Configuration Note

AudioCodes Professional Services – Interoperability Lab

Microsoft® Skype for Business Server 2015 and KCOM SIP Trunk using AudioCodes Mediant™ E-SBC

Version 7.2

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1 Introduction

This Configuration Note describes how to set up AudioCodes Enterprise Session Border Controller (hereafter, referred to as *E-SBC*) for interworking between 13BKCOM's SIP Trunk and Microsoft's Skype for Business Server 2015 environment.

You can also use AudioCodes' SBC Wizard tool to automatically configure the E-SBC based on this interoperability setup. However, it is recommended to read through this document in order to better understand the various configuration options. For more information on AudioCodes' SBC Wizard including download option, visit AudioCodes Web site at http://www.audiocodes.com/sbc-wizard (login required).

1.1 Intended Audience

The document is intended for engineers, or AudioCodes and 13BKCOM Partners who are responsible for installing and configuring 13BKCOM's SIP Trunk and Microsoft's Skype for Business Server 2015 for enabling VoIP calls using AudioCodes E-SBC.

1.2 About AudioCodes E-SBC Product Series

AudioCodes' family of E-SBC devices enables reliable connectivity and security between the Enterprise's and the service provider's VoIP networks.

The E-SBC provides perimeter defense as a way of protecting Enterprises from malicious VoIP attacks; mediation for allowing the connection of any PBX and/or IP-PBX to any service provider; and Service Assurance for service quality and manageability.

Designed as a cost-effective appliance, the E-SBC is based on field-proven VoIP and network services with a native host processor, allowing the creation of purpose-built multiservice appliances, providing smooth connectivity to cloud services, with integrated quality of service, SLA monitoring, security and manageability. The native implementation of SBC provides a host of additional capabilities that are not possible with standalone SBC appliances such as VoIP mediation, PSTN access survivability, and third-party value-added services applications. This enables Enterprises to utilize the advantages of converged networks and eliminate the need for standalone appliances.

AudioCodes E-SBC is available as an integrated solution running on top of its field-proven Mediant Media Gateway and Multi-Service Business Router platforms, or as a software-only solution for deployment with third-party hardware.

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2 Component Information

2.1 AudioCodes E-SBC Version

Table 2-1: AudioCodes E-SBC Version

SBC Vendor	AudioCodes
Models	▪ Mediant 500 E-SBC ▪ Mediant 500L Gateway & E-SBC ▪ Mediant 800B Gateway & E-SBC ▪ Mediant 1000B Gateway & E-SBC ▪ Mediant 2600 E-SBC ▪ Mediant 4000 SBC ▪ Mediant 4000B SBC ▪ Mediant 9000 SBC ▪ Mediant Software SBC (SE and VE)
Software Version	SIP_7.20A.001.501
Protocol	▪ SIP/UDP (to the 13BKCOM SIP Trunk) ▪ SIP/TCP or SIP/TLS (to the S4B FE Server)
Additional Notes	None

2.2 KCOM SIP Trunking Version

Table 2-2: 13BKCOM Version

Vendor/Service Provider	13BKCOM
SSW Model/Service	
Software Version	
Protocol	SIP
Additional Notes	None

2.3 Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 Version

Table 2-3: Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 Version

Vendor	Microsoft
Model	Skype for Business
Software Version	Release 2015 6.0.9319.0
Protocol	SIP
Additional Notes	None

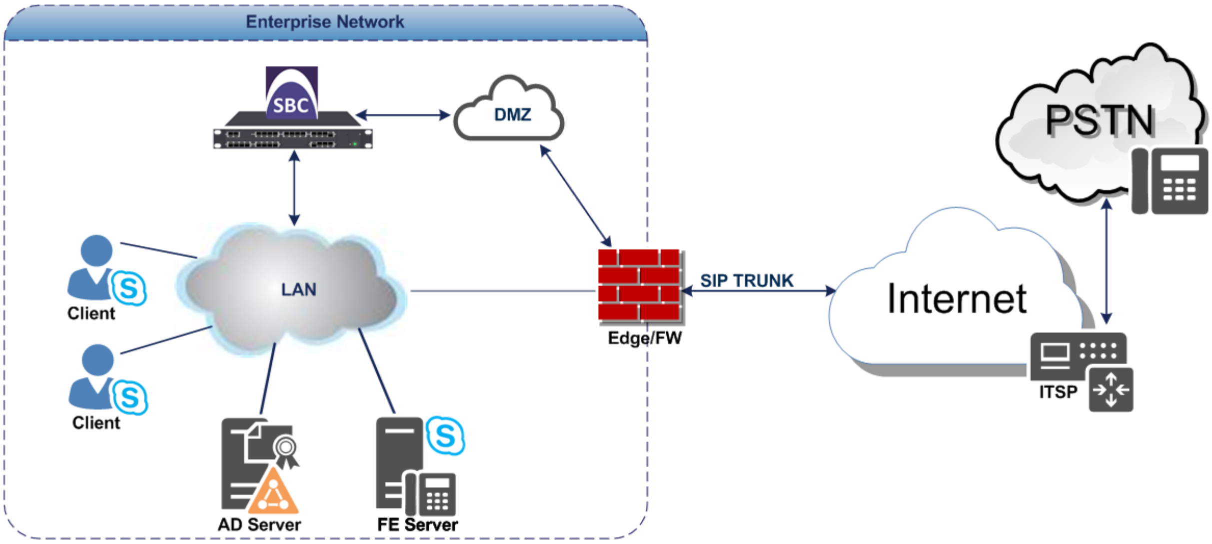
2.4 Interoperability Test Topology

The interoperability testing between AudioCodes E-SBC and 13BKCOM SIP Trunk with Skype for Business 2015 was done using the following topology setup:

- Enterprise deployed with Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 in its private network for enhanced communication within the Enterprise.
- Enterprise wishes to offer its employees enterprise-voice capabilities and to connect the Enterprise to the PSTN network using 13BKCOM's SIP Trunking service.
- AudioCodes E-SBC is implemented to interconnect between the Enterprise LAN and the SIP Trunk.
  - **Session:** Real-time voice session using the IP-based Session Initiation Protocol (SIP).
  - **Border:** IP-to-IP network border between Skype for Business Server 2015 network in the Enterprise LAN and 13BKCOM's SIP Trunk located in the public network.

The figure below illustrates this interoperability test topology:

Figure 2-1: Interoperability Test Topology between E-SBC and Microsoft Skype for Business with 13BKCOM SIP Trunk



2.4.1 Environment Setup

The interoperability test topology includes the following environment setup:

Table 2-4: Environment Setup

Area	Setup
Network	▪ Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 environment is located on the Enterprise's LAN ▪ 13BKCOM SIP Trunk is located on the WAN
Signaling Transcoding	▪ Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 operates with SIP-over-TLS transport type ▪ 13BKCOM SIP Trunk operates with SIP-over-UDP transport type
Codecs Transcoding	▪ Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 supports G.711A-law and G.711U-law coders ▪ 13BKCOM SIP Trunk supports G.711A-law and G.711U-law coders.
Media Transcoding	▪ Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 operates with SRTP media type ▪ 13BKCOM SIP Trunk operates with RTP media type

2.4.2 Known Limitations

The following limitation was observed in the interoperability tests done for the AudioCodes E-SBC interworking between Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 and 13BKCOM 's SIP Trunk:

- KCOM cannot guarantee that the caller ID for incoming international calls will be sent to the PBX. When the international CLI is not available within the legacy networks, no caller ID will be displayed on the target phone.

  Recommendation: Contact KCOM for updates on this feature.

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3 Configuring Skype for Business Server 2015

This chapter describes how to configure Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 to operate with AudioCodes E-SBC.

Note: Dial plans, voice policies, and PSTN usages are also necessary for Enterprise voice deployment; however, they are beyond the scope of this document.

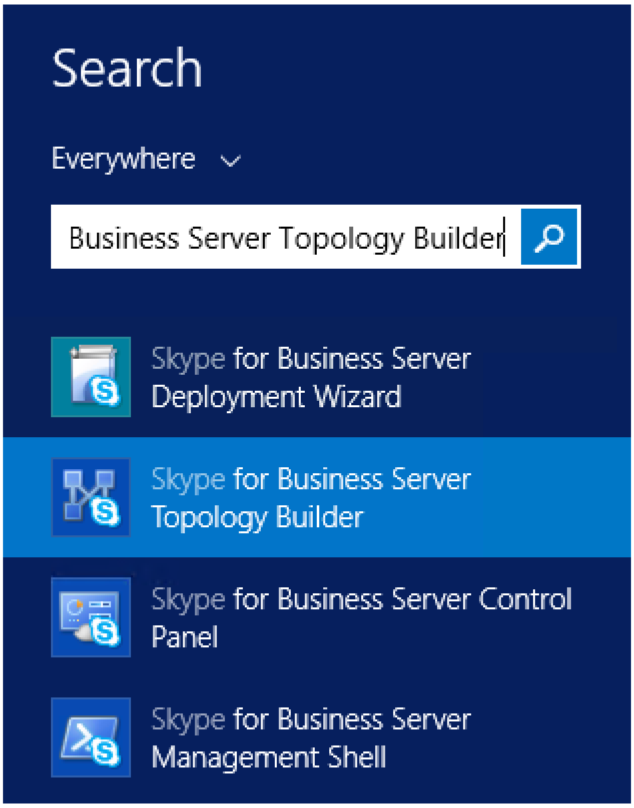
3.1 Configuring the E-SBC as an IP / PSTN Gateway

The procedure below describes how to configure the E-SBC as an IP / PSTN Gateway.

➢ **To configure E-SBC as IP/PSTN Gateway and associate it with Mediation Server:**

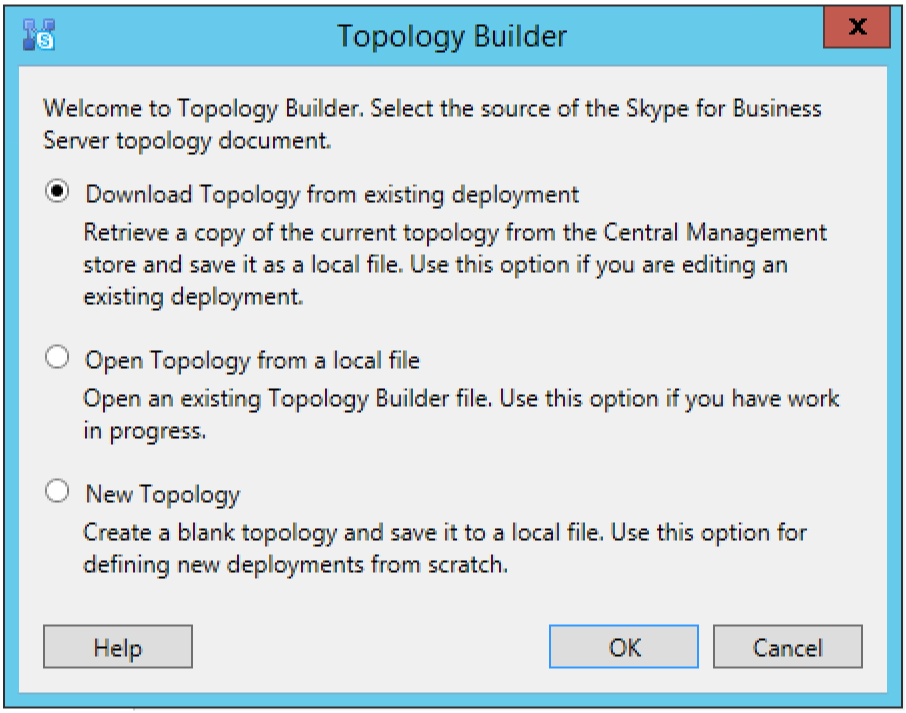
1. On the server where the Topology Builder is installed, start the Skype for Business Server 2015 Topology Builder (Windows **Start** menu > search for **Skype for Business Server Topology Builder**), as shown below:

Figure 3-1: Starting the Skype for Business Server Topology Builder



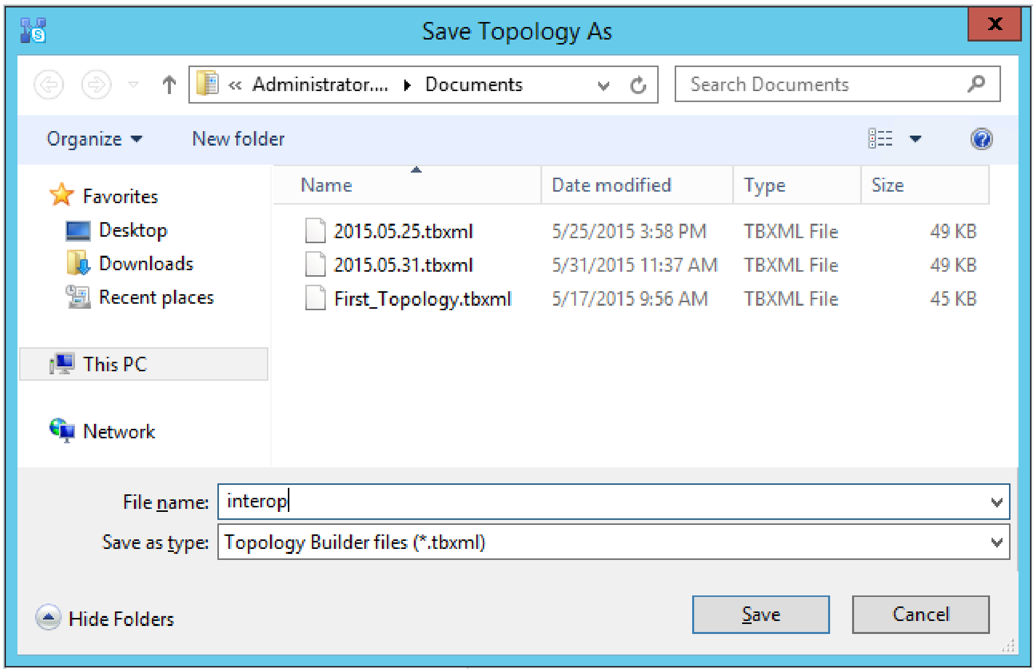
The following is displayed:

Figure 3-2: Topology Builder Dialog Box



2. Select the **Download Topology from existing deployment** option, and then click **OK**; you are prompted to save the downloaded Topology:

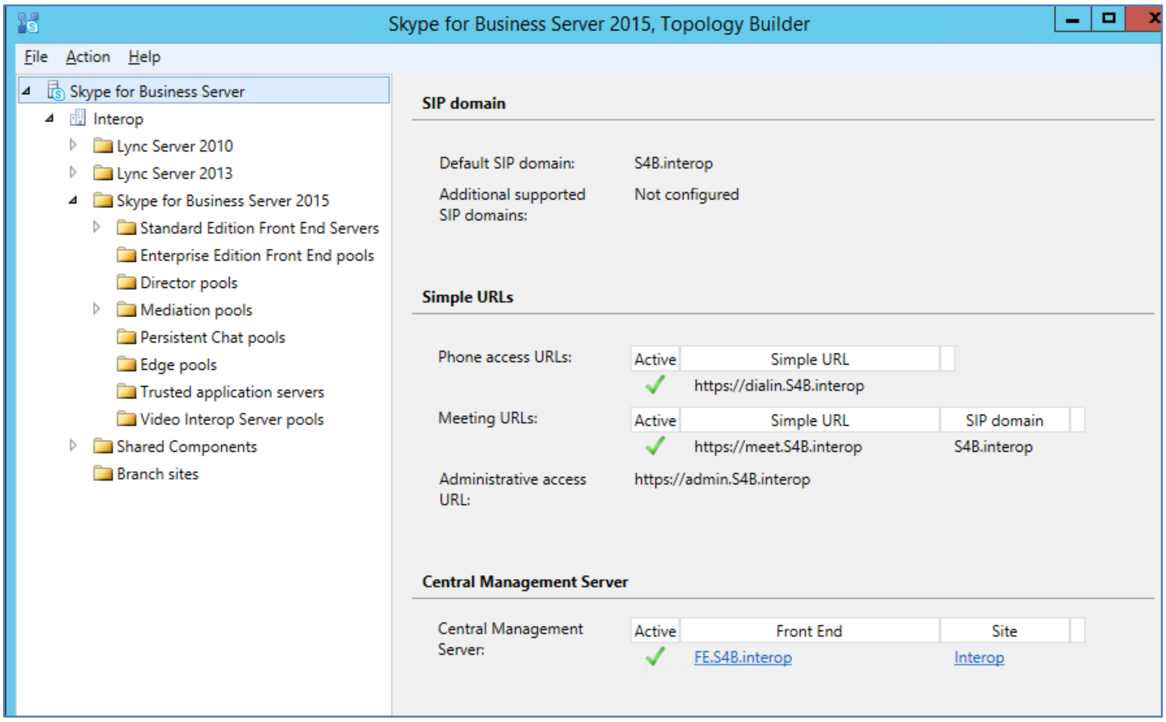
Figure 3-3: Save Topology Dialog Box



3. Enter a name for the Topology file, and then click **Save**. This step enables you to roll back from any changes you make during the installation.

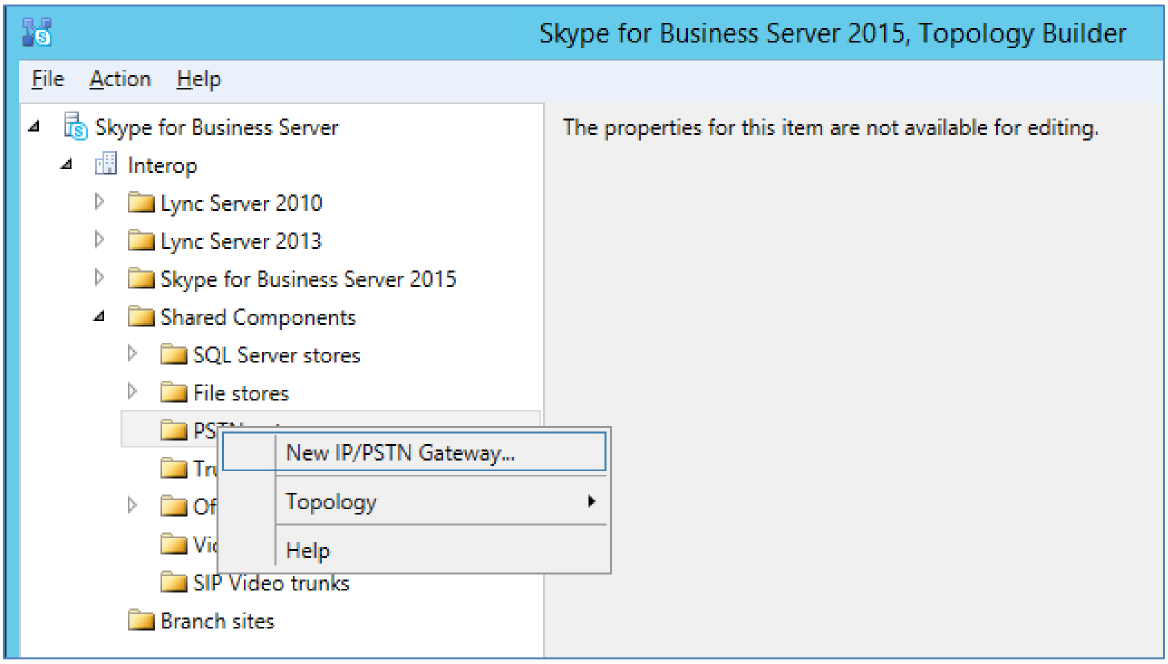
The Topology Builder screen with the downloaded Topology is displayed:

Figure 3-4: Downloaded Topology



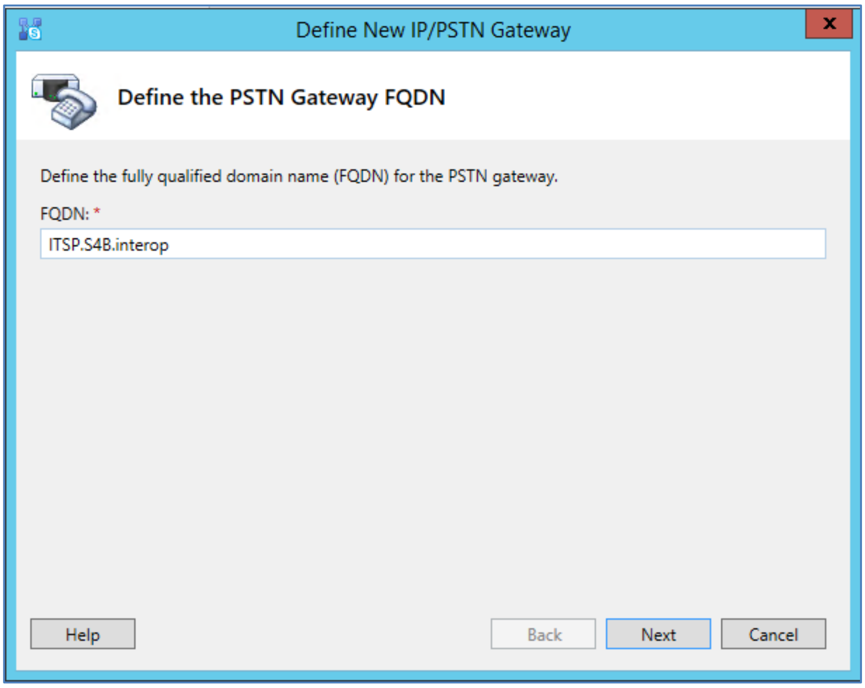
4. Under the **Shared Components** node, right-click the **PSTN gateways** node, and then from the shortcut menu, choose **New IP/PSTN Gateway**, as shown below:

Figure 3-5: Choosing New IP/PSTN Gateway



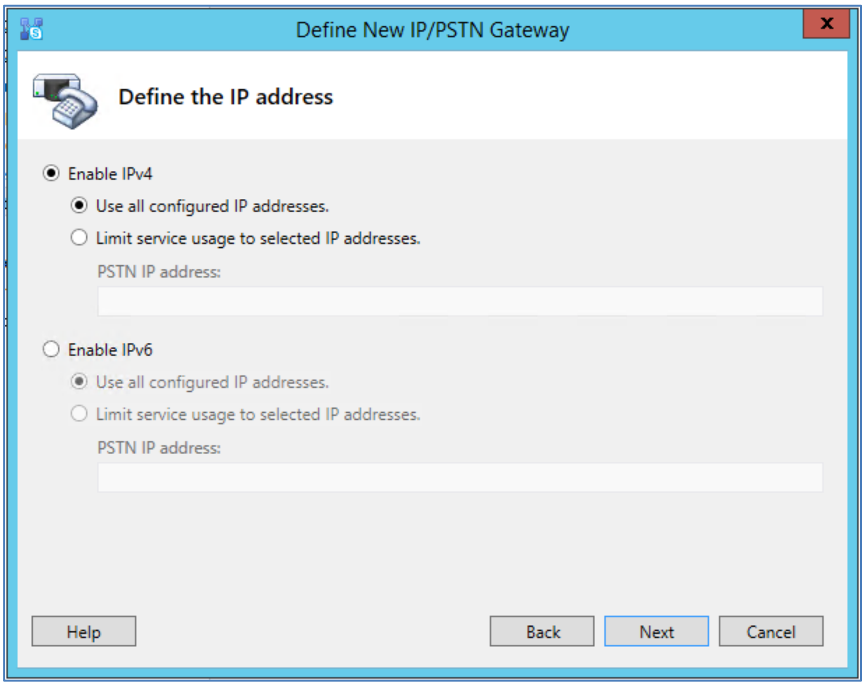
The following is displayed:

Figure 3-6: Define the PSTN Gateway FQDN



5. Enter the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) of the E-SBC (e.g., **ITSP.S4B.interop**). This FQDN should be equivalent to the configured Subject Name (CN) in the TLS Certificate Context (see Section 4.9.3 on page 58).
6. Click **Next**; the following is displayed:

Figure 3-7: Define the IP Address



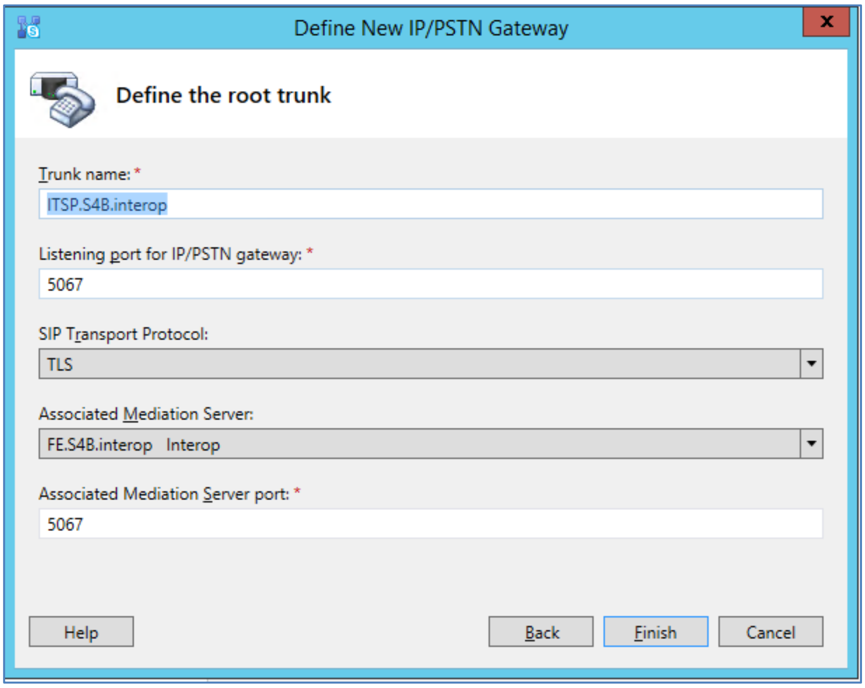
7. Define the listening mode (IPv4 or IPv6) of the IP address of your new PSTN gateway, and then click **Next**.

8. Define a *root trunk* for the PSTN gateway. A trunk is a logical connection between the Mediation Server and a gateway uniquely identified by the following combination: Mediation Server FQDN, Mediation Server listening port (TLS or TCP), gateway IP and FQDN, and gateway listening port.

Notes:

- When defining a PSTN gateway in Topology Builder, you must define a root trunk to successfully add the PSTN gateway to your topology.
- The root trunk cannot be removed until the associated PSTN gateway is removed.

Figure 3-8: Define the Root Trunk



a. In the 'Listening Port for IP/PSTN Gateway' field, enter the listening port that the E-SBC will use for SIP messages from the Mediation Server that will be associated with the root trunk of the PSTN gateway (e.g., **5067**). This parameter is later configured in the SIP Interface table (see Section 4.3 on page 36).

b. In the 'SIP Transport Protocol' field, select the transport type (e.g., **TLS**) that the trunk uses. This parameter is later configured in the SIP Interface table (see Section 4.3 on page 36).

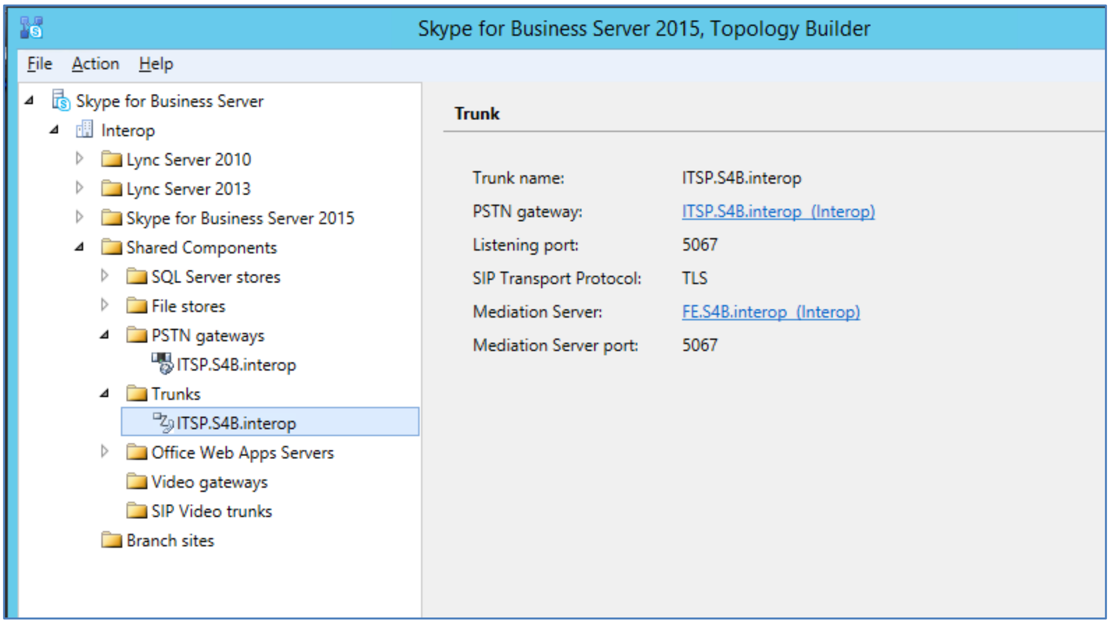
c. In the 'Associated Mediation Server' field, select the Mediation Server pool to associate with the root trunk of this PSTN gateway.

d. In the 'Associated Mediation Server Port' field, enter the listening port that the Mediation Server will use for SIP messages from the SBC (e.g., **5067**).

e. Click **Finish**.

