript language

On the page:

- [Example 1. Visualisation of operating the Queue length detection in the Video Surveillance monitor](#)
- [Example 2. Visualisation of operating the People Counter detection in the Video Surveillance monitor](#)
- [Example 3. Setting the text for displaying on the map](#)
- [Example 4. Displaying camera on the monitor by](#)

clicking the button on the remote control

- Example 5. Sending command to camera using the camera HTTPAPI
- Example 6. Script for framing abandoned objects in live video
- Example 7. Using START and STOP events for the Failover Service
- Example 8. Using the embedded visitors counter on Bosch FLEXIDOME IP dynamic 7000 VR IP camera
- Example 9. Sending e-mail with HTML markup
- Example 10. Creating test users
- Example 11. Changing the status of the event in the Incident manager

To illustrate available fields of application of scripts in JScript, see the following examples which can be used to create additional functions in the system on the basis of the **Script** object.

5.7.1 Example 1. Visualisation of operating the Queue length detection in the Video Surveillance monitor

The **Queue length detection** object (part of the Detector Pack package), **Camera** and **Captioner** objects (instead of N, M, L symbols set the corresponding numbers of the Queue length detection, Camera and Captioner objects) are to be created and configured for correct script working in the *Intellect* software.

```
//Event reading by the queue length
if (Event.SourceType == "OCCUPANCY_COUNTER" && Event.SourceId == "N" && Event.Action == "OCCUPANCY") //N - Number of Queue length detection
{
    var n=Event.GetParam("occupancy");
    //Displaying the queue number by the Captioner in the Monitor
    DoReactStr("CAM","M","CLEAR_SUBTITLES","title_id<L>"); //M - Number of Camera L - Number of Captioner
    DoReactStr("CAM","M","ADD_SUBTITLES","command<Queue length: "+n+" person(s). \r>,page<BEGIN>,title_id<L>"); //M, L - the same
}
```

As a result the text message about the current queue length will be imposed on the video image while displaying the corresponding camera in the Video Surveillance monitor.

Settings of the font, color and position of text is configured on the settings panel of the **Captioner** object.

Note

When page<BEGIN> and page<END> parameters are in use, the corresponding fields of the subtitles database are filled in. This enables data search using the **Search by titles** interface object.

5.7.2 Example 2. Visualisation of operating the People Counter detection in the Video Surveillance monitor

The **People Counter Detection** object (part of the Detector Pack package), **Camera**, **Captioner** and **Macro** objects (instead of N, M, L, P symbols set the corresponding numbers of the People counter detection, Camera, Captioner and Macro objects) are to be created and configured for correct script working in *Intellect*.

```
//Event reading and counting of entered people
if (Event.SourceType == "PEOPLE_COUNTER" && Event.SourceId == "N" && Event.Action == "IN") //N
- Number of People Counter detection
{
    i = Itv_var("counter_i");
    k = Itv_var("counter_k");
    i++;
    Itv_var("counter_i")=i;
//Displaying the number of people by Captioner in the Monitor

    DoReactStr("CAM","M","CLEAR_SUBTITLES","title_id<L>"); //M - Number of Camera L - Number
of Captioner
    DoReactStr("CAM","M","ADD_SUBTITLES","command<Number of people (entering/exiting): "+i+" /
"+k+"\r>,page<BEGIN>,title_id<L>"); //M, L - the same

}
//Event reading and counting of exiting people
if (Event.SourceType == "PEOPLE_COUNTER" && Event.SourceId == "N" && Event.Action == "OUT") //N
- Number of People Counter detection
{
    i = Itv_var("counter_i");
    k = Itv_var("counter_k");
    k++;
    Itv_var("counter_k")=k;
//Displaying the number of people by Captioner in the Monitor

    DoReactStr("CAM","M","CLEAR_SUBTITLES","title_id<L>"); //M - Number of Camera L - Number of
Captioner
    DoReactStr("CAM","M","ADD_SUBTITLES","command<Number of people (entering/exiting): "+i+" /
"+k+"\r>,page<BEGIN>,title_id<L>"); //M, L - the same
}
//Null the counter by Macro (previously the Macro is to be created in the Intellect)
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "P" && Event.Action == "RUN") //P - Number
of Macro
{
    Itv_var("counter_i")=0;
    Itv_var("counter_k")=0;
    i=0;
    k=0;
//Displaying number of people by Captioner in the Monitor

    DoReactStr("CAM","M","CLEAR_SUBTITLES","title_id<L>"); //M - Number of Camera L - Number
of Captioner
    DoReactStr("CAM","M","ADD_SUBTITLES","command<Number of people (entering/exiting): "+i+" /
"+k+"\r>,page<BEGIN>,title_id<L>"); //M, L - the same
}
```

As a result the text message about number of entering and exiting people will be imposed on the video image while displaying the corresponding camera in the Video Surveillance monitor.

Note

When page<BEGIN> and page<END> parameters are in use, the corresponding fields of the subtitles database are filled in. This enables data search using the **Search by titles** interface object.

Settings of the font, color and position of text is configured on the settings panel of the **Captioner** object (see [Configuring captions display on a video image](#)).

Previously create the **Macro** object on the **Programming** tab to null the counter of visitors. The name of the object can be changed to “Null of people counter” for ease of using.

Macro of setting to zero can be run manually by main menu of *Intellect* or automatically in any specified time (use the **Events** table on the settings panel of the **Macro** object where the previously configured **Time zone** object is to be specified). Detailed information about using the **Macro** and **Time zone** objects is given in the [Administrator's Guide](#) document).

5.7.3 Example 3. Setting the text for displaying on the map

It is possible to select the type of **Text** displaying while attaching object to the map (see [Attaching objects to the layers of interactive map](#)). Also the script on the JScript language can be used for changing the displayed text.

Example. The Text type of display on the map is selected for the Camera 1. It's required to display value of the MyVar value read from the C:\test.ini file on the map and debug window while processing the Macro 1.

```
if(Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    var result = parseInt(ReadIni("MyVar","C:\\test.ini"));
    result += 2;
    NotifyEventStr("CAM","1","ANALOG_PARAMS","text<Variable value = \n" + result + ">,
blink_state<1>");
    DebugLogString(result);
}
```

5.7.4 Example 4. Displaying camera on the monitor by clicking the button on the remote control

The following example is valid only for cameras in configuration of which there is PTZ control panel. When configuring Video surveillance monitor select the **Go to preset** action with 1,2,3...,0 parameters for ten joystick buttons (see [Assigning commands to joystick buttons using the Monitor](#) section of [Installing and configuring security system components guide](#)).

The screenshot shows a control panel with the following sections:

- Monitor 1:** A display area showing 'Monitor 1' and a 'Display 1' dropdown menu. There is a 'Disable' checkbox.
- Coordinates:** Fields for X (60), Y (50), W (40), H (40), and a 'Monitor' dropdown (1). An 'Allow moving' checkbox is also present.
- Quad splitter:** Fields for 'horizontal' and 'vertical' settings.
- Mouse Configuration:**

Behavior	Action	Param.
Left button	(Default)	
Right button	(Default)	
Middle button	(Default)	
Scrolling	(Default)	
Shift + Scrolling	(Default)	
Shift + Left	(Default)	
Shift + Right	(Default)	
Shift + Middle butt.	(Default)	
- Joystick Configuration:**

Butt.	Action	Param.
1	Go to preset	1
2	Go to preset	2
3	Go to preset	3
4	Go to preset	4
5	Go to preset	5
6	Go to preset	6
7	Go to preset	7
8	Go to preset	8
9	Go to preset	9
10	Go to preset	0
- Navigation:** Tabs for 'Basic settings', 'List of cameras', and 'PTZ'. 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom.

Example. When the button is clicked on the control panel, display corresponding camera in the active monitor. The script is to timer trigger with ID=1.

Note

The **Timer** object is to be created and configured beforehand and the current year is to be set. Information on how to configure the Timer object can be found in [Creating and configuring the Timer object](#).

After each button click on the control panel wait for 2 seconds until clicking another button. If there is no button click, then the camera with dialed number is to be displayed.

```

if (Event.SourceType=="TIMER" && Event.SourceId=="1" && Event.Action=="TRIGGER")
{
    mon="1";
    DebugLogString("on monitor "+ Itv_var("cam"));
    DoReactStr("MONITOR",mon,"ACTIVATE_CAM", "cam<"+Itv_var("cam")+>");
    Itv_var("cam")="";
}

if (Event.GetParam("source_type")=="TELEMETRY" && Event.GetParam("action")=="GO_PRESET")
{
    DoReactStr("TIMER", "1", "START", "bound<2>");
    var key=Event.GetParam("param4_val");
    DebugLogString("Key:"+key);
    Itv_var("cam")=Itv_var("cam")+key;
    DebugLogString(Itv_var("cam"));
}

```

5.7.5 Example 5. Sending command to camera using the camera HTTPAPI

Example. Camera IP address is 192.168.0.13.

