

Hardware and Software
Engineered to Work Together



Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller
and Cisco Jabber and Phones
with Cisco Call Manager
(SIP/TCP and voice-only)

Technical Application Note

ORACLE®



Disclaimer

The following is intended to outline our general product direction. It is intended for information purposes only, and may not be incorporated into any contract. It is not a commitment to deliver any material, code, or functionality, and should not be relied upon in making purchasing decisions. The development, release, and timing of any features or functionality described for Oracle's products remains at the sole discretion of Oracle.

Table of Contents

1. Intended Audience	4
1.1. Document Overview.....	4
2. Introduction	5
2.1. Audience.....	5
2.2. Requirements	5
2.3. Lab Configuration.....	5
3. Configuring the Cisco Call Manager (CUCM)	6
4. Configuring the Cisco Unity Connection (CUC) Server for Jabber	7
5. Configuring the Jabber Clients.....	8
6. Configuring the Cisco Phones	9
7. SIP Messaging Capacity Considerations with Jabber	10
8. Configuring Outside (Access Side) DNS	13
9. Configuring the Oracle Enterprise SBC.....	14
9.1. In Scope	14
9.2. Out of Scope	14
9.3. What will you need	14
9.4. Configuring the SBC.....	15
9.5. SIP/TCP and RTP Configuration	17
10. Test Plan Executed – Jabber.....	36
11. Test Plan Executed – Cisco Phones	37
12. Troubleshooting Tools	38
13. Appendix A.....	40



1. Intended Audience

This document is intended for use by Oracle Systems Engineers, third party Systems Integrators, and end users of the Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller (E-SBC). It assumes that the reader is familiar with basic operations of the Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller.

1.1. Document Overview

Cisco Jabber clients, phones and Cisco Call Manager (CUCM) offer the ability to utilize Unified Communications (UC) and Voice over IP (VoIP) over the enterprise network. This reduces the cost and complexity of offering voice services within the enterprise. Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controllers (E-SBCs) play an important role in SIP access environments to protect the core call controller (CUCM) from rogue endpoints and denial of service attacks.

This application note has been prepared as a means of ensuring that SIP access between Cisco Call Manager, Oracle E-SBCs, Cisco Jabber clients, and Cisco phones are configured in the optimal manner.

It should be noted that the E-SBC configuration provided in this guide focuses strictly on the Cisco Jabber, phone, and CUCM associated parameters. Many E-SBC users may have additional configuration requirements that are specific to other applications. These configuration items are not covered in this guide. Please contact your Oracle representative with any questions pertaining to this topic.

The

For additional information on Cisco Jabber and CUCM, please visit <http://www.cisco.com/web/products/voice/jabber.html> and <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/unified-communications/unified-communications-manager-callmanager/index.html>.

2. Introduction

2.1. Audience

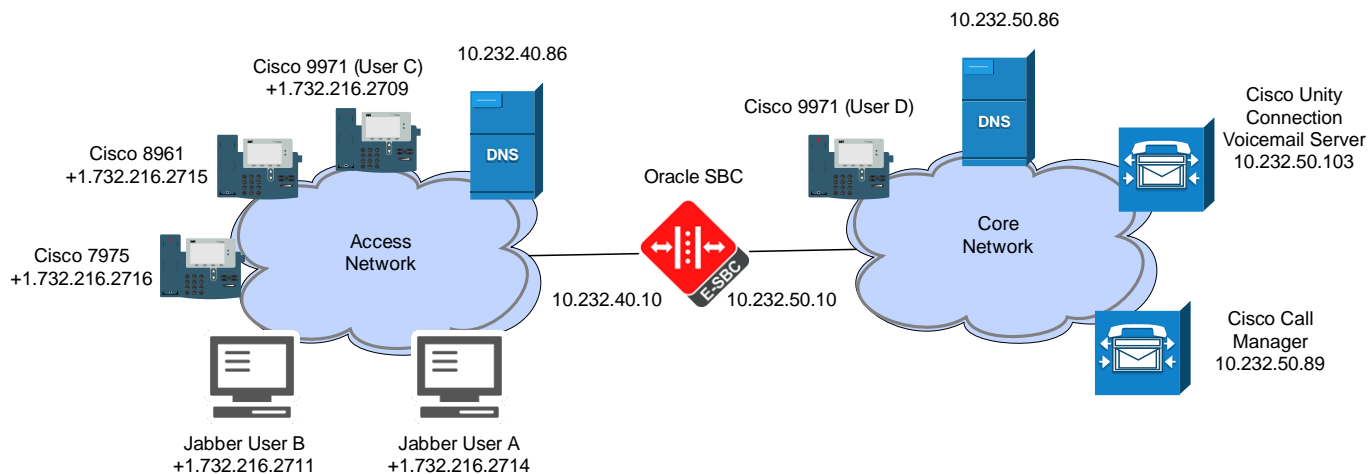
This is a technical document intended for telecommunications engineers with the purpose of configuring the Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller, the Cisco Jabber client, Cisco phones, and Cisco Call Manager (CUCM). There will be steps that require navigating CUCM as well as the Oracle E-SBC Command Line Interface (CLI). Understanding the basic concepts of TCP/UDP, IP/Routing, and SIP/RTP are also necessary to complete the configuration and for troubleshooting, if necessary.

2.2. Requirements

- Fully functioning CUCM deployment, including DNS on the outside (access side) and inside (core side) of the SBC
- CUCM version 10.5.2.10000-5
- Cisco Jabber client version 10.6.0 and/or Cisco Phones (Cisco 7975, 8961, and 9971 were tested)
- Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller running nECZ730p2.

2.3. Lab Configuration

The following diagram illustrates the lab environment created to facilitate testing.



3. Configuring the Cisco Call Manager (CUCM)

The only special configuration required on CUCM to interoperate with the Oracle SBC is ensuring a hostname is used in the configuration instead of an IP address.

The hostname sent to the Jabber clients and phones in their config files is set in the Cisco Unified CM Administration page under System > Server. This needs to be a hostname, not an IP address. The Jabber client will do a DNS SRV query on

“_cisco-uds._tcp.customer.com”, where “customer.com” is the domain-suffix defined on the Jabber PC, which will return an A-record, such as

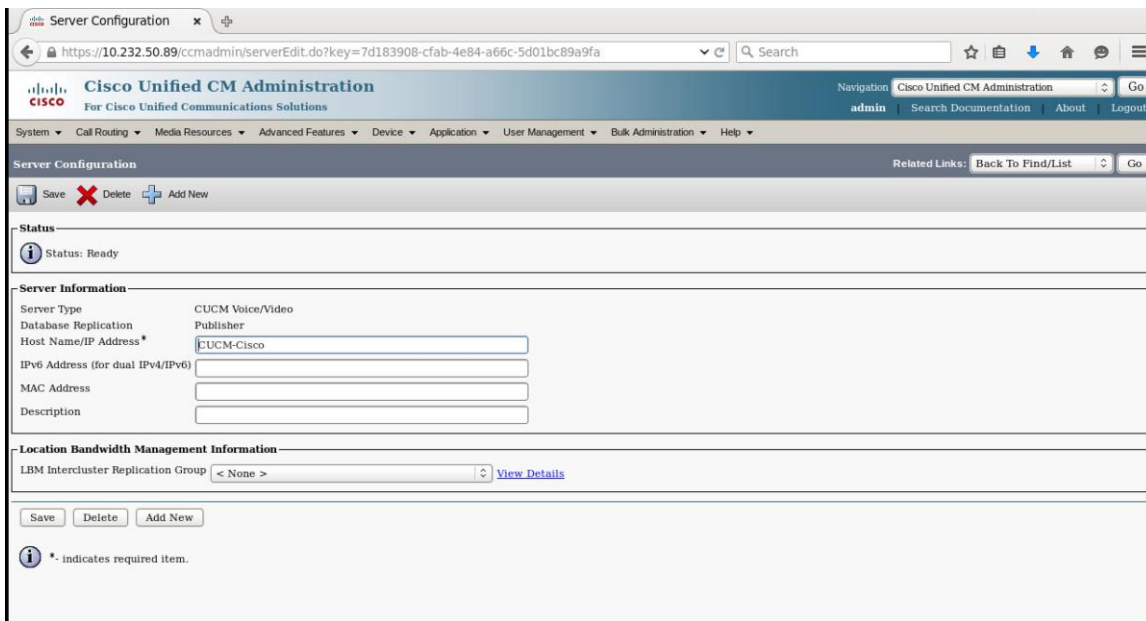
“CUCM-Cisco.customer.com”. The Jabber client will then do a DNS query on

“CUCM-Cisco.customer.com”, which should resolve to the SBC’s access-side IP address, or 10.232.40.10 in this document. The client will then download its config file from CUCM via the SBC, and the config file will have “CUCM-Cisco” as the Call Manager name. Here is an excerpt from the Jabber and phone config files:

```
<member priority="0">  
<callManager>  
<name>CUCM-Cisco</name>  
<description>CUCM-Cisco</description>
```

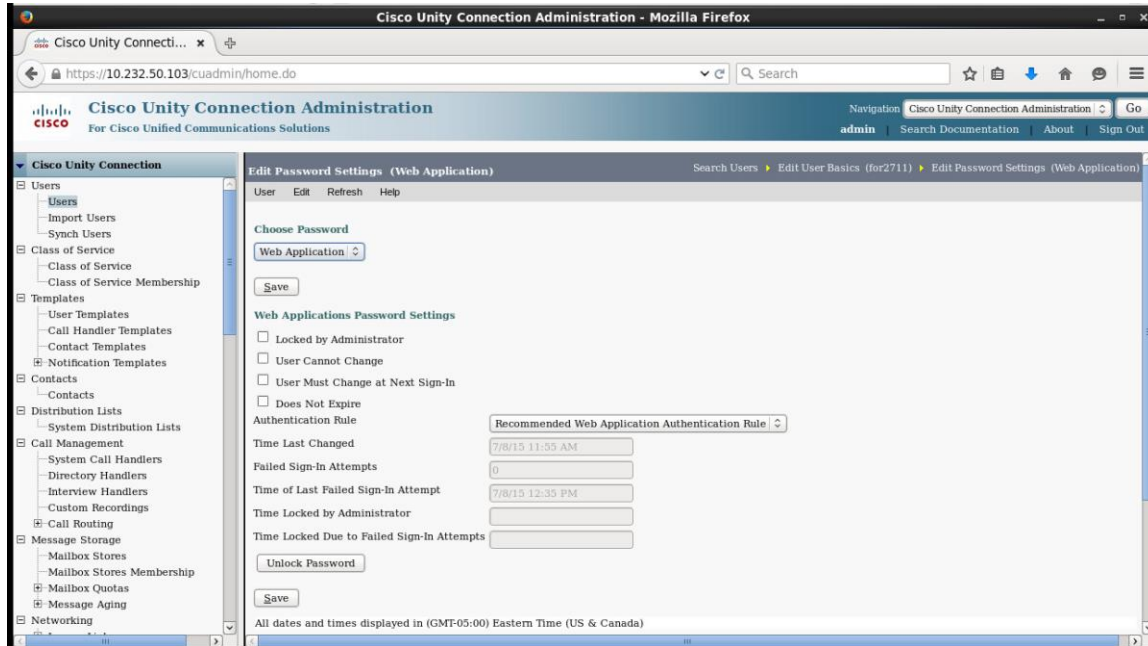
The phones use DHCP to determine where to download their config files from, with DHCP option 150 specifying the SBC’s access side IP address. The phones will then do a DNS query on “CUCM-Cisco.customer.com” which will also resolve to the SBC’s access-side IP.