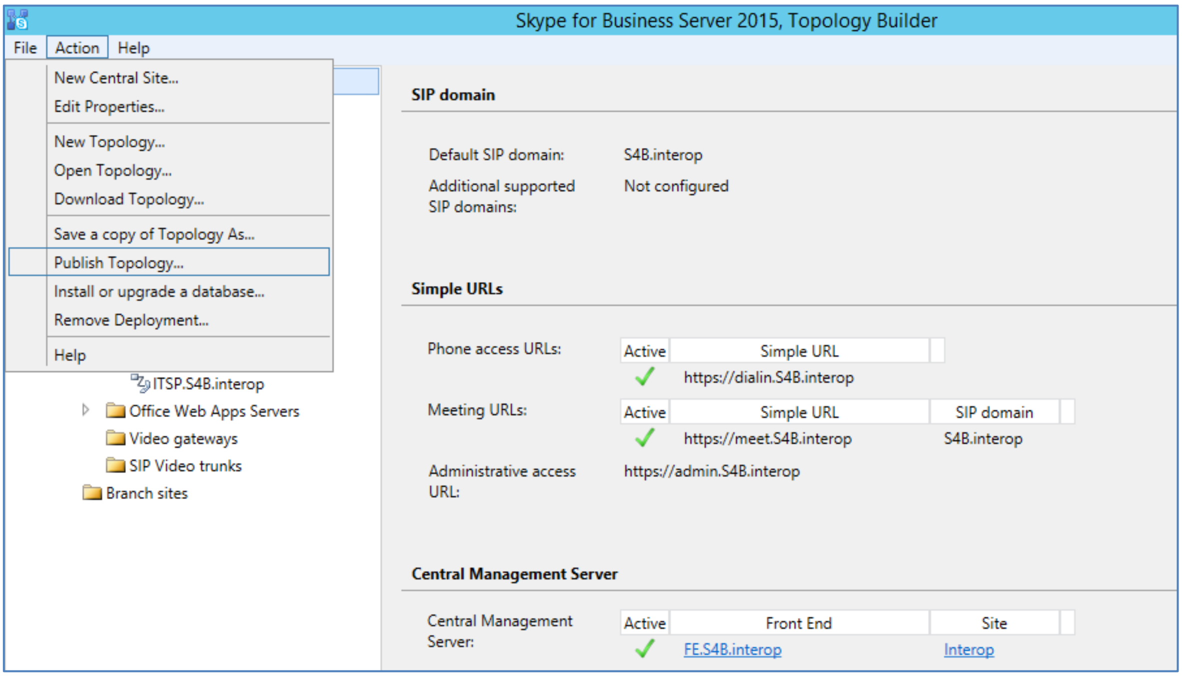
The E-SBC is added as a PSTN gateway, and a trunk is created as shown below:

Figure 3-9: E-SBC added as IP/PSTN Gateway and Trunk Created



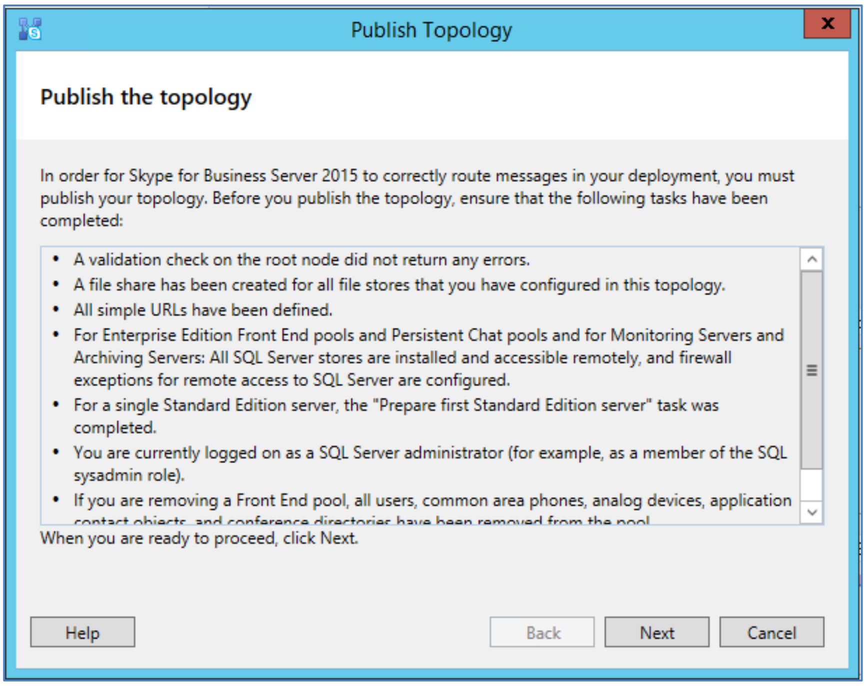
9. Publish the Topology: In the main tree, select the root node **Skype for Business Server**, and then from the **Action** menu, choose **Publish Topology**, as shown below:

Figure 3-10: Choosing Publish Topology



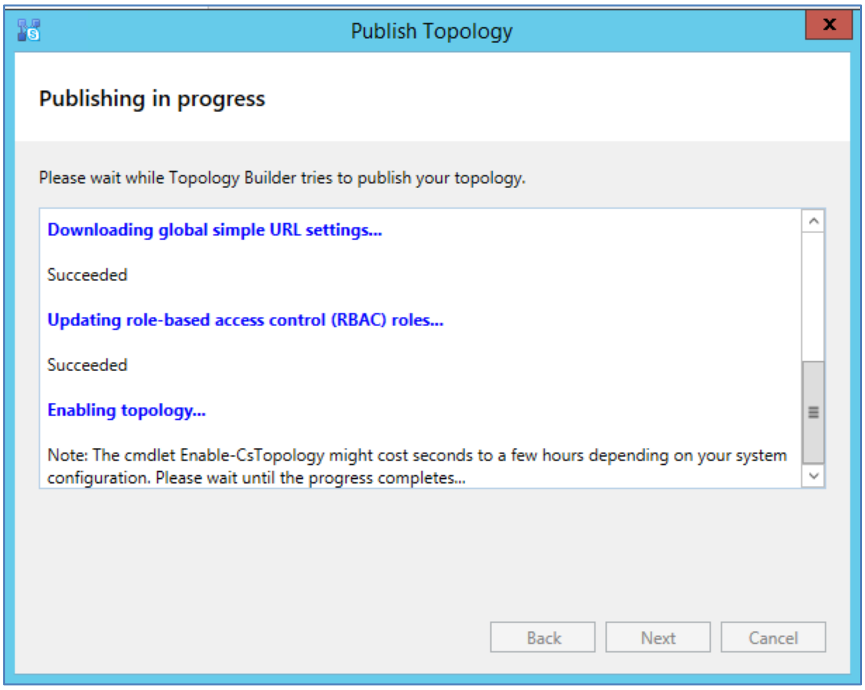
The following is displayed:

Figure 3-11: Publish the Topology



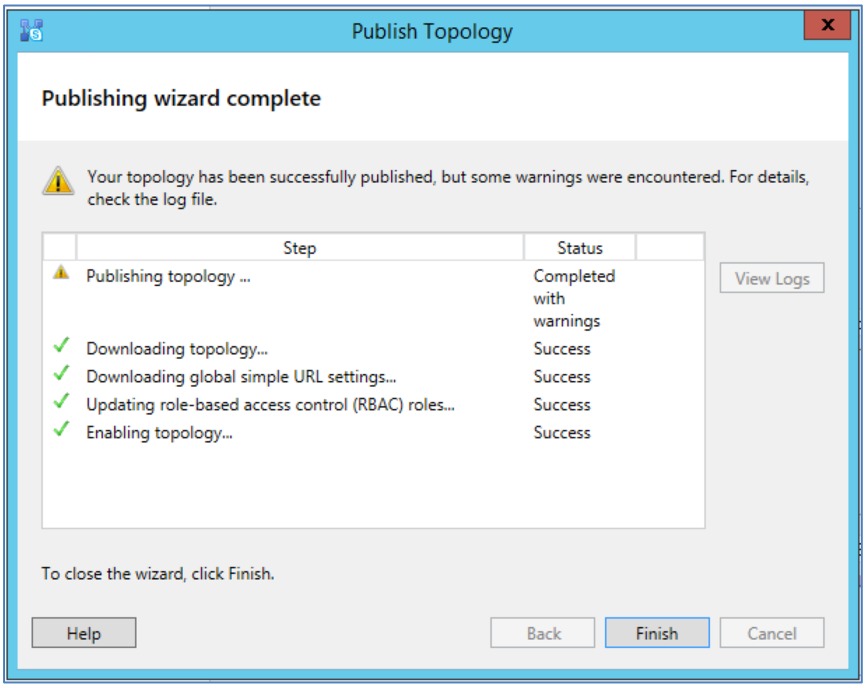
10. Click **Next**; the Topology Builder starts to publish your topology, as shown below:

Figure 3-12: Publishing in Progress



11. Wait until the publishing topology process completes successfully, as shown below:

Figure 3-13: Publishing Wizard Complete



12. Click **Finish**.

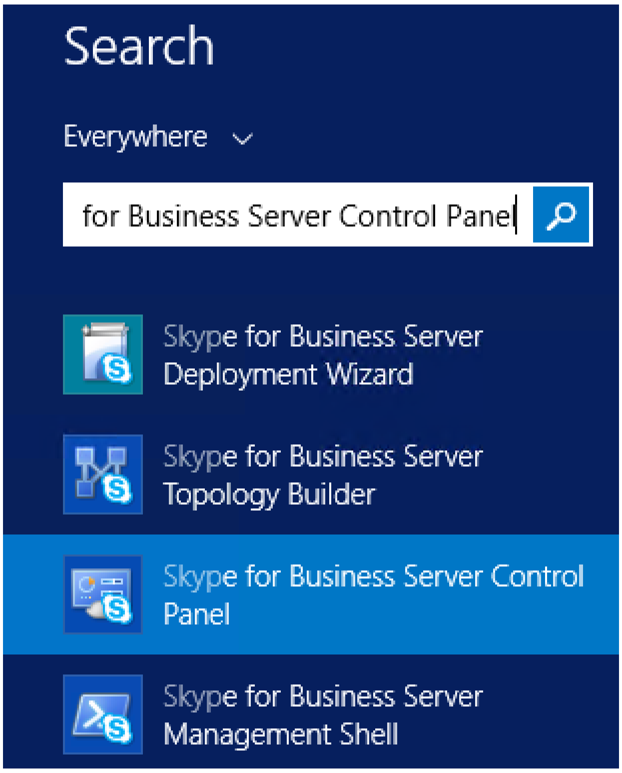
3.2 Configuring the "Route" on Skype for Business Server 2015

The procedure below describes how to configure a "Route" on the Skype for Business Server 2015 and to associate it with the E-SBC PSTN gateway.

➢ **To configure the "route" on Skype for Business Server 2015:**

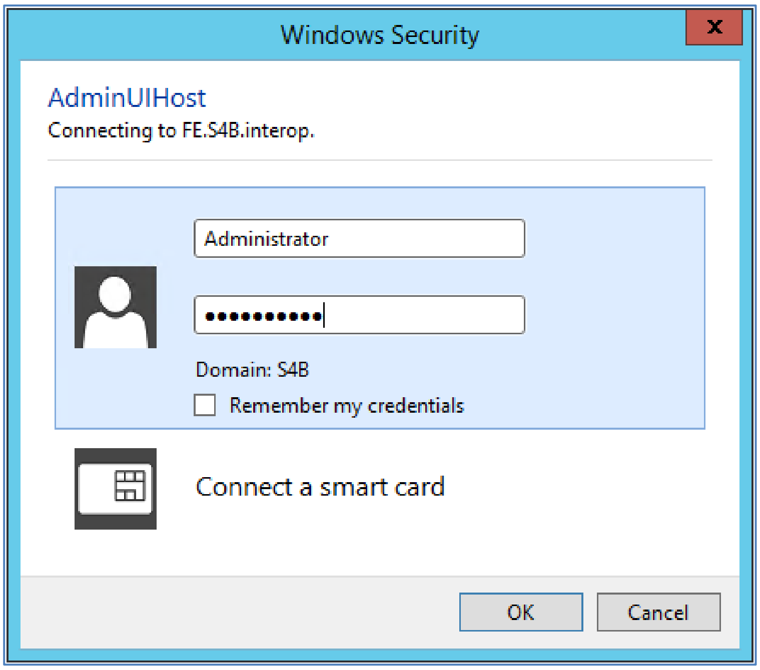
1. Start the Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 Control Panel (**Start** > search for **Microsoft Skype for Business Server Control Panel**), as shown below:

Figure 3-14: Opening the Skype for Business Server Control Panel



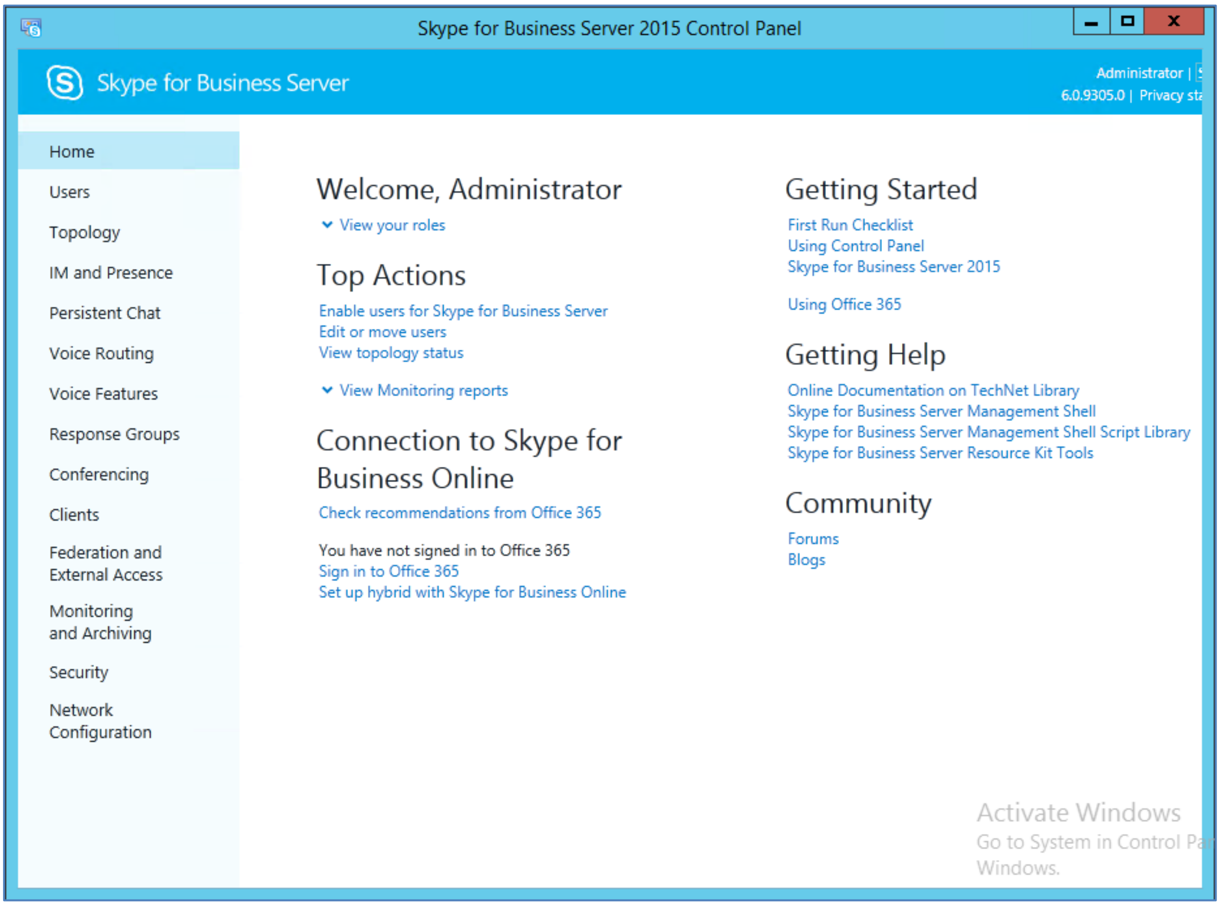
2. You are prompted to enter your login credentials:

Figure 3-15: Skype for Business Server Credentials



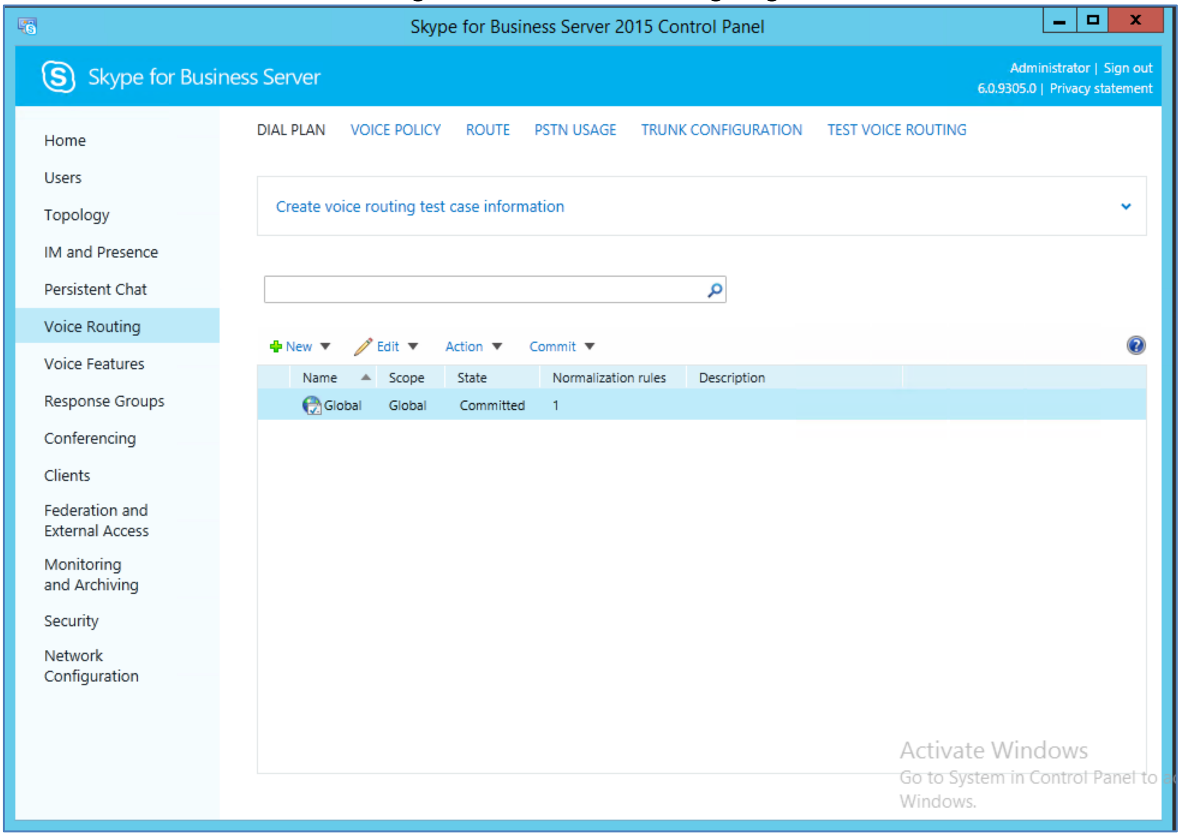
3. Enter your domain username and password, and then click **OK**; the Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 Control Panel is displayed:

Figure 3-16: Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 Control Panel



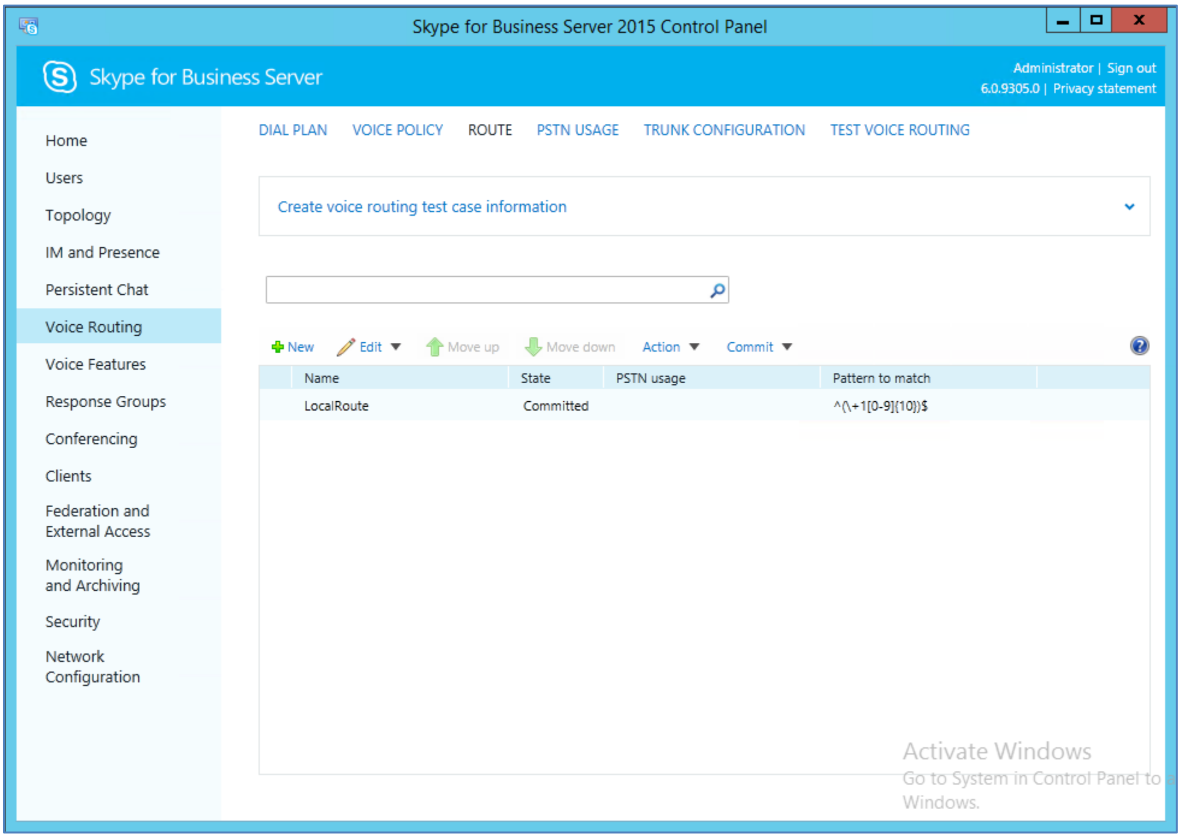
4. In the left navigation pane, select **Voice Routing**.

Figure 3-17: Voice Routing Page



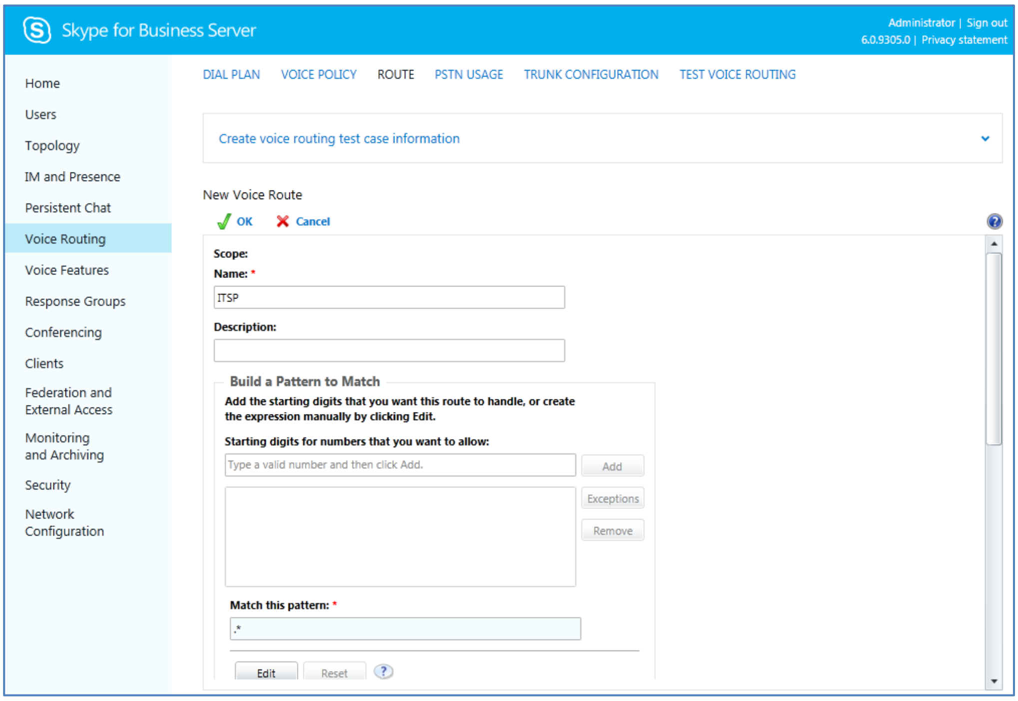
5. In the Voice Routing page, select the **Route** tab.

Figure 3-18: Route Tab



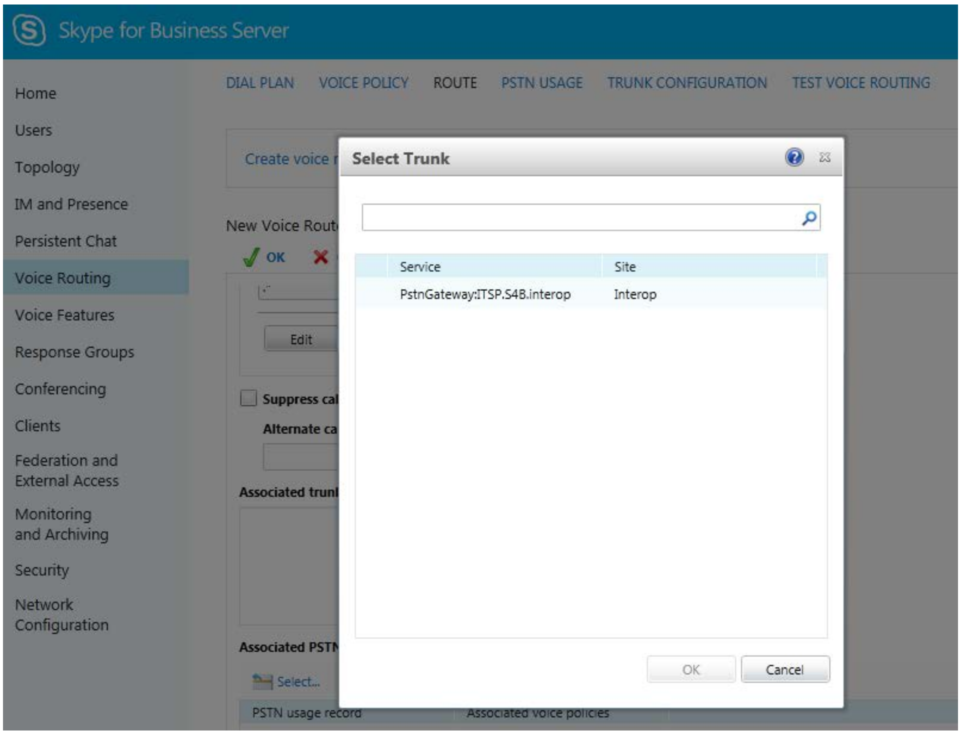
6. Click **New**; the New Voice Route page appears:

Figure 3-19: Adding New Voice Route



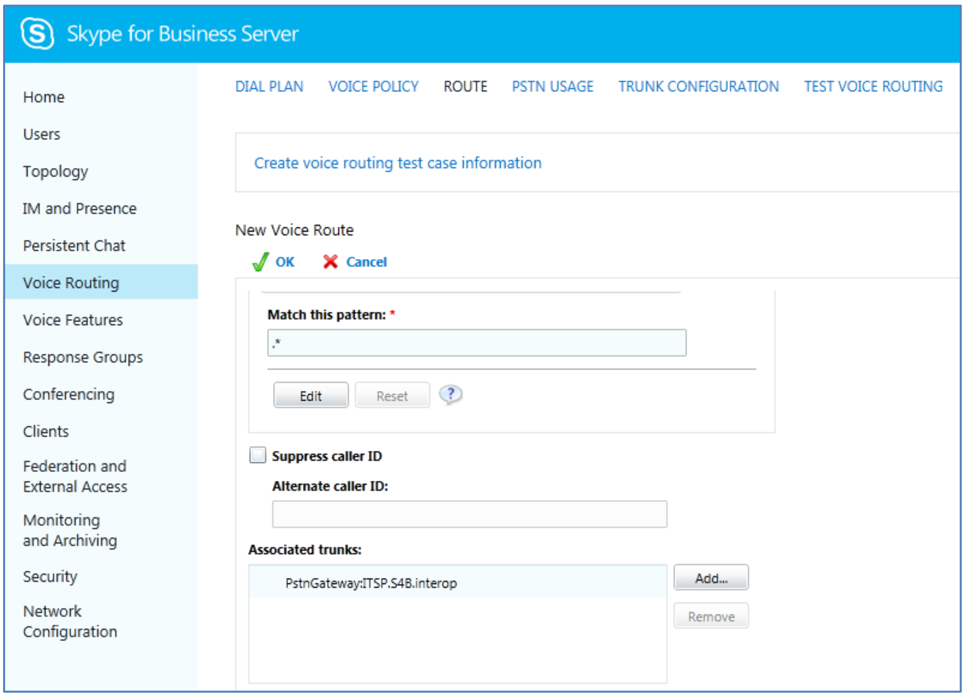
7. In the 'Name' field, enter a name for this route (e.g., **ITSP**).
8. In the 'Starting digits for numbers that you want to allow' field, enter the starting digits you want this route to handle (e.g., * to match all numbers), and then click **Add**.
9. Associate the route with the E-SBC Trunk that you created:
    a. Under the 'Associated Trunks' group, click **Add**; a list of all the deployed gateways is displayed:

Figure 3-20: List of Deployed Trunks



b. Select the E-SBC Trunk you created, and then click **OK**; the trunk is added to the 'Associated Trunks' group list:

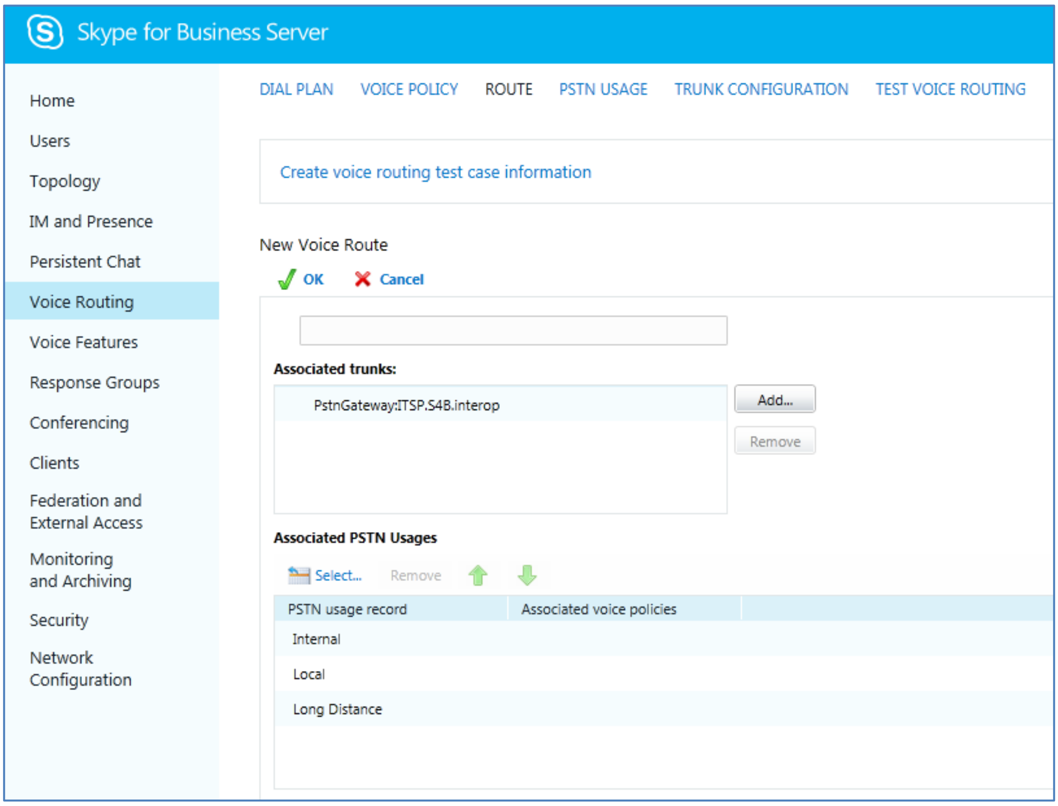
Figure 3-21: Selected E-SBC Trunk



10. Associate a PSTN Usage to this route:

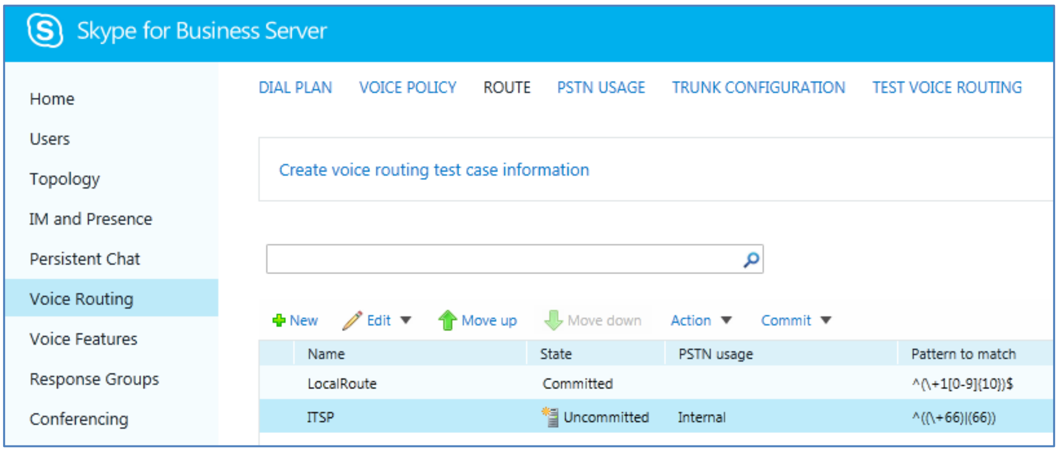
– Under the 'Associated PSTN Usages' group, click **Select** and then add the associated PSTN Usage.

Figure 3-22: Associating PSTN Usage to Route



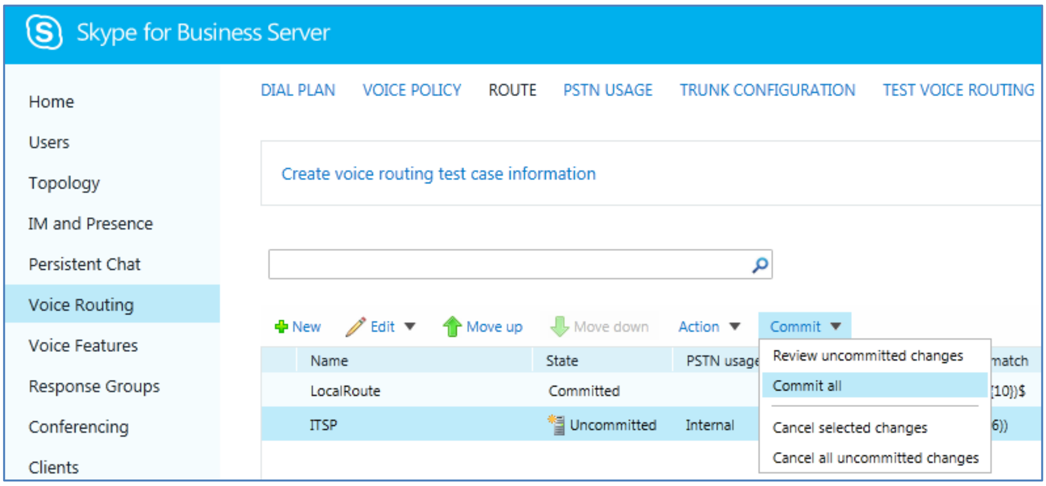
11. Click **OK** (located on the top of the New Voice Route page); the New Voice Route (Uncommitted) is displayed:

Figure 3-23: Confirmation of New Voice Route



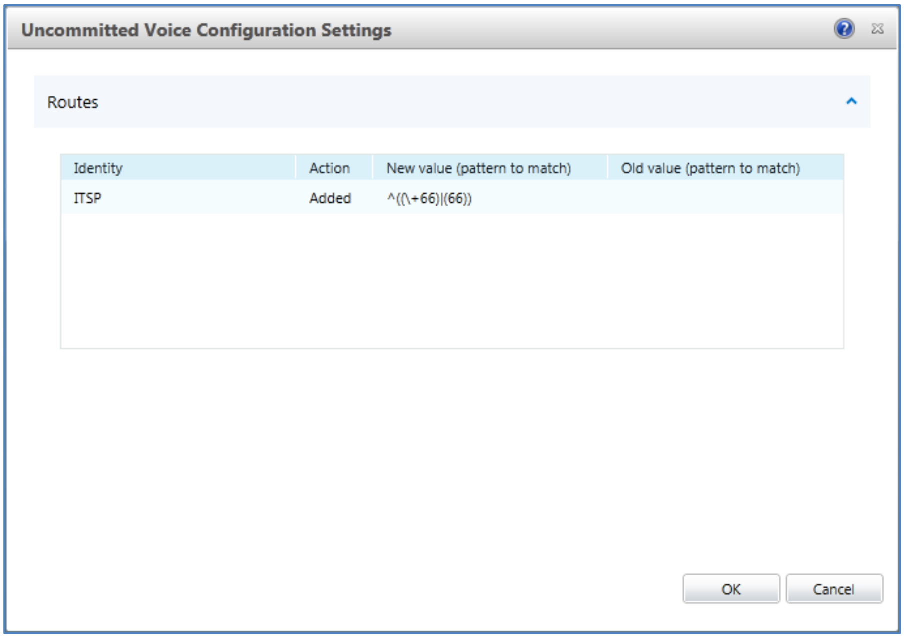
12. From the **Commit** drop-down list, choose **Commit all**, as shown below:

Figure 3-24: Committing Voice Routes



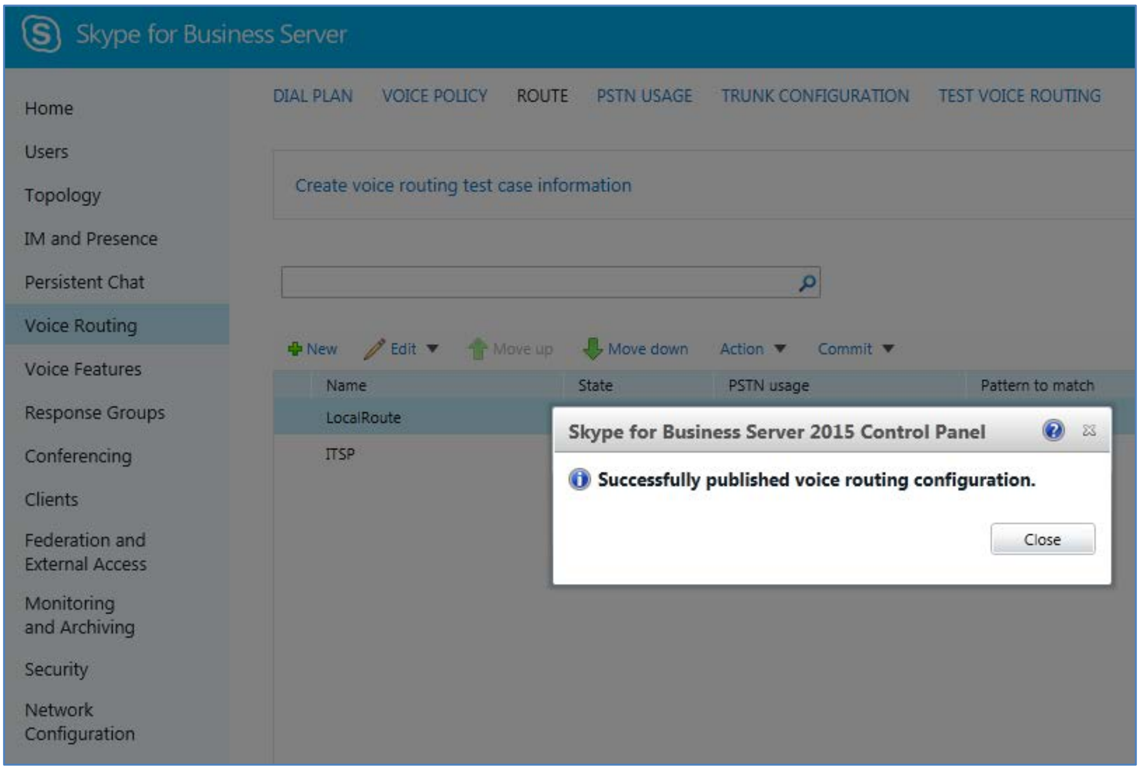
The Uncommitted Voice Configuration Settings page appears:

Figure 3-25: Uncommitted Voice Configuration Settings



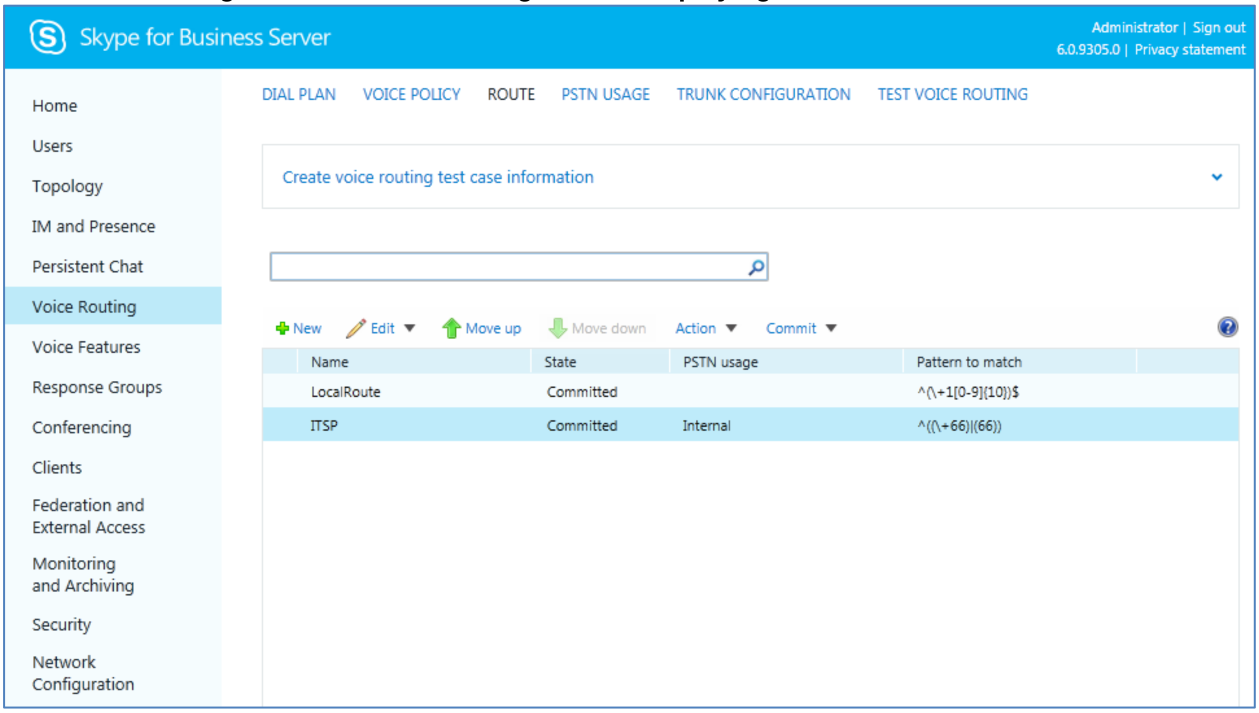
13. Click **Commit**; a message is displayed confirming a successful voice routing configuration, as shown below:

Figure 3-26: Confirmation of Successful Voice Routing Configuration



14. Click **Close**; the new committed Route is displayed in the Voice Routing page, as shown below:

Figure 3-27**: Voice Routing Screen Displaying Committed Routes**

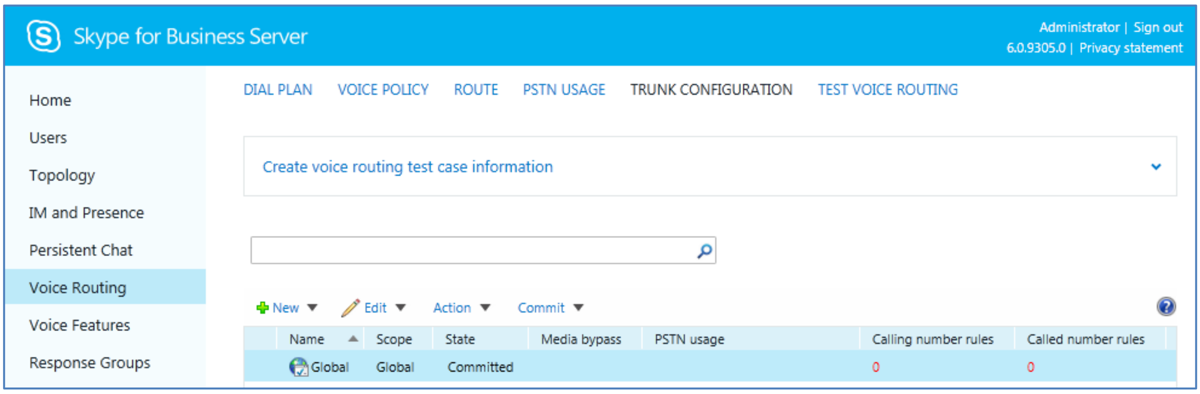


15. For ITSPs that implement a call identifier, continue with the following steps:

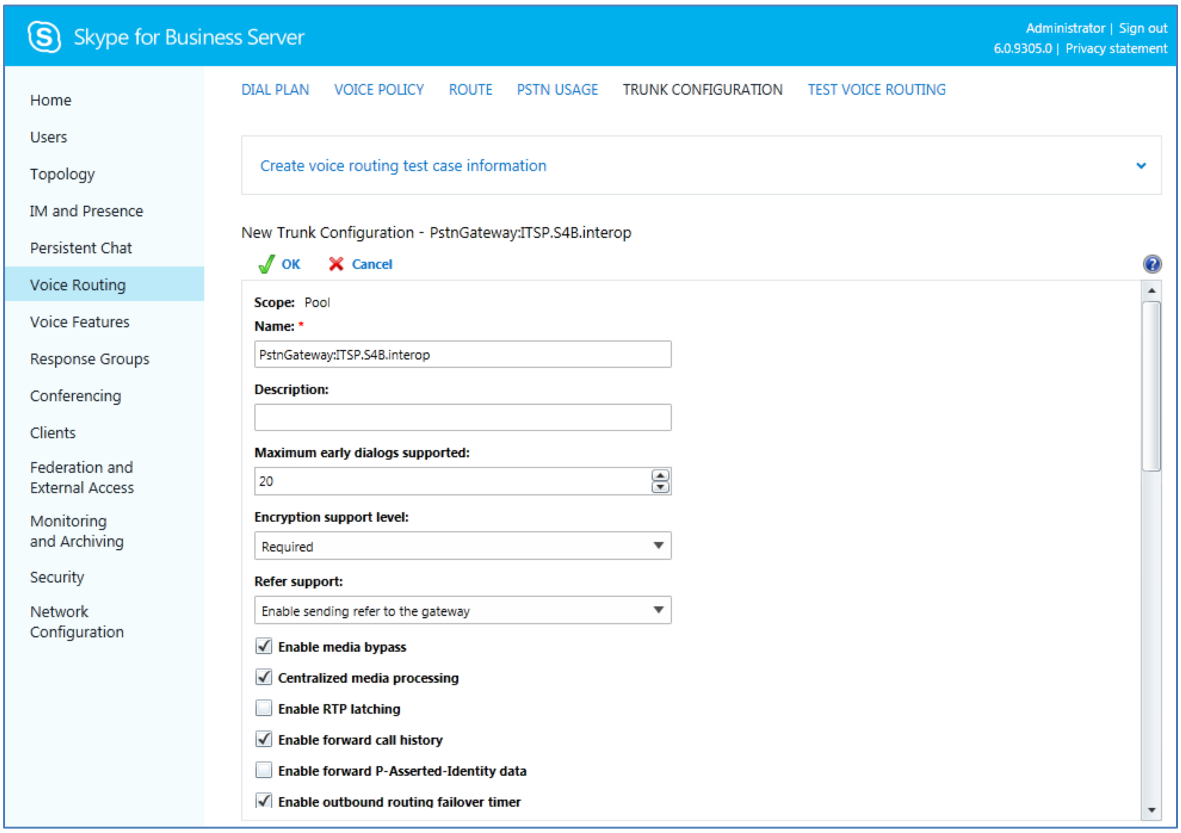
Note: The SIP History-Info header provides a method to verify the identity (ID) of the call forwarder (i.e., the Skype for Business user number). This ID is required by 13BKCOM SIP Trunk in the P-Asserted-Identity header. The device adds this ID to the P-Asserted-Identity header in the sent INVITE message using the IP Profile (see Section 4.6 on page 47).

a. In the Voice Routing page, select the **Trunk Configuration** tab. Note that you can add and modify trunk configuration by site or by pool.

Figure 3-28: Voice Routing Screen – Trunk Configuration Tab



b. Click **Edit**; the Edit Trunk Configuration page appears:



c. Select the **Enable forward call history** check box, and then click **OK**.

d. Repeat Steps 11 through 13 to commit your settings.

16. Use the following command on the Skype for Business Server Management Shell after reconfiguration to verify correct values:

- **Get-CsTrunkConfiguration**

```
Identity                                  :
Service:PstnGateway:ITSP.S4B.interop
OutboundTranslationRulesList              :
SipResponseCodeTranslationRulesList       : {}
OutboundCallingNumberTranslationRulesList : {}
PstnUsages                                : {}
Description                               :
ConcentratedTopology                      : True
EnableBypass                              : True
EnableMobileTrunkSupport                  : False
EnableReferSupport                        : True
EnableSessionTimer                        : True
EnableSignalBoost                         : False
MaxEarlyDialogs                           : 20
RemovePlusFromUri                         : False
RTCPActiveCalls                           : True
RTCPCallsOnHold                           : True
SRTPMode                                  : Required
EnablePIDFLOSupport                       : False
EnableRTPLatching                         : False
EnableOnlineVoice                         : False
```

```
ForwardCallHistory                          : True
Enable3pccRefer                             : False
ForwardPAI                                  : False
EnableFastFailoverTimer                     : True
EnableLocationRestriction                   : False
NetworkSiteID                               :
```

4 Configuring AudioCodes E-SBC

This chapter provides step-by-step procedures on how to configure AudioCodes E-SBC for interworking between Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 and the 13BKCOM SIP Trunk. These configuration procedures are based on the interoperability test topology described in Section 2.4 on page 10, and includes the following main areas:

- E-SBC WAN interface - 13BKCOM SIP Trunking environment
- E-SBC LAN interface - Skype for Business Server 2015 environment

This configuration is done using the E-SBC's embedded Web server (hereafter, referred to as *Web interface*).

Notes:

- For implementing Microsoft Skype for Business and 13BKCOM SIP Trunk based on the configuration described in this section, AudioCodes E-SBC must be installed with a License Key that includes the following software features:
  - √ **Microsoft**
  - √ **SBC**
  - √ **Security**
  - √ **DSP**
  - √ **RTP**
  - √ **SIP**

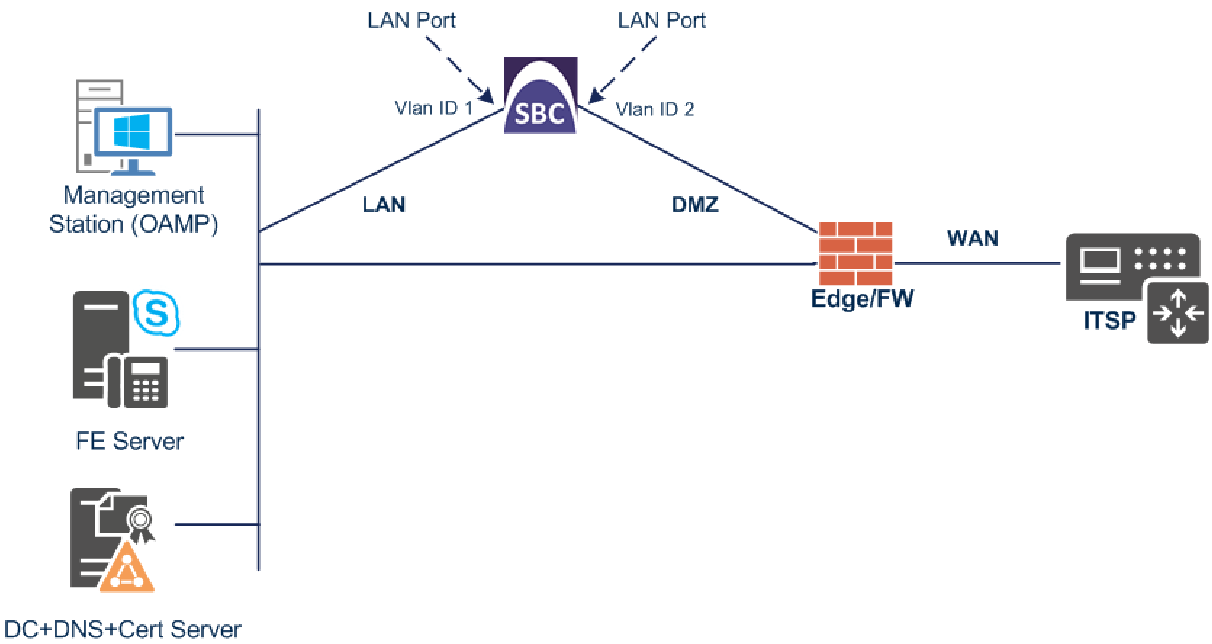
  For more information about the License Key, contact your AudioCodes sales representative.
- The scope of this interoperability test and document does **not** cover all security aspects for connecting the SIP Trunk to the Microsoft Skype for Business environment. Comprehensive security measures should be implemented per your organization's security policies. For security recommendations on AudioCodes' products, refer to the *Recommended Security Guidelines* document.

4.1 Step 1: IP Network Interfaces Configuration

This step describes how to configure the E-SBC's IP network interfaces. There are several ways to deploy the E-SBC; however, this interoperability test topology employs the following deployment method:

- E-SBC interfaces with the following IP entities:
  - Skype for Business servers, located on the LAN
  - 13BKCOM SIP Trunk, located on the WAN
- E-SBC connects to the WAN through a DMZ network
- Physical connection: The type of physical connection to the LAN depends on the method used to connect to the Enterprise's network. In the interoperability test topology, E-SBC connects to the LAN and DMZ using dedicated LAN ports (i.e., two ports and two network cables are used).
- E-SBC also uses two logical network interfaces:
  - LAN (VLAN ID 1)
  - DMZ (VLAN ID 2)

Figure 4-1: Network Interfaces in Interoperability Test Topology



4.1.1 Step 1a: Configure VLANs

This step describes how to define VLANs for each of the following interfaces:

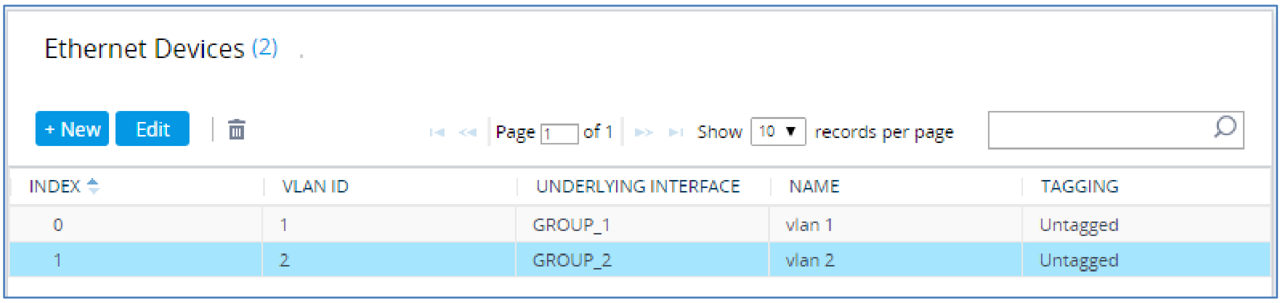
- LAN VoIP (assigned the name "LAN_IF")
- WAN VoIP (assigned the name "WAN_IF")

➢ **To configure the VLANs:**

1. Open the Ethernet Device table (**Setup** menu > **IP Network** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **Ethernet Devices**).
2. There will be one existing row for VLAN ID 1 and underlying interface GROUP_1.
3. Add another VLAN ID 2 for the WAN side as follows:

Parameter	Value
Index	**1**
VLAN ID	**2**
Underlying Interface	**GROUP_2** (Ethernet port group)
Name	**vlan 2**
Tagging	**Untagged**

Figure 4-2: Configured VLAN IDs in Ethernet Device



4.1.2 Step 1b: Configure Network Interfaces

This step describes how to configure the IP network interfaces for each of the following interfaces:

- LAN VoIP (assigned the name "LAN_IF")
- WAN VoIP (assigned the name "WAN_IF")

➢ **To configure the IP network interfaces:**

1. Open the IP Interfaces table (**Setup** menu > **IP Network** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **IP Interfaces**).
2. Modify the existing LAN network interface:
   a. Select the 'Index' radio button of the **OAMP + Media + Control** table row, and then click **Edit.**
   b. Configure the interface as follows:

Parameter	Value
Name	**LAN_IF** (arbitrary descriptive name)
Ethernet Device	**vlan 1**
IP Address	**10.15.40.35** (LAN IP address of E-SBC)
Prefix Length	**16** (subnet mask in bits for 255.255.0.0)
Default Gateway	**10.15.0.1**
Primary DNS	**10.15.27.1**

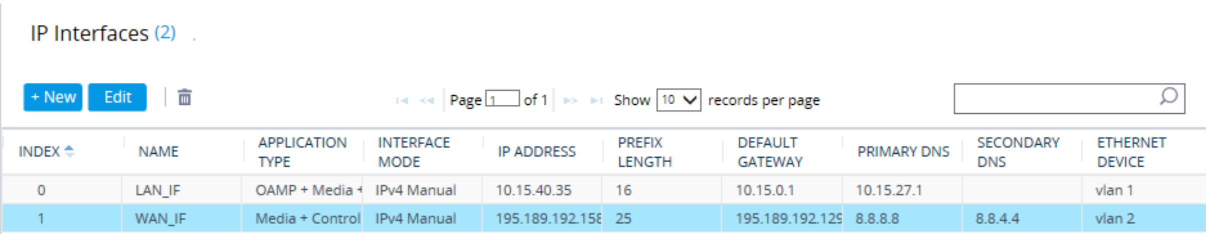
3. Add a network interface for the WAN side:
   a. Click **New**.
   b. Configure the interface as follows:

Parameter	Value
Name	**WAN_IF**
Application Type	**Media + Control**
Ethernet Device	**vlan 2**
IP Address	**195.189.192.158** (DMZ IP address of E-SBC)
Prefix Length	**25** (subnet mask in bits for 255.255.255.128)
Default Gateway	**195.189.192.129** (router's IP address)
Primary DNS	**8.8.8.8**
Secondary DNS	**8.8.4.4**

4. Click **Apply**.

The configured IP network interfaces are shown below:

Figure 4-3: Configured Network Interfaces in IP Interfaces Table



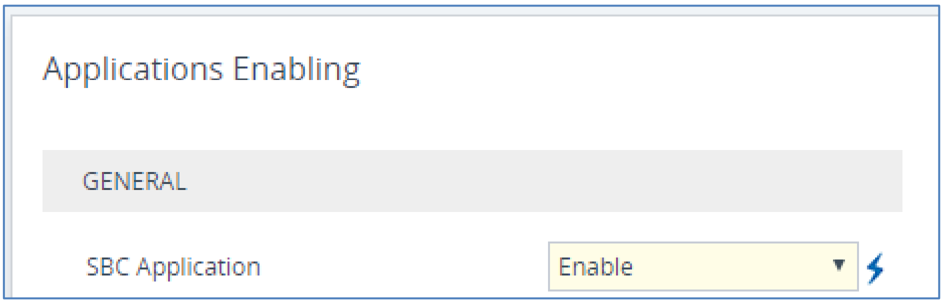
4.2 Step 2: Enable the SBC Application

This step describes how to enable the SBC application.