The command enables the camera wiper:

```
192.168.10.101/httpapi/SendPTZ?action=sendptz&PTZ_PRESETSET=85
```

The command disables the camera wiper:

```
192.168.10.101/httpapi/SendPTZ?action=sendptz&PTZ_PRESETSET=86
```

These commands are to be sent to camera using the JScript script.

```
function DoPreset(preset)
{
    xmlhttp=new ActiveXObject("MSXML2.XMLHTTP");
    if(xmlhttp == null)
    {
        return;
    }
    xmlhttp.open("GET", "http://192.168.0.13/httpapi/SendPTZ?
action=sendptz&PTZ_PRESETSET="+preset, false,"admin","1234");

    xmlhttp.send();
    DebugLogString(xmlhttp.status);
}
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "6" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    DoPreset("85");
}

if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "7" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    DoPreset("86");
}
```

5.7.6 Example 6. Script for framing abandoned objects in live video

If the object tracking function is in use (see [Creating and configuring the Timer object](#)), then detected objects will be framed in video when viewing the archive. To frame abandoned objects in live video use the script aimed to frame an abandoned object when receiving alarm from VMDA detection tool:

```
if (Event.SourceType=="CAM_VMDA_DETECTOR")
{
    cam=GetObjectParentId("CAM_VMDA_DETECTOR",Event.SourceId,"CAM");
    if (Event.Action=="ALARM")
    {
        var x1,x2,y1,y2;
        x1=Event.GetParam("x");
        x2=Event.GetParam("w");
        y1=Event.GetParam("y");
        y2=Event.GetParam("h");
        x2=parseInt(x1)+parseInt(x2);
        y2=parseInt(y1)+parseInt(y2);
        DoReactStr("MONITOR", "", "SET_MARKRECT", "cam<"+cam+">,color<255>,id<"+cam+">,x1<"+x1+">,x2<"+
x2+">,y1<"+y1+">,y2<"+y2+">");
        DebugLogString("x1:"+x1+" x2:"+x2+" y1:"+y1+" y2:"+y2);
    }
}
```

```

else
{
    DoReactStr("MONITOR", "", "DEL_MARKRECT", "cam<"+cam+">, id<"+cam+">");
}
}

```

5.7.7 Example 7. Using START and STOP events for the Failover Service

Objects from more than one main Server are not to be moved to the Backup Server. For this when moving objects from some main Server to the Backup Server all other **Failover** objects are to be disabled on this Backup Server.

```

if (Event.SourceType == "FAILOVER" )
{
    if (Event.Action == "START") {action="DISABLE";}
    if (Event.Action == "STOP") {action="ENABLE";}
    id=Event.SourceId;
    msg=CreateMsg();
    msg.StringToMsg(GetObjectIds("FAILOVER"));
    var
    objCount=msg.GetParam("id.count");
    for (i=0;i<objCount;i++)
    {
        pid=msg.GetParam("id."+i);

        if (!(id==pid)) {
            DoReactStr("FAILOVER",pid,action,"");
        }
    }
}
}

```

5.7.8 Example 8. Using the embedded visitors counter on Bosch FLEXIDOME IP dynamic 7000 VR IP camera

Upon reaching the number of visitors equal to 20 on the embedded visitors counter of the Bosch FLEXIDOME IP dynamic 7000 VR IP camera (with ID 1), call the macro 1.

```

n=20;
if(Event.SourceType == "CAM_IP_DETECTOR" && Event.SourceId=="1" && Event.Action == "DETECTED")
{
    v=Event.GetParam("param0").split(";")[1];
    if (parseInt(v.split(":")[1])==n)
    {
        DoReactStr("MACRO", "1", "RUN", "");
    }
}
}

```

5.7.9 Example 9. Sending e-mail with HTML markup

By macro 1, send a message with the attached files detected.png and found.jpg from the folder C:\\Pictures\\ to example@gmail.com. The message should be formatted as follows:

Face detected

Detected face	Face in DB
detected.png file	found.jpg file

```

if(Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId=="1" &&Event.Action=="RUN")
{
var file1 = "detected.png";
var file2 = "found.jpg";
var file_folder = "C:\\Pictures\\";

var test_event = CreateMsg();
test_event.StringToMsg("MAIL_MESSAGE|1|SEND_RAW|cc<>,to<daniel@axxonsoft.com>,objname<Mail
message 1>,subject<>,parent_id<1>,flags<>,pack<>,name<Mail message
1>,from<example@gmail.com>,_marker<>");

test_event.SetParam("body","<html><body>\r\n<h3>Face found</
h3>\r\n<table><tr>\r\n<td>Detected</td><td>Found in DB</td>\r\n</tr><tr>\r\n<td><img
width='200' alt='image1' src='cid:"
+
file1
+
"/></td>\r\n<td><img width='200' alt='image2' src='cid:"
+
file2
+
"/></td>\r\n</tr><tr>\r\n<td>E-mail sent from Intellect</td>\r\n</tr></table>\r\n</body></
html>");
test_event.SetParam("attachments",file_folder+file1+";" + file_folder+file2);
test_event.SetParam("is_body_html", 1);
DoReact(test_event);
}

```

5.7.10 Example 10. Creating test users

Using macro 101, create 50 users in *Intellect* with IDs from 100 to 150, assigning them an access level with ID 1 (provided that the AL is assigned to the department to which the users are added and users inherit the department AL) and linking an access card with a number, equal to the user ID. The card number must be in HEX format. The department should have no more than 30 users (to speed up the adding process).

Note

For more information on access levels and access cards, see the *ACFA Intellect* documentation in the [AxxonSoft documentation repository](#).

If an ACS integration is configured in *Intellect*, which supports dynamic user recording, then the created user will be automatically written to the ACS controller when the CORE||UPDATE_OBJECT|objtype<PERSON> event is sent. If dynamics is not supported, then recording users to the controller will need to be initiated manually.

```

dep=10; // department ID
start=100; // first user ID
last=150; // last user ID
acc_lev=1; // access level ID
dep_count=30; // max number of users in the department

```

```

if( Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.Action == "RUN" && Event.SourceId=="101")
{
    kol=0;
    card_count=0;
    NotifyEventStr("CORE","", "UPDATE_OBJECT", "objtype<DEPARTMENT>,objid<"+dep+">");
    for (i=start;i<=last;i++)
    {
        kol++;
        card_count++;
        card=decToHex(card_count);
        if (card[card.length-1]==0)
        {
            card_count++;
            card=decToHex(card_count);
        }

        if (kol==dep_count)
        {
            NotifyEventStr("CORE","", "UPDATE_OBJECT", "objtype<PERSON>,objid<"+i+">,name<user"+
i+">,parent_id<"+dep+">, level_id<"+acc_lev+">, facility_code<0>, card<"+card+">");
            kol=0;
            dep++;
            NotifyEventStr("CORE","", "UPDATE_OBJECT", "objtype<DEPARTMENT>,objid<"+dep+">");
        }
        else
        {
            NotifyEventStr("CORE","", "UPDATE_OBJECT", "objtype<PERSON>,objid<"+i+">,name<user"+
i+">,parent_id<"+dep+">,level_id<"+acc_lev+">, facility_code<0>,card<"+card+">");
        }
        Sleep(10);
    }
}

function decToHex(n)
{
    return Number(n).toString(16);
}

```

5.7.11 Example 11. Changing the status of the event in the Incident manager

When working with objects in the Incident manager, it is possible to change the event status of an object (see [Processing events](#)). To change the event status of an object, you can use a JScript script.

Example. On macro 3, change the status of the camera 1 or 2 Alarm event to Completed.

```

if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == 3 && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    DoReactStr("INC_SERVER","1", "UPDATE_STATUS", "status<3>,objtypes<CAM>,objids<1|
2>,actions<MD_START|MD_START>");
};

```

6 Appendix 1. Description of the Editor-Debugger utility

6.1 The purpose of the Editor-Debugger utility

The *Editor-Debugger* utility is designed for creating, debugging and editing scripts in the Intellect software package.