WARNING: changing this hostname value may impact CUCM and should be done with caution and in strict accordance with Cisco documentation.



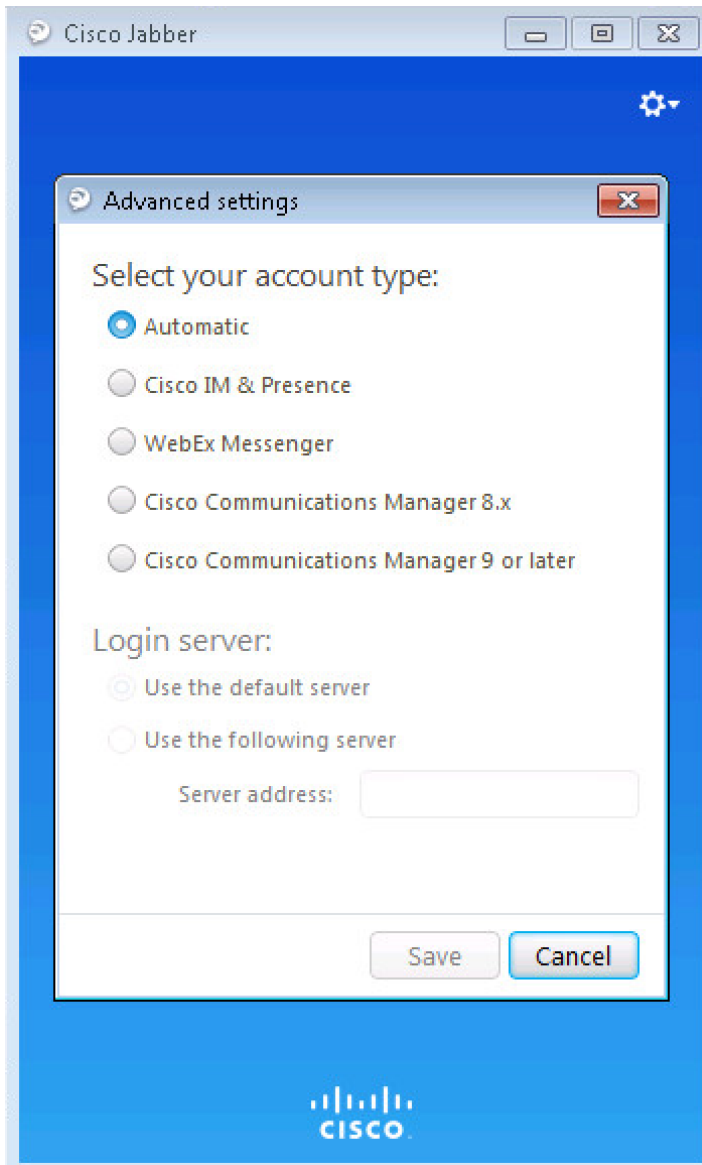
4. Configuring the Cisco Unity Connection (CUC) Server for Jabber

There is an issue with the default Cisco Unity Connection (CUC) voicemail server settings as they are not compatible with Jabber. To correct this, login to CUC, select Users, then click on the individual Jabber user, then select Edit > Password Settings, then select Web Application from the drop-down box, and uncheck "User Must Change at Next Sign-In".

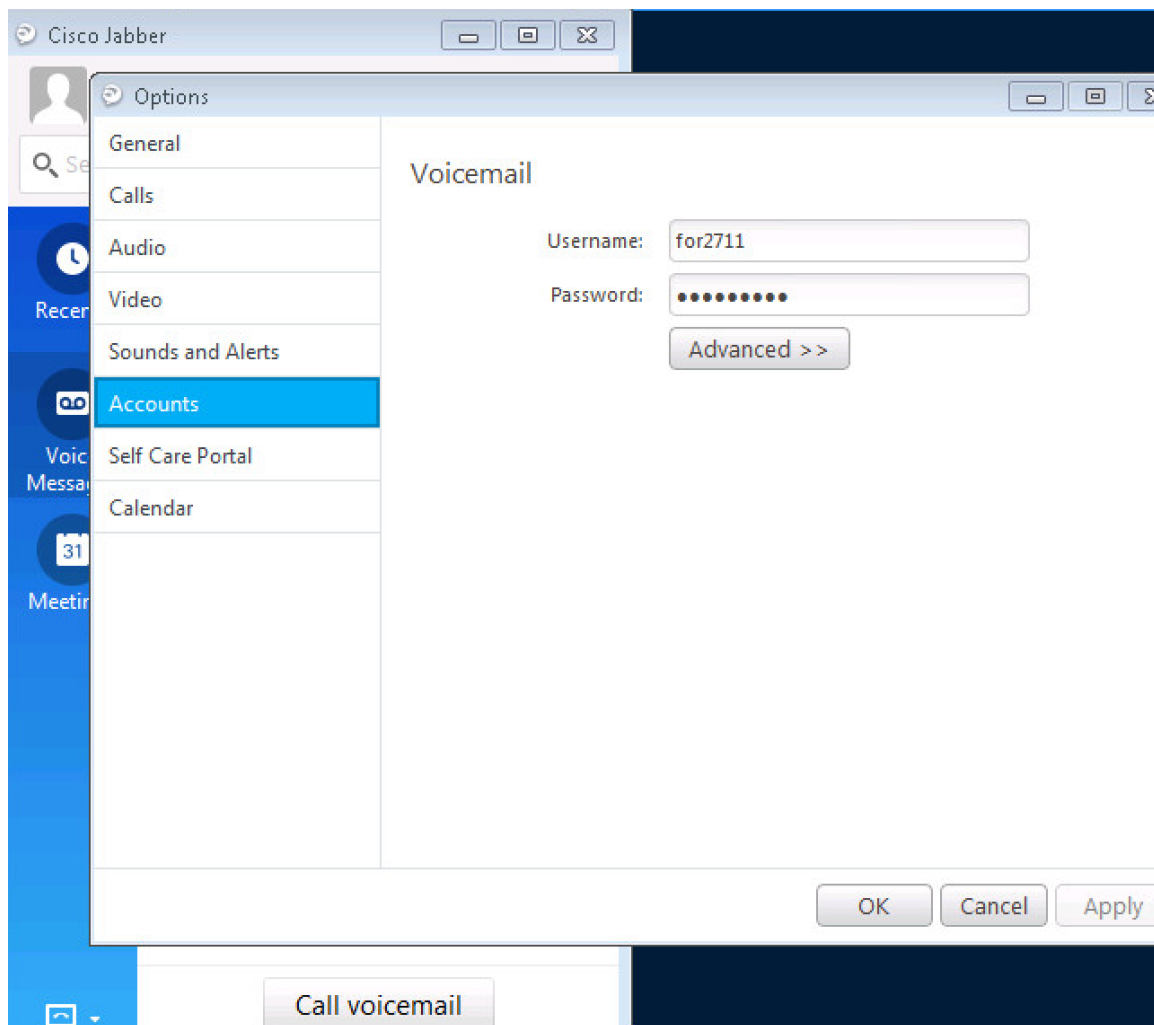


5. Configuring the Jabber Clients

There is no special configuration required on the Jabber clients. The Advanced Settings should be their defaults:



To configure the user's voicemail username and password, select File, then Options, then Accounts:



6. Configuring the Cisco Phones

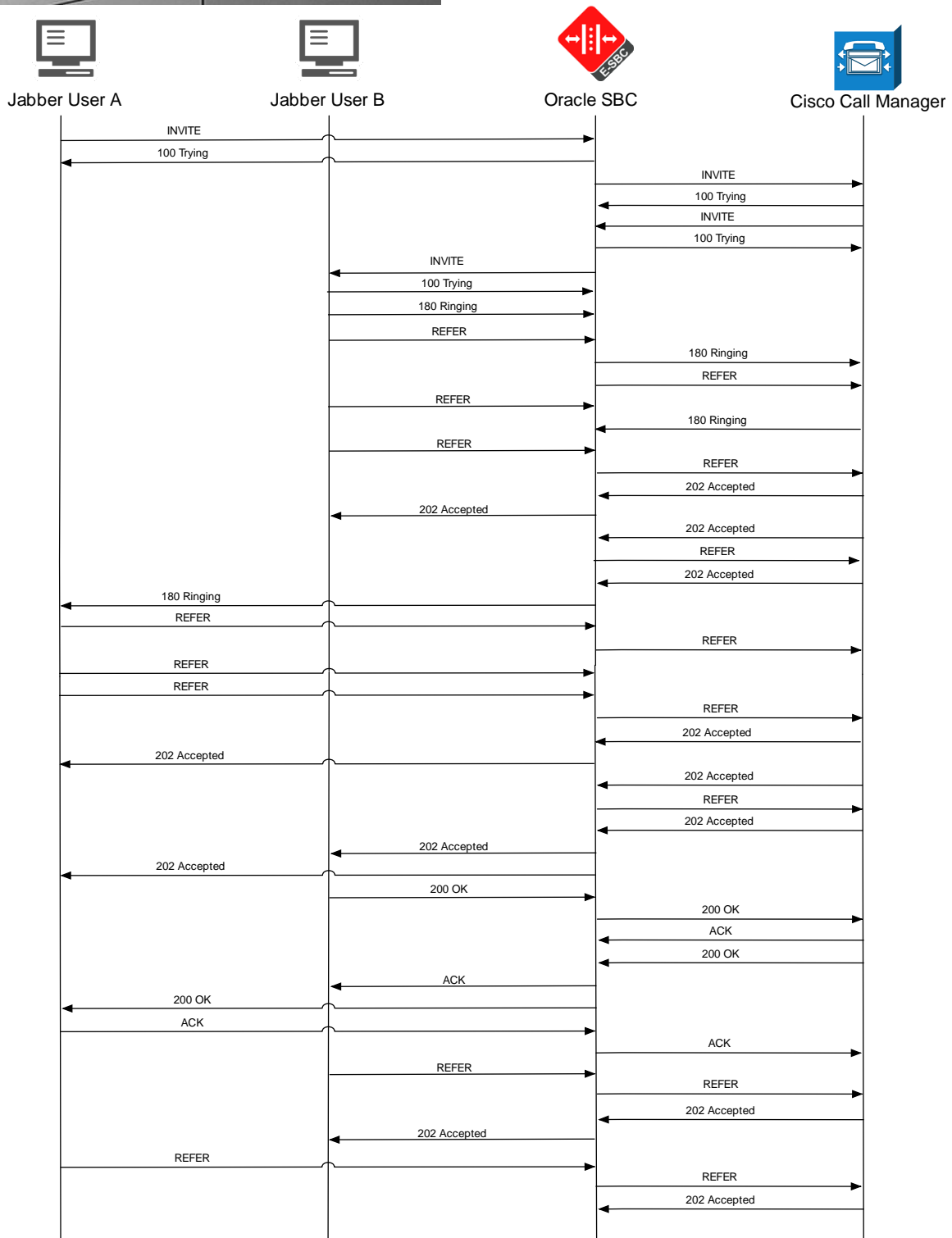
There is no special configuration required on the Cisco phones. They should be configured to use DHCP.



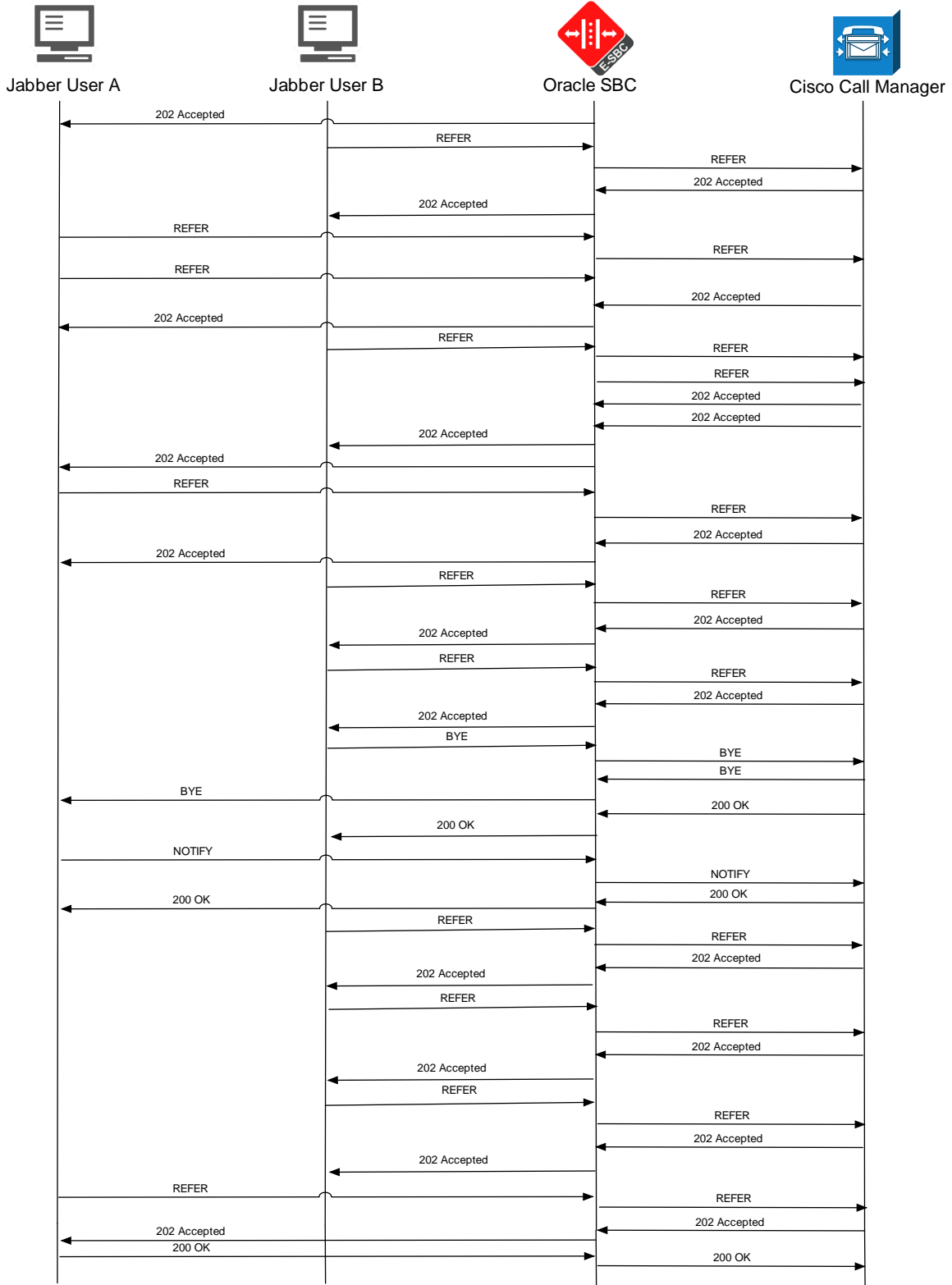
7. SIP Messaging Capacity Considerations with Jabber

The following diagram (two pages) depicts a typical call with video enabled on both endpoints. Even though user B did not have a camera on their laptop, it still resulted in a large number of REFER and 202 Accepted messages related to video. Disabling video on CUCM for these users cut down from 38 REFERs/202s to 16, significantly reducing the number of SIP messages per call between Jabber users, with the total number of messages decreasing from 52 messages down to 34, or 17 messages per user per call. This is still 10 more messages than a typical VoIP call (INVITE, 100 Trying, 180 Ringing, 200 OK, ACK, BYE, 200 OK).

To disable video for each user in CUCM, go to Device > Phone, then click on the Device Name (Line). Under the Product Specific Configuration Layout section, set Video Calling to Disabled. **Note that this also disables screen sharing capabilities.**



Continued on next page...



8. Configuring Outside (Access Side) DNS

The following entries are required in the outside (access side) DNS server, accessible to the Jabber clients and phones.

SRV record 1 (required only for Jabber)

- Domain: customer.com (change this to be your customer's domain)
- Service: `_cisco-uds`
- Protocol: `_tcp`
- Priority: 0
- Weight: 0
- Port Number: 8443
- Host offering service: CUCM-Cisco (change this to be CUCM's hostname)

A record 1 (required for Jabber and phones)

- FQDN: CUCM-Cisco.customer.com (change this to be your customer's FQDN)
- IP address: 10.232.40.10 (the SBC's outside/access side IP)

DNS records in the Oracle lab DNS zone file (Linux DNS server):

CUCM-Cisco	IN	A	10.232.40.10		
<code>_cisco-uds._tcp</code>	IN	SRV	0	0	8443 CUCM-Cisco

9. Configuring the Oracle Enterprise SBC

In this section we describe the steps for configuring an Oracle Enterprise SBC, formally known as an Acme Packet Net-Net Session Director ("SBC"), for use with the Cisco Jabber client, Cisco phones, and Call Manager (CUCM) server.

9.1. In Scope

The following guide configuring the Oracle SBC assumes that this is a newly deployed device dedicated to a single customer. Please see the ACLI Configuration Guide on http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61547_01/index.htm for a better understanding of the Command Line Interface (CLI).

Note that Oracle offers several models of the SBC. This document covers the setup for the 1100, 3820, 4500, 4600, and 6300 platforms running OS E-CZ730p2. If instructions are needed for other Oracle SBC models, please contact your Oracle representative.

9.2. Out of Scope

- Configuration of Network management including SNMP and RADIUS.
- Configuration of Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection parameters as these are based on individual customer requirements.
- Configuration of High Availability (HA).
- SIP/TLS and SRTP are not currently supported by the Oracle SBC with Cisco Jabber, phones, and CUCM.

9.3. What will you need

- RJ45/DB9 serial adapter provided with the SBC, along with a straight-through Ethernet cable to go from the adapter to the SBC's console port on the front of the SBC.
- Terminal emulation application such as PuTTY or HyperTerm
- Passwords for the User and Superuser modes on the Oracle SBC
- IP address to be assigned to management interface (eth0, labeled Mgmt0 on the SBC chassis) of the SBC - the eth0 management interface must be connected and configured to a management network separate from the service interfaces. Otherwise the SBC is subject to ARP overlap issues, loss of system access when the network is down, and compromising DDoS protection. Oracle does not support SBC configurations with management and media/service interfaces on the same subnet.
- IP addresses of the Cisco Call Manager (CUCM) and Cisco Unity Connection (CUC) servers
- IP addresses to be used for the SBC internal and external facing ports (Service Interfaces)

9.4. Configuring the SBC

Once the Oracle SBC is racked and the power cable connected, you are ready to set up physical network connectivity. **Note: use the console port on the front of the SBC, not the one on the back, on platforms such as the 3820 and 4500 that have two console ports.**

Plug the slot 0 port 0 (s0p0) interface into your outside (Jabber client-facing) network and the slot 0 port 1 (s0p1) interface into your inside (CUCM-facing) network. Once connected, you are ready to power on and perform the following steps.