➢ **To enable the SBC application:**

1. Open the Applications Enabling page (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **Applications Enabling**).

Figure 4-4: Enabling SBC Application



2. From the 'SBC Application' drop-down list, select **Enable**.
3. Click **Apply**.
4. Reset the E-SBC with a burn to flash for this setting to take effect (see Section 4.15 on page 77).

4.3 Step 3: Configure Media Realms

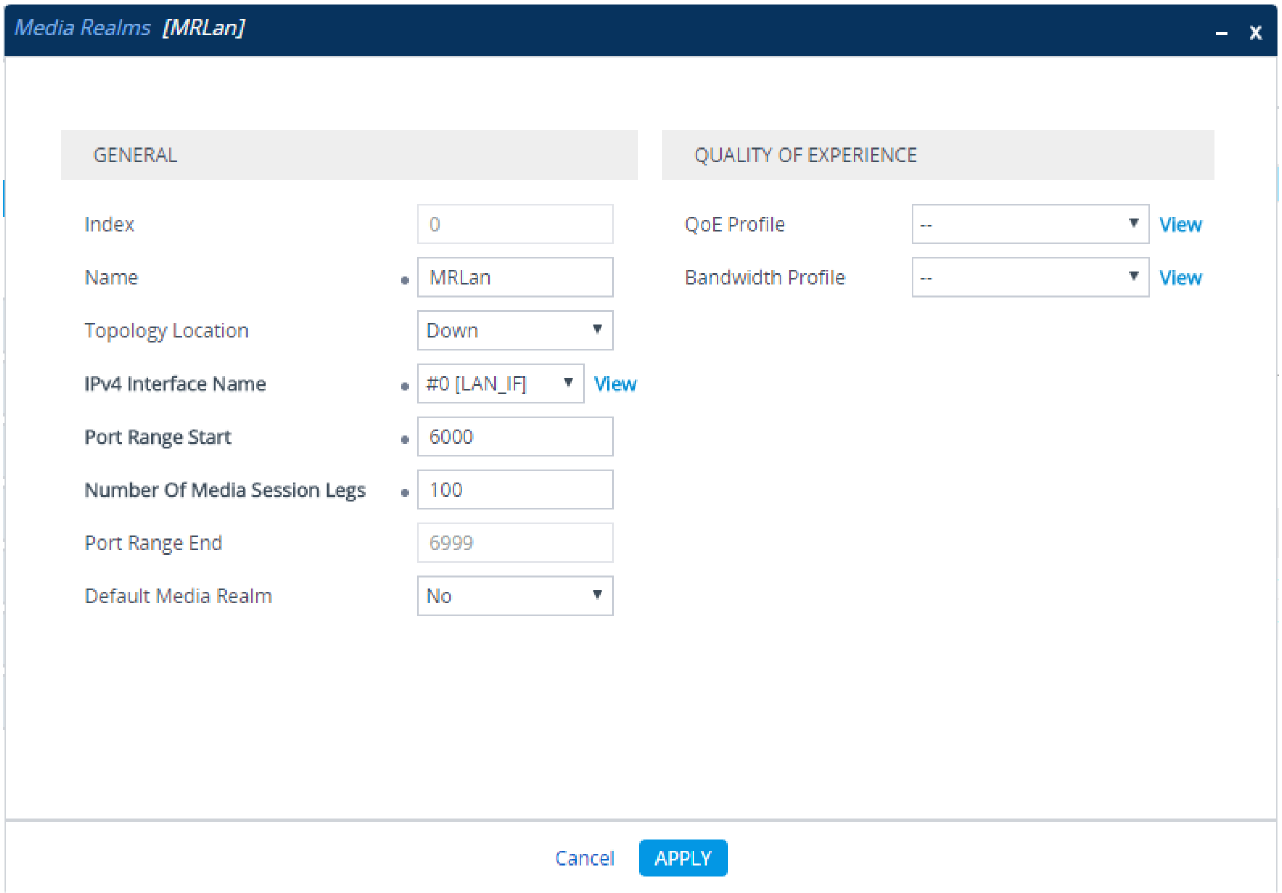
This step describes how to configure Media Realms. The simplest configuration is to create two Media Realms - one for internal (LAN) traffic and one for external (WAN) traffic.

➢ **To configure Media Realms:**

1. Open the Media Realms table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **Media Realms**).
2. Add a Media Realm for the LAN interface. You can use the default Media Realm (Index 0), but modify it as shown below:

Parameter	Value
Index	**0**
Name	**MRLan** (descriptive name)
IPv4 Interface Name	**LAN_IF**
Port Range Start	**6000** (represents lowest UDP port number used for media on LAN)
Number of Media Session Legs	**100** (media sessions assigned with port range)

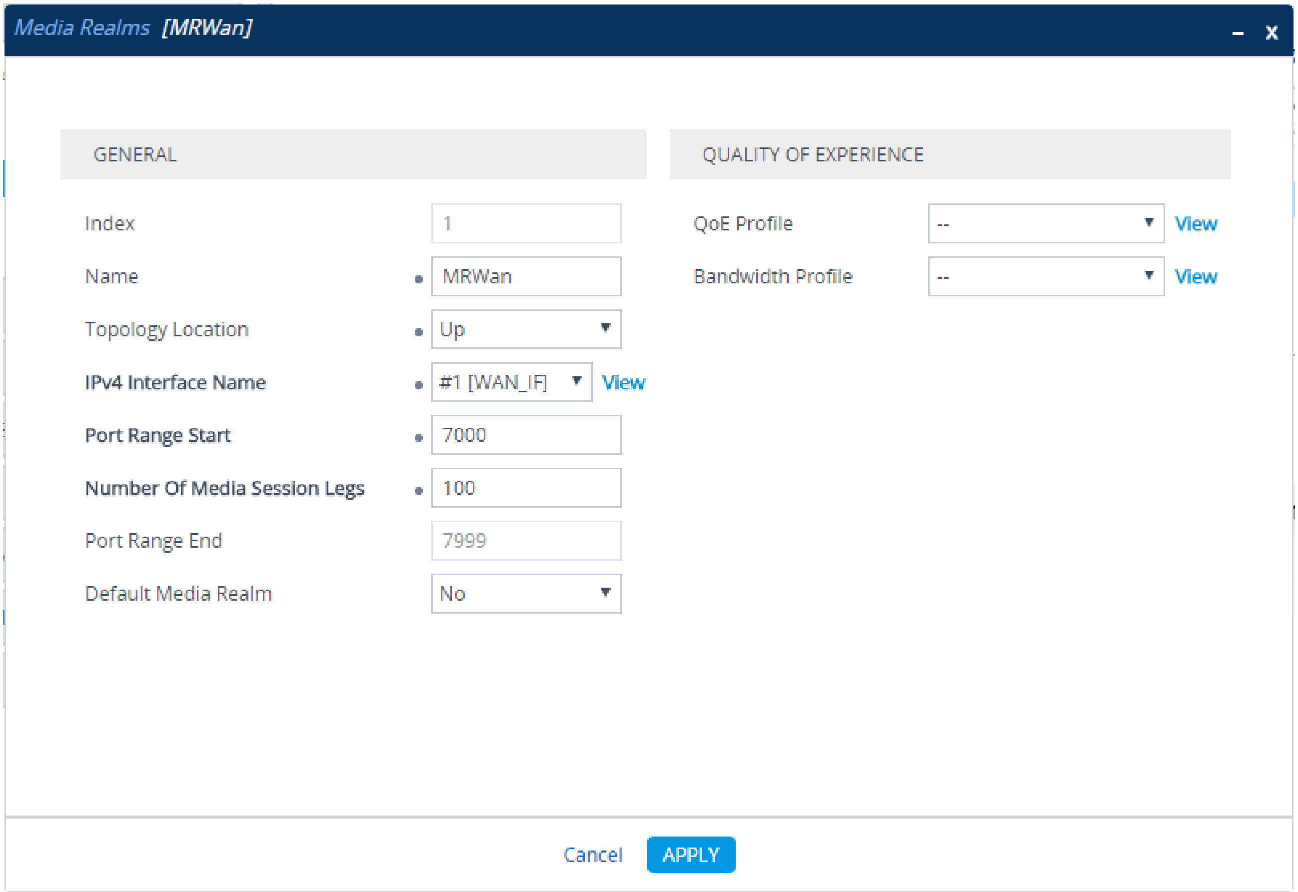
Figure 4-5: Configuring Media Realm for LAN



3. Configure a Media Realm for WAN traffic:

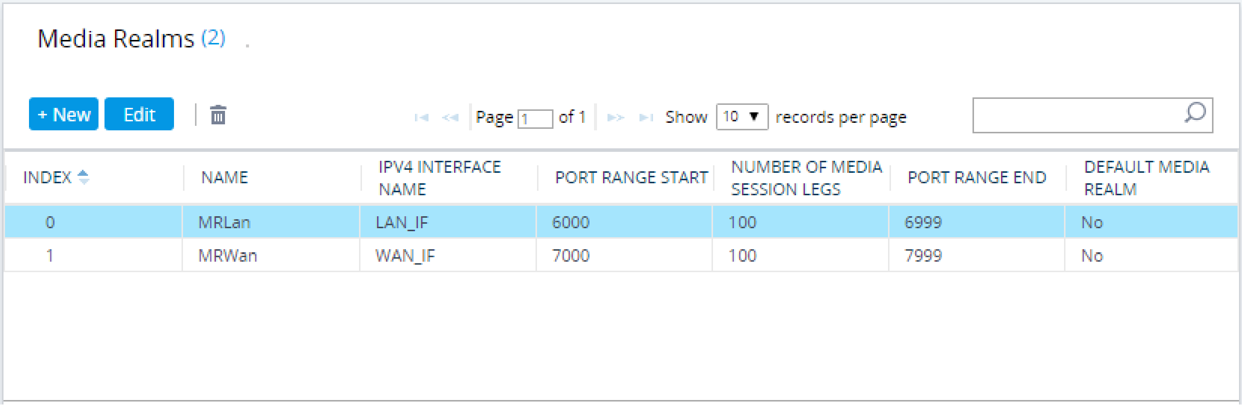
Parameter	Value
Index	**1**
Name	**MRWan** (arbitrary name)
Topology Location	**Up**
IPv4 Interface Name	**WAN_IF**
Port Range Start	**7000** (represents lowest UDP port number used for media on WAN)
Number of Media Session Legs	**100** (media sessions assigned with port range)

Figure 4-6: Configuring Media Realm for WAN



The configured Media Realms are shown in the figure below:

Figure 4-7: Configured Media Realms in Media Realm Table



Media Realms (2)

+ New | Edit | Page 1 of 1 | Show 10 records per page

INDEX	NAME	IPV4 INTERFACE NAME	PORT RANGE START	NUMBER OF MEDIA SESSION LEGS	PORT RANGE END	DEFAULT MEDIA REALM
0	MRLan	LAN_IF	6000	100	6999	No
1	MRWan	WAN_IF	7000	100	7999	No

4.4 Step 4: Configure SIP Signaling Interfaces

This step describes how to configure SIP Interfaces. For the interoperability test topology, an internal and external SIP Interface must be configured for the E-SBC.

➢ **To configure SIP Interfaces:**

1. Open the SIP Interfaces table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **SIP Interfaces**).
2. Add a SIP Interface for the LAN interface. You can use the default SIP Interface (Index 0), but modify it as shown below:

Parameter	Value
Index	**0**
Name	**S4B** (see note at the end of this section)
Network Interface	**LAN_IF**
Application Type	**SBC**
UDP Port (for supporting Fax ATA device)	**5060** (if required)
TCP	**0**
TLS Port	**5067** (see note below)
Media Realm	**MRLan**

Note: The TLS port parameter must be identically configured in the Skype for Business Topology Builder (see Section 3.1 on page 13).

3. Configure a SIP Interface for the WAN:

Parameter	Value
Index	**1**
Name	**KCOM**
Network Interface	**WAN_IF**
Application Type	**SBC**
UDP Port	**5060**
TCP and TLS	**0**
Media Realm	**MRWan**

The configured SIP Interfaces are shown in the figure below:

Figure 4-8: Configured SIP Interfaces in SIP Interface Table

SIP Interfaces (2)

+ New Edit | Page 1 of 1 | Show 10 records per page

INDEX	NAME	SRD	NETWORK INTERFACE	APPLICATION TYPE	UDP PORT	TCP PORT	TLS PORT	ENCAPSULATIN PROTOCOL	MEDIA REALM
0	S4B	DefaultSRD	LAN_IF	SBC	5060	0	5067	No encapsulatic	MRLan
1	KCOM	DefaultSRD	WAN_IF	SBC	5060	0	0	No encapsulatic	MRWan

Note: Current software releases uses the string **names** of the configuration entities (e.g., SIP Interface, Proxy Sets, and IP Groups). Therefore, it is recommended to configure each configuration entity with meaningful names for easy identification.

4.5 Step 5: Configure Proxy Sets

This step describes how to configure Proxy Sets. The Proxy Set defines the destination address (IP address or FQDN) of the IP entity server. Proxy Sets can also be used to configure load balancing between multiple servers.

For the interoperability test topology, two Proxy Sets need to be configured for the following IP entities:

- Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015
- 13BKCOM SIP Trunk
- Fax supporting ATA device (optional)

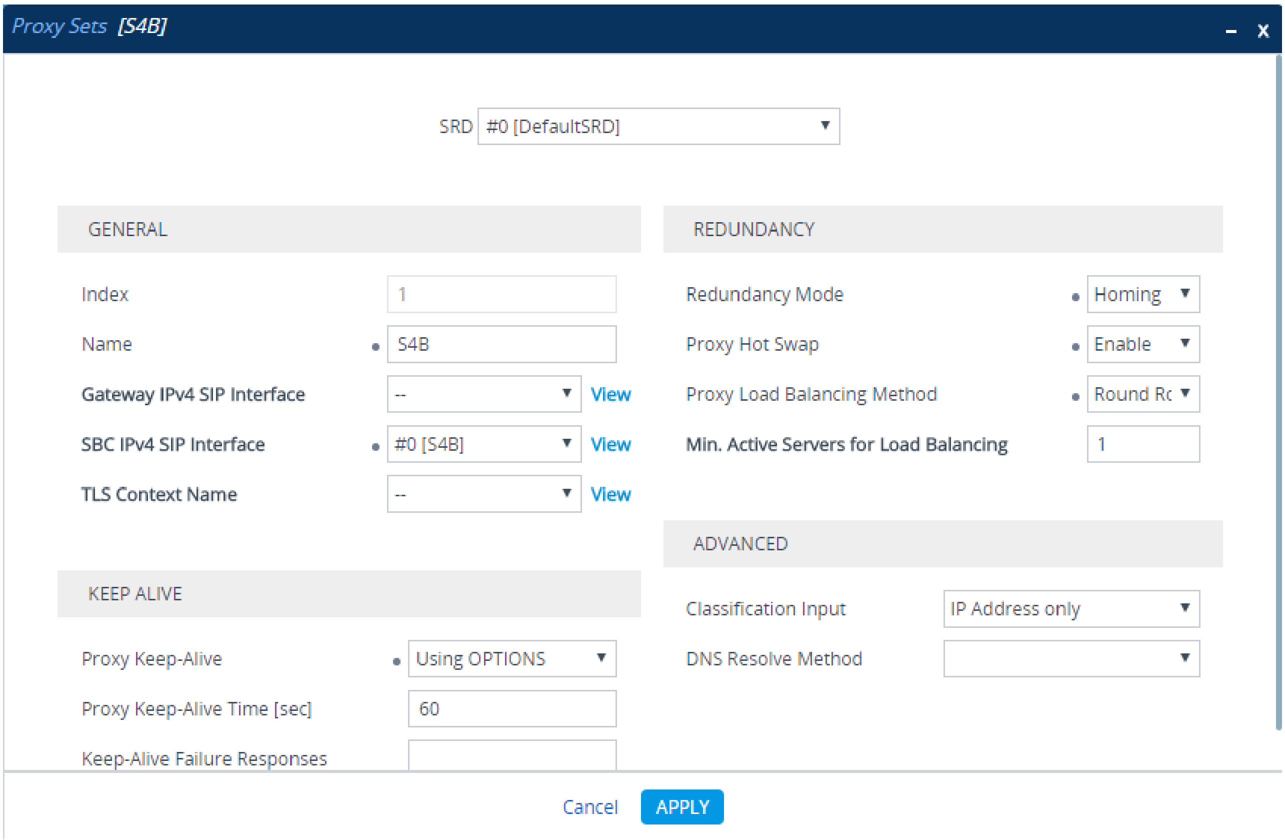
The Proxy Sets will be later applying to the VoIP network by assigning them to IP Groups.

➢ **To configure Proxy Sets:**

1. Open the Proxy Sets table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder >**Proxy Sets**).
2. Add a Proxy Set for the Skype for Business Server 2015 as shown below:

Parameter	Value
Index	**1**
Name	**S4B**
SBC IPv4 SIP Interface	**S4B**
Proxy Keep-Alive	**Using Options**
Redundancy Mode	**Homing**
Proxy Hot Swap	**Enable**
Proxy Load Balancing Method	**Round Robin**

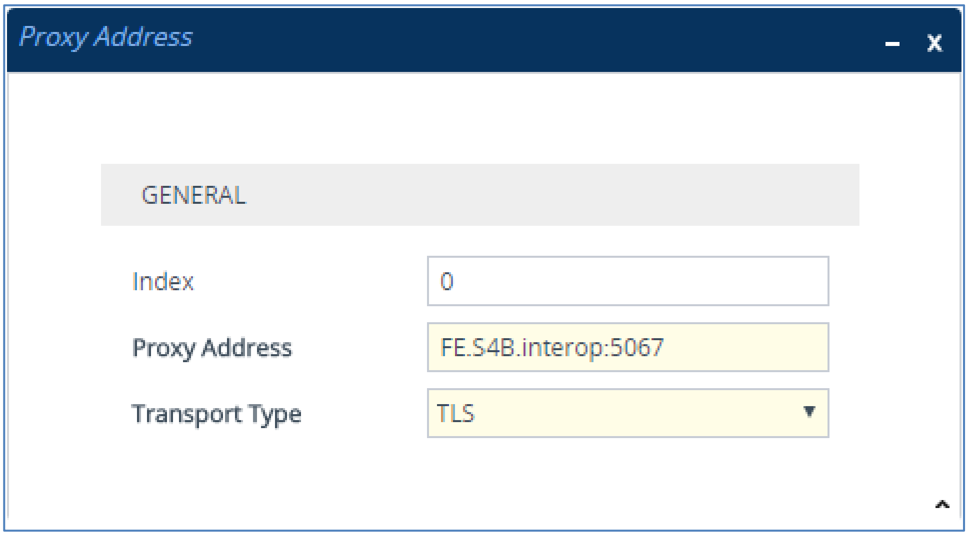
Figure 4-9: Configuring Proxy Set for Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015



a. Select the index row of the Proxy Set that you added, and then click the **Proxy Address** link located below the table; the Proxy Address table opens.

b. Click **New**; the following dialog box appears:

Figure 4-10: Configuring Proxy Address for Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015



c. Configure the address of the Proxy Set according to the parameters described in the table below.

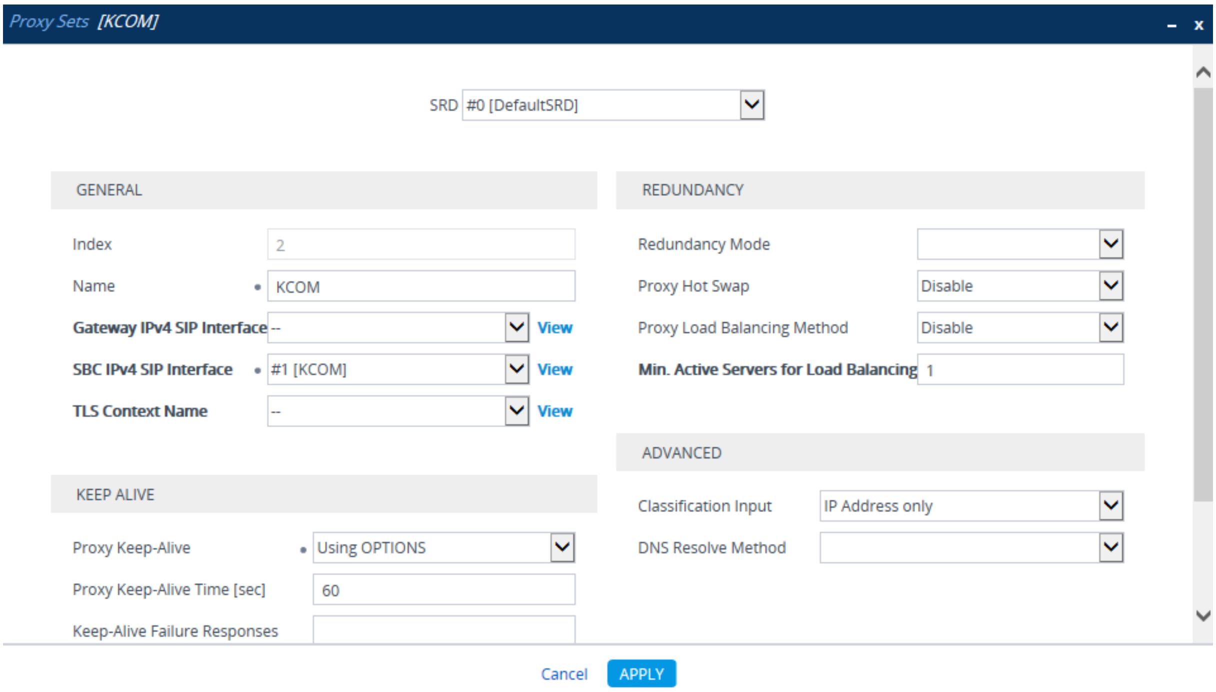
d. Click **Apply**.

Parameter	Value
Index	**0**
Proxy Address	**FE.S4B.interop:5067** (Skype for Business Server 2015 IP address / FQDN and destination port)
Transport Type	**TLS**

3. Configure a Proxy Set for the 13BKCOM SIP Trunk:

Parameter	Value
Index	**2**
Name	**KCOM**
SBC IPv4 SIP Interface	**KCOM**
Proxy Keep-Alive	**Using Options**

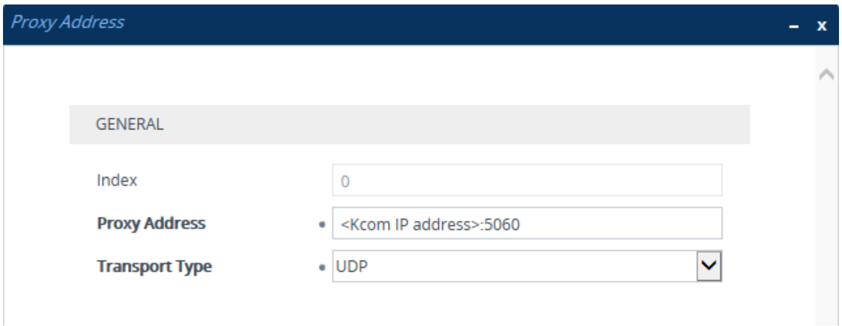
Figure 4-11: Configuring Proxy Set for 13BKCOM SIP Trunk



a. Select the index row of the Proxy Set that you added, and then click the **Proxy Address** link located below the table; the Proxy Address table opens.

b. Click **New**; the following dialog box appears:

Figure 4-12: Configuring Proxy Address for 13BKCOM SIP Trunk



c. Configure the address of the Proxy Set according to the parameters described in the table below.

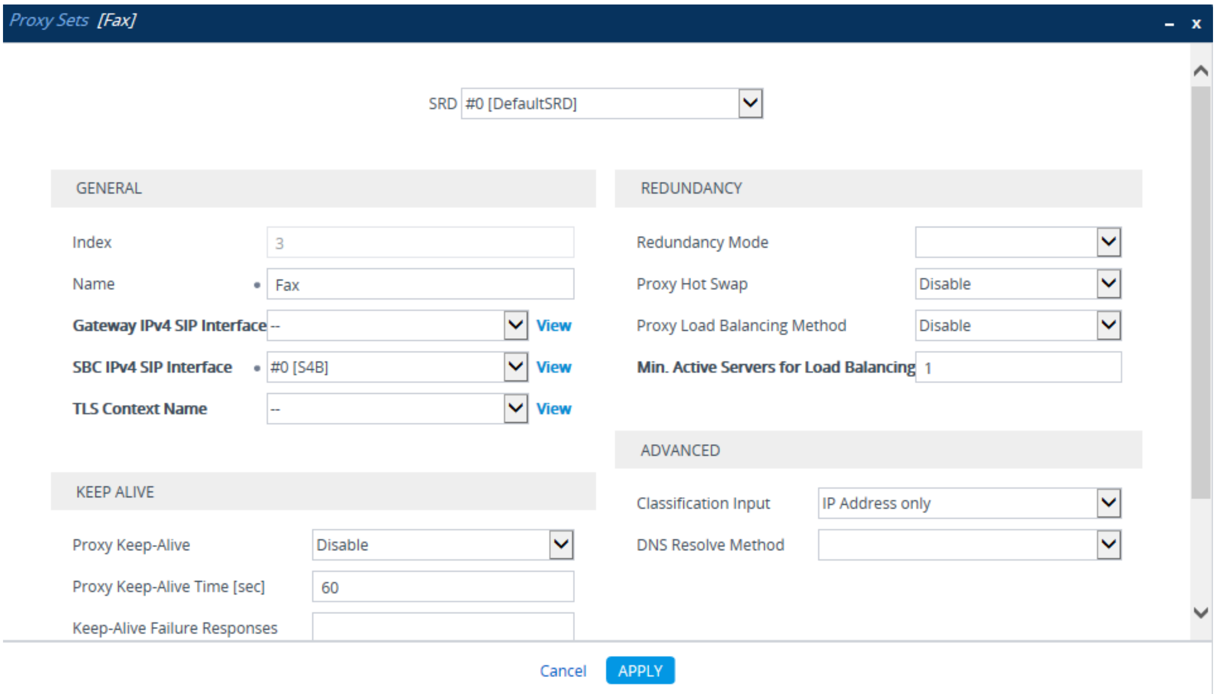
d. Click **Apply**.

Parameter	Value
Index	**0**
Proxy Address	**<Kcom IP address>:5060** (IP address / FQDN and destination port)
Transport Type	**UDP**

4. Configure a Proxy Set for Fax supporting ATA device (if required):

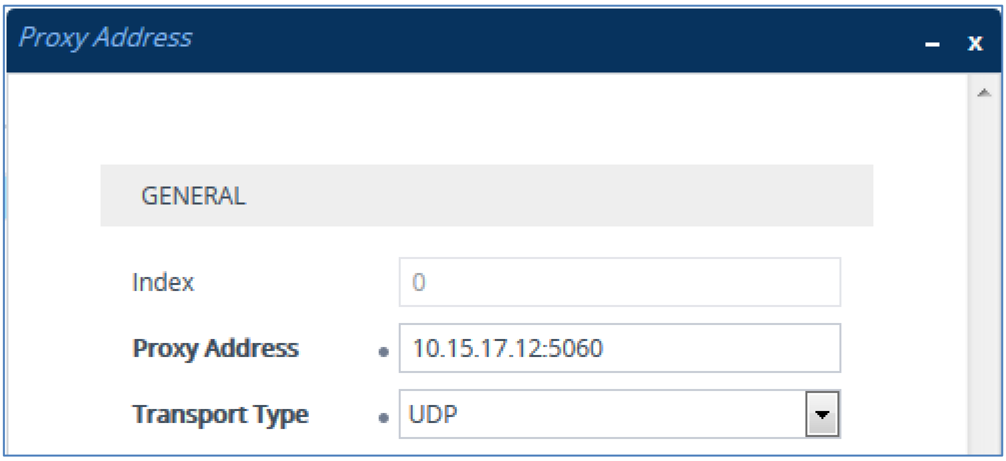
Parameter	Value
Index	**3**
Name	**Fax**
SBC IPv4 SIP Interface	**S4B**

Figure 4-13: Configuring Proxy Set for Fax ATA device



a. Select the index row of the Proxy Set that you added, and then click the **Proxy Address** link located below the table; the Proxy Address table opens.
b. Click **New**; the following dialog box appears:

Figure 4-14: Configuring Proxy Address for Fax ATA device



c. Configure the address of the Proxy Set according to the parameters described in the table below.
d. Click **Apply**.