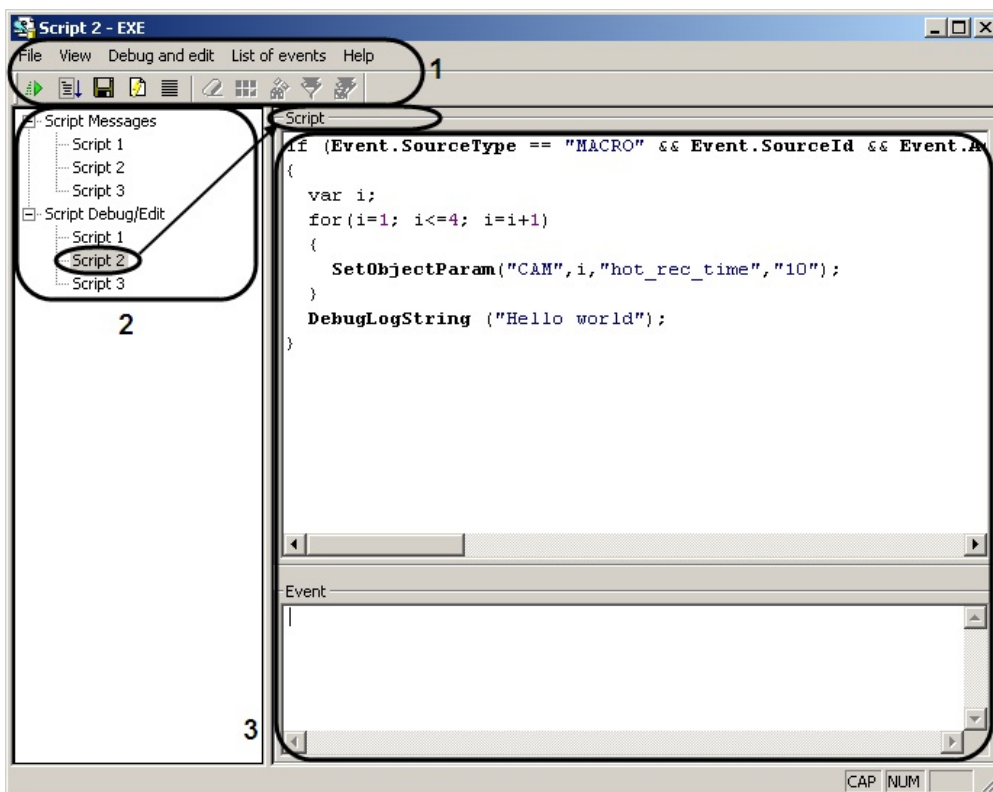
The *Editor-Debugger* utility provides the following functionality:

1. Creating and editing scripts using the built-in text editor;
2. Debugging scripts using the built-in debugger window;
3. Filtering the information to be displayed in the debugger window;
4. Creating and using test events for debugging;
5. Saving scripts to the hard drive;
6. Opening scripts from the hard drive.

6.2 The interface of the Editor-Debugger utility

6.2.1 The Editor-Debugger window

The *Editor-Debugger* window contains the main menu, the toolbar (1), the object list (2) and the viewing/editing panel (3).



6.2.2 The Script Debug/Edit tab

6.2.2.1 Description of the Script Debug/Edit tab

The **Script Debug/Edit** tab is used for editing scripts and creating test events.

Figure shows the **Script Debug/Edit** panel.

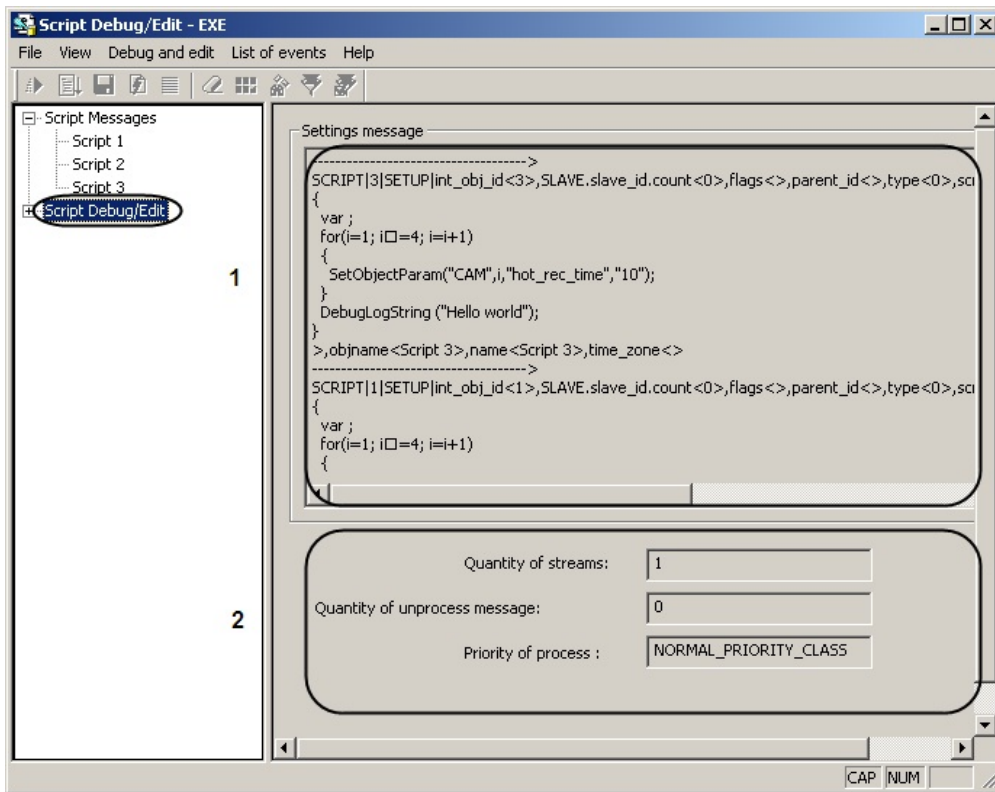


Table shows the description of the elements in the **Script Debug/Edit** panel.

№	Field name	Field type	Description	Units	Default value	Value range
1	Settings message	Auto	Script object initialization information	Latin, Cyrillic and special symbols	-	-
2	Additional information	Auto	Additional information about scripts	Latin, Cyrillic and special symbols	-	-

6.2.2.2 The Script object panel in the Script Debug/Edit tab

The **Script** objects in the **Script Debug/Edit** tab are used for creating and editing scripts and test events.

Figure shows the **Script** object panel.

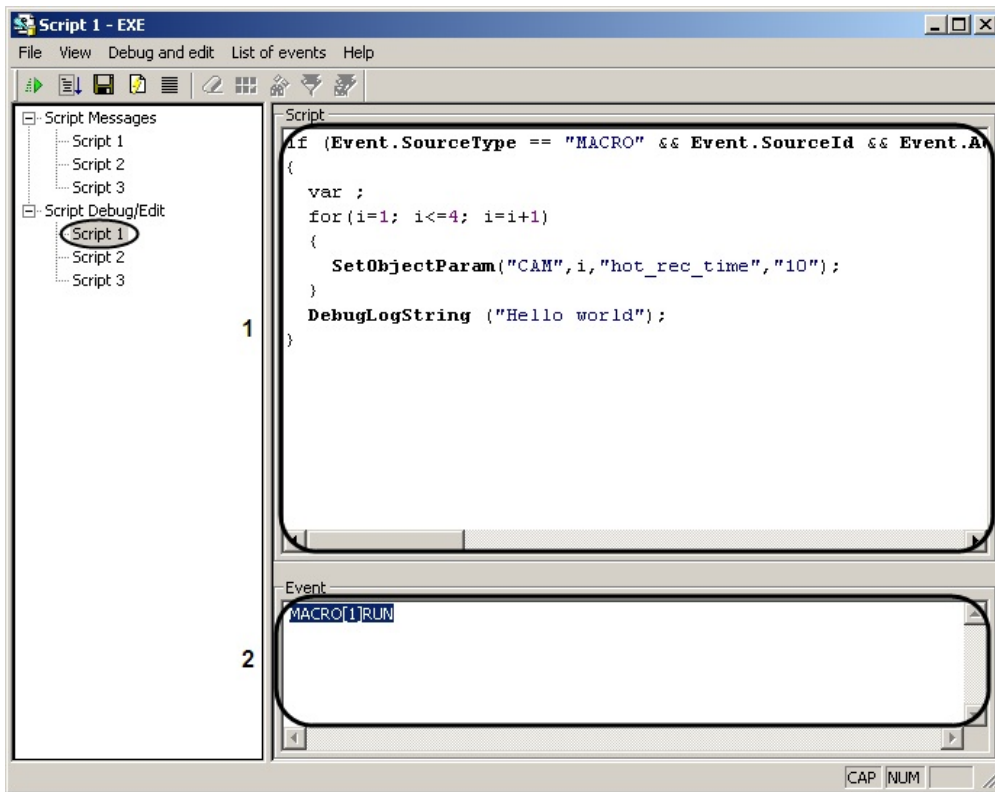


Table describes the elements in the **Script** object.

6.2.3 The Script Messages tab

6.2.3.1 Description of the Script Messages tab

The **Script Messages** tab is used to display the debugger windows for the scripts.

Figure shows the **Script Messages** panel.

