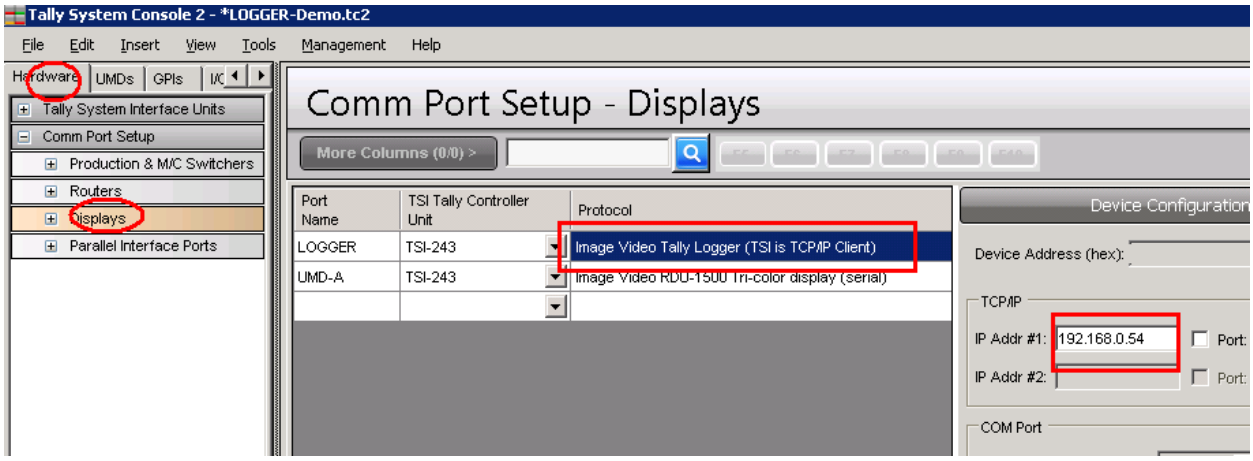
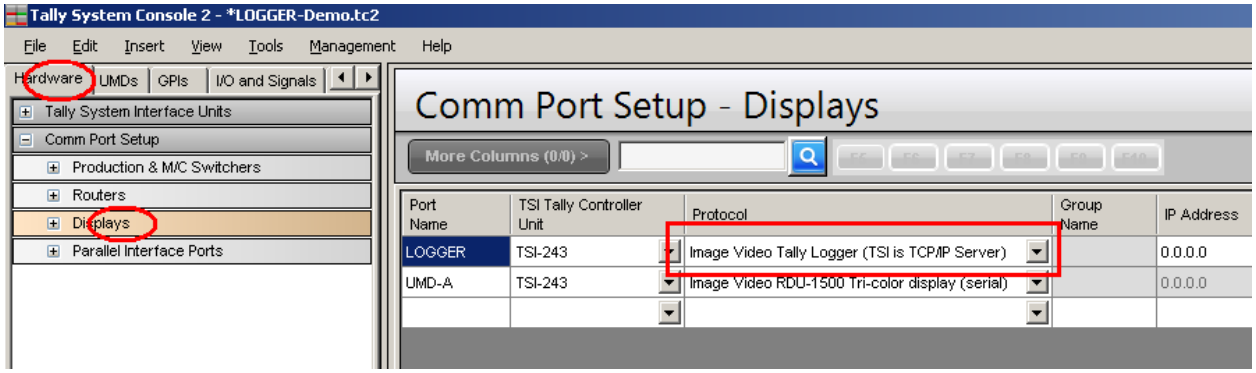
Image Video Logger Installation:

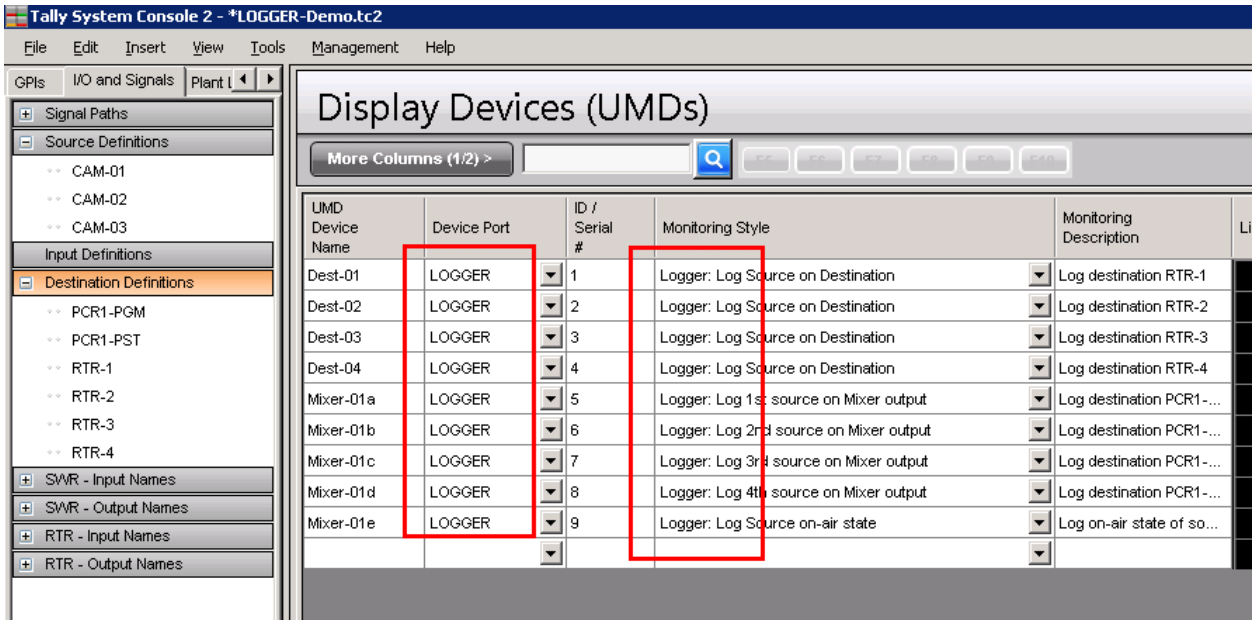
1. Add Logger port under Hardware > Displays, specifying the Image Video Tally Logger Protocol (TSI is TCP/IP Client), if the external Tally Logger Server is being used.



2. Alternatively, the Image Video Tally Logger Protocol (TSI is TCP/IP Server) can be used, if a third-party external client program is being used to capture the log.

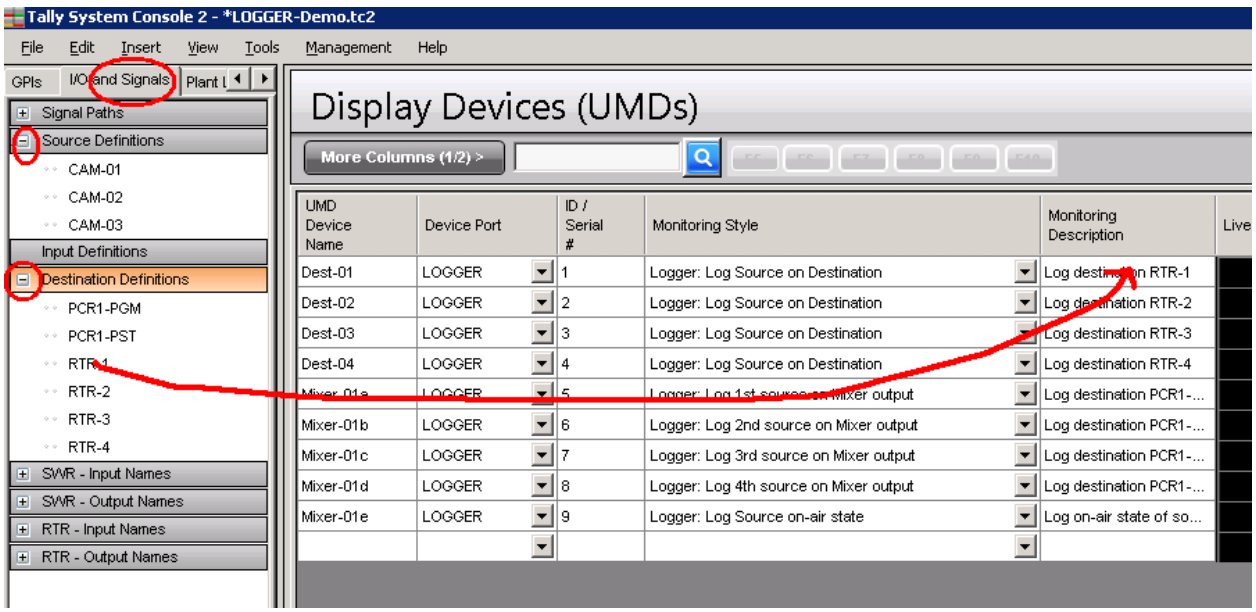


3. Add a set of logger UMDs under UMDs > Display Devices. Each UMD will track a signal source or destination in order to generate a log entry each time the status of the source or destination changes.