Parameter	Value
Index	**0**
Proxy Address	**10.15.17.12:5060** (IP address / FQDN and destination port)
Transport Type	**UDP**

The configured Proxy Sets are shown in the figure below:

Figure 4-15: Configured Proxy Sets in Proxy Sets Table

Proxy Sets (4)

+ New Edit | Page 1 of 1 | Show 10 records per page

INDEX	NAME	SRD	GATEWAY IPV4 SIP INTERFACE	SBC IPV4 SIP INTERFACE	PROXY KEEP-ALIVE TIME [SEC]	REDUNDANCY MODE	PROXY HOT SWAP
0	ProxySet_0	DefaultSRD (#0)	--	S4B	60		Disable
1	S4B	DefaultSRD (#0)	--	S4B	60	Homing	Enable
2	KCOM	DefaultSRD (#0)	--	KCOM	60		Disable
3	Fax	DefaultSRD (#0)	--	S4B	60		Disable

4.6 Step 6: Configure Coders

This step describes how to configure coders (termed *Coder Group*). As Skype for Business Server 2015 supports the G.711 coder while the network connection to 13BKCOM SIP Trunk may restrict operation with a lower bandwidth coder such as G.729, you need to add a Coder Group with the G.729 coder for the 13BKCOM SIP Trunk.

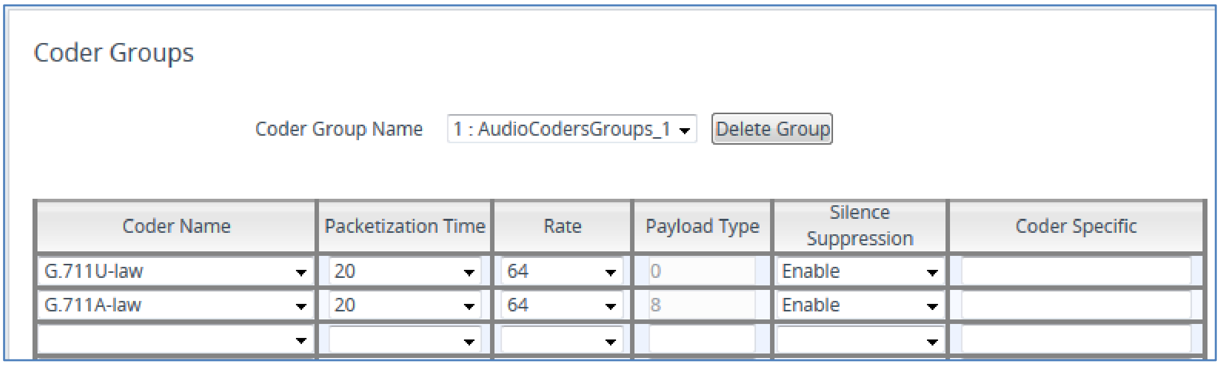
Note that the Coder Group ID for this entity will be assign to its corresponding IP Profile in the next step.

➢ **To configure coders:**

1. Open the Coder Groups table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Coders & Profiles** folder > **Coder Groups**).
2. Configure a Coder Group for Skype for Business Server 2015:

Parameter	Value
Coder Group Name	**AudioCodersGroups_1**
Coder Name	▪ **G.711 U-law** ▪ **G.711 A-law**
Silence Suppression	**Enable** (for both coders)

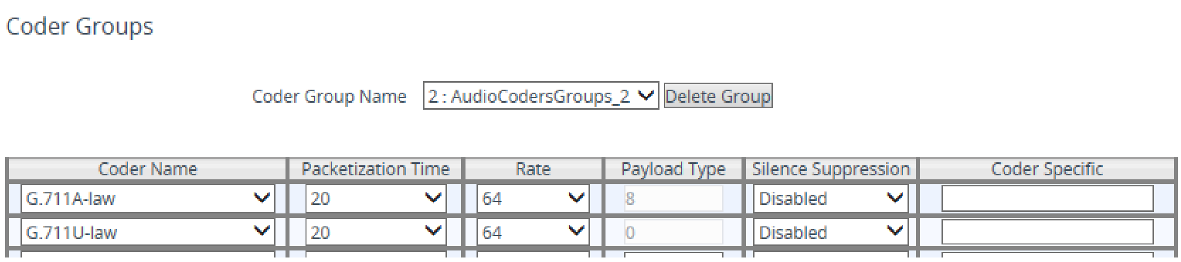
Figure 4-16: Configuring Coder Group for Skype for Business Server 2015



3. Configure a Coder Group for 13BKCOM SIP Trunk:

Parameter	Value
Coder Group Name	**AudioCodersGroups_2**
Coder Name	▪ **G.711 U-law** ▪ **G.711 A-law**

Figure 4-17: Configuring Coder Group for 13BKCOM SIP Trunk

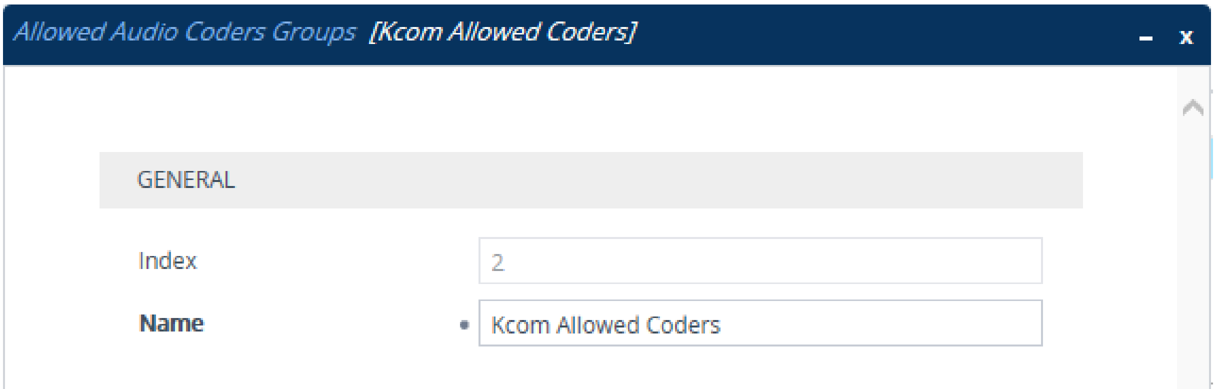


The procedure below describes how to configure an Allowed Coders Group to ensure that voice sent to the 13BKCOM SIP Trunk uses the G.711A-law coder whenever possible. Note that this Allowed Coders Group ID will be assign to the IP Profile belonging to the 13BKCOM SIP Trunk in the next step.

➢ **To set a preferred coder for the 13BKCOM SIP Trunk:**

1. Open the Allowed Audio Coders Groups table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Coders & Profiles** folder > **Allowed Audio Coders Groups**).
2. Click **New** and configure a name for the Allowed Audio Coders Group for 13BKCOM SIP Trunk.

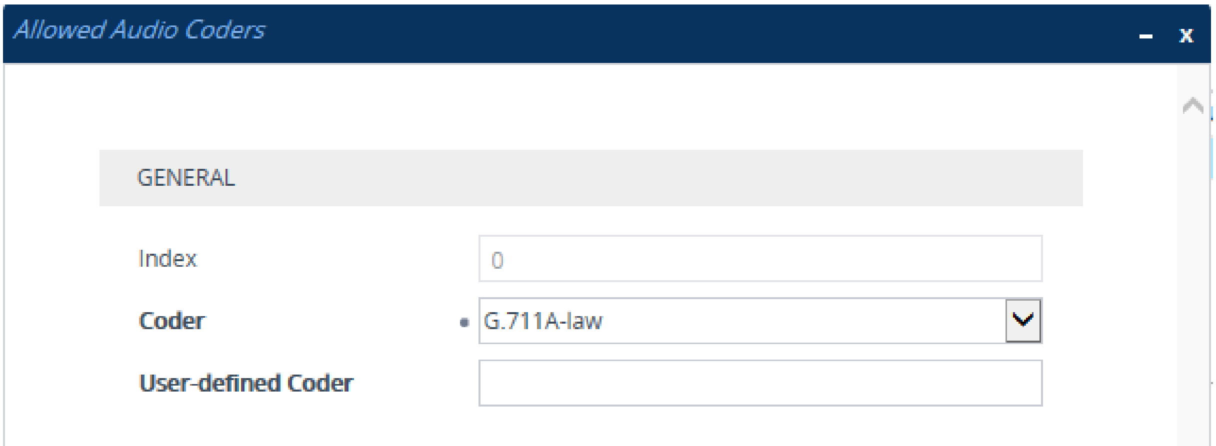
Figure 4-18: Configuring Allowed Coders Group for 13BKCOM SIP Trunk



3. Click **Apply.**
4. Select the new row that you configured, and then click the **Allowed Audio Coders** link located below the table; the Allowed Audio Coders table opens.
5. Click **New** and configure an Allowed Coders as follows:

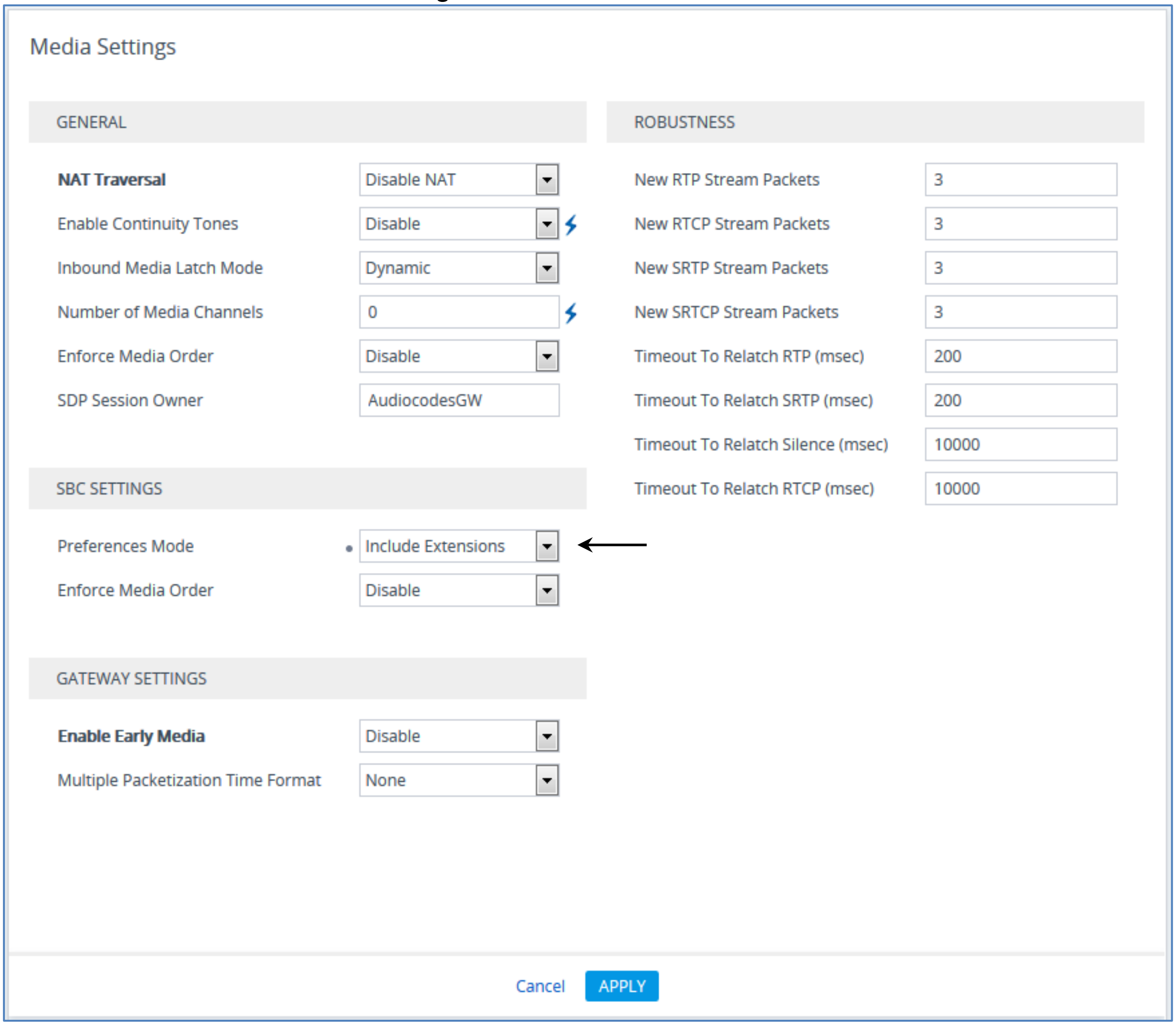
Parameter	Value
Index	**0**
Coder	**G.711A-law**

Figure 4-19: Configuring Allowed Coders for 13BKCOM SIP Trunk



6. Open the Media Settings page (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Media** folder > **Media Settings**).

Figure 4-20: SBC Preferences Mode



7. From the '**Preferences Mode**' drop-down list, select **Include Extensions**.
8. Click **Apply**.

4.7 Step 7: Configure IP Profiles

This step describes how to configure IP Profiles. The IP Profile defines a set of call capabilities relating to signaling (e.g., SIP message terminations such as REFER) and media (e.g., coder and transcoding method).

In this interoperability test topology, IP Profiles need to be configured for the following IP entities:

- Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015 – to operate in secure mode using SRTP and SIP over TLS
- 13BKCOM SIP trunk – to operate in non-secure mode using RTP and SIP over UDP
- Fax ATA device – to operate in non-secure mode using RTP and SIP over UDP

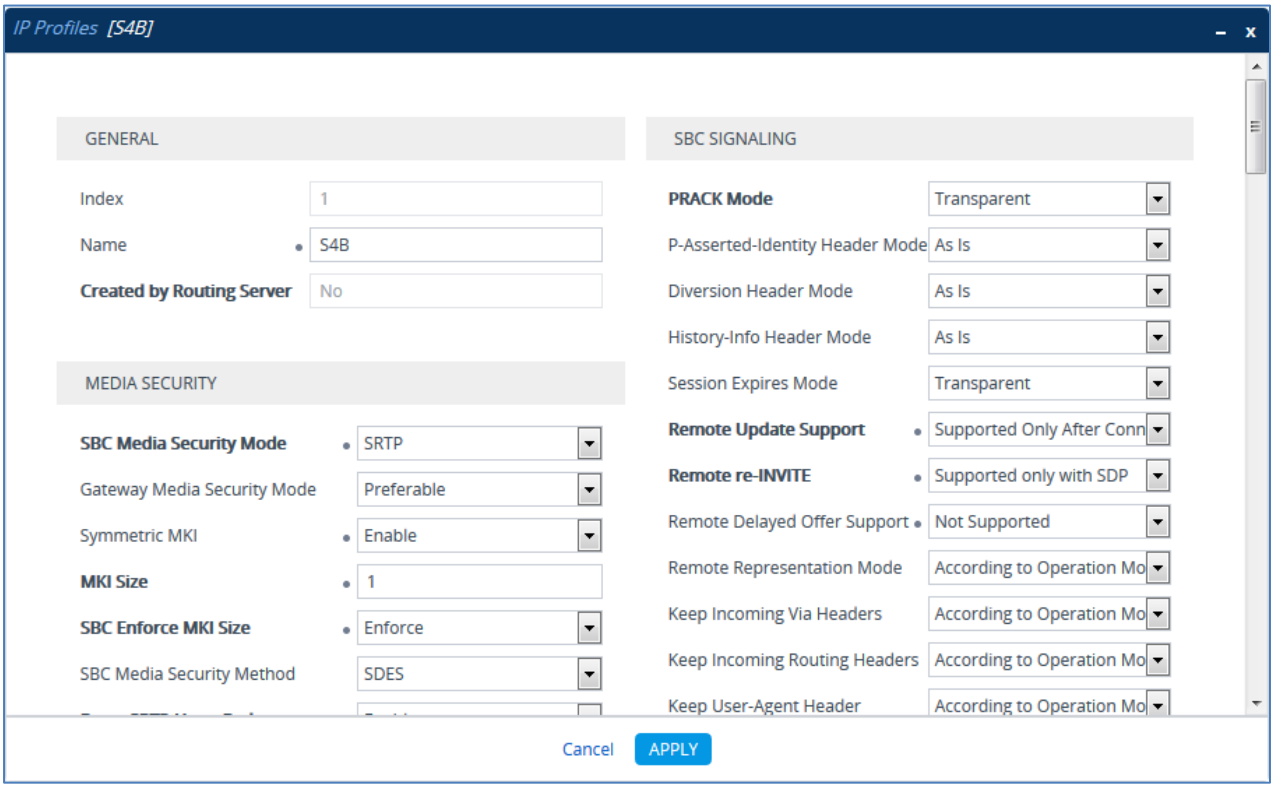
➢ **To configure IP Profile for the Skype for Business Server 2015:**

1. Open the IP Profiles table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Coders & Profiles** folder > **IP Profiles**).
2. Click **New**, and then configure the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Value
General	
Index	**1**
Name	**S4B**
Media Security	
SBC Media Security Mode	**SRTP**
Symmetric MKI	**Enable**
MKI Size	**1**
Enforce MKI Size	**Enforce**
Reset SRTP State Upon Re-key	**Enable**
Generate SRTP Keys Mode:	**Always**
SBC Early Media	
Remote Early Media RTP Detection Mode	**By Media** (required, as Skype for Business Server 2015 does not send RTP immediately to remote side when it sends a SIP 18x response)
SBC Media	
Extension Coders Group	**AudioCodersGroups_1**
SBC Signaling	
Remote Update Support	**Supported Only After Connect**
Remote re-INVITE Support	**Supported Only with SDP**
Remote Delayed Offer Support	**Not Supported**
SBC Forward and Transfer	
Remote REFER Mode	**Handle Locally** (required, as Skype for Business Server 2015 does not support receipt of SIP REFER)

Parameter	Value
Remote 3xx Mode	**Handle Locally** (required, as Skype for Business Server 2015 does not support receipt of SIP 3xx responses)

Figure 4-21: Configuring IP Profile for Skype for Business Server 2015



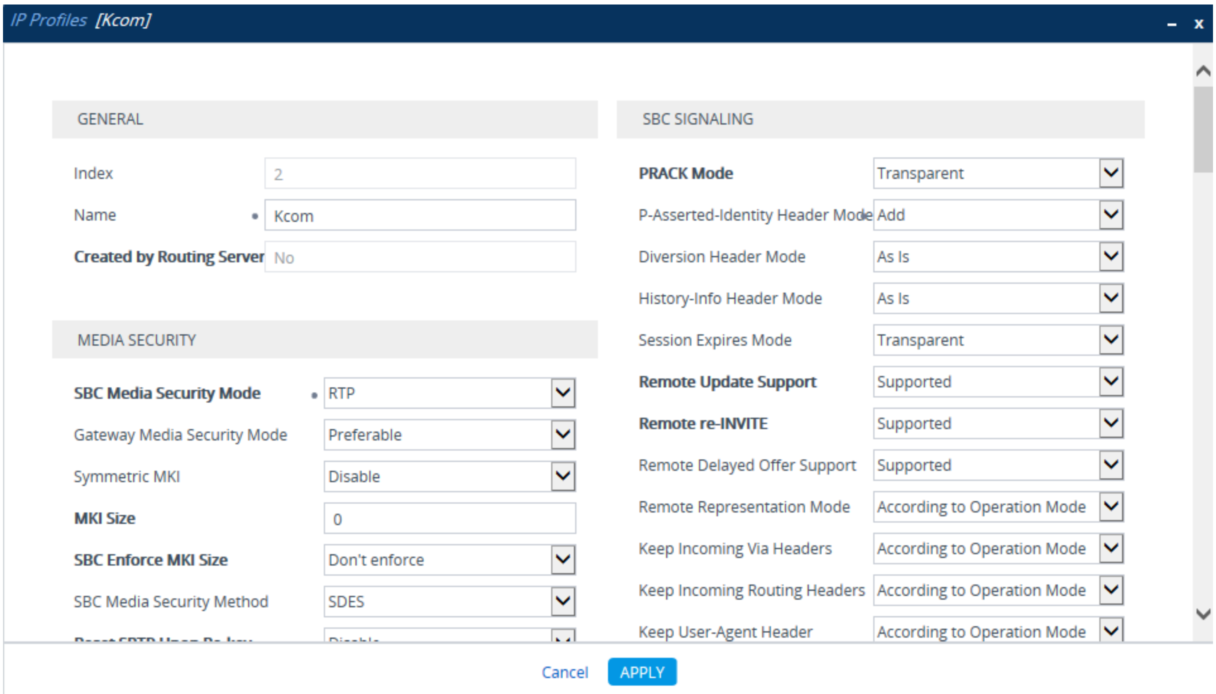
3. Click **Apply**.

➢ To configure an IP Profile for the 13BKCOM SIP Trunk:

1. Click **New**, and then configure the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Value
General	
Index	**2**
Name	**Kcom**
Media Security	
SBC Media Security Mode	**RTP**
SBC Media	
Extension Coders Group	**AudioCodersGroups_2**
Allowed Audio Coders	**Kcom Allowed Coders**
Allowed Coders Mode	**Restriction** (lists Allowed Coders first and then original coders in received SDP offer)
SBC Signaling	
P-Asserted-Identity Header Mode	**Add** (required for anonymous calls)
SBC Forward and Transfer	
Remote REFER Mode	**Handle Locally** (required, as Skype for Business Server 2015 does not support receipt of SIP REFER)

Figure 4-22: Configuring IP Profile for 13BKCOM SIP Trunk



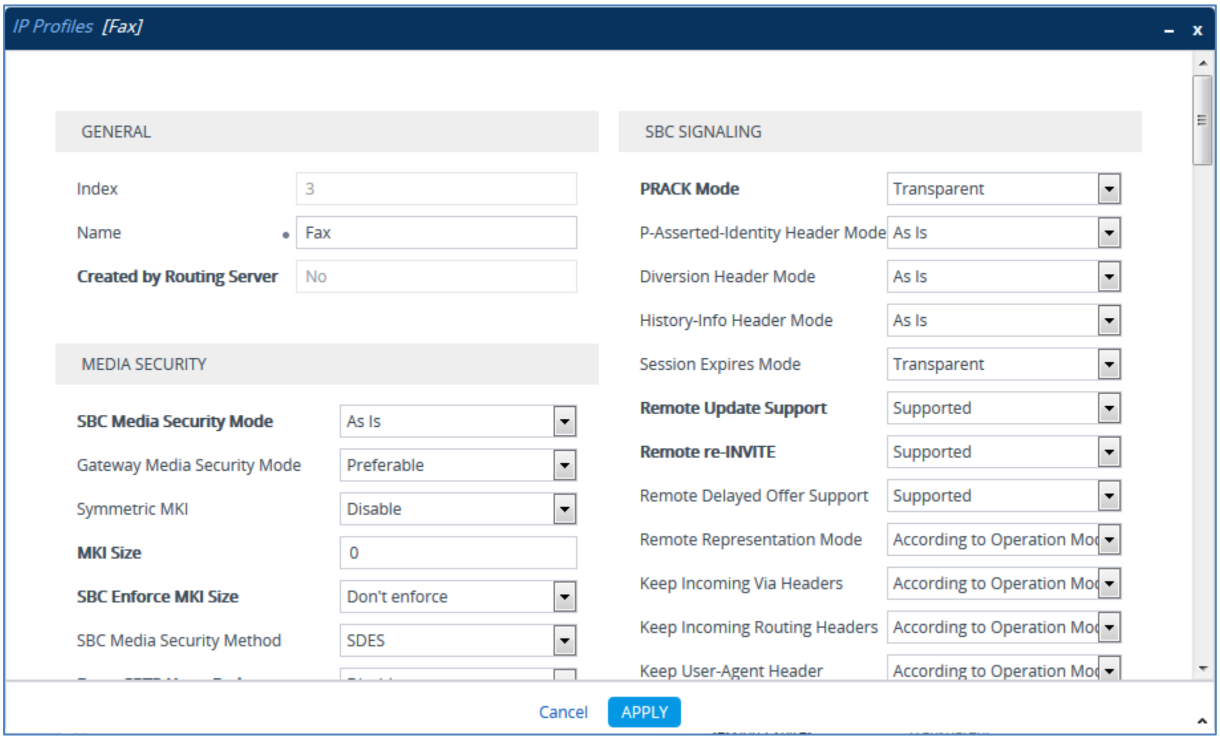
2. Click **Apply**.

➢ To configure an IP Profile for the FAX supporting ATA (if required):

1. Click **New** and then configure the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Value
Index	**3**
Profile Name	**Fax**

Figure 4-23: Configuring IP Profile for FAX ATA



2. All other parameters leave as Default.
3. Click **Apply**.

4.8 Step 8: Configure IP Groups

This step describes how to configure IP Groups. The IP Group represents an IP entity on the network with which the E-SBC communicates. This can be a server (e.g., IP PBX or ITSP) or it can be a group of users (e.g., LAN IP phones). For servers, the IP Group is typically used to define the server's IP address by associating it with a Proxy Set. Once IP Groups are configured, they are used to configure IP-to-IP routing rules for denoting source and destination of the call.

In this interoperability test topology, IP Groups must be configured for the following IP entities:

- Skype for Business Server 2015 (Mediation Server) located on LAN
- 13BKCOM SIP Trunk located on WAN
- Fax supporting ATA device located on LAN (if required)

➢ **To configure IP Groups:**

1. Open the IP Groups table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **IP Groups**).
2. Add an IP Group for the Skype for Business Server 2015:

Parameter	Value
Index	**1**
Name	**S4B**
Type	**Server**
Proxy Set	**S4B**
IP Profile	**S4B**
Media Realm	**MRLan**
SIP Group Name	(according to ITSP requirement) - 195.189.192.158

3. Configure an IP Group for the 13BKCOM SIP Trunk:

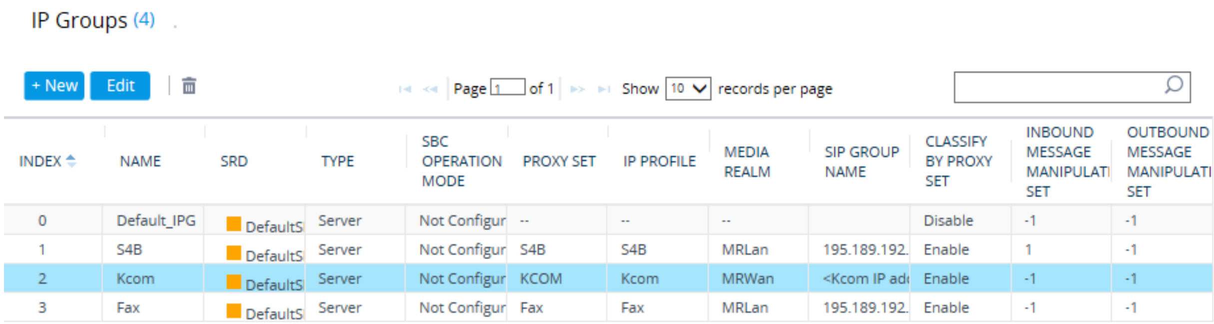
Parameter	Value
Index	**2**
Name	**Kcom**
Topology Location	**Up**
Type	**Server**
Proxy Set	**Kcom**
IP Profile	**Kcom**
Media Realm	**MRWan**
SIP Group Name	(according to ITSP requirement) -<Kcom IP address>

4. Configure an IP Group for the Fax supporting ATA device:

Parameter	Value
Index	**3**
Name	**Fax**
Type	**Server**
Proxy Set	**Fax**
IP Profile	**Fax**
Media Realm	**MRLan**
SIP Group Name	(according to ITSP requirement) - 195.189.192.158

The configured IP Groups are shown in the figure below:

Figure 4-24: Configured IP Groups in IP Group Table


IP Groups (4)

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INDEX	NAME	SRD	TYPE	SBC OPERATION MODE	PROXY SET	IP PROFILE	MEDIA REALM	SIP GROUP NAME	CLASSIFY BY PROXY SET	INBOUND MESSAGE MANIPULATI SET	OUTBOUND MESSAGE MANIPULATI SET
0	Default_IPG	DefaultS	Server	Not Configur	--	--	--		Disable	-1	-1
1	S4B	DefaultS	Server	Not Configur	S4B	S4B	MRLan	195.189.192.	Enable	1	-1
2	Kcom	DefaultS	Server	Not Configur	KCOM	Kcom	MRWan	<Kcom IP adı	Enable	-1	-1
3	Fax	DefaultS	Server	Not Configur	Fax	Fax	MRLan	195.189.192.	Enable	-1	-1

4.9 Step 9: SIP TLS Connection Configuration

This section describes how to configure the E-SBC for using a TLS connection with the Skype for Business Server 2015 Mediation Server. This is essential for a secure SIP TLS connection.