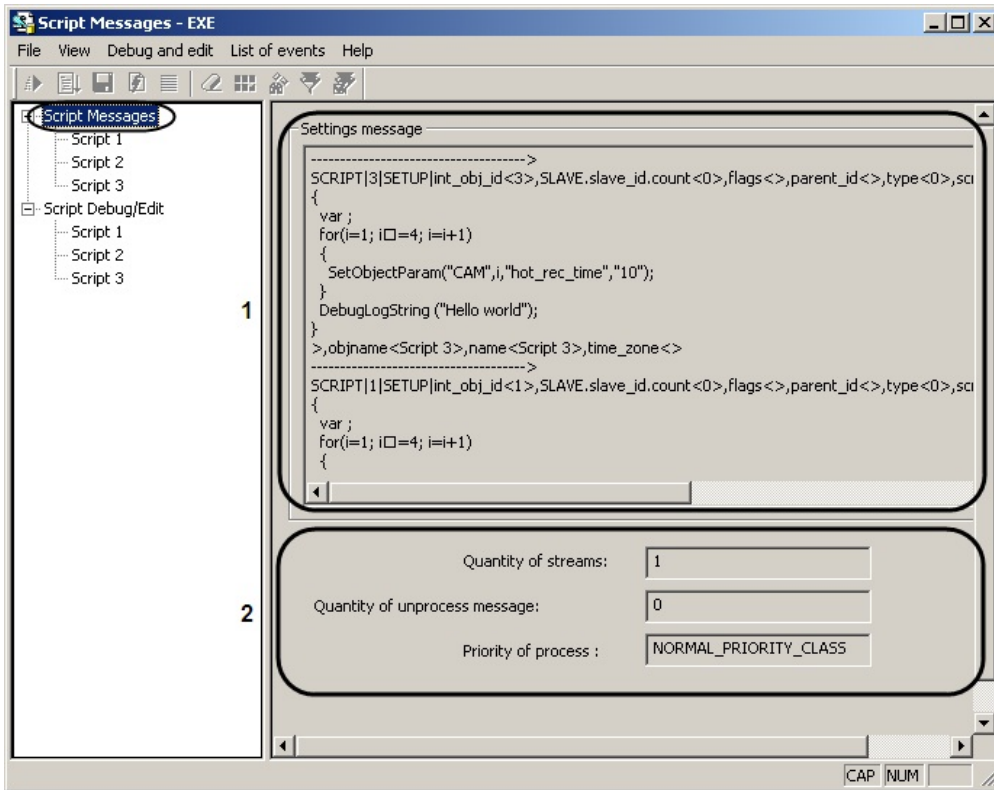


Table shows the description of the elements in the **Script Messages** panel.

№	Field name	Field type	Description	Units	Default value	Value range
1	Settings message	Auto	Script object initialization information	Latin, Cyrillic and special symbols	-	-
2	Additional information	Auto	Additional information about scripts	Latin, Cyrillic and special symbols	-	-

6.2.3.2 The Script object panel in the Script Messages tab

The **Script** panels in the **Script Messages** tab are used to display system, test and user events related to the scripts created in *Intellect*.

Figure shows the **Script** object panel.

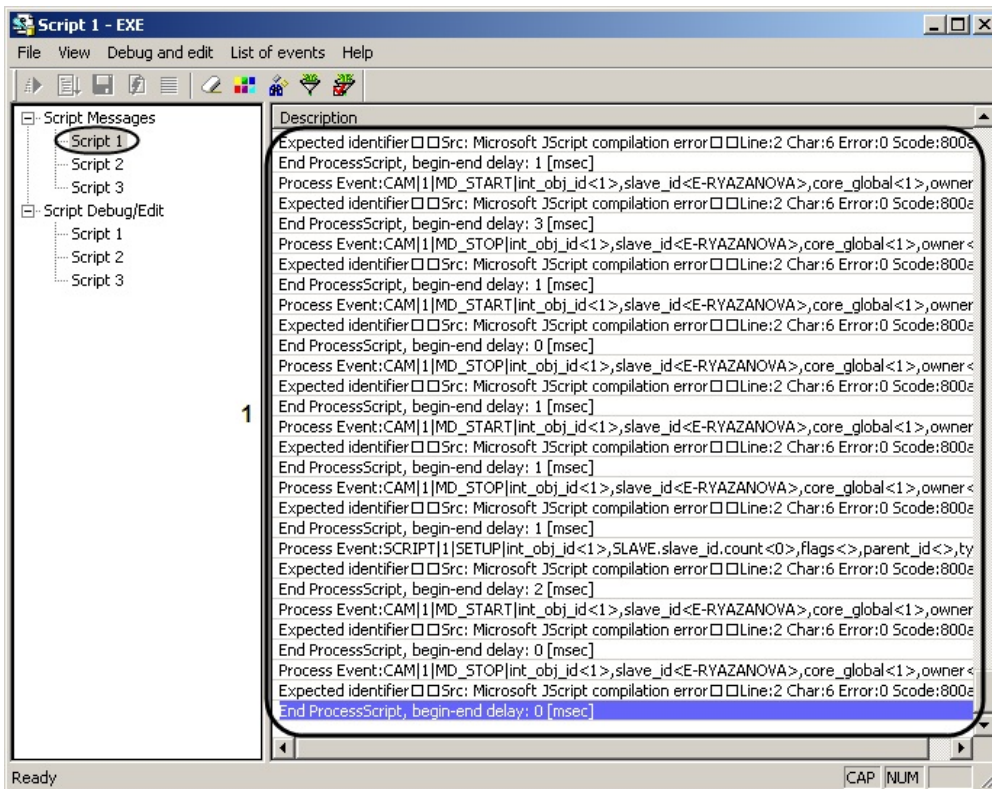


Table describes the elements in the **Script** object.

6.2.4 Main menu

On the page:

- [Description of the main menu](#)
- [The elements in the File menu](#)
- [The elements in the View menu](#)
- [The elements of the Debug and edit menu](#)
- [The Message list menu elements](#)

6.2.4.1 Description of the main menu

The *Editor-Debugger* main menu is used to call editing, debugging and other commands. The commands are grouped into functional menus: **File**, **View**, **Debug and edit**, **Message list** and **Help**.

Table describes the elements of the main menu.

No	Element name	Element type	Description	Units	Default value	Value range
1	File	Drop-down list of items	Commands for opening and saving scripts and closing the utility	-	-	
2	View	Drop-down list of items	Commands for displaying the toolbar and the status bar in the utility window	-	-	-
3	Debug and Edit	Drop-down list of items	Commands for script debugging	-	-	-
4	Message list	Drop-down list of items	Commands for changing the message display parameters in the debugger windows	-	-	-
5	Help	Drop-down list of items	The About command showing general information about the Editor-Debugger utility.	-	-	-

6.2.4.2 The elements in the File menu

The **File** menu is used to open and save scripts and to close the utility.

Table describes the elements of the **File** menu.

No.	Element name	Element type	Description	Units	Default value	Value range
1	Save to database	Item	Saves the script in the object	-	-	-
2	Save to disk	Item	Saves the script into a text file on the hard drive			
3	Open from disk	Item	Opens the script file	-	-	-
4	Exit	Item	Shuts down the utility and closes the window	-	-	-

6.2.4.3 The elements in the View menu

The **View** menu contains commands for showing and hiding the toolbar and the status bar.

Table describes the elements of the **View** menu.

№	Element name	Element type	Description	Units	Default value	Value range
1	Toolbar	Checkbox	Shows or hides the toolbar	Boolean	Checked	Check – show toolbar Uncheck – hide toolbar
2	Status bar	Checkbox	Shows or hides the status bar	Boolean	Checked	Check – show status bar Uncheck – hide status bar

6.2.4.4 The elements of the Debug and edit menu

The **Debug and edit** menu contains the commands for debugging scripts.

Table describes the elements of the **Debug and edit** menu.

№	Element name	Element type	Description	Units	Default value	Value range
1	Test run	Item	Runs the script with the test event	-	-	-
2	Test run in third-party debugger	Item	Runs the script using the third-party debugger	-	-	-
3	Edit test event	Item	Opens the window for editing test events	-	-	-
4	Summary information	Item	Opens the Thread Information window showing system, test and user messages related to the current script	-	-	-
5	Go to line	Item	Opens the window for entering the script line and character number to go to	-	-	-

6.2.4.5 The Message list menu elements

The **Message list** menu contains commands for changing the message display parameters in the debugger window.

Table describes the elements of the **Message list** menu.

6.2.5 The Filter dialog window

The Filter window allows to set the filtering criteria for the messages displayed in the **Description** field of the debugger window.

To open the Filter window, do one of the following:

1. Click the Filter button  in the *Editor-Debugger* toolbar.
2. In the **List of events**, select **Filter**.

Figure shows the Filter window.