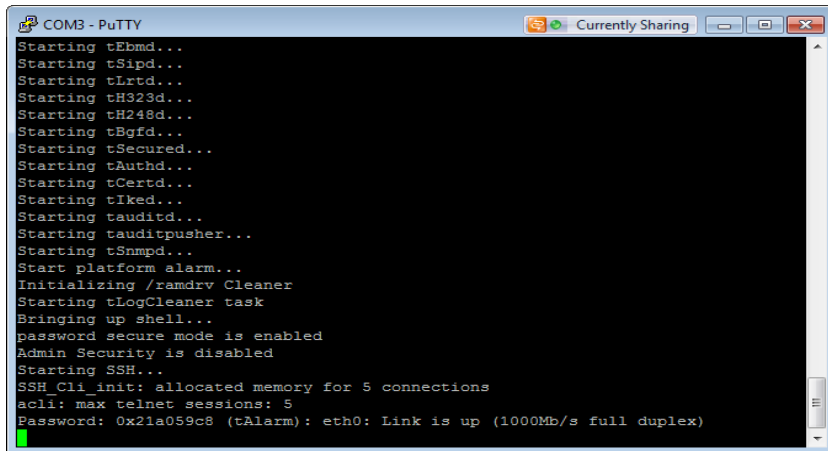
All commands are in bold, such as **configure terminal**; parameters in bold red such as **oraclesbc1** are parameters which are specific to an individual deployment. **Note:** The CLI is case sensitive.

Establish the serial connection and logging in the SBC

Confirm the SBC is powered off and connect one end of a straight-through Ethernet cable to the console port on the SBC and the other end to console adapter that ships with the SBC, connect the console adapter (a DB9 adapter) to the DB9 port on a workstation, running a terminal emulator application such as PuTTY. Start the terminal emulation application using the following settings:

- Baud Rate=115200
- Data Bits=8
- Parity=None
- Stop Bits=1
- Flow Control=None

Power on the SBC and confirm that you see the following output from the bootup sequence.



```
COM3 - PuTTY
Starting tEbmd...
Starting tSipd...
Starting tLrtd...
Starting tH323d...
Starting tH248d...
Starting tBgfd...
Starting tSecured...
Starting tAuthd...
Starting tCertd...
Starting tiked...
Starting tauditd...
Starting tauditpusher...
Starting tSnmpd...
Start platform alarm...
Initializing /ramdrv Cleaner
Starting tLogCleaner task
Bringing up shell...
password secure mode is enabled
Admin Security is disabled
Starting SSH...
SSH_Cli_init: allocated memory for 5 connections
acl: max telnet sessions: 5
Password: 0x21a059c8 (tAlarm): eth0: Link is up (1000Mb/s full duplex)
```

Enter the following commands to login to the SBC and move to the configuration mode. Note that the default SBC password is “acme” and the default super user password is “packet”.

```
Password: acme
acmesystem> enable
Password: packet
acmesystem# configure terminal
acmesystem(configure)#
```

You are now in the global configuration mode.

Initial Configuration – Assigning the management Interface an IP address

To assign an IP address, one has to configure the bootparams on the SBC by going to
oraclesbc1#configure terminal --- >bootparams

- Once you type “bootparam” you have to use “carriage return” key to navigate down
- A reboot is required if changes are made to the existing bootparams. **Note these example boot parameters are specific to the 3820 platform. Other platforms will have different boot parameters. Use nnECZ730p2.64.bz for the 1100, 4500, 4600, and the 6300. Use nnECZ730p2.32.bz for the 3820.**

```
oraclesbc1#(configure)bootparam
'.' = clear field; '-' = go to previous field; q = quit
boot device           : eth0
processor number      : 0
host name             :
file name             : /boot/nnECZ730p2.32.bz --- >location where
the software is loaded on the SBC.
inet on ethernet (e) : 172.18.255.52:ffffff00 --- > This is the ip
address of the management interface of the SBC, type the IP address and
mask in hex (e.g., 255.255.255.0 is fffffff0)
```



```

inet on backplane (b)      :
host inet (h)             :
gateway inet (g)          : 172.18.0.1 --- > management
gateway address here
user (u)                  : vxftp
ftp password (pw) (blank = use rsh) : vxftp flags (f)      :
target name (tn)          : oraclesbc1 --- > hostname of the SBC. In a Highly
Available (HA) pair, each SBC will have its own hostname. These target
names will match those configured in the redundancy-config in an HA pair.
startup script (s)        :
other (o)                 :

```

9.5. SIP/TCP and RTP Configuration

```

local-policy

  from-address             *
  to-address               *
  source-realm             access
  description
  activate-time
  deactivate-time
  state                    enabled
  policy-priority          none
  policy-attribute
    next-hop               10.232.50.89
    realm                  core
  action                   none
  terminate-recursion     disabled
  carrier
  start-time               0000
  end-time                 2400
  days-of-week             U-S
  cost                     0
  state                    enabled
  app-protocol
  methods
  media-profiles
  lookup                   single
  next-key
  eloc-str-lkup           disabled
  eloc-str-match

```

```

media-manager
  state                enabled
  latching            enabled
  flow-time-limit     86400
  initial-guard-timer 300
  subsq-guard-timer   300
  tcp-flow-time-limit 86400
  tcp-initial-guard-timer 300
  tcp-subsq-guard-timer 300
  tcp-number-of-ports-per-flow 2
  hnt-rtcp            disabled
  alqd-log-level      NOTICE
  mbcd-log-level      NOTICE
  options            unique-sdp-id
  red-flow-port       1985
  red-mgcp-port       1986
  red-max-trans       10000
  red-sync-start-time 5000
  red-sync-comp-time  1000
  media-policing      enabled
  max-signaling-bandwidth 10000000
  max-untrusted-signaling 100
  min-untrusted-signaling 30
  app-signaling-bandwidth 0
  tolerance-window    30
  trap-on-demote-to-deny disabled
  trap-on-demote-to-untrusted disabled
  syslog-on-demote-to-deny disabled
  syslog-on-demote-to-untrusted disabled
  rtcp-rate-limit     0
  anonymous-sdp        enabled
  arp-msg-bandwidth   32000
  fragment-msg-bandwidth 0
  rfc2833-timestamp   disabled
  default-2833-duration 100
  rfc2833-end-pkts-only-for-non-sig enabled
  translate-non-rfc2833-event disabled
  media-supervision-traps disabled
  dnsalg-server-failover disabled
  syslog-on-call-reject disabled

```

```

network-interface
  name s0p0
  sub-port-id 0
  description
  hostname
  ip-address 10.232.40.10
  pri-utility-addr
  sec-utility-addr
  netmask 255.255.255.0
  gateway 10.232.40.1
  sec-gateway
  gw-heartbeat
    state disabled
    heartbeat 0
    retry-count 0
    retry-timeout 1
    health-score 0
  dns-ip-primary
  dns-ip-backup1
  dns-ip-backup2
  dns-domain
  dns-timeout 11
  signaling-mtu 0
  hip-ip-list 10.232.40.10
  ftp-address
  icmp-address 10.232.40.10
  snmp-address
  telnet-address
  ssh-address
network-interface
  name s0p1
  sub-port-id 0
  description
  hostname
  ip-address 10.232.50.10
  pri-utility-addr
  sec-utility-addr
  netmask 255.255.255.0
  gateway 10.232.50.1
  sec-gateway
  gw-heartbeat
    state disabled
    heartbeat 0
    retry-count 0
    retry-timeout 1
    health-score 0
  dns-ip-primary
  dns-ip-backup1
  dns-ip-backup2
  dns-domain
  dns-timeout 11
  signaling-mtu 0
  hip-ip-list 10.232.50.10
  ftp-address
  icmp-address 10.232.50.10
  snmp-address
  telnet-address
  ssh-address

```

```

phy-interface
  name s0p0
  operation-type Media
  port 0
  slot 0
  virtual-mac
  admin-state enabled
  auto-negotiation enabled
  duplex-mode FULL
  speed 100
  wancom-health-score 50
  overload-protection disabled
  mac-filtering disabled
phy-interface
  name s0p1
  operation-type Media
  port 1
  slot 0
  virtual-mac
  admin-state enabled
  auto-negotiation enabled
  duplex-mode FULL
  speed 100
  wancom-health-score 50
  overload-protection disabled
  mac-filtering disabled
realm-config
  identifier access
  description
  addr-prefix 0.0.0.0
  network-interfaces s0p0:0
  mm-in-realm disabled
  mm-in-network enabled
  mm-same-ip enabled
  mm-in-system enabled
  bw-cac-non-mm disabled
  msm-release disabled
  qos-enable disabled
  generate-UDP-checksum disabled
  max-bandwidth 0
  fallback-bandwidth 0
  max-priority-bandwidth 0
  max-latency 0
  max-jitter 0
  max-packet-loss 0
  observ-window-size 0
  parent-realm
  dns-realm
  media-policy
  media-sec-policy
  srtp-msm-passthrough disabled
  class-profile
  in-translationid
  out-translationid
  in-manipulationid
  out-manipulationid NAT_IP
  average-rate-limit 0
  access-control-trust-level none
  invalid-signal-threshold 0
  maximum-signal-threshold 0
  untrusted-signal-threshold 0
  nat-trust-threshold 0
  max-endpoints-per-nat 0