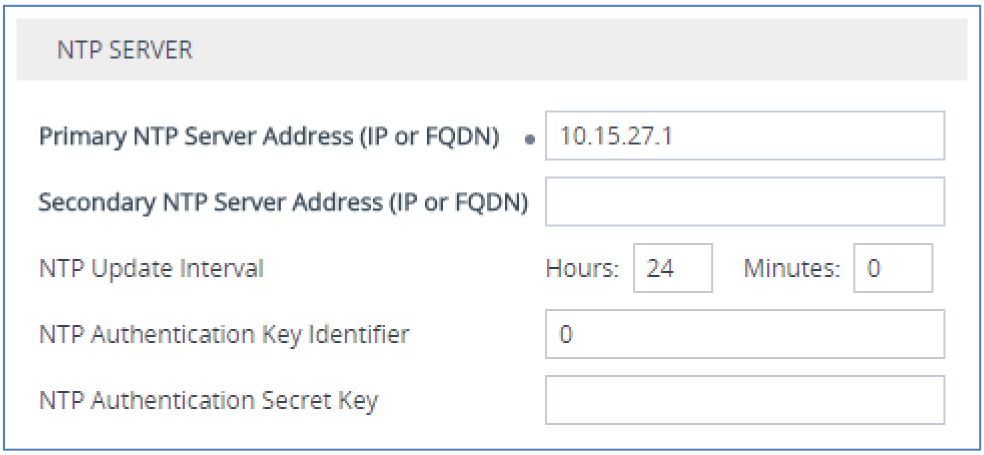
4.9.1 Step 9a: Configure the NTP Server Address

This step describes how to configure the NTP server's IP address. It is recommended to implement an NTP server (Microsoft NTP server or a third-party server) to ensure that the E-SBC receives the accurate and current date and time. This is necessary for validating certificates of remote parties.

➢ **To configure the NTP server address:**

1. Open the Time & Date page (**Setup** menu > **Administration** tab > **Time & Date**).
2. In the 'Primary NTP Server Address' field, enter the IP address of the NTP server (e.g., **10.15.27.1**).

Figure 4-25: Configuring NTP Server Address



3. Click **Apply**.

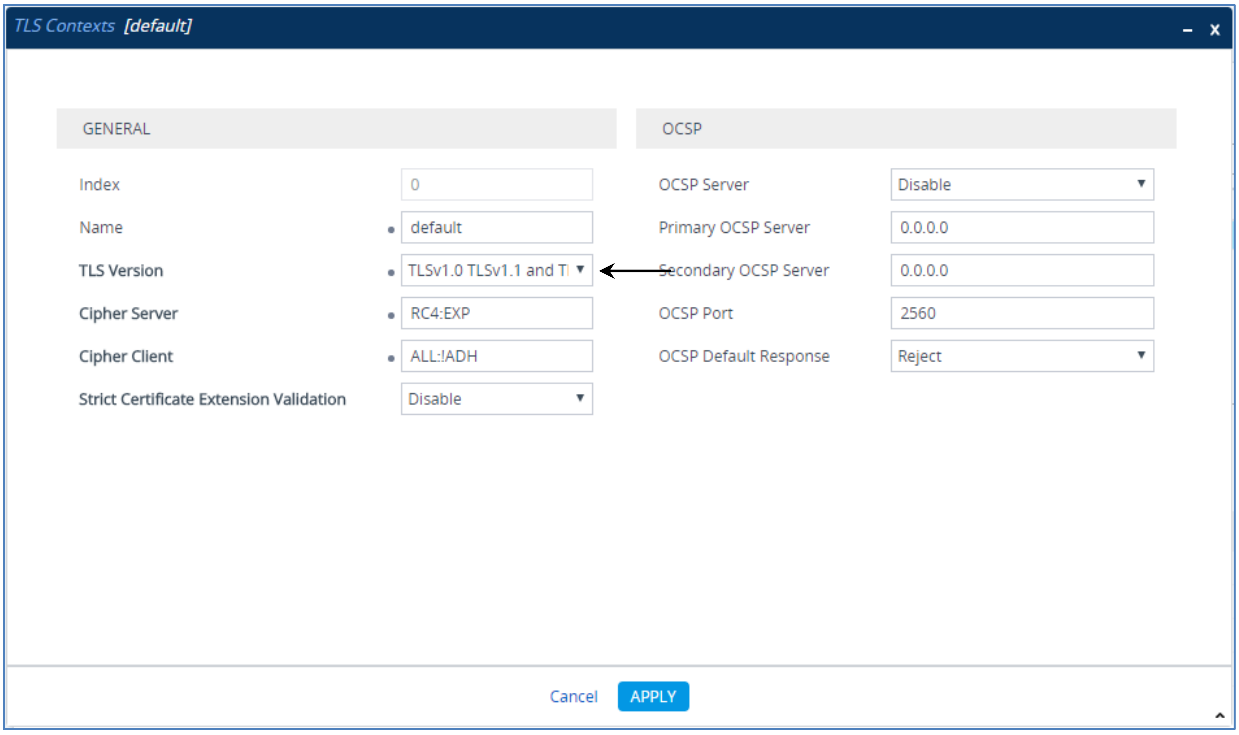
4.9.2 Step 9b: Configure the TLS version

This step describes how to configure the E-SBC to use TLS only. AudioCodes recommends implementing only TLS to avoid flaws in SSL.

➢ **To configure the TLS version:**

1. Open the TLS Contexts table (**Setup** menu > **IP Network** tab > **Security** folder > **TLS Contexts**).
2. In the TLS Contexts table, select the required TLS Context index row (usually default index 0 will be used), and then click '**Edit**'.
3. From the '**TLS Version**' drop-down list, select '**TLSv1.0 TLSv1.1 and TLSv1.2**'

Figure 4-26: Configuring TLS version



4. Click **Apply**.

4.9.3 Step 9c: Configure a Certificate

This step describes how to exchange a certificate with Microsoft Certificate Authority (CA). The certificate is used by the E-SBC to authenticate the connection with Skype for Business Server 2015.

The procedure involves the following main steps:

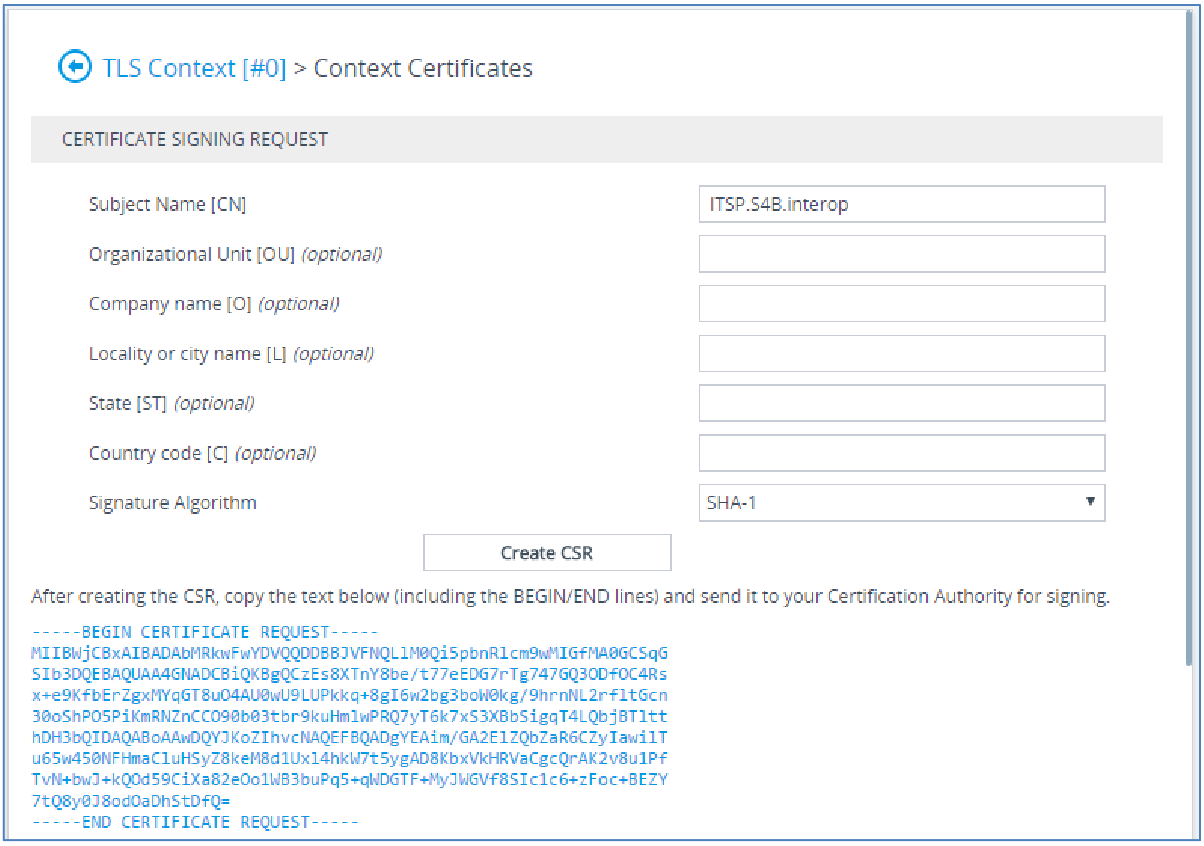
a. Generating a Certificate Signing Request (CSR).
b. Requesting Device Certificate from CA.
c. Obtaining Trusted Root Certificate from CA.
d. Deploying Device and Trusted Root Certificates on E-SBC.

Note: The Subject Name (CN) field parameter should be identically configured in the DNS Active Directory and Topology Builder (see Section 3.1 on page 13).

➢ **To configure a certificate:**

1. Open the TLS Contexts page (**Setup** menu > **IP Network** tab > **Security** folder > **TLS Contexts**).
2. In the TLS Contexts page, select the required TLS Context index row, and then click the **Change Certificate** link located below the table; the Context Certificates page appears.
3. Under the **Certificate Signing Request** group, do the following:
    a. In the 'Subject Name [CN]' field, enter the E-SBC FQDN name (e.g., **ITSP.S4B.interop**).
    b. Fill in the rest of the request fields according to your security provider's instructions.
    c. Click the **Create CSR** button; a textual certificate signing request is displayed in the area below the button:

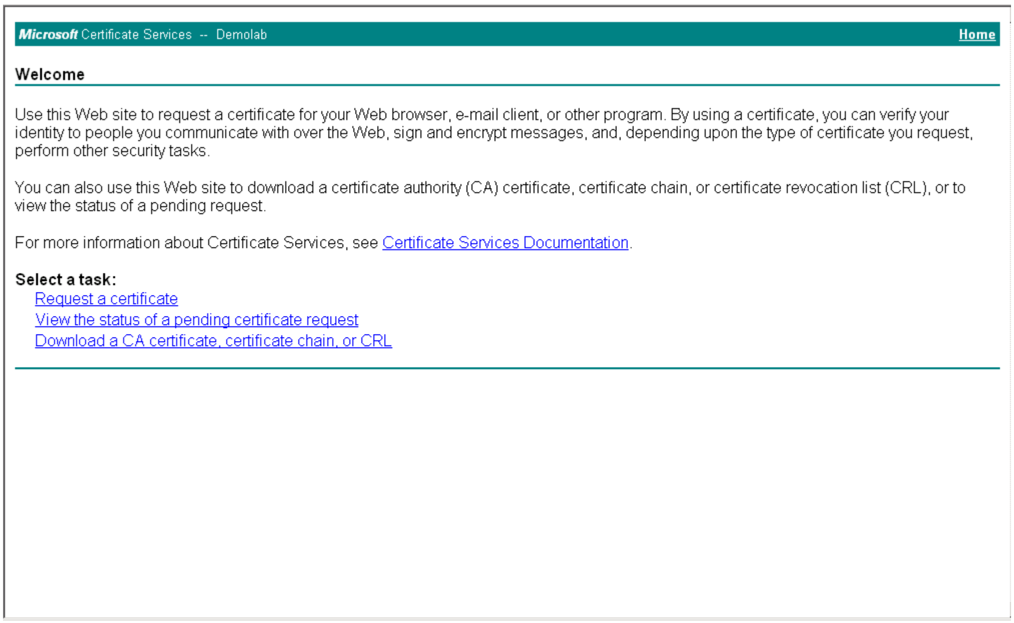
Figure 4-27: Certificate Signing Request – Creating CSR



4. Copy the CSR from the line **"----BEGIN CERTIFICATE" to "END CERTIFICATE REQUEST----**" to a text file (such as Notepad), and then save it to a folder on your computer with the file name, *certreq.txt*.

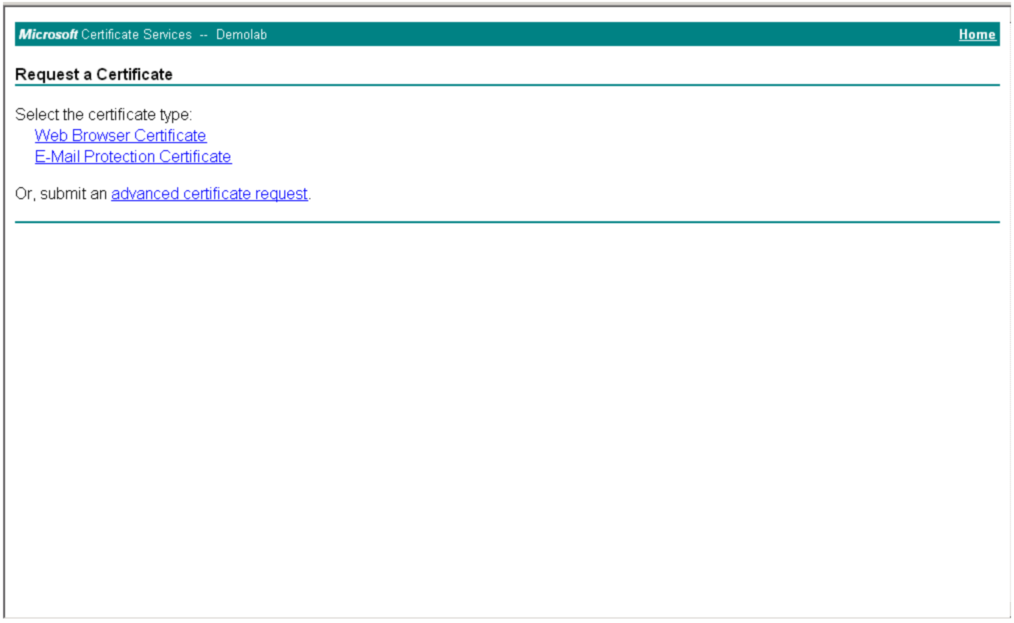
5. Open a Web browser and navigate to the Microsoft Certificates Services Web site at http://<certificate server>/CertSrv.

Figure 4-28: Microsoft Certificate Services Web Page



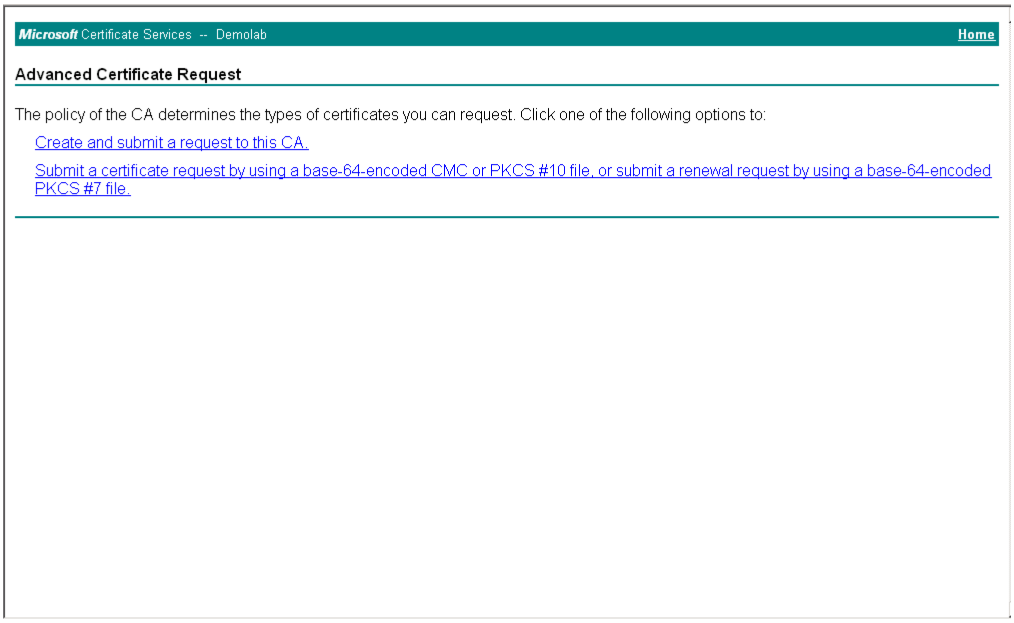
6. Click **Request a certificate**.

Figure 4-29: Request a Certificate Page



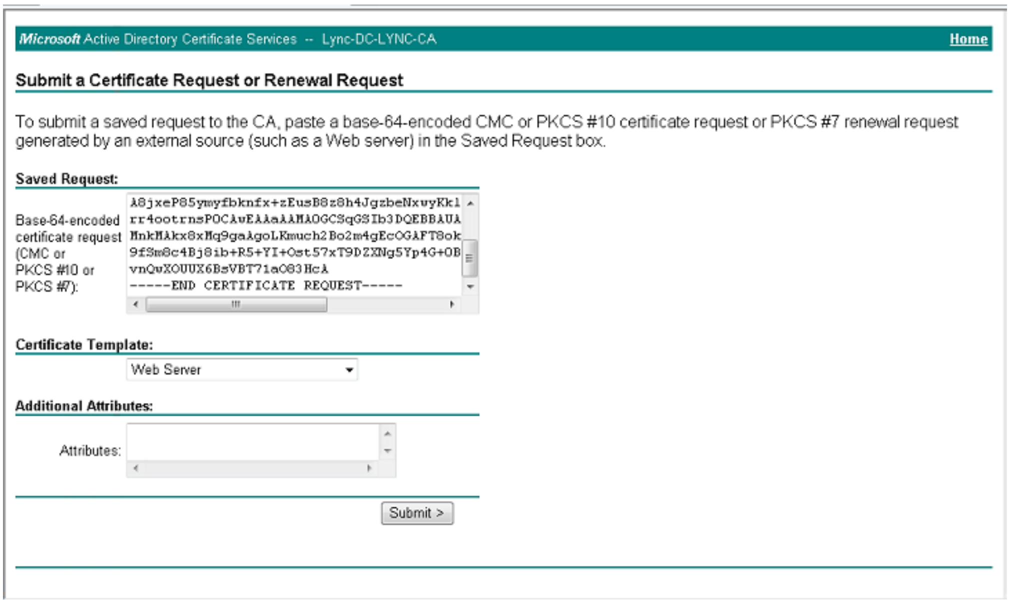
7. Click **advanced certificate request**, and then click **Next**.

Figure 4-30: Advanced Certificate Request Page



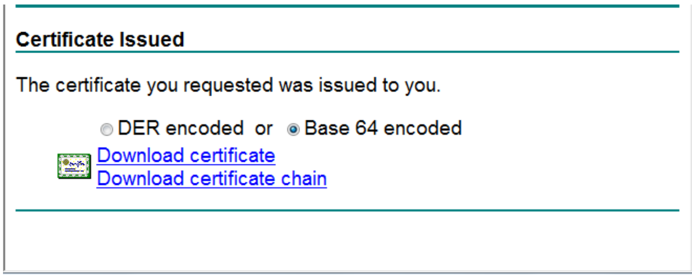
8. Click **Submit a certificate request ...**, and then click **Next**.

Figure 4-31: Submit a Certificate Request or Renewal Request Page



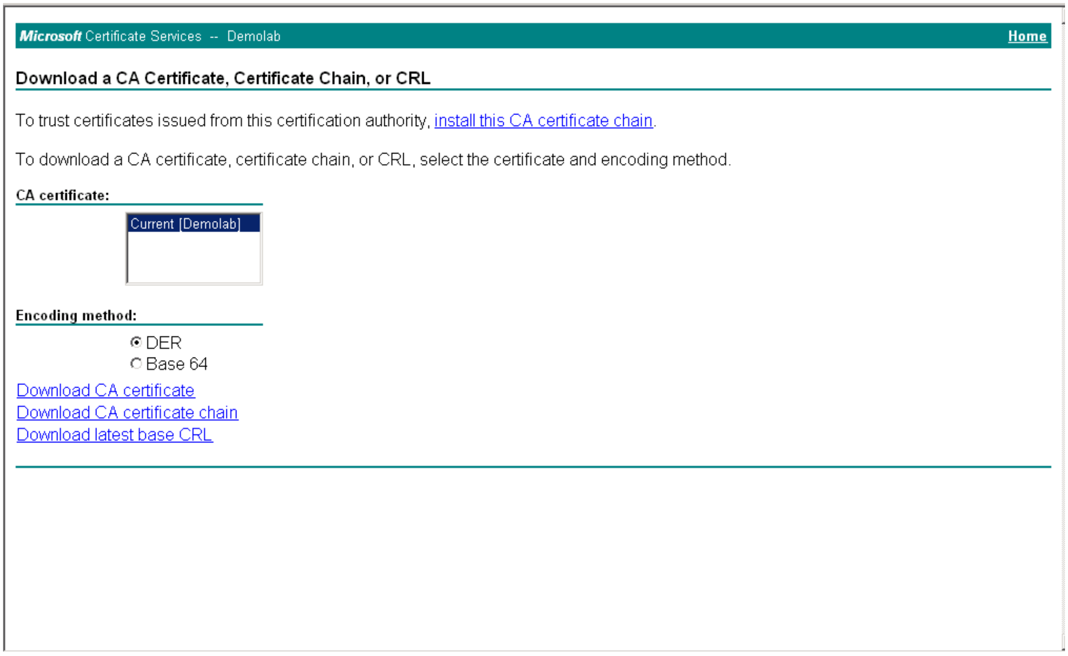
9. Open the *certreq.txt* file that you created and saved in Step 4, and then copy its contents to the 'Saved Request' field.
10. From the 'Certificate Template' drop-down list, select **Web Server**.
11. Click **Submit**.

Figure 4-32: Certificate Issued Page



12. Select the **Base 64 encoded** option for encoding, and then click **Download certificate**.
13. Save the file as *gateway.cer* to a folder on your computer.
14. Click the **Home** button or navigate to the certificate server at http://<Certificate Server>/CertSrv.
15. Click **Download a CA certificate**, **certificate chain, or CRL**.

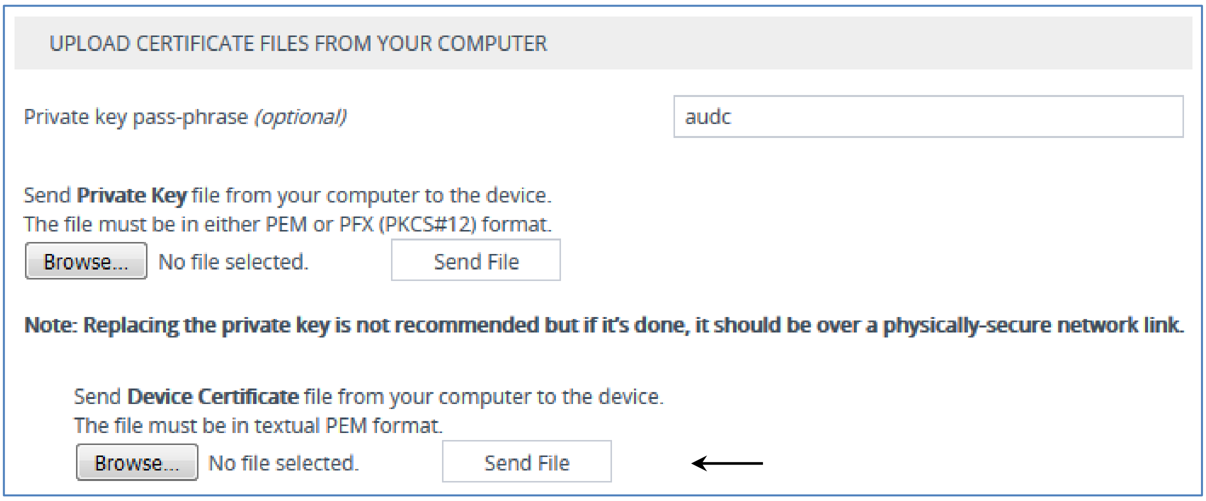
Figure 4-33: Download a CA Certificate, Certificate Chain, or CRL Page



16. Under the 'Encoding method' group, select the **Base 64** option for encoding.
17. Click **Download CA certificate**.
18. Save the file as *certroot.cer* to a folder on your computer.

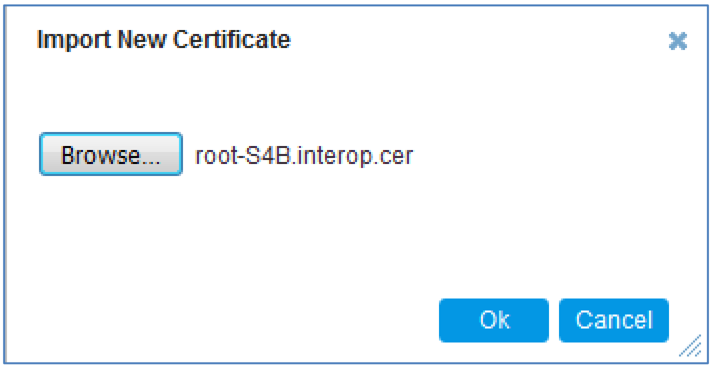
19. In the E-SBC's Web interface, return to the **TLS Contexts** page and do the following:
    a. In the TLS Contexts page, select the required TLS Context index row, and then click the **Change Certificate** link located below the table; the Context Certificates page appears.
    b. Scroll down to the **Upload certificates files from your computer** group, click the **Browse** button corresponding to the **'Send Device Certificate**...' field, navigate to the *gateway.cer* certificate file that you saved on your computer in Step 13, and then click **Send File** to upload the certificate to the E-SBC.

Figure 4-34: Upload Device Certificate Files from your Computer Group



20. In the E-SBC's Web interface, return to the **TLS Contexts** page.
    a. In the TLS Contexts page, select the required TLS Context index row, and then click the **Trusted Root Certificates** link, located at the bottom of the TLS Contexts page; the Trusted Certificates page appears.
    b. Click the **Import** button, and then select the certificate file to load.

Figure 4-35: Importing Root Certificate into Trusted Certificates Store



21. Click **OK**; the certificate is loaded to the device and listed in the Trusted Certificates store.
22. Reset the E-SBC with a burn to flash for your settings to take effect (see Section 4.15 on page 77).

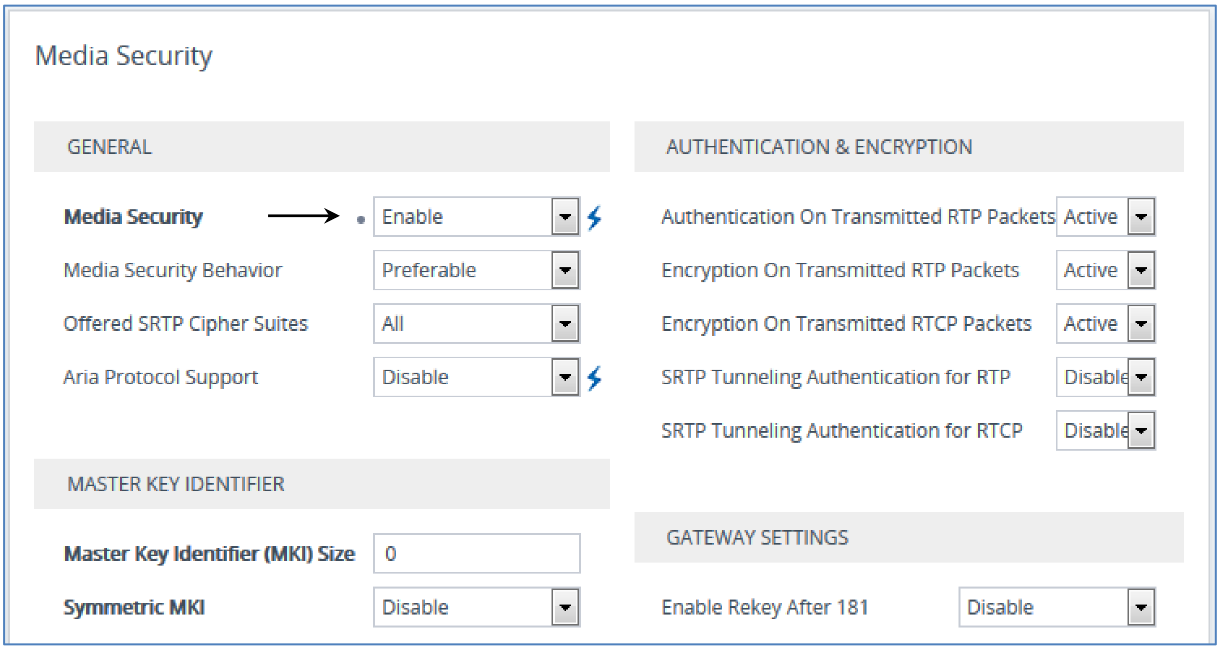
4.10 Step 10: Configure SRTP

This step describes how to configure media security. If you configure the Microsoft Mediation Server to use SRTP, you need to configure the E-SBC to operate in the same manner. Note that SRTP was enabled for Skype for Business Server 2015 when you configured an IP Profile for Skype for Business Server 2015 (see Section 4.6 on page 47).

➢ **To configure media security:**

1. Open the Media Security page (**Setup menu > Signaling & Media tab > Media folder > Media Security**).

Figure 4-36: Configuring SRTP



2. From the 'Media Security' drop-down list, select **Enable** to enable SRTP.
3. Click **Apply**.
4. Reset the E-SBC with a burn to flash for your settings to take effect (see Section 4.15 on page 77).