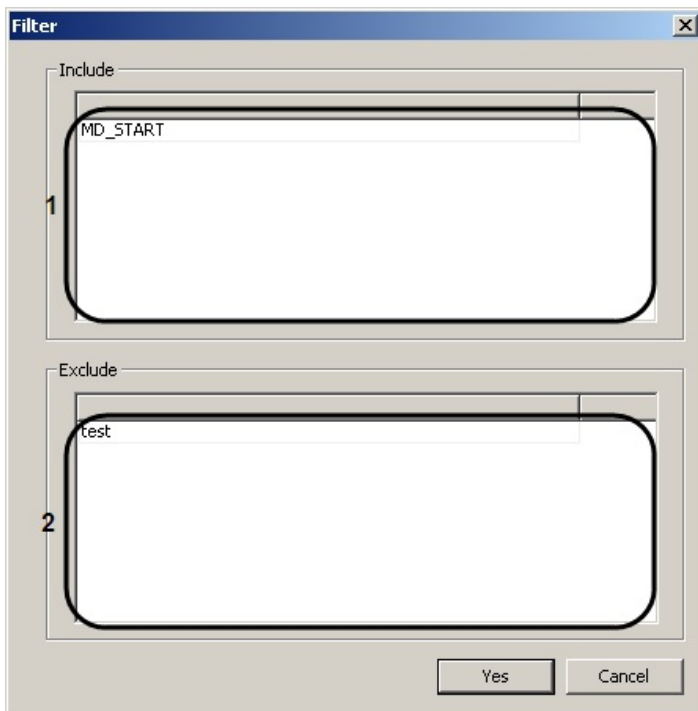


Table describes the elements in the Filter window.

6.2.6 The Color dialog window

The **Color** dialog window is used for setting up color highlighting of the lines containing certain words.

To open the **Color** window, do one of the following:


1. Click the Colors () button in the *Editor-Debugger* toolbar.
2. In the **Message list** menu, select **Colors**.

Figure shows the Color window.

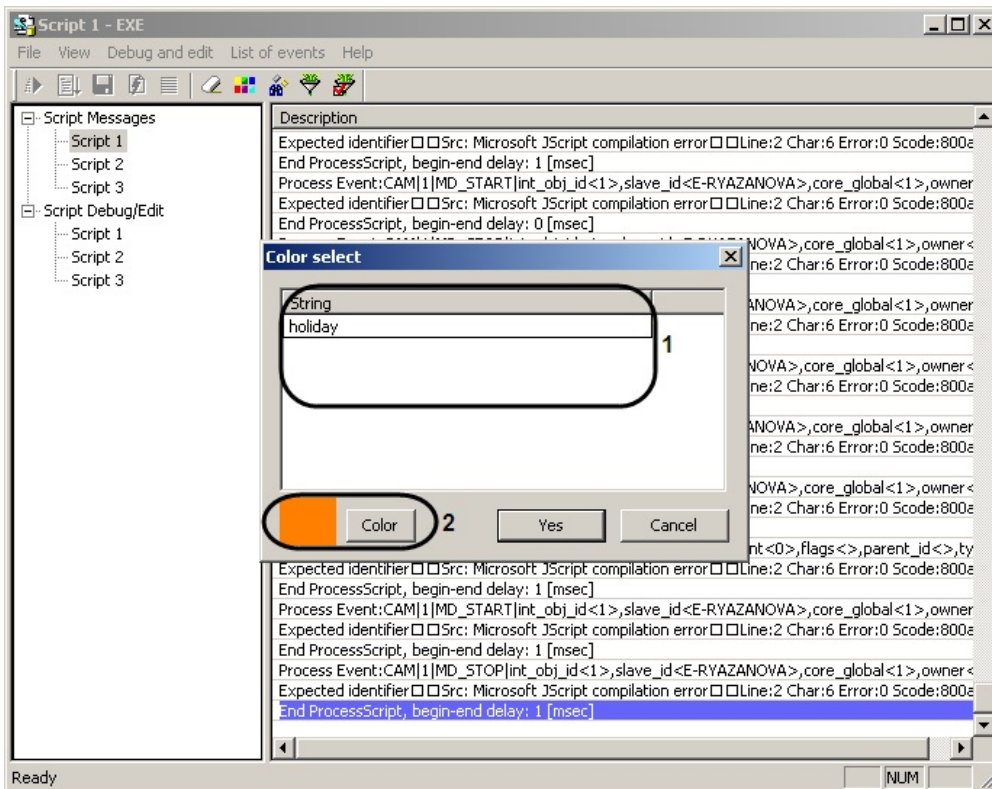


Table describes the elements in the **Color** window.

6.2.7 The toolbar of the Editor-Debugger utility

The *Editor-Debugger* toolbar is used for calling frequently used functions of the utility.

The toolbar operates in two modes: when the script control buttons are active, or when the debugger window control buttons are active.

The mode depends on the currently active tab of the *Editor-Debugger* utility: either the **Script Debug/Edit** tab for editing scripts, or the **Script Messages** tab for viewing messages in the debugger window.

Figure shows the toolbar in the script editing mode.

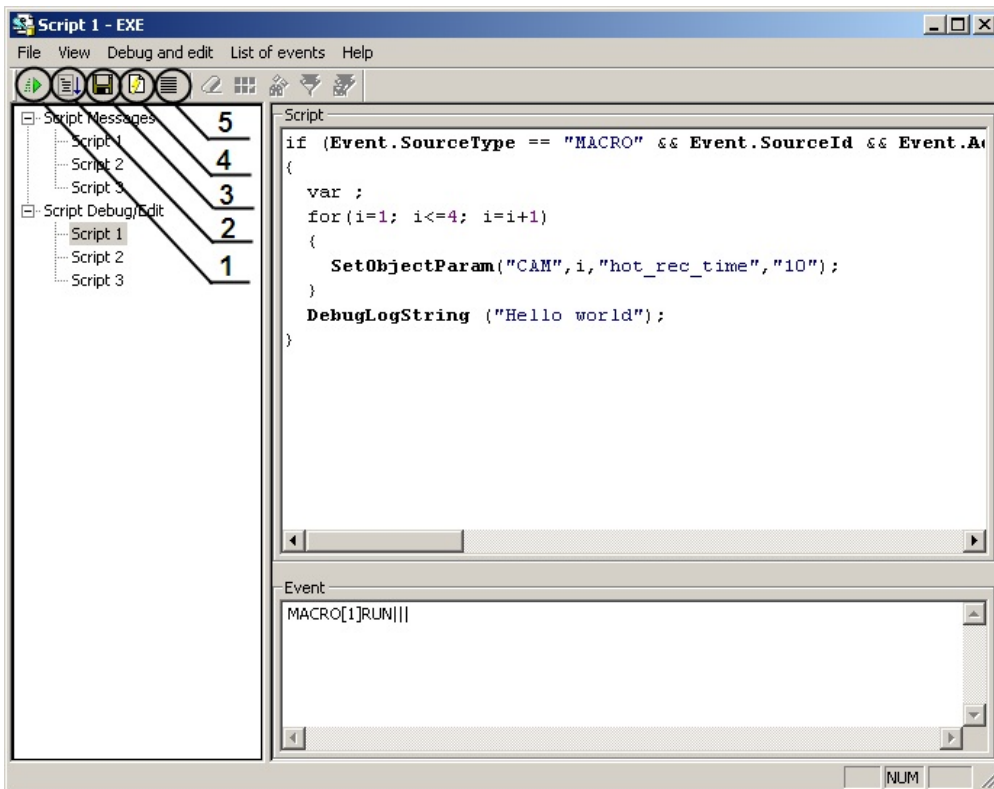


Table shows the elements of the toolbar in the script editing mode.

Figure shows the toolbar in the script debugging mode.