```

nat-invalid-message-threshold	0
wait-time-for-invalid-register	0
deny-period	30
cac-failure-threshold	0
untrust-cac-failure-threshold	0
ext-policy-svr	
diam-e2-address-realm	
subscription-id-type	END_USER_NONE
symmetric-latching	disabled
pai-strip	disabled
trunk-context	
device-id	
early-media-allow	
enforcement-profile	
additional-prefixes	
restricted-latching	none
restriction-mask	32
user-cac-mode	none
user-cac-bandwidth	0
user-cac-sessions	0
icmp-detect-multiplier	0
icmp-advertisement-interval	0
icmp-target-ip	
monthly-minutes	0
options	
spl-options	
accounting-enable	enabled
net-management-control	disabled
delay-media-update	disabled
refer-call-transfer	disabled
hold-refer-reinvite	disabled
refer-notify-provisional	none
dyn-refer-term	disabled
codec-policy	
codec-manip-in-realm	disabled
codec-manip-in-network	enabled
rtcp-policy	
constraint-name	
call-recording-server-id	
session-recording-server	
session-recording-required	disabled
manipulation-string	
manipulation-pattern	
stun-enable	disabled
stun-server-ip	0.0.0.0
stun-server-port	3478
stun-changed-ip	0.0.0.0
stun-changed-port	3479
sip-profile	
sip-isup-profile	
match-media-profiles	
qos-constraint	
block-rtcp	disabled
hide-egress-media-update	disabled
tcp-media-profile	
monitoring-filters	
node-functionality	
default-location-string	
alt-family-realm	
pref-addr-type	none

```

realm-config
  identifier
  description
  addr-prefix
  network-interfaces
  mm-in-realm
  mm-in-network
  mm-same-ip
  mm-in-system
  bw-cac-non-mm
  msm-release
  qos-enable
  generate-UDP-checksum
  max-bandwidth
  fallback-bandwidth
  max-priority-bandwidth
  max-latency
  max-jitter
  max-packet-loss
  observ-window-size
  parent-realm
  dns-realm
  media-policy
  media-sec-policy
  srtp-msm-passthrough
  class-profile
  in-translationid
  out-translationid
  in-manipulationid
  out-manipulationid
  average-rate-limit
  access-control-trust-level
  invalid-signal-threshold
  maximum-signal-threshold
  untrusted-signal-threshold
  nat-trust-threshold
  max-endpoints-per-nat
  nat-invalid-message-threshold
  wait-time-for-invalid-register
  deny-period
  cac-failure-threshold
  untrust-cac-failure-threshold
  ext-policy-svr
  diam-e2-address-realm
  subscription-id-type
  symmetric-latching
  pal-strip
  trunk-context
  device-id
  early-media-allow
  enforcement-profile
  additional-prefixes
  restricted-latching
  restriction-mask
  user-cac-mode
  user-cac-bandwidth
  user-cac-sessions
  icmp-detect-multiplier
  icmp-advertisement-interval
  icmp-target-ip
  monthly-minutes
  options
  spl-options

  core
  0.0.0.0
  s0p1:0
  disabled
  enabled
  enabled
  enabled
  disabled
  disabled
  disabled
  disabled
  0
  0
  0
  0
  0
  0
  0
  0
  disabled
  disabled
  NAT_IP
  0
  none
  0
  0
  0
  0
  0
  0
  0
  0
  0
  30
  0
  0
  END_USER_NONE
  disabled
  disabled
  none
  32
  none
  0
  0
  0
  0
  0
  0

```

accounting-enable	enabled
net-management-control	disabled
delay-media-update	disabled
refer-call-transfer	disabled
hold-refer-reinvite	disabled
refer-notify-provisional	none
dyn-refer-term	disabled
codec-policy	
codec-manip-in-realm	disabled
codec-manip-in-network	enabled
rtcp-policy	
constraint-name	
call-recording-server-id	
session-recording-server	
session-recording-required	disabled
manipulation-string	
manipulation-pattern	
stun-enable	disabled
stun-server-ip	0.0.0.0
stun-server-port	3478
stun-changed-ip	0.0.0.0
stun-changed-port	3479
sip-profile	
sip-isup-profile	
match-media-profiles	
qos-constraint	
block-rtcp	disabled
hide-egress-media-update	disabled
tcp-media-profile	
monitoring-filters	
node-functionality	
default-location-string	
alt-family-realm	
pref-addr-type	none
session-agent	
hostname	10.232.50.89
ip-address	
port	5060
state	enabled
app-protocol	SIP
app-type	
transport-method	StaticTCP
realm-id	core
egress-realm-id	
description	Cisco CUCM
carriers	
allow-next-hop-lp	enabled
constraints	disabled
max-sessions	0
max-inbound-sessions	0
max-outbound-sessions	0
max-burst-rate	0
max-inbound-burst-rate	0
max-outbound-burst-rate	0
max-sustain-rate	0
max-inbound-sustain-rate	0
max-outbound-sustain-rate	0
min-seizures	5
min-asr	0
time-to-resume	0
ttr-no-response	0
in-service-period	0
burst-rate-window	0
sustain-rate-window	0
req-uri-carrier-mode	None
proxy-mode	

redirect-action	
loose-routing	enabled
send-media-session	enabled
response-map	
ping-method	OPTIONS ;hops=0
ping-interval	30
ping-send-mode	keep-alive
ping-all-addresses	disabled
ping-in-service-response-codes	
out-service-response-codes	
load-balance-dns-query	hunt
options	
spl-options	
media-profiles	
in-translationid	
out-translationid	
trust-me	disabled
request-uri-headers	
stop-recurse	
local-response-map	
ping-to-user-part	
ping-from-user-part	
in-manipulationid	
out-manipulationid	
manipulation-string	
manipulation-pattern	
p-asserted-id	
trunk-group	
max-register-sustain-rate	0
early-media-allow	
invalidate-registrations	disabled
rfc2833-mode	none
rfc2833-payload	0
codec-policy	
enforcement-profile	
refer-call-transfer	disabled
refer-notify-provisional	none
reuse-connections	NONE
tcp-keepalive	none
tcp-reconn-interval	0
max-register-burst-rate	0
register-burst-window	0
sip-profile	
sip-isup-profile	
kpml-interworking	inherit
monitoring-filters	
session-recording-server	
session-recording-required	disabled
hold-refer-reinvite	disabled
send-tcp-fin	disabled


```

sip-config
state enabled
operation-mode dialog
dialog-transparency enabled
home-realm-id core
egress-realm-id
auto-realm-id
nat-mode None
registrar-domain *
registrar-host *
registrar-port 5060
register-service-route always
init-timer 500
max-timer 4000
trans-expire 32
initial-inv-trans-expire 0
invite-expire 180
inactive-dynamic-conn 32
enforcement-profile
pac-method
pac-interval 10
pac-strategy PropDist
pac-load-weight 1
pac-session-weight 1
pac-route-weight 1
pac-callid-lifetime 600
pac-user-lifetime 3600
red-sip-port 1988
red-max-trans 10000
red-sync-start-time 5000
red-sync-comp-time 1000
options reg-cache-mode=from
add-reason-header disabled
sip-message-len 4096
enum-sag-match disabled
extra-method-stats disabled
extra-enum-stats disabled
rph-feature disabled
nsep-user-sessions-rate 0
nsep-sa-sessions-rate 0
registration-cache-limit 0
register-use-to-for-lp disabled
refer-src-routing disabled
add-ucid-header disabled
proxy-sub-events
allow-pani-for-trusted-only disabled
atcf-stn-sr
atcf-psi-dn
atcf-route-to-sccas disabled
eatf-stn-sr
pass-gruu-contact disabled
sag-lookup-on-redirect disabled
set-disconnect-time-on-bye disabled
msrp-delayed-bye-timer 15
transcoding-realm
transcoding-agents
create-dynamic-sa disabled
node-functionality P-CSCF
match-sip-instance disabled
sa-routes-stats disabled
sa-routes-traps disabled
rx-sip-reason-mapping disabled
add-ue-location-in-pani disabled
hold-emergency-calls-for-loc-info 0

```

```

sip-feature
  name norefersub
  realm
  support-mode-inbound Pass
  require-mode-inbound Pass
  proxy-require-mode-inbound Pass
  support-mode-outbound Pass
  require-mode-outbound Pass
  proxy-require-mode-outbound Pass
sip-interface
  state enabled
  realm-id access
  description
  sip-port
    address 10.232.40.10
    port 5060
    transport-protocol TCP
    allow-anonymous registered
    multi-home-addr
    ims-aka-profile
  carriers
  trans-expire 0
  initial-inv-trans-expire 0
  invite-expire 0
  max-redirect-contacts 0
  proxy-mode
  redirect-action
  contact-mode none
  nat-traversal always
  nat-interval 30
  tcp-nat-interval 90
  registration-caching enabled
  min-reg-expire 300
  registration-interval 3600
  route-to-registrar enabled
  secured-network disabled
  teluri-scheme disabled
  uri-fqdn-domain
  options reg-via-key
  reg-via-match

  spl-options
  trust-mode all
  max-nat-interval 3600
  nat-int-increment 10
  nat-test-increment 30
  sip-dynamic-hnt disabled
  stop-recurse 401,407
  port-map-start 0
  port-map-end 0
  in-manipulationid
  out-manipulationid
  sip-ims-feature disabled
  sip-atcf-feature disabled
  subscribe-reg-event disabled
  operator-identifier
  anonymous-priority none
  max-incoming-conns 0
  per-src-ip-max-incoming-conns 0
  inactive-conn-timeout 0
  untrusted-conn-timeout 0
  network-id
  ext-policy-server
  ldap-policy-server
  default-location-string
  term-tgrp-mode none

```

charging-vector-mode	pass
charging-function-address-mode	pass
ccf-address	
ecf-address	
implicit-service-route	disabled
rfc2833-payload	101
rfc2833-mode	transparent
constraint-name	
response-map	
local-response-map	
sec-agree-feature	disabled
sec-agree-pref	ipsec3gpp
enforcement-profile	
route-unauthorized-calls	
tcp-keepalive	none
add-sdp-invite	disabled
p-early-media-header	disabled
p-early-media-direction	
add-sdp-profiles	
manipulation-string	
manipulation-pattern	
sip-profile	
sip-isup-profile	
tcp-conn-dereg	0
tunnel-name	
register-keep-alive	none
kpml-interworking	disabled
msrp-delay-egress-bye	disabled
send-380-response	
pcscf-restoration	
session-timer-profile	
session-recording-server	
session-recording-required	disabled
service-tag	
reg-cache-route	disabled
sip-interface	
state	enabled
realm-id	core
description	
sip-port	
address	10.232.50.10
port	5060
transport-protocol	TCP
tls-profile	
allow-anonymous	all
multi-home-addr	
ims-aka-profile	
carriers	
trans-expire	0
initial-inv-trans-expire	0
invite-expire	0
max-redirect-contacts	0
proxy-mode	
redirect-action	
contact-mode	none
nat-traversal	none
nat-interval	30
tcp-nat-interval	90
registration-caching	disabled
min-reg-expire	300
registration-interval	3600
route-to-registrar	disabled