4.11 Step 11: Configure Maximum IP Media Channels

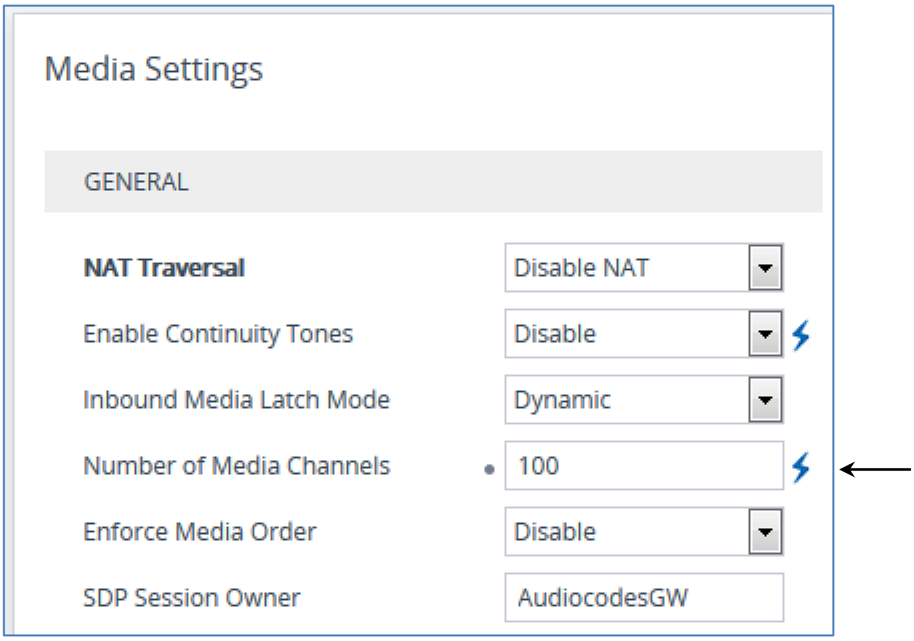
This step describes how to configure the maximum number of required IP media channels. The number of media channels represents the number of DSP channels that the E-SBC allocates to call sessions.

Note: This step is required **only** if transcoding is required.

➢ **To configure the maximum number of IP media channels:**

1. Open the Media Settings page (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Media** folder > **Media Settings**).

Figure 4-37: Configuring Number of Media Channels



2. In the 'Number of Media Channels' field, enter the number of media channels according to your environments transcoding calls (e.g., **100**).
3. Click **Apply**.
4. Reset the E-SBC with a burn to flash for your settings to take effect (see Section 4.15 on page 77).

4.12 Step 12: Configure IP-to-IP Call Routing Rules

This step describes how to configure IP-to-IP call routing rules. These rules define the routes for forwarding SIP messages (e.g., INVITE) received from one IP entity to another. The E-SBC selects the rule whose configured input characteristics (e.g., IP Group) match those of the incoming SIP message. If the input characteristics do not match the first rule in the table, they are compared to the second rule, and so on, until a matching rule is located. If no rule is matched, the message is rejected. The routing rules use the configured IP Groups (as configured in Section 4.8 on page 46,) to denote the source and destination of the call.

For the interoperability test topology, the following IP-to-IP routing rules need to be configured to route calls between Skype for Business Server 2015 (LAN) and 13BKCOM SIP Trunk (DMZ):

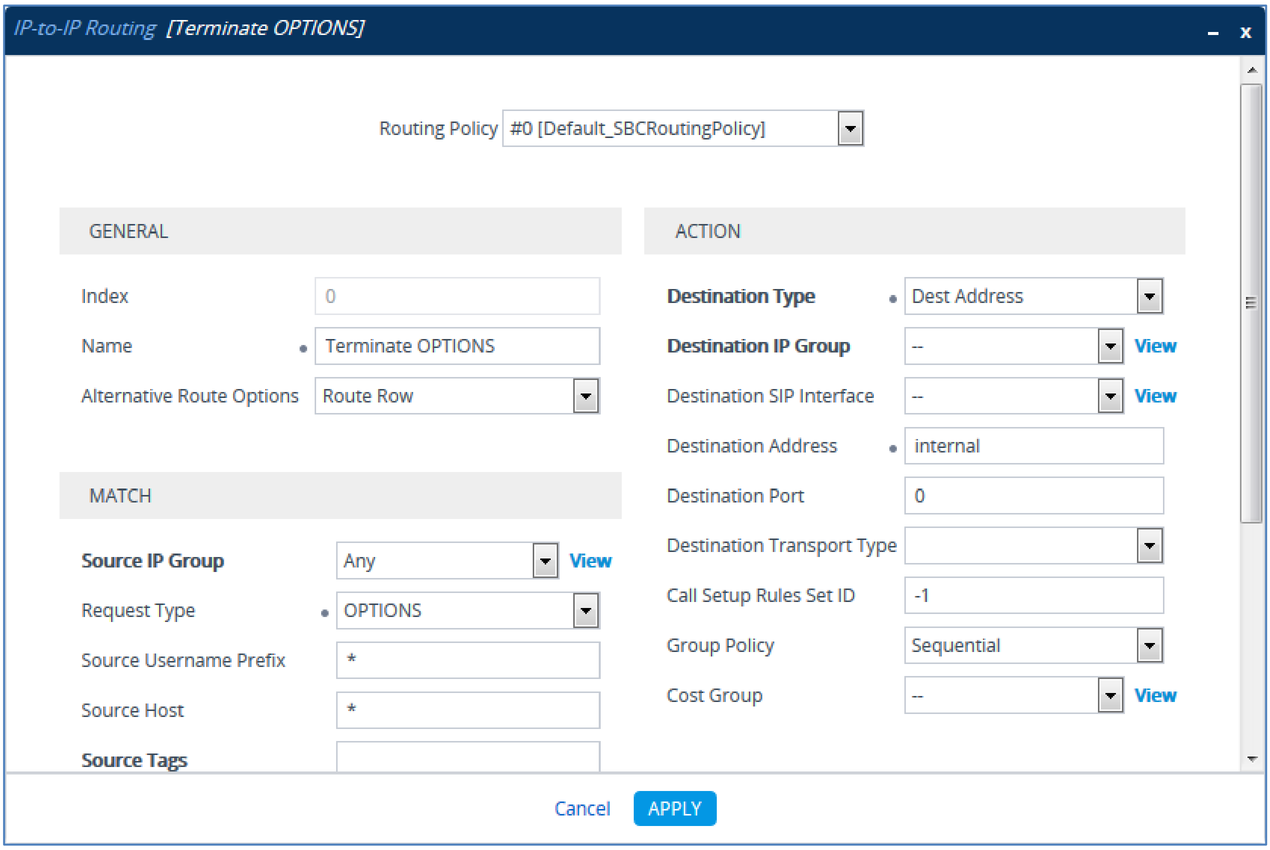
- Terminate SIP OPTIONS messages on the E-SBC that are received from the both LAN and DMZ
- Calls from Skype for Business Server 2015 to 13BKCOM SIP Trunk
- Calls from 13BKCOM SIP Trunk to Fax supporting ATA device (if required)
- Calls from 13BKCOM SIP Trunk to Skype for Business Server 2015
- Calls from Fax supporting ATA device to 13BKCOM SIP Trunk (if required)

➢ To configure IP-to-IP routing rules:

1. Open the IP-to-IP Routing table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SBC** folder > **Routing** > **IP-to-IP Routing**).
2. Configure a rule to terminate SIP OPTIONS messages received from the both LAN and DMZ:
   a. Click **New**, and then configure the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Value
Index	**0**
Name	**Terminate OPTIONS** (arbitrary descriptive name)
Source IP Group	**Any**
Request Type	**OPTIONS**
Destination Type	**Dest Address**
Destination Address	**internal**

Figure 4-38: Configuring IP-to-IP Routing Rule for Terminating SIP OPTIONS

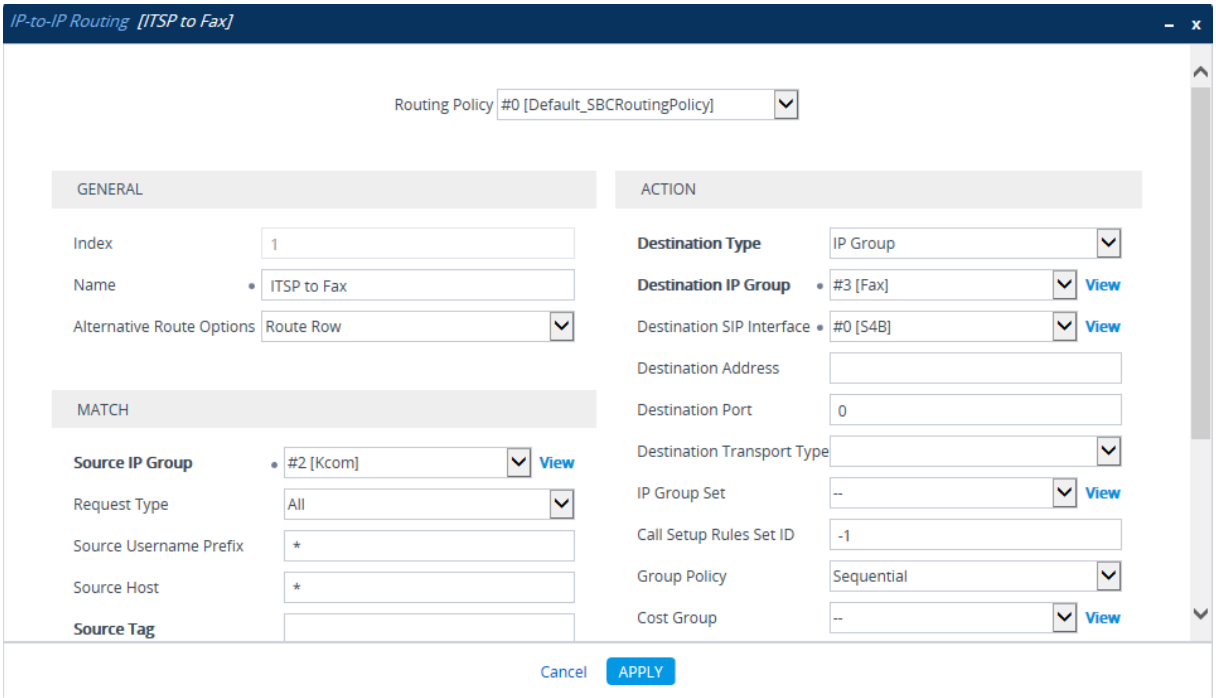


   b. Click **Apply**.

3. Configure rule to route calls from 13BKCOM SIP Trunk to Fax supporting ATA device:
   a. Click **New**, and then configure the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Value
Index	**1**
Route Name	**ITSP to Fax** (arbitrary descriptive name)
Source IP Group	**Kcom**
Destination Username Prefix	**123456** (dedicated FAX number)
Destination Type	**IP Group**
Destination IP Group	**Fax**
Destination SIP Interface	**S4B**

Figure 4-39: Configuring IP-to-IP Routing Rule for ITSP to Fax



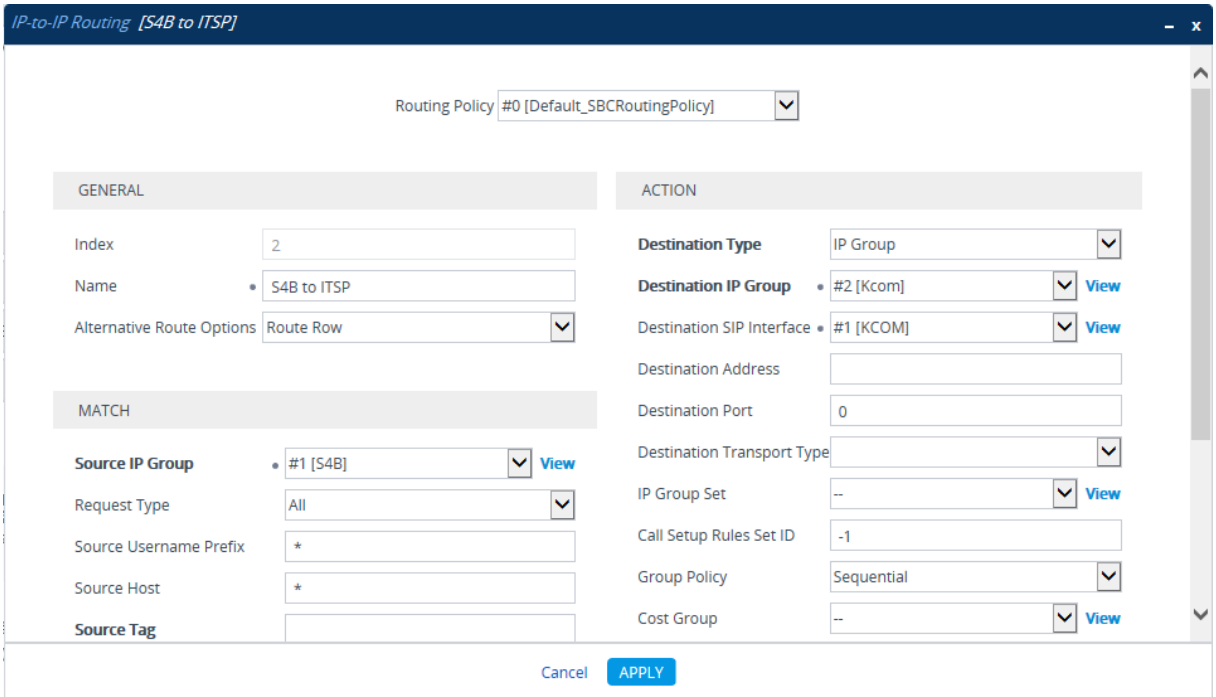
   b. Click **Apply**.

4. Configure a rule to route calls from Skype for Business Server 2015 to 13BKCOM SIP Trunk:

   a. Click **New**, and then configure the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Value
Index	**2**
Route Name	**S4B to ITSP** (arbitrary descriptive name)
Source IP Group	**S4B**
Destination Type	**IP Group**
Destination IP Group	**KCOM**
Destination SIP Interface	**Kcom**

Figure 4-40: Configuring IP-to-IP Routing Rule for S4B to ITSP

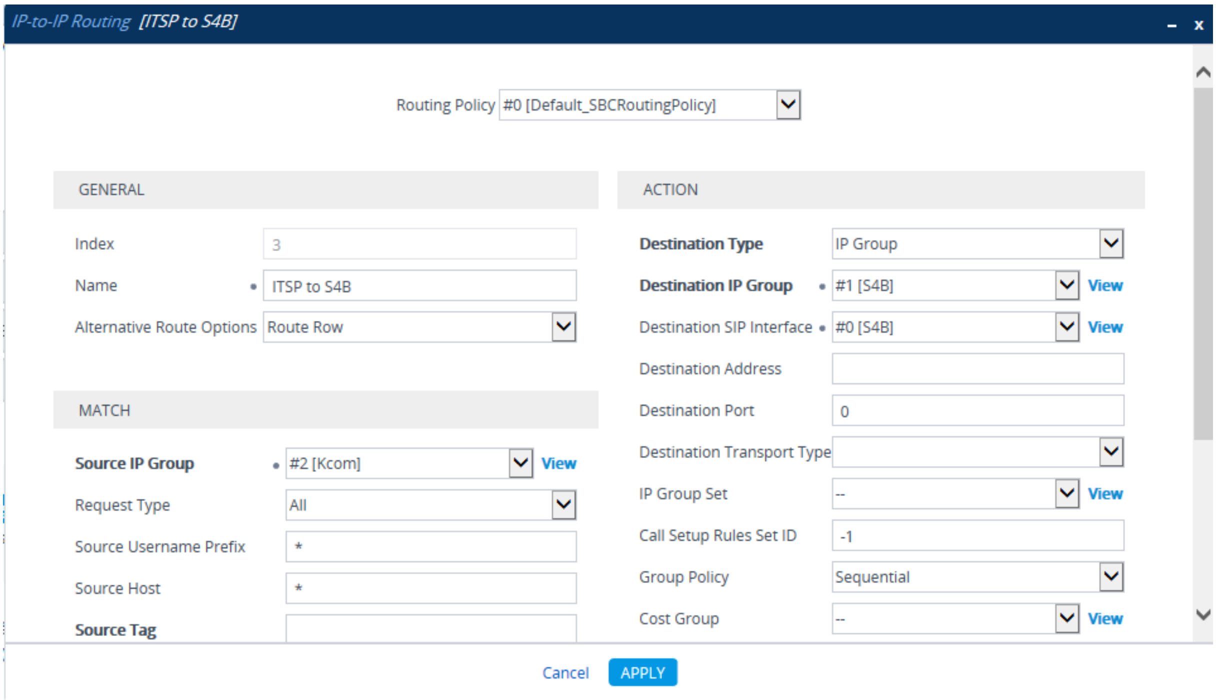


   b. Click **Apply**.

5. Configure rule to route calls from 13BKCOM SIP Trunk to Skype for Business Server 2015:
   a. Click **New**, and then configure the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Value
Index	**3**
Route Name	**ITSP to S4B** (arbitrary descriptive name)
Source IP Group	**Kcom**
Destination Type	**IP Group**
Destination IP Group	**S4B**
Destination SIP Interface	**S4B**

Figure 4-41: Configuring IP-to-IP Routing Rule for ITSP to S4B



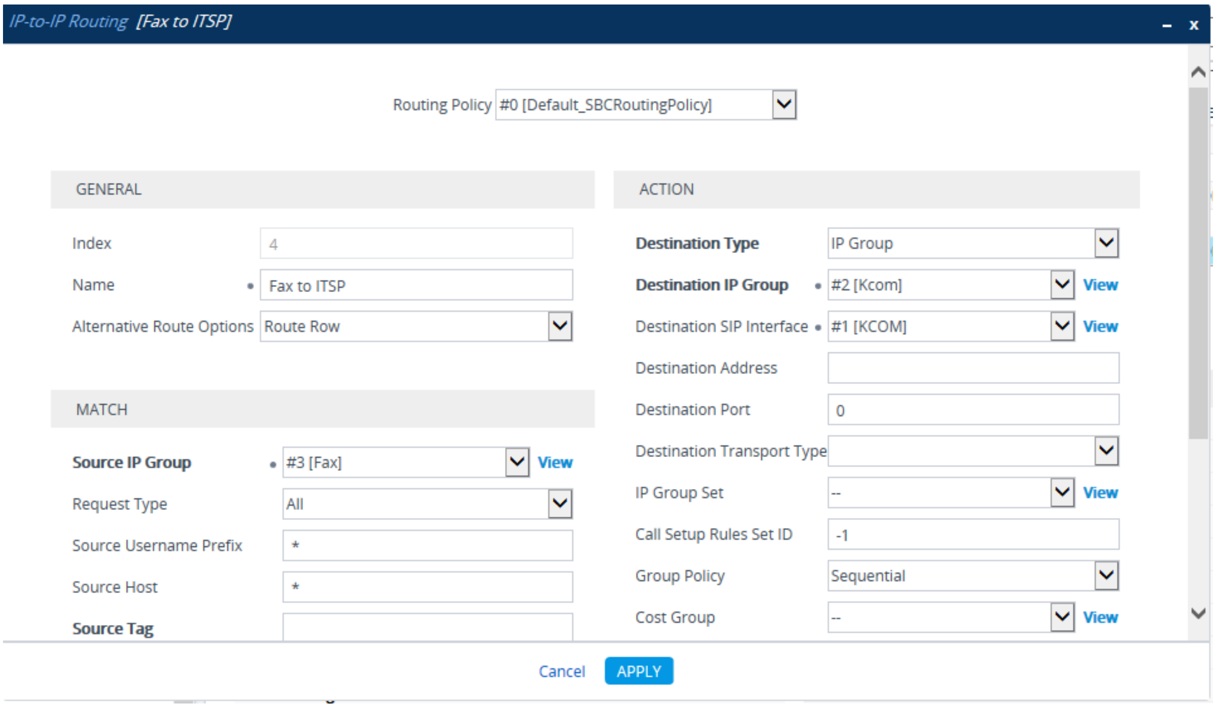
   b. Click **Apply.**

6. Configure a rule to route calls from Fax supporting ATA device to 13BKCOM SIP Trunk:

   a. Click **New**, and then configure the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Value
Index	**4**
Route Name	**Fax to ITSP** (arbitrary descriptive name)
Source IP Group	**Fax**
Destination Type	**IP Group**
Destination IP Group	**Kcom**
Destination SIP Interface	**KCOM**

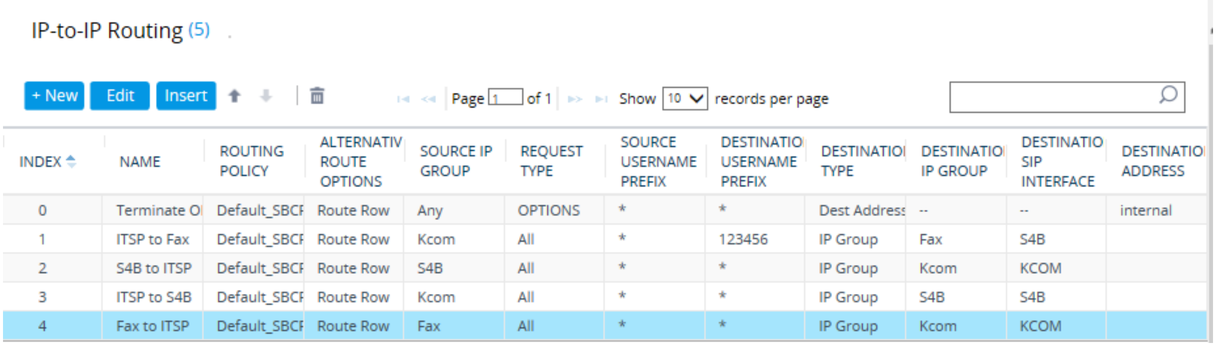
Figure 4-42: Configuring IP-to-IP Routing Rule for Fax to ITSP – Rule tab



   b. Click **Apply**.

The configured routing rules are shown in the figure below:

Figure 4-43: Configured IP-to-IP Routing Rules in IP-to-IP Routing Table



IP-to-IP Routing (5)

+ New | Edit | Insert | Page 1 of 1 | Show 10 records per page

INDEX	NAME	ROUTING POLICY	ALTERNATIV ROUTE OPTIONS	SOURCE IP GROUP	REQUEST TYPE	SOURCE USERNAME PREFIX	DESTINATIO USERNAME PREFIX	DESTINATIOI TYPE	DESTINATIOI IP GROUP	DESTINATIO SIP INTERFACE	DESTINATIOI ADDRESS
0	Terminate OI	Default_SBCF	Route Row	Any	OPTIONS	*	*	Dest Address	--	--	internal
1	ITSP to Fax	Default_SBCF	Route Row	Kcom	All	*	123456	IP Group	Fax	S4B	
2	S4B to ITSP	Default_SBCF	Route Row	S4B	All	*	*	IP Group	Kcom	KCOM	
3	ITSP to S4B	Default_SBCF	Route Row	Kcom	All	*	*	IP Group	S4B	S4B	
4	Fax to ITSP	Default_SBCF	Route Row	Fax	All	*	*	IP Group	Kcom	KCOM	

Note: The routing configuration may change according to your specific deployment topology.

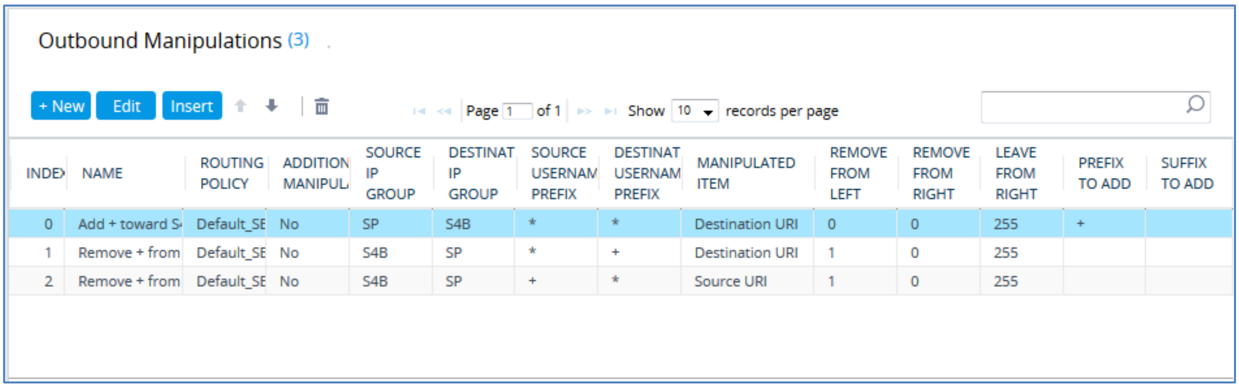
4.13 Step 13: Configure IP-to-IP Manipulation Rules

This step describes how to configure IP-to-IP manipulation rules. These rules manipulate the SIP Request-URI user part (source or destination number). The manipulation rules use the configured IP Groups (as configured in Section 4.8 on page 46) to denote the source and destination of the call.

Note: Adapt the manipulation table according to your environment dial plan.

The figure below shows an example of configured IP-to-IP outbound manipulation rules for calls between Skype for Business Server 2015 IP Group and 13BKCOM SIP Trunk IP Group:

Figure 4-44: Example of Configured IP-to-IP Outbound Manipulation Rules



Outbound Manipulations (3)

+ New Edit Insert Page 1 of 1 Show 10 records per page

INDEX	NAME	ROUTING POLICY	ADDITION MANIPUL	SOURCE IP GROUP	DESTINAT IP GROUP	SOURCE USERNAM PREFIX	DESTINAT USERNAM PREFIX	MANIPULATED ITEM	REMOVE FROM LEFT	REMOVE FROM RIGHT	LEAVE FROM RIGHT	PREFIX TO ADD	SUFFIX TO ADD
0	Add + toward S4	Default_SE	No	SP	S4B	*	*	Destination URI	0	0	255	+	
1	Remove + from	Default_SE	No	S4B	SP	*	+	Destination URI	1	0	255		
2	Remove + from	Default_SE	No	S4B	SP	+	*	Source URI	1	0	255		

Rule Index	Description
1	Calls from ITSP IP Group to S4B IP Group with any destination number (*), add "+" to the prefix of the destination number.
2	Calls from S4B IP Group to ITSP IP Group with the prefix destination number "+", remove "+" from this prefix.
3	Calls from S4B IP Group to ITSP IP Group with source number prefix "+", remove the "+" from this prefix.

4.14 Step 14: Miscellaneous Configuration

This section describes miscellaneous E-SBC configuration.

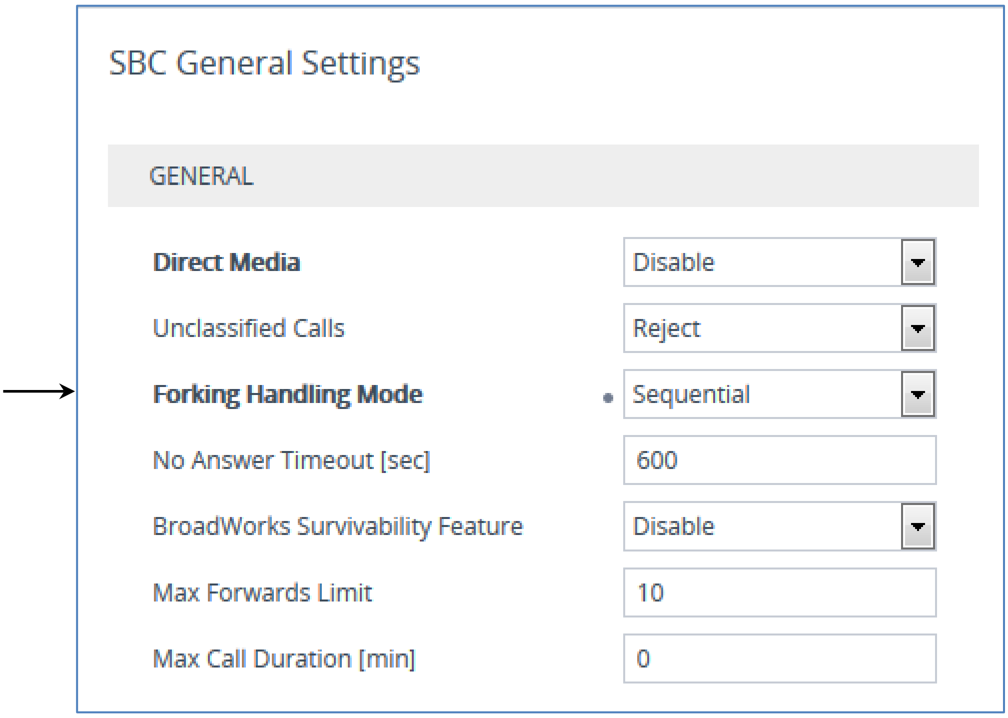
4.14.1 Step 14a: Configure Call Forking Mode

This step describes how to configure the E-SBC's handling of SIP 18x responses received for call forking of INVITE messages. For the interoperability test topology, if a SIP 18x response with SDP is received, the E-SBC opens a voice stream according to the received SDP. The E-SBC re-opens the stream according to subsequently received 18x responses with SDP or plays a ringback tone if a 180 response without SDP is received. It is mandatory to set this field for the Skype for Business Server 2015 environment.

➢ **To configure call forking:**

1. Open the SBC General Settings page (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SBC** folder > **SBC General Settings**).
2. From the 'SBC Forking Handling Mode' drop-down list, select **Sequential**.