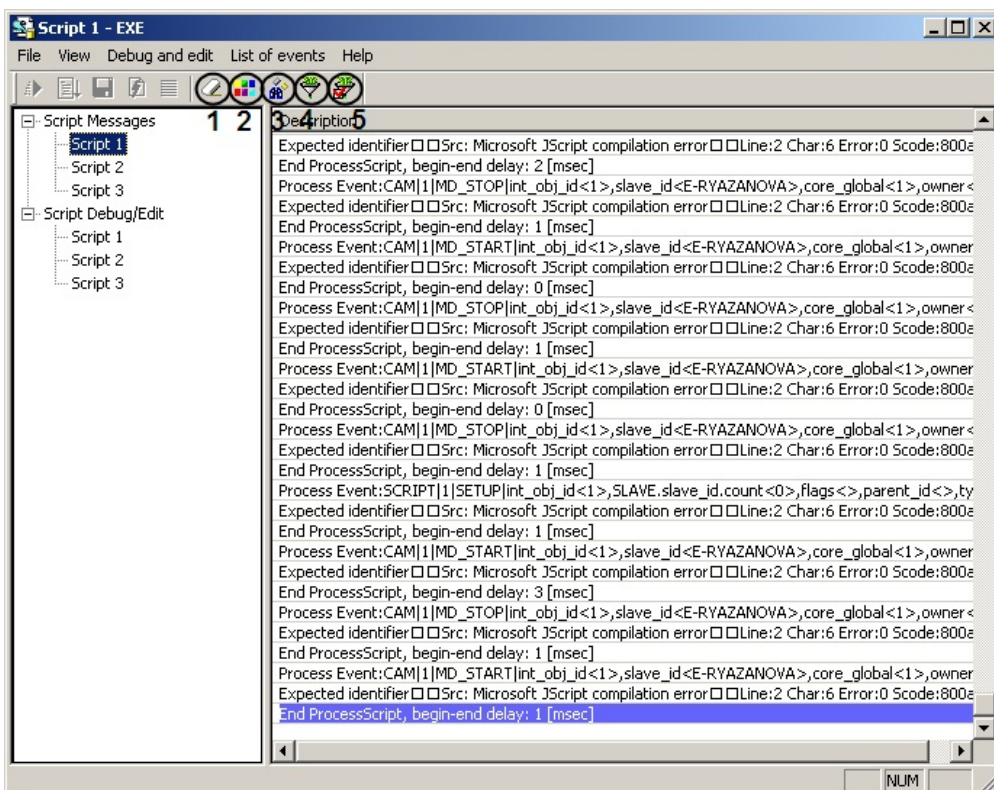


Table shows elements of the toolbar in the script debugging mode.

7 Appendix 2. Creating virtual objects with ability to set events, reactions and states

7.1 Purpose of virtual objects and their implementation in Intellect

Virtual objects represent software emulation of new *Intellect* objects and allow configuring their states, reactions and events. Virtual objects are handled using scripts, macros and macroevents.

Virtual objects are created using the `ddi.exe` and `CustomTypeEditor.exe` utilities in the `<Intellect installation folder>\Tools`.

In the [How to create a virtual object](#) section, you can find an example of creating two types of virtual objects that can be used to show the state of the abandoned objects detection tool on the map or to show any other user states. The states of objects are changed using macros, scripts, or via IIDK.

The procedure for creating and configuring a virtual object:

1. [Prepare the DBI file with the required types of objects.](#)
2. [Prepare the DDI file](#)—it specifies the events, reactions, states and state transition rules for the newly created objects.
3. [Prepare the XML file](#) with the parameters of the newly created objects.
4. Update the main database using [The idb.exe utility for converting databases, selecting database templates and making backup copies of databases.](#)
5. [Create a virtual object in Intellect.](#)

7.2 How to create a virtual object

Here one can find out how to create the following virtual objects:

1. CUSTOM type with SLAVE (Computer) parent type.
2. CUSTOM_CHILD type with CUSTOM parent type (see item 1).

An object of the CUSTOM type has the property set:

1. Custom_param1 and custom_param2 parameters
2. Events: ALARM, INFO, ON, OFF
3. Reactions: ON, OFF
4. States: ON, OFF
5. State machine:
 - a. Set ON state for ON event
 - b. Set OFF state for OFF event

The CUSTOM_CHILD type of the object is created to demonstrate tree structure and has no user parameters, events, reactions or states.

7.2.1 DBI file preparation

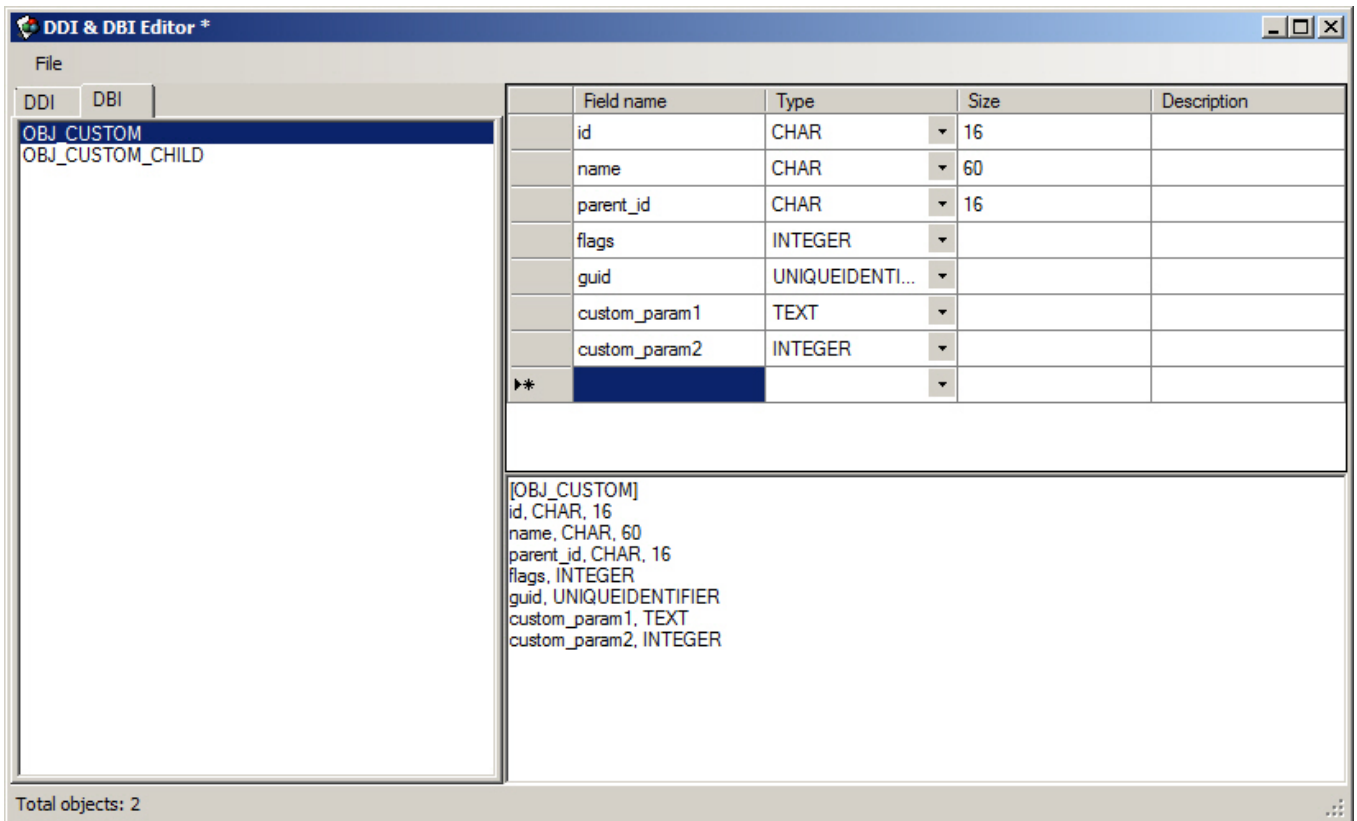
A DBI file is prepared using the `ddi.exe` utility. Details on how to handle it can be found in [The ddi.exe utility for editing database templates and external settings files](#) section of [Administrator's Guide](#).

A DBI file for the objects of the CUSTOM and CUSTOM_CHILD type is created as follows:

1. Run the `dbi.exe` utility (see [The ddi.exe utility for editing database templates and external settings files](#)).
2. Go to the **DBI** tab.
3. Create two objects—OBJ_CUSTOM and OBJ_CUSTOM_CHILD as shown in the figure below.

Attention!

Object (table) names should look like OBJ_<object type>.



- Set the parameters for each object. The **id**, **name**, **parent_id**, **flags**, **guid** parameters are mandatory for all objects. **Custom_param1**, **custom_param2** in the example in the figure are custom parameters. You can also set other parameters used in *Intellect*. For example, adding the **region_id** parameter will allow you to set areas and regions for an object (see [Subdivision of the protected facility into areas and regions](#)).
- Save the changes using the **Save** command in the **File** menu. The saved file must have the dbi extension and must be located in *Intellect* installation directory, for example, C:\Program Files (x86)\Intellect\intellect.custom.dbi

DBI file preparation is complete.