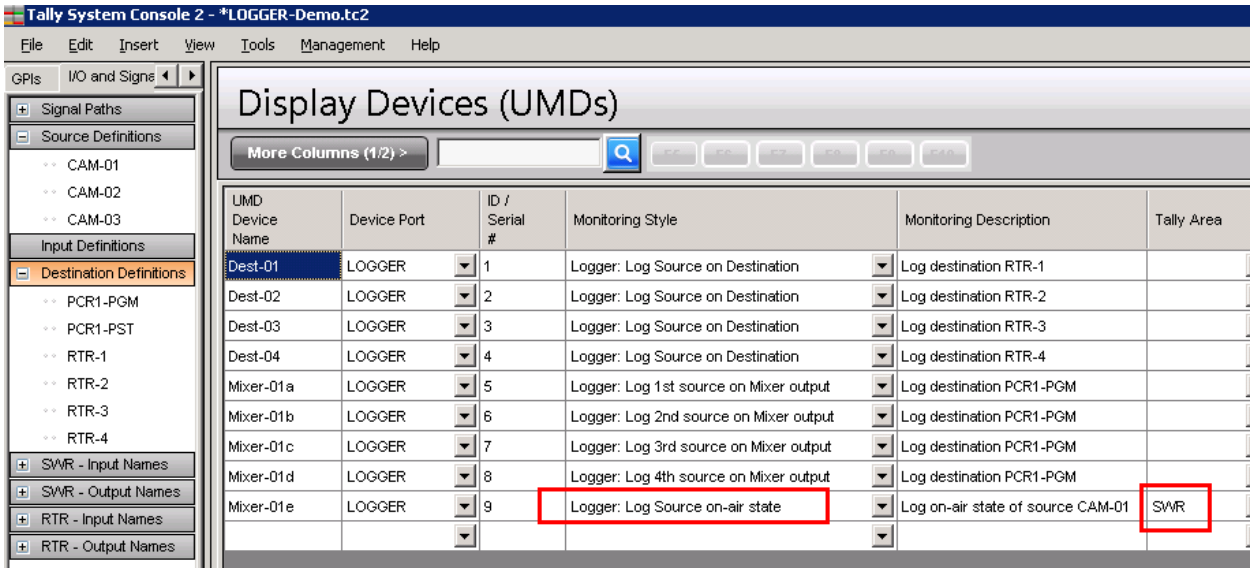


4. Each logger UMD must be assigned to the Device Port created in step 1, and must be assigned one of the “Logger:” monitoring styles. (See below for further Monitoring Style Details).

5. Signal sources or destinations are assigned to logger UMDs by drag and drop of signals from the I/O and Signals > Source Definitions or Destination Definitions drop downs in the left-side menu tree to the Monitoring Description column of the logger UMDs.



6. For the “Log Source on-air state” Monitoring Style the Tally Area dropdown should be set for the appropriate control room,



Logger Monitoring Styles

Monitoring Style	Desription
Logger: Log Source on-air state	Generate log entry whenever source goes toair
Logger: Log Source on Destination	Generate log entry with source selected by destination changes
Logger: Log 1st source on Mixer output	Generate log entry when 1st source selected by video mixer changes
Logger: Log 2nd source on Mixer output	Generate log entry when 2nd source selected by video mixer changes
Logger: Log 3rd source on Mixer output	Generate log entry when 3rd source selected by video mixer changes
Logger: Log 4th source on Mixer output	Generate log entry when 4th source selected by video mixer changes

Logger Monitoring Style Programming

Programming of monitoring styles is necessary only if the log output needs to becustomized

Monitoring style 1: Logger: Log Source on-air state

Monitoring Style Expression:

Source <P1.Long>chr(9)if(tlya(<P1.IOSpec>,<%TA>,<%TA.PGM>),"Now on air","Now off air")

Example expression as translated by TallySystem Console and sent to TSI:

Source CAM-01chr(9)if(tlya(*_DA::CAM-01,1,1),"Now on air","Now off air")

The above translation can be viewed by inspecting the Raw Expression Column of a logger UMD programmed with the Log Source on-air State Monitoring Style.