secured-network	disabled
teluri-scheme	disabled
uri-fqdn-domain	
options	
spl-options	
trust-mode	all
max-nat-interval	3600
nat-int-increment	10
nat-test-increment	30
sip-dynamic-hnt	disabled
stop-recurse	401,407
port-map-start	0
port-map-end	0
in-manipulationid	
out-manipulationid	
sip-ims-feature	disabled
sip-atcf-feature	disabled
subscribe-reg-event	disabled
operator-identifier	
anonymous-priority	none
max-incoming-conns	0
per-src-ip-max-incoming-conns	0
inactive-conn-timeout	0
untrusted-conn-timeout	0
network-id	
ext-policy-server	
ldap-policy-server	
default-location-string	
term-tgrp-mode	none
charging-vector-mode	pass
charging-function-address-mode	pass
ccf-address	
ecf-address	
implicit-service-route	disabled
rfc2833-payload	101
rfc2833-mode	transparent
constraint-name	
response-map	
local-response-map	
sec-agree-feature	disabled
sec-agree-pref	ipsec3gpp
enforcement-profile	
route-unauthorized-calls	
tcp-keepalive	none
add-sdp-invite	disabled
p-early-media-header	disabled
p-early-media-direction	
add-sdp-profiles	
manipulation-string	
manipulation-pattern	
sip-profile	
sip-isup-profile	
tcp-conn-dereg	0
tunnel-name	
register-keep-alive	none
kpml-interworking	disabled
msrp-delay-egress-bye	disabled
send-380-response	
pcscf-restoration	
session-timer-profile	
session-recording-server	
session-recording-required	disabled
service-tag	
reg-cache-route	disabled

```

sip-manipulation
    name NAT_IP
    description
    split-headers
    join-headers
    header-rule
        name
        header-name
        action
        comparison-type
        msg-type
        methods
        match-value
        new-value
        element-rule
            name
            parameter-name
            type
            action
            match-val-type
            comparison-type
            match-value
            new-value
header-rule
    name
    header-name
    action
    comparison-type
    msg-type
    methods
    match-value
    new-value
    element-rule
        name
        parameter-name
        type
        action
        match-val-type
        comparison-type
        match-value
        new-value
header-rule
    name
    header-name
    action
    comparison-type
    msg-type
    methods
    match-value
    new-value
    element-rule
        name
        parameter-name
        type
        action
        match-val-type
        comparison-type
        match-value
        new-value

```

```

From
From
manipulate
case-sensitive
request

```

```

modFromUri
uri-host
replace
ip
case-sensitive
$LOCAL_IP

```

```

To
To
manipulate
case-sensitive
request

```

```

modToUri
uri-host
replace
ip
case-sensitive
$REMOTE_IP

```

```

Ruri
request-uri
manipulate
case-sensitive
request

```

```

modRuri
uri-host
replace
ip
case-sensitive
$REMOTE_IP

```

```

header-rule
  name
  header-name
  action
  comparison-type
  msg-type
  methods
  match-value
  new-value
  element-rule
    name
    parameter-name
    type
    action
    match-val-type
    comparison-type
    match-value
    new-value
  Rpid
  Remote-Party-ID
  manipulate
  case-sensitive
  any
  modRpidHost
  uri-host
  replace
  ip
  case-sensitive
  $LOCAL_IP

header-rule
  name
  header-name
  action
  comparison-type
  msg-type
  methods
  match-value
  new-value
  element-rule
    name
    parameter-name
    type
    action
    match-val-type
    comparison-type
    match-value
    new-value
  ReferredBy
  Referred-By
  manipulate
  case-sensitive
  request
  modReferredByUri
  uri-host
  replace
  ip
  case-sensitive
  $LOCAL_IP

header-rule
  name
  header-name
  action
  comparison-type
  msg-type
  methods
  match-value
  new-value
  StoreReferTo
  Refer-To
  store
  pattern-rule
  request
  (.+@) ([0-9.]+) (.*)

header-rule
  name
  header-name
  action
  comparison-type
  msg-type
  methods
  match-value
  new-value
  modReferToUri
  Refer-To
  manipulate
  boolean
  request
  $StoreReferTo
  $StoreReferTo.$1+$LOCAL_IP+$StoreReferTo.$3

header-rule
  name
  header-name
  action
  comparison-type
  msg-type
  methods
  match-value
  new-value
  StoreContentId
  Content-Id
  store
  pattern-rule
  request
  (.+@) ([0-9.]+)>

```

```

header-rule
  name                modContentIdUri
  header-name         Content-Id
  action              manipulate
  comparison-type     boolean
  msg-type            request
  methods
  match-value         $StoreContentId
  new-value           $StoreContentId.$1+$LOCAL_IP+>
header-rule
  name                modXml
  header-name         Content-Type
  action              manipulate
  comparison-type     case-sensitive
  msg-type            request
  methods             NOTIFY
  match-value
  new-value
element-rule
  name                natXml
  parameter-name      application/dialog-info+xml
  type                mime
  action              find-replace-all
  match-val-type     ip
  comparison-type     pattern-rule
  match-value
entity=(.*) (\b(?:\d{1,3}\.){3}\d{1,3}\b) [[:2:]]
  new-value           $LOCAL_IP

```

NOTE: the match-value in the natXml element-rule needs to have the question mark escaped with a backslash before it when entering it in the CLI. Here is the command to issue:

```
match-value entity=(.*) (\b(?:\d{1,3}\.){3}\d{1,3}\b) [[:2:]]
```

```

static-flow
  in-realm-id          access
  description          For Voicemail Access to Cisco
Unity Connection (CUC) for Jabber only
  in-source            0.0.0.0
  in-destination       10.232.40.10:443
  out-realm-id         core
  out-source           10.232.50.10
  out-destination     10.232.50.103:443
  protocol             TCP
  alg-type             NAPT
  start-port           30001
  end-port             40000
  flow-time-limit      0
  initial-guard-timer  60
  subsq-guard-timer    60
  average-rate-limit   0
static-flow
  in-realm-id          access
  description          For Voicemail Access to Cisco
  in-source            0.0.0.0
  in-destination       10.232.40.10:6970
  out-realm-id         core
  out-source           10.232.50.10
  out-destination     10.232.50.89:6970
  protocol             TCP
  alg-type             NAPT
  start-port           20001
  end-port             30000
  flow-time-limit      0
  initial-guard-timer  60
  subsq-guard-timer    60
  average-rate-limit   0
static-flow
  in-realm-id          access
  description          For Voicemail Access to Cisco
Unity Connection (CUC) for Jabber only
  in-source            0.0.0.0
  in-destination       10.232.40.10:7080
  out-realm-id         core
  out-source           10.232.50.10
  out-destination     10.232.50.103:7080
  protocol             TCP
  alg-type             NAPT
  start-port           40001
  end-port             50000
  flow-time-limit      0
  initial-guard-timer  60
  subsq-guard-timer    60
  average-rate-limit   0
static-flow
  in-realm-id          access
  description          For Voicemail Access to Cisco
  in-source            0.0.0.0
  in-destination       10.232.40.10:8443
  out-realm-id         core
  out-source           10.232.50.10
  out-destination     10.232.50.89:8443
  protocol             TCP
  alg-type             NAPT
  start-port           10000
  end-port             20000
  flow-time-limit      0
  initial-guard-timer  60
  subsq-guard-timer    60
  average-rate-limit   0

```

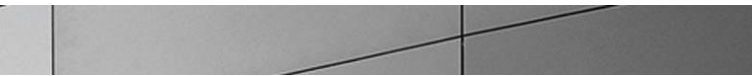


```

steering-pool
  ip-address          10.232.40.10
  start-port          49152
  end-port            65535
  realm-id            access
  network-interface
steering-pool
  ip-address          10.232.50.10
  start-port          49152
  end-port            65535
  realm-id            core
  network-interface
system-config
  hostname
  description
  location
  mib-system-contact
  mib-system-name
  mib-system-location
  snmp-enabled        enabled
  enable-snmp-auth-traps disabled
  enable-snmp-syslog-notify disabled
  enable-snmp-monitor-traps disabled
  enable-env-monitor-traps disabled
  snmp-syslog-his-table-length 1
  snmp-syslog-level   WARNING
  system-log-level    WARNING
  process-log-level   NOTICE
  process-log-ip-address 0.0.0.0
  process-log-port     0
  collect
    sample-interval    5
    push-interval      15
    boot-state         disabled
    start-time         now
    end-time           never
    red-collect-state   disabled
    red-max-trans       1000
    red-sync-start-time 5000
    red-sync-comp-time 1000
    push-success-trap-state disabled
  comm-monitor
    state              disabled
    sbc-grp-id         0
    tls-profile
    qos-enable         enabled
  call-trace          disabled
  internal-trace      disabled
  log-filter          all
  default-gateway     172.18.0.1 ← eth0 gateway
  restart             enabled
  exceptions
  telnet-timeout      0
  console-timeout     0
  remote-control      enabled
  cli-audit-trail     enabled

```

link-redundancy-state	disabled
source-routing	enabled
cli-more	disabled
terminal-height	24
debug-timeout	0
trap-event-lifetime	0
ids-syslog-facility	-1
options	
default-v6-gateway	::
ipv6-signaling-mtu	1500
ipv4-signaling-mtu	1500
cleanup-time-of-day	00:00
snmp-engine-id-suffix	
snmp-agent-mode	v1v2



A basic configuration on the SBC to route calls to and from the Cisco Call Manager environment with the Cisco Jabber client and phones is now complete. The following sections highlight some of the useful tips to configure the SBC in order to successfully resolve and overcome interoperability challenges in a SIP access environment between CUCM, Cisco Jabber, and phones. It is outside the scope of this document to include all the interoperability working information as it will differ in every deployment.

10. Test Plan Executed – Jabber

The following is the test plan executed against this setup and results have been documented below.