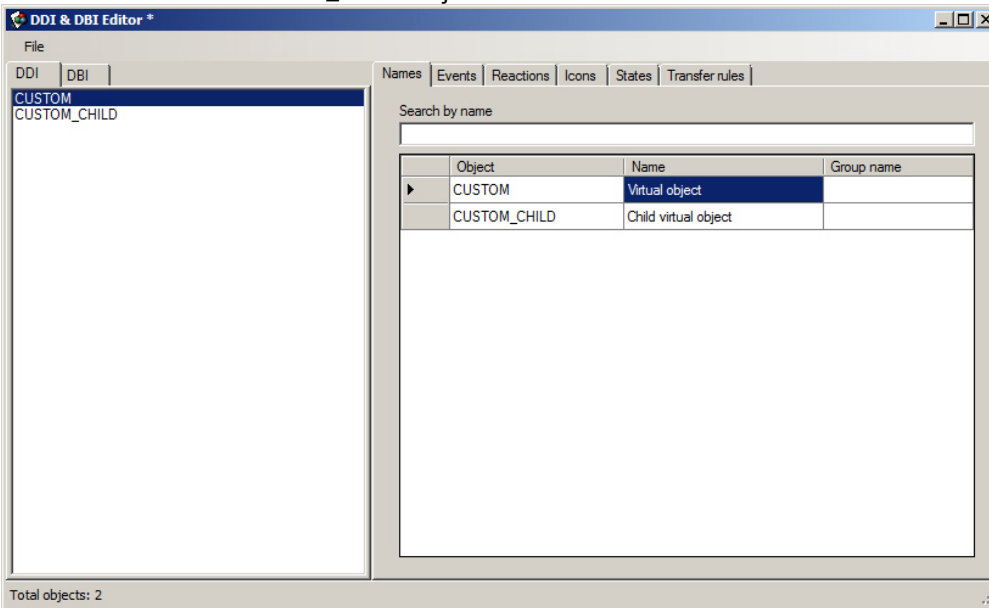
7.2.2 DDI file preparation

A DDI file is prepared using the ddi.exe utility. Details on how to handle it can be found in [The ddi.exe utility for editing database templates and external settings files](#) section of [Administrator's Guide](#).

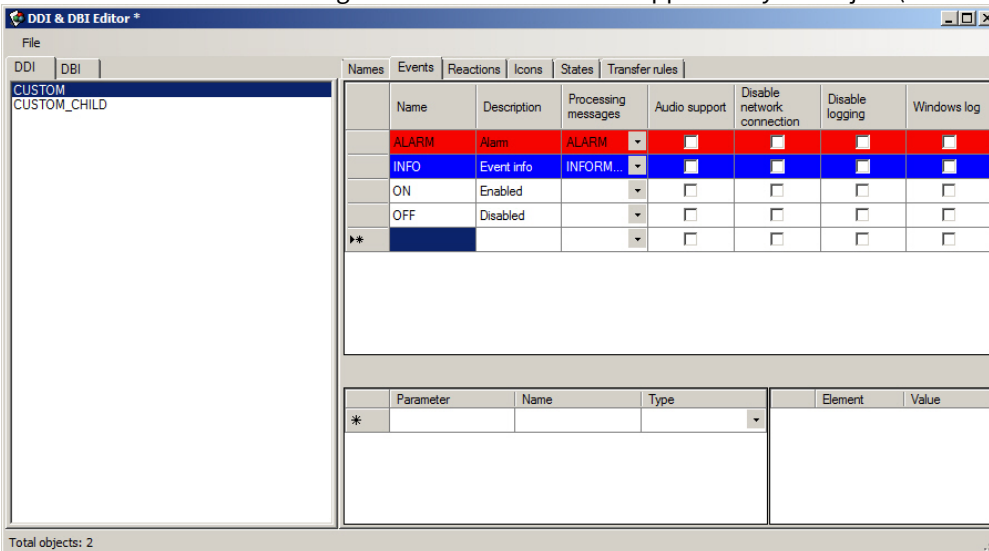
A DDI file for CUSTOM and CUSTOM_CHILD object types is created as follows:

- Run ddi.exe (see [The ddi.exe utility for editing database templates and external settings files](#)).

2. Create CUSTOM and CUSTOM_CHILD objects in the **DDI** tab as shown below.



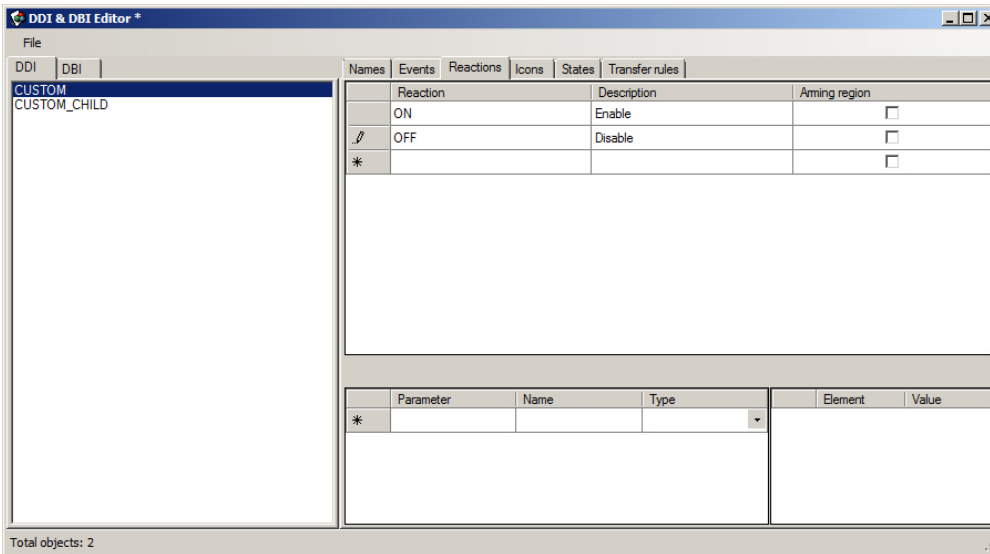
3. Go to the **Events** tab and configure events that are to be supported by the object (see the figure).



4. Go to the **Reactions** tab and configure reactions that are to be supported by the object (see the figure).

Note

Reactions of virtual objects are automatically converted into events. In other words, a virtual object automatically generates an event when there is a reaction.



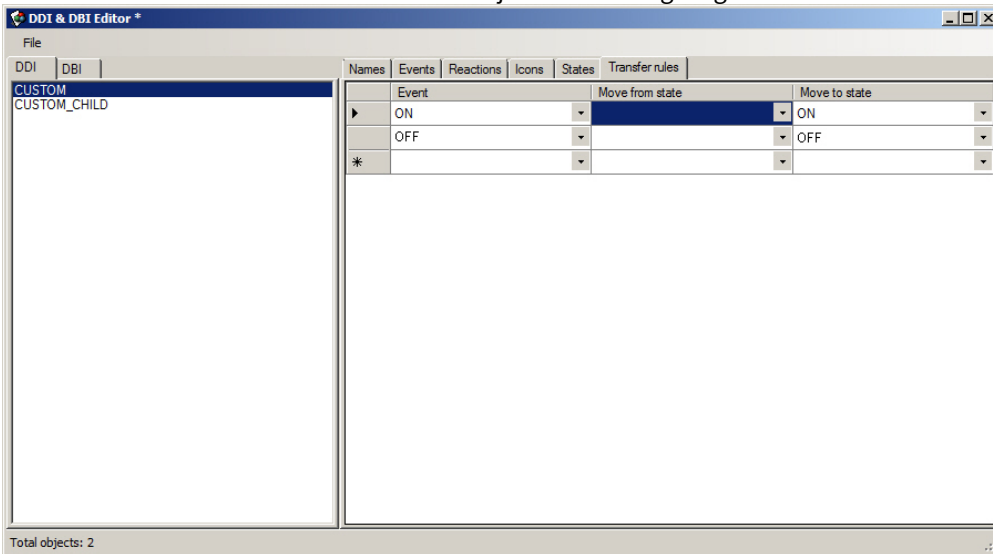
5. Go to the **States** tab and describe the states that the object can take. Here there are two states – ON and OFF.



Note.

The postfix of file name is specified in the **Image** column – the image that is stored in <Intellect installation directory>\Bmp. For instance, these will be custom_off.bmp and custom_on.bmp files (corresponding to ON and OFF states) for CUSTOM object. These files will be used by the map module.

6. Go to the **Transition rules** tab and set the object state change logic.



Transition rules is a simple state machine – an event is an input action and a state is a result.

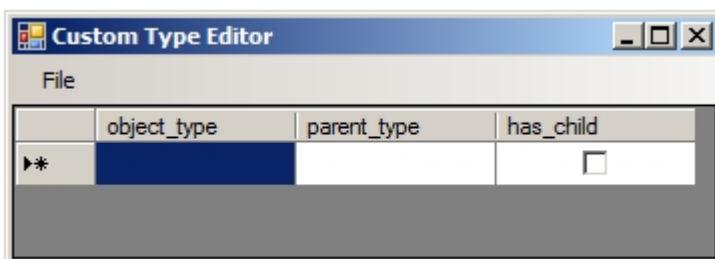
An unconditional transition is used in this case: if CUSTOM|ON event is received, then there is transition to the ON state, if CUSTOM|OFF event is received, then there is transition to the OFF state.