Monitoring Style breakdow:

Source <P1.Long>chr(9)if(tlya(<P1.IOSpec>,<%TA>,<%TA.PGM>),"Now on air","Now off air")

“Source “ is displayed verbatim

<P1.Long> is a place holder for the drag and dropped source that will be logged by the UMD. This will be translated into a user-friendly name of the source in the log (using the Long name of the source)

Chr(9) generates a tab character. This allows a tab-separated format to the log that breaks each log entry into a series ofcolumns when pasted into a spreadsheet.

IF expression breakdown:

if(tlya(<P1.IOSpec>,<%TA>,<%TA.PGM>),"Now on air","Now off air")

<P1.IOSpec> is a place holder for the drag and dropped source that will be logged by the UMD. This will be translated to a Device::I/O format for the soruce recognized by the TLYA expression.

TLYA (stands for tally area) returns 1 if the give source is on the Program bus in the given tally area (i.e. the source goes to air). TLYA returns 0 if the given source is not on air. The tally area is given by the <%TA> place holder,and the tally type (Program) is given by the <%TA.PGM> place holder.

The IF expression has three parameters. The first is the TLY subexpressions, which returns 1or 0. The second parameter is the text entered in the log when the source goes to air. This text is generated when TLYA returns a 1 value. The third IF parameter is the text entered in the log when the source goes off air. This text is generated when TLYA returns a 0 value.

For further information of the individual embedded functions (e.g. IF, TLYA, etc.) type the nameofthe embedded function of interest into the Tally System Console 2 Help.

Monitoring style 1: Logger: Log Source on Destination

Monitoring Style Expression:

Destination <P1.Long> chr(9)source s(src(<P1>,0),A) selected

Example expression as translated by TallySystem Console and sent to TSI:

Destination RTR OUT 1 chr(9)source s(src(RTR::1,0),A) selected

The above translation can be viewed by inspecting the Raw Expression Column of a logger UMD programmed with the Log Source on-air State Monitoring Style.

Monitoring Style breakdow:

Destination <P1.Long> chr(9)source s(src(<P1>,0),A) selected

The words “Destination“, “source “ and “selected” are is displayed verbatim

<P1.Long> is a place holder for the drag and dropped destination that will be logged by the UMD. This will be translated into a user-friendly name of the destination in the log (using the Long name of the destination)

Chr(9) generates a tab character. This allows a tab-separated format to the log that breaks each log entry into a series ofcolumns when pasted into a spreadsheet.

s(src(<P1>,0),A)

Embedded function “src” returns the source selected by the destination given by placeholder <P1>. The second parameter of src (“0”) chooses the first source selected by the given destination, in case the destination has selected more than one source. The name returned by SRC is formatted as Device::Source, where Device is a router or switcher and Source is the name or number of the input to the device. This monitoring style assumes that the destination is a router destination capable ofselecting one source.

Embedded function “s” formats the source name to strip off the Device and apply a user-friendly name as specified by the second parameter (“A”). For example RTR::001 could become “CAM1” if the name of the device RTR happens to be CAM1.

Logger: Log 1st source on Mixer output

This Monitoring Style is identical to the Log Source on Destination monitoring style except that a series of the UMDs are programmed with variations on the monitoring style to log the first source selection by the mixer destination, the second source selected by the mixer destination and so on.

The Log Source on Destination monitoring style is used for router outputs, which can select only one source. For Mixer destinations, such as a switcher Program bus, more than one source can selected and this is handledby programming *Log source on Mixer output* UMDs for however many sources are expected to be selected on program.

The only difference in the monitoring styles is the value of the second SRC parameter, which increments in each style from 0, 1, 2, 3 etc.Depending on the number of sources expected to be selected at a time on, for example, a program bus, more UMDs with higher-numbered monitoring styles will be programmed. Adding more monitoring styles of this kind is a matter of copying and pasting a new monitoring style in the UMD Control Expressions editor and modifying the second SRC parameter.

Monitoring Style Expressions:

Destination <P1.Long> chr(9)source s(src(<P1>,**0**),A) selected
Destination <P1.Long> chr(9)source s(src(<P1>,**1**),A) selected
Destination <P1.Long> chr(9)source s(src(<P1>,**2**),A) selected
Destination <P1.Long> chr(9)source s(src(<P1>,**3**),A) selected