Test Case	Result
Basic call. User A calls User B	Pass
Basic call. User B calls User A	Pass
Basic call. A calls B, A cancels.	Pass
Basic call. A calls C, C answers, C hangs up.	Pass
Basic call. A calls C, C answers, A hangs up.	Pass
Basic call. C calls B, B answers, B hangs up.	Pass
Basic call. C calls B, B answers, C hangs up.	Pass
Long duration call. A calls B, call up for 20 minutes. Media directly between A & B	Pass
Long duration call. A calls D, call up for 20 minutes. Media through SBC.	Pass
Call Hold. A calls B, B holds, B resumes	Pass
Call Hold. A calls B, B holds, B resumes, B holds, B resumes	Pass
Attended transfer. A calls B, B answers, transfers to C, B hangs up after C answers.	Pass
Blind transfer. A calls B, B answers, transfers to C, B hangs up before C answers.	Pass
Voicemail. A calls B, B declines, A sent to VM.	Pass
Voicemail. A calls B, B forwarded to VM, A sent to VM.	Pass
Voicemail. A calls B, B doesn't answer, A sent to VM.	Pass
Voicemail. C calls B, B doesn't answer, A leaves VM. B displays MWI.	Pass
Call Forwarding. A calls B, B forwarded to C, C answers.	Pass
Conferencing. A calls B, B conferences C, C hangs up. A and B still on call.	Pass
Conferencing. A calls B, B conferences C, B hangs up. A and C still on call.	Pass
Conferencing. B calls C, A calls B, B merges calls. B hangs up. A and C still on call.	Pass
Conferencing. B calls C, A calls B, B merges calls. A hangs up. B and C still on call.	Pass
Conferencing. B calls C, A calls B, B merges calls. C hangs up. A and B still on call.	Pass
Conferencing. B calls C, A calls B, B answers. C hears MoH.	Pass

11. Test Plan Executed – Cisco Phones

The following is the test plan executed against this setup and results have been documented below.

Test Case	Result
Basic Call	Pass
Conference calling	Pass
Incoming and outgoing call logging (including missed calls)	Pass
Call Progress Tones	Pass
Call Waiting	Pass
Direct Outward Dialing	Pass
Do Not Disturb (DND)	Pass
Dual Tone Multi-Frequency signaling (DTMF) pass-through	Pass
Hunt Group	Pass
Message Waiting Indicator	Pass
Music on Hold	Pass
Single-Line Extension	Pass
Speed Dialing	Pass
Direct Inward Dialing	Pass
Call Back Activation (ring again)	Pass
Call Hold	Pass
Consultation on Hold	Pass
Call Park	Pass
Call Transfer (supervised and blind)	Pass
Call Pickup	Pass
Caller name identification display	Pass
Caller number identification display	Pass
Call Forward on Busy	Pass
Call Forward on No Answer, with the option to select variable ring count	Pass
Mute (hard or soft keys/buttons)	Pass
Last Number Redial	Pass

12. Troubleshooting Tools

If you find that you are not able to complete calls or have problems with the test cases, there are a few tools available for CUCM and the Oracle SBC like logging and tracing which may be of assistance. In this section we will provide a list of tools which you can use to aid in troubleshooting any issues you may encounter.

Cisco Real-Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT)

The Cisco Real-Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT) is a tool that can be downloaded from CUCM to a Windows or Linux computer. See <https://supportforums.cisco.com/document/93281/using-rtmt-monitor-cisco-unity-connection-and-cucm> for details.

Wireshark

Wireshark is also a network protocol analyzer which is freely downloadable from www.wireshark.org. Wireshark could be installed on a laptop running Jabber, and it can also be used to decode packet traces from the SBC – see the “Through a packet capture on the Oracle SBC” section below.

On the Oracle SBC

The Oracle SBC provides a rich set of statistical counters available from the CLI, as well as log file output with configurable detail. The follow sections detail enabling, adjusting and accessing those interfaces.

Resetting the statistical counters, enabling logging and restarting the log files.

At the SBC Console:

```
oraclesbc1# reset sipd
oraclesbc1# notify sipd debug
oraclesbc1#
enabled SIP Debugging
oraclesbc1# notify all rotate-logs
```

Examining the log files

Note: You will FTP to the management interface of the SBC with the username user and user mode password (the default is “acme”).

```
C:\Documents and Settings\user>ftp 192.168.5.24
Connected to 192.168.85.55.
220 oracleSBC1FTP server (VxWorks 6.4) ready.
User (192.168.85.55:(none)): user
331 Password required for user.
Password: acme
230 User user logged in.
ftp> cd /opt/logs
250 CWD command successful.
ftp> get sipmsg.log
200 PORT command successful.
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for '/opt/logs/sipmsg.log' (3353
bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
ftp: 3447 bytes received in 0.00Seconds 3447000.00Kbytes/sec.
ftp> get log.sipd
200 PORT command successful.
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for '/opt/logs/log.sipd' (204681
bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
ftp: 206823 bytes received in 0.11Seconds 1897.46Kbytes/sec.
ftp> bye
221 Goodbye.
```

You may now examine the log files with the text editor of your choice.

Through the Web GUI

You can also check the display results of filtered SIP session data from the Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller, and provides traces in a common log format for local viewing or for exporting to your PC. Please check the “Monitor and Trace” section (page 165) of the Web GUI User Guide available at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61547_01/index.htm

Through a packet capture on the Oracle SBC

You can enable a packet capture on the Oracle SBC that can be decoded in Wireshark. To enable a packet capture on a network-interface:

packet-trace local <network-interface>

So for example, to start a packet capture on network-interface s0p0:0, use the following command:

packet-trace local s0p0:0

To stop the packet capture, type Control-C.

You can then FTP or Secure FTP (SFTP) the file from /opt/traces through the SBC's management interface.

13. Appendix A

Accessing the SBC's CLI

Access to the CLI is provided by:

- The serial console connection;
- TELNET, which is enabled by default but may be disabled; and
- SSH

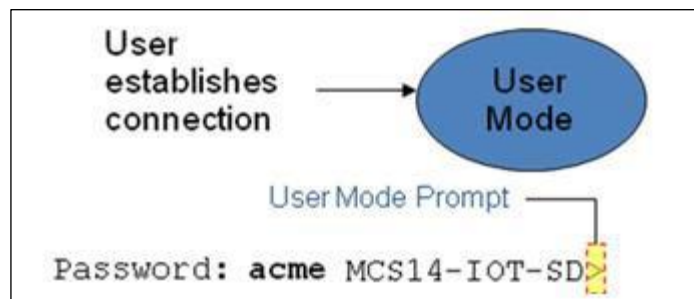
Initial connectivity will be through the serial console port. At a minimum, this is how to configure the management (eth0) interface on the SBC.

CLI Basics

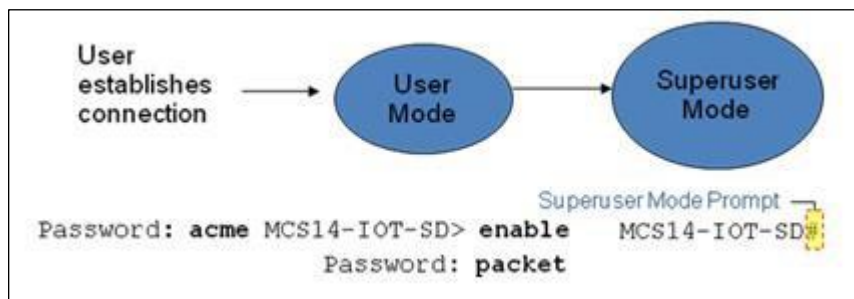
There are two password protected modes of operation within the ACLI, User mode and Superuser mode.

When you establish a connection to the SBC, the prompt for the User mode password appears. The default password is acme.

User mode consists of a restricted set of basic monitoring commands and is identified by the greater than sign (>) in the system prompt after the target name. You cannot perform configuration and maintenance from this mode.



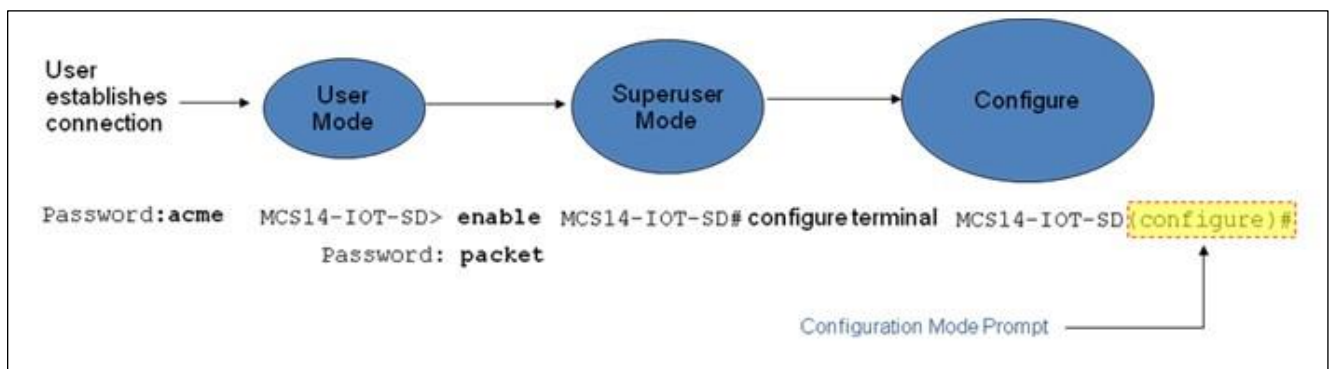
The Superuser mode allows for access to all system commands for operation, maintenance, and administration. This mode is identified by the pound sign (#) in the prompt after the target name. To enter the Superuser mode, issue the `enable` command in the User mode.



From the Superuser mode, you can perform monitoring and administrative tasks; however you cannot configure any elements. To return to User mode, issue the `exit` command.