7. To save changes use the **Save** command in the **File** menu. The saved file must have the ddi extension and be stored in the folder corresponding to the required language, e.g. C:\Program Files (x86)\Intellect\Languages\en\intellect.custom.ddi

The DDI file preparation is completed.

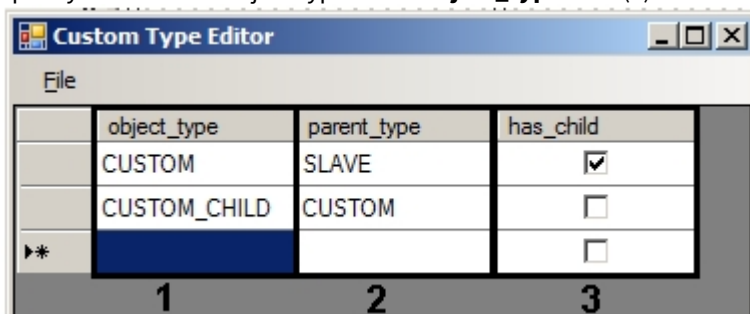
7.2.3 XML file preparation

An XML file is prepared using the CustomTypeEditor.exe utility that can be found in <Intellect installation directory>\Tools. The utility overview is shown below.



An XML file for a virtual object is created as follows:

1. Specify the name of object type in the **object_type** field (1).



2. Specify the name of parent type in the **parent_type** field (2).
3. If the object type has child types, then set the **has_child** checkbox checked (3).
4. Repeat steps 1-3 for all object types.
5. Save the file with any name and .xml extension in the *Intellect* installation directory using the **File – Save** command. For example, the "CUSTOM.xml" file name is recommended for the object shown on the picture above.

The XML file is now created. The file contents look like this:

```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="yes"?>
<objects>
<object>
<object_type>CUSTOM</object_type>
<parent_type>SLAVE</parent_type>
<has_child>1</has_child>
</object>
<object>
<object_type>CUSTOM_CHILD</object_type>
<parent_type>CUSTOM</parent_type>
</object>
</objects>
```

Modify it manually if required.

In particular, the `<include_parent_id>1</include_parent_id>` parameter can be added for a child object. When setting this parameter to 1, the IDs of the child virtual objects will include the ID of the parent object. For example, if a CUSTOM object has a child CUSTOM_CHILD, and the CUSTOM has ID = 3, then CUSTOM_CHILD objects will be created with identifiers 3.1, 3.2, etc.

7.2.4 Creating and using a virtual object in Intellect

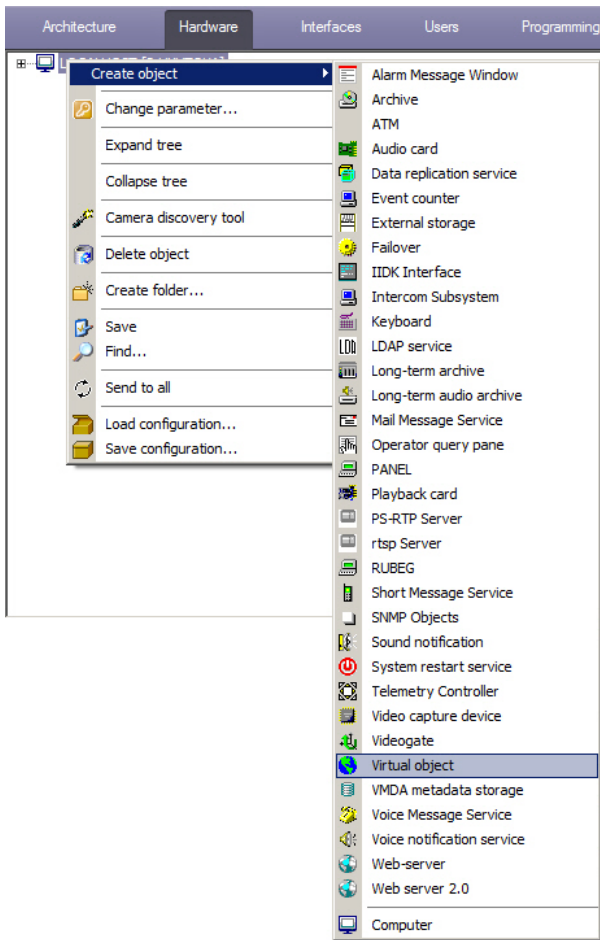
On the page:

- [Displaying on the map](#)
- [Using in macros](#)
- [Sample program in JScript to change the state of a virtual object](#)

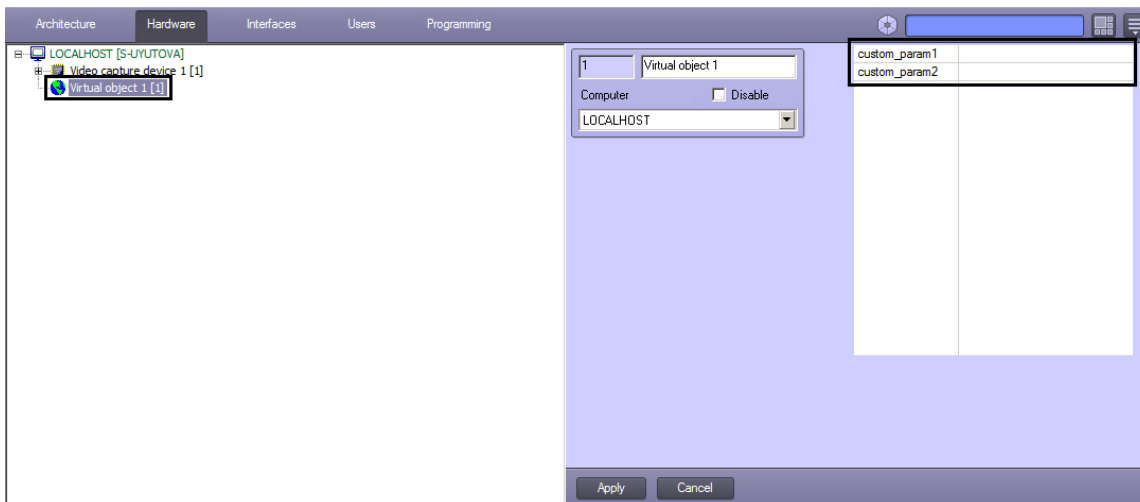
⚠ Attention!

After preparing the required files and before creating virtual objects in *Intellect*, it is necessary to update the main database using [The idb.exe utility for converting databases, selecting database templates and making backup copies of databases.](#)

When the DBI, DDI and XML files are ready, the objects of a new type along with the standard objects can be created in *Intellect* hardware tree.

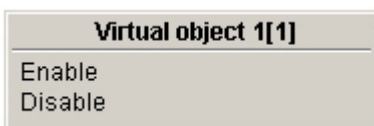


Custom parameters are displayed on the settings panel of the created virtual object—custom_param1 and custom_param2 in this example. Their values can be set in the table.



7.2.4.1 Displaying on the map

When an object is created in the hardware tree it can be placed on the map and set reactions can be executed in the object context menu (see [Configuring the interactive map for object state indication and controlling the objects](#)).



7.2.4.2 Using in macros

When a virtual object is created in the hardware tree it can be used in macros.

Note

Reactions of virtual objects are automatically converted into events. Thus, in the example, when the **ON** reaction is executed, the object state changes due to set state transition rules (see [DDI file preparation](#)), and the icon corresponding to the state will be displayed on the map.

7.2.4.3 Sample program in JScript to change the state of a virtual object

Problem. Using macro 1 change the state of a virtual object 1 to ON and display the icon corresponding to this state on the map.

Solution. As state transition rules are set, when the ON event is sent from the virtual object, the state will be automatically changed to ON and the icon specified in ddi file (see [DDI file preparation](#)) to this state will be displayed on the map. A script for sending the ON event looks like this:

```
if (Event.SourceType == "MACRO" && Event.SourceId == "1" && Event.Action == "RUN")
{
    var msgevent = CreateMsg();
    msgevent.SourceType = "CUSTOM";
    msgevent.SourceId = "1";
    msgevent.Action = "ON";
    NotifyEvent(msgevent);
}
```

8 Programming Guide (JScript). Conclusion

More detailed information on the Intellect software package is presented in the documents titled:

1. [Installing and configuring security system components guide.](#)
2. [Operator's Guide.](#)
3. [Administrator's Guide.](#)

If while operating the given software product you have faced difficulties and problems, you are welcome to contact us. However before addressing us, we kindly ask you to answer the following questions:

1. What is the problem?
2. When did the problem occur and what had happened before it occurred?
3. Which conditions gave rise to the problem?

Remember, that the more detailed and precise information you give us, the faster our experts will resolve your problem.

We are striving to improve the quality of our products, and hence welcome any proposals and suggestions how to improve our software and documentation.