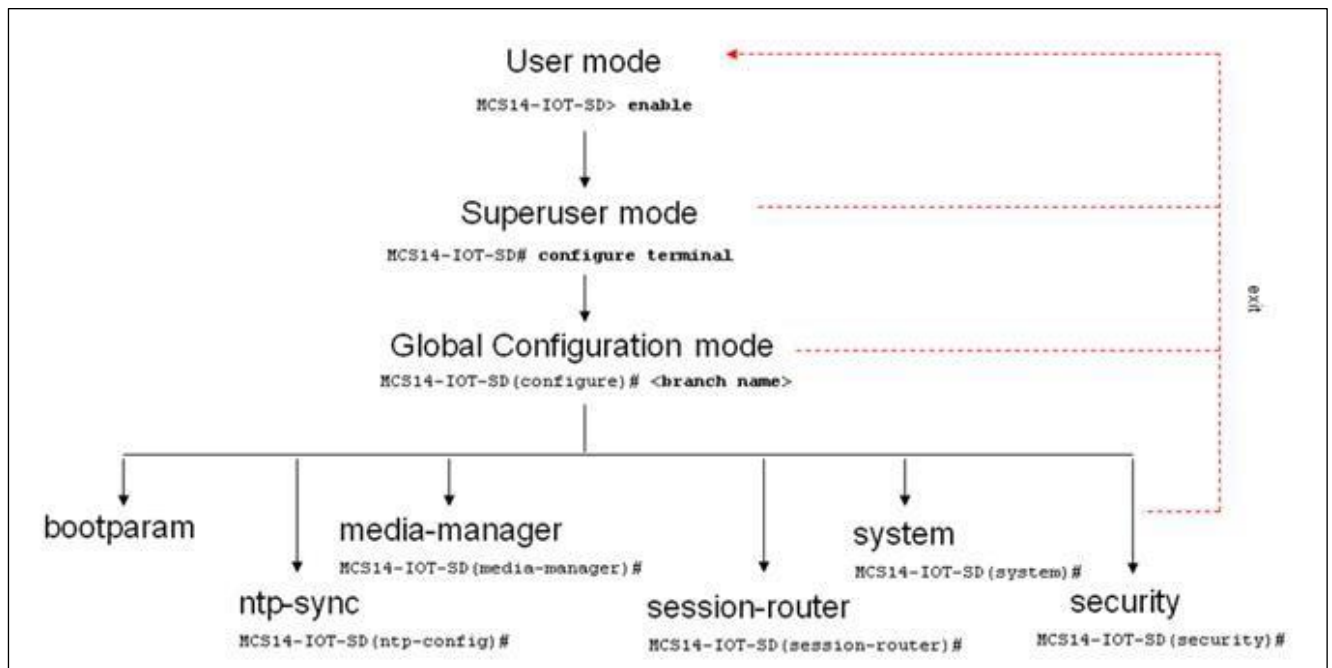
You must enter the Configuration mode to configure elements. For example, you can access the configuration branches and configuration elements for signaling and media configurations. To enter the Configuration mode, issue the `configure terminal` command in the Superuser mode.

Configuration mode is identified by the word `configure` in parenthesis followed by the pound sign (#) in the prompt after the target name, for example, `oraclesbc1(configure)#`. To return to the Superuser mode, issue the `exit` command.



In the configuration mode, there are six configuration branches:

- bootparam;
- ntp-sync;
- media-manager;
- session-router;
- system; and
- security.



The ntp-sync and bootparams branches are flat branches (i.e., they do not have elements inside the branches). The rest of the branches have several elements under each of the branches.

The bootparam branch provides access to SBC boot parameters. Key boot parameters include:

- boot device – The global management port, usually eth0
- file name – The boot path and the image file.

- inet on ethernet – The IP address and subnet mask (in hex) of the management port of the SD.
- host inet –The IP address of external server where image file resides.
- user and ftp password – Used to boot from the external FTP server.
- gateway inet – The gateway IP address for reaching the external server, if the server is located in a different network.

NOTE: These are the boot parameters for the 3820 platform. Other platforms may differ.

```

oraclesbcl# configure terminal
oraclesbcl(configure)# bootparam

'.' = clear field; '-' = go to previous field; q = quit

boot device           : eth0
processor number     : 0
host name            :
file name            : /boot/nnECZ730p2.32.bz
inet on ethernet (e) : 10.18.255.169:ffff0000
inet on backplane (b) :
host inet (h)        :
gateway inet (g)     : 10.18.0.1
user (u)             : vxftp
ftp password (pw) (blank = use rsh) : vxftp
flags (f)            : 0x3b
target name (tn)     : oraclesbcl
startup script (s)   :
other (o)            :

```

NOTE: These changed parameters will not go into effect until reboot. Also, be aware that some boot parameters may also be changed through PHY and Network Interface Configurations.

```
oraclesbcl(configure)#
```

The ntp-sync branch provides access to NTP server configuration commands for synchronizing the SBC time and date. The security branch provides access to security configuration.

The system branch provides access to basic configuration elements as system-config, snmp-community, redundancy, physical interfaces, network interfaces, etc.

The session-router branch provides access to signaling and routing related elements, including H323-config, sip-config, iwf-config, local-policy, sip-manipulation, session-agent, etc.

The media-manager branch provides access to media-related elements, including realms, steering pools, dns-config, media-manager, and so forth.

You will use media-manager, session-router, and system branches for most of your working configuration.



Configuration Elements

The configuration branches contain the configuration elements. Each configurable object is referred to as an element. Each element consists of a number of configurable parameters.

Some elements are single-instance elements, meaning that there is only one of that type of the element - for example, the global system configuration and redundancy configuration.

Some elements are multiple-instance elements. There may be one or more of the elements of any given type. For example, physical and network interfaces.

Some elements (both single and multiple instance) have sub-elements. For example:

- sip-ports - are children of the sip-interface element
- peers – are children of the redundancy element
- destinations – are children of the peer element

Creating an Element

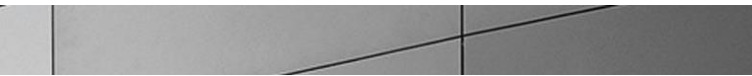
1. To create a single-instance element, you go to the appropriate level in the CLI path and enter its parameters. There is no need to specify a unique identifier property because a single-instance element is a global element and there is only one instance of this element.
2. When creating a multiple-instance element, you must specify a unique identifier for each instance of the element.
3. It is important to check the parameters of the element you are configuring before committing the changes. You do this by issuing the **show** command before issuing the **done** command. The parameters that you did not configure are filled with either default values or left empty.
4. On completion, you must issue the **done** command. The done command causes the configuration to be echoed to the screen and commits the changes to the volatile memory. It is a good idea to review this output to ensure that your configurations are correct.
5. Issue the **exit** command to exit the selected element.

Note that the configurations at this point are not permanently saved yet. If the SBC reboots, your configurations will be lost.

Editing an Element

The procedure of editing an element is similar to creating an element, except that you must select the element that you will edit before editing it.

1. Enter the element that you will edit at the correct level of the CLI path.

- 
2. Select the element that you will edit, and view it before editing it.
The **select** command loads the element to the volatile memory for editing. The **show** command allows you to view the element to ensure that it is the right one that you want to edit.
 3. Once you are sure that the element you selected is the right one for editing, edit the parameter one by one. The new value you provide will overwrite the old value.
 4. It is important to check the properties of the element you are configuring before committing it to the volatile memory. You do this by issuing the **show** command before issuing the **done** command.
 5. On completion, you must issue the **done** command.
 6. Issue the **exit** command to exit the selected element.

Note that the configurations at this point are not permanently saved yet. If the SBC reboots, your configurations will be lost.

Deleting an Element

The **no** command deletes an element from the configuration in editing.

To delete a single-instance element,

1. Enter the **no** command from within the path for that specific element
2. Issue the **exit** command.

To delete a multiple-instance element,

1. Enter the **no** command from within the path for that particular element.
The key field prompt, such as <name>:<sub-port-id>, appears.
2. Use the <Enter> key to display a list of the existing configured elements.
3. Enter the number corresponding to the element you wish to delete.
4. Issue the **select** command to view the list of elements to confirm that the element was removed.

Note that the configuration changes at this point are not permanently saved yet. If the SBC reboots, your configurations will be lost.

Configuration Versions

At any time, three versions of the configuration can exist on the SBC: the edited configuration, the saved configuration, and the running configuration.

- The **edited configuration** – this is the version that you are making changes to. This version of the configuration is stored in the SBC's volatile memory and will be lost on a reboot.
To view the editing configuration, issue the **show configuration** command.

- The **saved configuration** – on issuing the `save-config` command, the edited configuration is copied into the non-volatile memory on the SBC and becomes the saved configuration. Because the saved configuration has not been activated yet, the changes in the configuration will not take effect. On reboot, the last activated configuration (i.e., the last running configuration) will be loaded, not the saved configuration.
- The **running configuration** is the saved then activated configuration. On issuing the `activate-config` command, the saved configuration is copied from the non-volatile memory to the volatile memory. The saved configuration is activated and becomes the running configuration. Although most of the configurations can take effect once being activated without reboot, some configurations require a reboot for the changes to take effect.
To view the running configuration, issue the command `show running-config`.

Saving the Configuration

The `save-config` command stores the edited configuration persistently.

Because the saved configuration has not been activated yet, changes in configuration will not take effect. On reboot, the last activated configuration (i.e., the last running configuration) will be loaded. At this stage, the saved configuration is different from the running configuration.

Because the saved configuration is stored in non-volatile memory, it can be accessed and activated at later time.

Upon issuing the `save-config` command, the SBC displays a reminder on screen stating that you must use the `activate-config` command if you want the configurations to be updated.

```
oraclesbc1 # save-config
Save-Config received, processing.
waiting 1200 for request to finish
Request to 'SAVE-CONFIG' has Finished,
Save complete
Currently active and saved configurations do not match!
To sync & activate, run 'activate-config' or 'reboot activate'.
oraclesbc1 #
```

Activating the Configuration

On issuing the `activate-config` command, the saved configuration is copied from the non-volatile memory to the volatile memory. The saved configuration is activated and becomes the running configuration.

Some configuration changes are service affecting when activated. For these configurations, the SBC warns that the change could have an impact on service with the configuration elements that will potentially be service affecting. You may decide whether or not to continue with applying these changes immediately or to apply them at a later time.

```
oraclesbcl# activate-config Activate-  
Config received, processing. waiting  
120000 for request to finish Request to  
'ACTIVATE-CONFIG' has Finished, Activate  
Complete  
oraclesbcl#
```



Oracle Corporation
World Headquarters
500 Oracle Parkway
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
U.S.A.

Worldwide Inquiries:
Phone: +1.650.506.7000
Fax: +1.650.506.7200

oracle.com



Oracle is committed to developing practices and products that help protect the environment

Copyright © 2015, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. This document is provided for information purposes only, and the contents hereof are subject to change without notice. This document is not warranted to be error-free, nor subject to any other warranties or conditions, whether expressed orally or implied in law, including implied warranties and conditions of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. We specifically disclaim any liability with respect to this document, and no contractual obligations are formed either directly or indirectly by this document. This document may not be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose, without our prior written permission.

Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Intel and Intel Xeon are trademarks or registered trademarks of Intel Corporation. All SPARC trademarks are used under license and are trademarks or registered trademarks of SPARC International, Inc. AMD, Opteron, the AMD logo, and the AMD Opteron logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Advanced Micro Devices. UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group. 0113

Hardware and Software, Engineered to Work Together