Figure 4-45: Configuring Forking Mode



3. Click **Apply**.

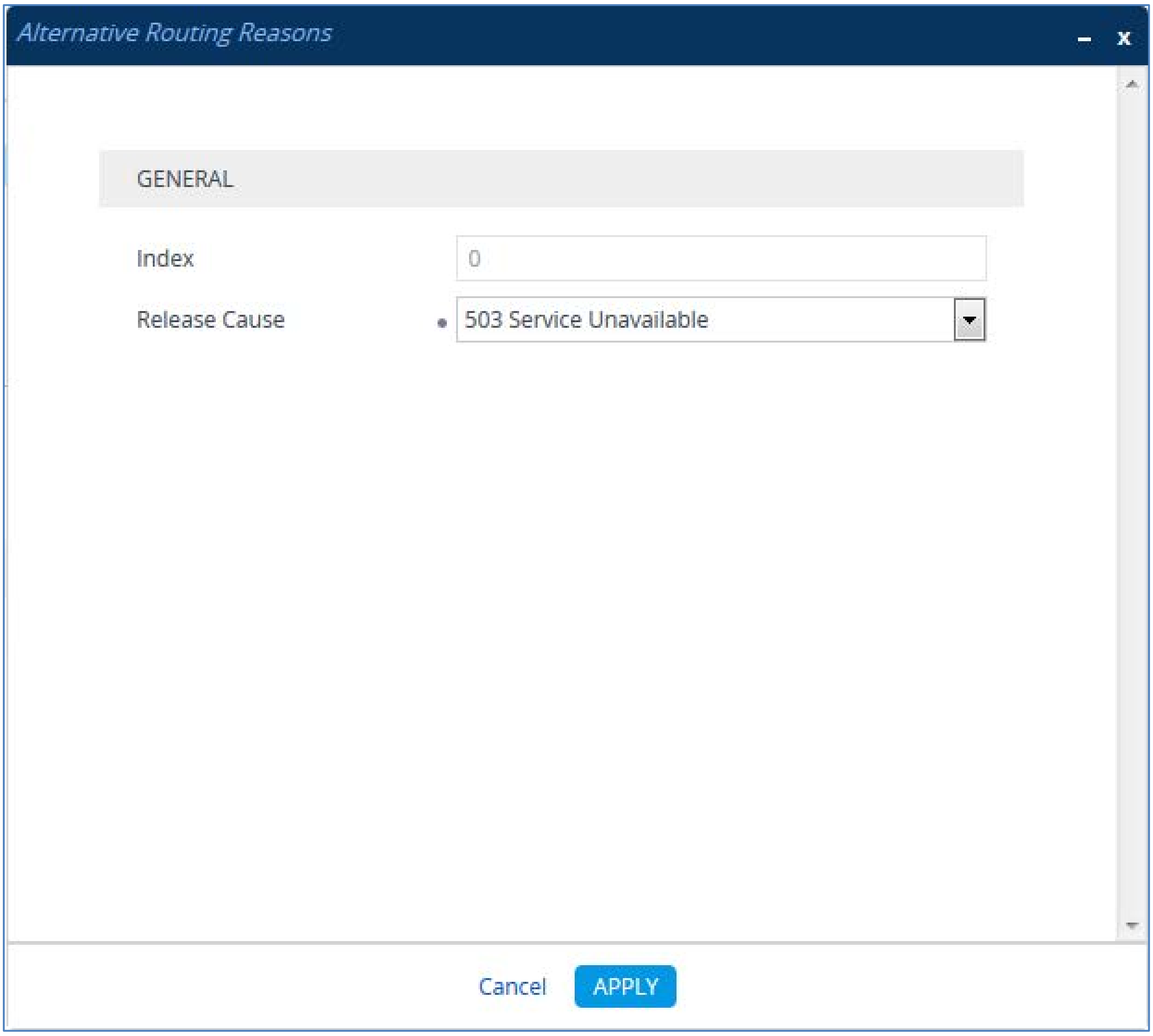
4.14.2 Step 14b: Configure SBC Alternative Routing Reasons

This step describes how to configure the E-SBC's handling of SIP 503 responses received for outgoing SIP dialog-initiating methods, e.g., INVITE, OPTIONS, and SUBSCRIBE messages. In this case E-SBC attempts to locate an alternative route for the call.

➢ **To configure SIP reason codes for alternative IP routing:**

1. Open the Alternative Routing Reasons table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SBC** folder > **Routing** > **Alternative Reasons**).
2. Click **New**.
3. From the 'Release Cause' drop-down list, select **503 Service Unavailable**.

Figure 4-46: SBC Alternative Routing Reasons Table



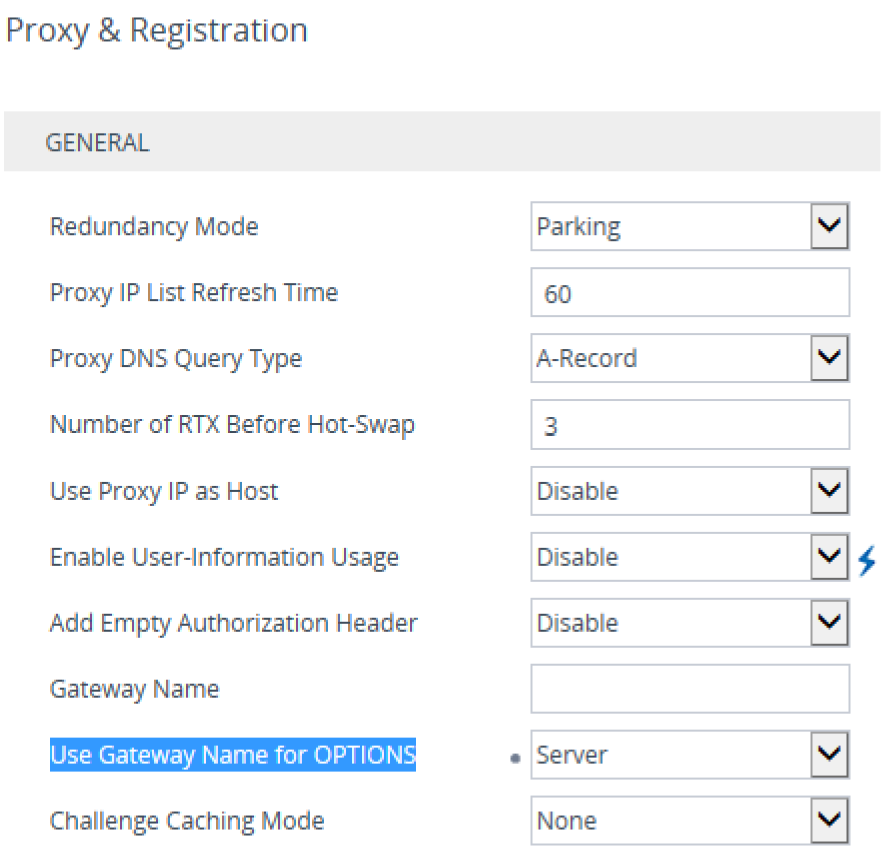
4. Click **Apply**.

4.14.3 Step 14c: Configure Name for Options

This step describes how to configure the E-SBC's handling of SIP Options to provide an appropriate response from the 13BKCOM SIP Trunk instead of '604 Does Not Exist Anywhere'.

➢ **To configure SIP Option Name:**

1. Open the Proxy & Registration (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SIP Definitions** folder > **Proxy & Registration** > **Use Gateway Name for OPTIONS**).
2. Click **New**.
3. From the drop-down list, select **Server**.



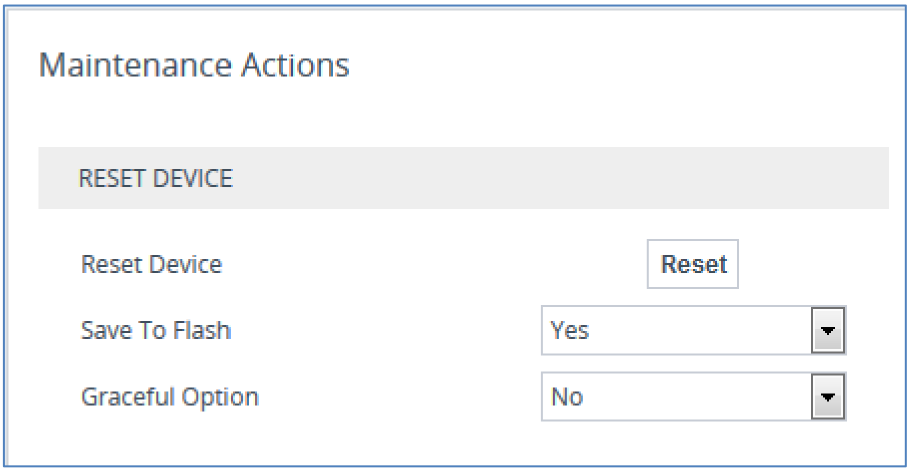
4.15 Step 15: Reset the E-SBC

After you have completed the configuration of the E-SBC described in this chapter, save ("burn") the configuration to the E-SBC's flash memory with a reset for the settings to take effect.

➢ **To reset the device through Web interface:**

1. Open the Maintenance Actions page (**Setup** menu > **Administration** tab > **Maintenance** folder > **Maintenance Actions**).

Figure 4-47: Resetting the E-SBC



2. Ensure that the ' Save To Flash' field is set to **Yes** (default).
3. Click the **Reset** button; a confirmation message box appears, requesting you to confirm.
4. Click **OK** to confirm device reset.

This page is intentionally left blank.

A AudioCodes INI File

The *ini* configuration file of the E-SBC, corresponding to the Web-based configuration as described in Section 4 on page 31, is shown below:

Note: To load or save an *ini* file, use the Configuration File page (**Setup** menu > **Administration** tab > **Maintenance** folder > **Configuration File**).

```
;**************
;** Ini File **
;**************

;Board: Mediant 800B
;HW Board Type: 69 FK Board Type: 72
;Serial Number: 8891046
;Slot Number: 1
;Software Version: 7.20A.002
;DSP Software Version: 5014AE3_R => 720.25
;Board IP Address: 10.15.40.35
;Board Subnet Mask: 255.255.0.0
;Board Default Gateway: 10.15.0.1
;Ram size: 512M Flash size: 64M Core speed: 500Mhz
;Num of DSP Cores: 3 Num DSP Channels: 60
;Num of physical LAN ports: 4
;Profile: NONE
;SBC Sessions Capability:;Local License: 250 SBC Sessions (up to 250 if all
legacy telephony interfaces are disabled);Pool License: 0 SBC Sessions
(from License Pool Manager);Total (Actual): 250 SBC Sessions (up to 250 if
all legacy telephony interfaces are disabled);;Key features:;Board Type:
Mediant 800B ;IP Media: Conf TrunkTesting ;DATA features: ;Coders: G723
G729 G728 NETCODER GSM-FR GSM-EFR AMR EVRC-QCELP G727 ILBC EVRC-B AMR-WB
G722 EG711 MS_RTA_NB MS_RTA_WB SILK_NB SILK_WB SPEEX_NB SPEEX_WB OPUS_NB
OPUS_WB ;QOE features: VoiceQualityMonitoring MediaEnhancement ;PSTN
FALLBACK Supported ;E1Trunks=2 ;T1Trunks=2 ;FXSPorts=8 ;FXOPorts=8
;Security: IPSEC MediaEncryption StrongEncryption EncryptControlProtocol
;Channel Type: RTP DspCh=60 IPMediaDspCh=60 ;HA ;DSP Voice features: RTCP-
XR ;Control Protocols: MSFT CLI TRANSCODING=250 FEU=1000 TestCall=1000
CODER-TRANSCODING=250 EMS SBC-SIGNALING=250 SBC-MEDIA=250 WebRTC ELIN MGCP
SIP SBC=250 TDMtoSBC ;Default features:;Coders: G711 G726
;------ HW components------
;
; Slot # : Module type : # of ports
;----------------------------------------------
; 1 : FALC56 : 1
; 2 : FALC56 : 1
; 3 : FXS : 4
;----------------------------------------------


[SYSTEM Params]

SyslogServerIP = 10.15.40.1
EnableSyslog = 1
;NTPServerIP_abs is hidden but has non-default value
DebugRecordingDestIP = 10.15.40.1
;VpFileLastUpdateTime is hidden but has non-default value
```

```
NTPServerIP = '10.15.27.1'
;AUPDNETWORKSOURCE is hidden but has non-default value
;LastConfigChangeTime is hidden but has non-default value
;PM_gwINVITEDialogs is hidden but has non-default value
;PM_gwSUBSCRIBEDialogs is hidden but has non-default value
;PM_gwSBCRegisteredUsers is hidden but has non-default value
;PM_gwSBCMediaLegs is hidden but has non-default value
;PM_gwSBCTranscodingSessions is hidden but has non-default value

[BSP Params]

PCMLawSelect = 3
UdpPortSpacing = 10
EnterCpuOverloadPercent = 99
ExitCpuOverloadPercent = 95

[Analog Params]


[ControlProtocols Params]

AdminStateLockControl = 0

[MGCP Params]


[MEGACO Params]

EP_Num_0 = 0
EP_Num_1 = 1
EP_Num_2 = 1
EP_Num_3 = 0
EP_Num_4 = 0

[PSTN Params]


[SS7 Params]


[Voice Engine Params]

ENABLEMEDIASECURITY = 1

[WEB Params]

LogoWidth = '145'
FaviconFileName = 'favicon1.ico'

[SIP Params]

GWDEBUGLEVEL = 5
USEGATEWAYNAMEFOROPTIONS = 2
ENABLESBCAPPLICATION = 1
MSLDAPPRIMARYKEY = 'telephoneNumber'
SBCPREFERENCESMODE = 1
SBCFORKINGHANDLINGMODE = 1
ENERGYDETECTORCMD = 587202560
ANSWERDETECTORCMD = 10486144
;GWAPPCONFIGURATIONVERSION is hidden but has non-default value
```

```
[SCTP Params]


[IPsec Params]


[Audio Staging Params]


[SNMP Params]


[ PhysicalPortsTable ]

FORMAT PhysicalPortsTable_Index = PhysicalPortsTable_Port,
PhysicalPortsTable_Mode, PhysicalPortsTable_SpeedDuplex,
PhysicalPortsTable_PortDescription, PhysicalPortsTable_GroupMember,
PhysicalPortsTable_GroupStatus;
PhysicalPortsTable 0 = "GE_4_1", 1, 4, "User Port #0", "GROUP_1", "Active";
PhysicalPortsTable 1 = "GE_4_2", 1, 4, "User Port #1", "GROUP_1",
"Redundant";
PhysicalPortsTable 2 = "GE_4_3", 1, 4, "User Port #2", "GROUP_2", "Active";
PhysicalPortsTable 3 = "GE_4_4", 1, 4, "User Port #3", "GROUP_2",
"Redundant";

[ \PhysicalPortsTable ]


[ EtherGroupTable ]

FORMAT EtherGroupTable_Index = EtherGroupTable_Group, EtherGroupTable_Mode,
EtherGroupTable_Member1, EtherGroupTable_Member2;
EtherGroupTable 0 = "GROUP_1", 2, "GE_4_1", "GE_4_2";
EtherGroupTable 1 = "GROUP_2", 2, "GE_4_3", "GE_4_4";
EtherGroupTable 2 = "GROUP_3", 0, "", "";
EtherGroupTable 3 = "GROUP_4", 0, "", "";

[ \EtherGroupTable ]


[ DeviceTable ]

FORMAT DeviceTable_Index = DeviceTable_VlanID,
DeviceTable_UnderlyingInterface, DeviceTable_DeviceName,
DeviceTable_Tagging, DeviceTable_MTU;
DeviceTable 0 = 1, "GROUP_1", "vlan 1", 0, 1500;
DeviceTable 1 = 2, "GROUP_2", "vlan 2", 0, 1500;

[ \DeviceTable ]


[ InterfaceTable ]

FORMAT InterfaceTable_Index = InterfaceTable_ApplicationTypes,
InterfaceTable_InterfaceMode, InterfaceTable_IPAddress,
InterfaceTable_PrefixLength, InterfaceTable_Gateway,
InterfaceTable_InterfaceName, InterfaceTable_PrimaryDNSServerIPAddress,
InterfaceTable_SecondaryDNSServerIPAddress,
InterfaceTable_UnderlyingDevice;
InterfaceTable 0 = 6, 10, 10.15.40.35, 16, 10.15.0.1, "LAN_IF", 10.15.27.1,
, "vlan 1";
```

```
InterfaceTable 1 = 5, 10, 195.189.192.158, 25, 195.189.192.129, "WAN_IF",
8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4, "vlan 2";

[ \InterfaceTable ]


[ DspTemplates ]

;
; *** TABLE DspTemplates ***
; This table contains hidden elements and will not be exposed.
; This table exists on board and will be saved during restarts.
;

[ \DspTemplates ]


[ WebUsers ]

FORMAT WebUsers_Index = WebUsers_Username, WebUsers_Password,
WebUsers_Status, WebUsers_PwAgeInterval, WebUsers_SessionLimit,
WebUsers_SessionTimeout, WebUsers_BlockTime, WebUsers_UserLevel,
WebUsers_PwNonce;
WebUsers 0 = "Admin",
"$1$17S+v+i56uTt6IWE1dqH3YOD2IqPjd7Y29mRkJCRlcHCxZzJns2YmcjMNDc1M2c9Nz49bTk
zOG5rOHYkJnZwIiY=", 1, 0, 2, 15, 60, 200,
"fe558088f94540e363cb8fba1949c5f5";
WebUsers 1 = "User",
"$1$nqj9kMOVk8KUlp6fkJrIyJmaltPT1obVhIDRj4rYioqPi4b386b6oKPy9fv/+K79+v3857W
wsOC2t+bp6O/iubg=", 3, 0, 2, 15, 60, 50,
"b00646b158c734a1c6a166e9aaf42bdd";

[ \WebUsers ]


[ TLSContexts ]

FORMAT TLSContexts_Index = TLSContexts_Name, TLSContexts_TLSVersion,
TLSContexts_DTLSVersion, TLSContexts_ServerCipherString,
TLSContexts_ClientCipherString, TLSContexts_RequireStrictCert,
TLSContexts_OcspEnable, TLSContexts_OcspServerPrimary,
TLSContexts_OcspServerSecondary, TLSContexts_OcspServerPort,
TLSContexts_OcspDefaultResponse, TLSContexts_DHKeySize;
TLSContexts 0 = "default", 7, 0, "RC4:AES128", "ALL:!aNULL", 0, 0, , ,
2560, 0, 1024;

[ \TLSContexts ]


[ AudioCodersGroups ]

FORMAT AudioCodersGroups_Index = AudioCodersGroups_Name;
AudioCodersGroups 0 = "AudioCodersGroups_0";
AudioCodersGroups 1 = "AudioCodersGroups_1";
AudioCodersGroups 2 = "AudioCodersGroups_2";

[ \AudioCodersGroups ]


[ AllowedAudioCodersGroups ]
```

```
FORMAT AllowedAudioCodersGroups_Index = AllowedAudioCodersGroups_Name;
AllowedAudioCodersGroups 2 = "Kcom Allowed Coders";

[ \AllowedAudioCodersGroups ]


[ IpProfile ]

FORMAT IpProfile_Index = IpProfile_ProfileName, IpProfile_IpPreference,
IpProfile_CodersGroupName, IpProfile_IsFaxUsed,
IpProfile_JitterBufMinDelay, IpProfile_JitterBufOptFactor,
IpProfile_IPDiffServ, IpProfile_SigIPDiffServ, IpProfile_SCE,
IpProfile_RTPRedundancyDepth, IpProfile_CNGmode,
IpProfile_VxxTransportType, IpProfile_NSEMode, IpProfile_IsDTMFUsed,
IpProfile_PlayRBTone2IP, IpProfile_EnableEarlyMedia,
IpProfile_ProgressIndicator2IP, IpProfile_EnableEchoCanceller,
IpProfile_CopyDest2RedirectNumber, IpProfile_MediaSecurityBehaviour,
IpProfile_CallLimit, IpProfile_DisconnectOnBrokenConnection,
IpProfile_FirstTxDtmfOption, IpProfile_SecondTxDtmfOption,
IpProfile_RxDTMFOption, IpProfile_EnableHold, IpProfile_InputGain,
IpProfile_VoiceVolume, IpProfile_AddIEInSetup,
IpProfile_SBCExtensionCodersGroupName, IpProfile_MediaIPVersionPreference,
IpProfile_TranscodingMode, IpProfile_SBCAllowedMediaTypes,
IpProfile_SBCAllowedAudioCodersGroupName,
IpProfile_SBCAllowedVideoCodersGroupName, IpProfile_SBCAllowedCodersMode,
IpProfile_SBCMediaSecurityBehaviour, IpProfile_SBCRFC2833Behavior,
IpProfile_SBCAlternativeDTMFMethod, IpProfile_SBCAssertIdentity,
IpProfile_AMDSensitivityParameterSuit, IpProfile_AMDSensitivityLevel,
IpProfile_AMDMaxGreetingTime, IpProfile_AMDMaxPostSilenceGreetingTime,
IpProfile_SBCDiversionMode, IpProfile_SBCHistoryInfoMode,
IpProfile_EnableQSIGTunneling, IpProfile_SBCFaxCodersGroupName,
IpProfile_SBCFaxBehavior, IpProfile_SBCFaxOfferMode,
IpProfile_SBCFaxAnswerMode, IpProfile_SbcPrackMode,
IpProfile_SBCSessionExpiresMode, IpProfile_SBCRemoteUpdateSupport,
IpProfile_SBCRemoteReinviteSupport, IpProfile_SBCRemoteDelayedOfferSupport,
IpProfile_SBCRemoteReferBehavior, IpProfile_SBCRemote3xxBehavior,
IpProfile_SBCRemoteMultiple18xSupport,
IpProfile_SBCRemoteEarlyMediaResponseType,
IpProfile_SBCRemoteEarlyMediaSupport, IpProfile_EnableSymmetricMKI,
IpProfile_MKISize, IpProfile_SBCEnforceMKISize,
IpProfile_SBCRemoteEarlyMediaRTP, IpProfile_SBCRemoteSupportsRFC3960,
IpProfile_SBCRemoteCanPlayRingback, IpProfile_EnableEarly183,
IpProfile_EarlyAnswerTimeout, IpProfile_SBC2833DTMFPayloadType,
IpProfile_SBCUserRegistrationTime, IpProfile_ResetSRTPStateUponRekey,
IpProfile_AmdMode, IpProfile_SBCReliableHeldToneSource,
IpProfile_GenerateSRTPKeys, IpProfile_SBCPlayHeldTone,
IpProfile_SBCRemoteHoldFormat, IpProfile_SBCRemoteReplacesBehavior,
IpProfile_SBCSDPPtimeAnswer, IpProfile_SBCPreferredPTime,
IpProfile_SBCUseSilenceSupp, IpProfile_SBCRTPRedundancyBehavior,
IpProfile_SBCPlayRBTToTransferee, IpProfile_SBCRTCPMode,
IpProfile_SBCJitterCompensation,
IpProfile_SBCRemoteRenegotiateOnFaxDetection, IpProfile_JitterBufMaxDelay,
IpProfile_SBCUserBehindUdpNATRegistrationTime,
IpProfile_SBCUserBehindTcpNATRegistrationTime,
IpProfile_SBCSDPHandleRTCPAttribute,
IpProfile_SBCRemoveCryptoLifetimeInSDP, IpProfile_SBCIceMode,
IpProfile_SBCRTCPMux, IpProfile_SBCMediaSecurityMethod,
IpProfile_SBCHandleXDetect, IpProfile_SBCRTCPFeedback,
IpProfile_SBCRemoteRepresentationMode, IpProfile_SBCKeepVIAHeaders,
IpProfile_SBCKeepRoutingHeaders, IpProfile_SBCKeepUserAgentHeader,
IpProfile_SBCRemoteMultipleEarlyDialogs,
```

```
IpProfile_SBCRemoteMultipleAnswersMode, IpProfile_SBCDirectMediaTag,
IpProfile_SBCAdaptRFC2833BWToVoiceCoderBW,
IpProfile_CreatedByRoutingServer, IpProfile_SBCFaxReroutingMode,
IpProfile_SBCMaxCallDuration, IpProfile_SBCGenerateRTP,
IpProfile_SBCISUPBodyHandling, IpProfile_SBCISUPVariant,
IpProfile_SBCVoiceQualityEnhancement, IpProfile_SBCMaxOpusBW;
IpProfile 1 = "S4B", 1, "AudioCodersGroups_0", 0, 10, 10, 46, 24, 0, 0, 0,
2, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 1, 0, 0, -1, 1, 4, -1, 1, 1, 0, 0, "",
"AudioCodersGroups_1", 0, 0, "", "", "", 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 300, 400, 0,
0, 0, "", 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 1, 0, 3, 2, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 300, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, 0, "", 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0;
IpProfile 2 = "Kcom", 1, "AudioCodersGroups_0", 0, 10, 10, 46, 24, 0, 0, 0,
2, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 1, 0, 0, -1, 1, 4, -1, 1, 1, 0, 0, "",
"AudioCodersGroups_2", 0, 0, "", "Kcom Allowed Coders", "", 0, 2, 0, 0, 1,
0, 8, 300, 400, 0, 0, 0, "", 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 2, 1, 3, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 300, -
1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, 0, "", 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0;
IpProfile 3 = "Fax", 1, "AudioCodersGroups_0", 0, 10, 10, 46, 24, 0, 0, 0,
2, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 1, 0, 0, -1, 1, 4, -1, 1, 1, 0, 0, "", "", 0, 0, "", "",
"", 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 300, 400, 0, 0, 0, "", 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0,
0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 300, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, 0, "", 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0;

[ \IpProfile ]


[ CpMediaRealm ]

FORMAT CpMediaRealm_Index = CpMediaRealm_MediaRealmName,
CpMediaRealm_IPv4IF, CpMediaRealm_IPv6IF, CpMediaRealm_PortRangeStart,
CpMediaRealm_MediaSessionLeg, CpMediaRealm_PortRangeEnd,
CpMediaRealm_IsDefault, CpMediaRealm_QoeProfile, CpMediaRealm_BWProfile,
CpMediaRealm_TopologyLocation;
CpMediaRealm 0 = "MRLan", "LAN_IF", "", 6000, 100, 6999, 1, "", "", 0;
CpMediaRealm 1 = "MRWan", "WAN_IF", "", 7000, 100, 7999, 0, "", "", 1;

[ \CpMediaRealm ]


[ SBCRoutingPolicy ]

FORMAT SBCRoutingPolicy_Index = SBCRoutingPolicy_Name,
SBCRoutingPolicy_LCREnable, SBCRoutingPolicy_LCRAverageCallLength,
SBCRoutingPolicy_LCRDefaultCost, SBCRoutingPolicy_LdapServerGroupName;
SBCRoutingPolicy 0 = "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", 0, 1, 0, "";

[ \SBCRoutingPolicy ]


[ SRD ]

FORMAT SRD_Index = SRD_Name, SRD_BlockUnRegUsers, SRD_MaxNumOfRegUsers,
SRD_EnableUnAuthenticatedRegistrations, SRD_SharingPolicy,
SRD_UsedByRoutingServer, SRD_SBCOperationMode, SRD_SBCRoutingPolicyName,
SRD_SBCDialPlanName;
SRD 0 = "DefaultSRD", 0, -1, 1, 0, 0, 0, "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", "";

[ \SRD ]
```

```
[ MessagePolicy ]

FORMAT MessagePolicy_Index = MessagePolicy_Name,
MessagePolicy_MaxMessageLength, MessagePolicy_MaxHeaderLength,
MessagePolicy_MaxBodyLength, MessagePolicy_MaxNumHeaders,
MessagePolicy_MaxNumBodies, MessagePolicy_SendRejection,
MessagePolicy_MethodList, MessagePolicy_MethodListType,
MessagePolicy_BodyList, MessagePolicy_BodyListType,
MessagePolicy_UseMaliciousSignatureDB;
MessagePolicy 0 = "Malicious Signature DB Protection", -1, -1, -1, -1, -1,
1, "", 0, "", 0, 1;

[ \MessagePolicy ]


[ SIPInterface ]

FORMAT SIPInterface_Index = SIPInterface_InterfaceName,
SIPInterface_NetworkInterface, SIPInterface_ApplicationType,
SIPInterface_UDPPort, SIPInterface_TCPPort, SIPInterface_TLSPort,
SIPInterface_SRDName, SIPInterface_MessagePolicyName,
SIPInterface_TLSContext, SIPInterface_TLSMutualAuthentication,
SIPInterface_TCPKeepaliveEnable,
SIPInterface_ClassificationFailureResponseType,
SIPInterface_PreClassificationManSet, SIPInterface_EncapsulatingProtocol,
SIPInterface_MediaRealm, SIPInterface_SBCDirectMedia,
SIPInterface_BlockUnRegUsers, SIPInterface_MaxNumOfRegUsers,
SIPInterface_EnableUnAuthenticatedRegistrations,
SIPInterface_UsedByRoutingServer, SIPInterface_TopologyLocation;
SIPInterface 0 = "S4B", "LAN_IF", 2, 5060, 0, 5067, "DefaultSRD", "",
"default", -1, 0, 500, -1, 0, "MRLan", 0, -1, -1, -1, 0, 0;
SIPInterface 1 = "KCOM", "WAN_IF", 2, 5060, 0, 0, "DefaultSRD", "",
"default", -1, 0, 500, -1, 0, "MRWan", 0, -1, -1, -1, 0, 1;

[ \SIPInterface ]


[ ProxySet ]

FORMAT ProxySet_Index = ProxySet_ProxyName, ProxySet_EnableProxyKeepAlive,
ProxySet_ProxyKeepAliveTime, ProxySet_ProxyLoadBalancingMethod,
ProxySet_IsProxyHotSwap, ProxySet_SRDName, ProxySet_ClassificationInput,
ProxySet_TLSContextName, ProxySet_ProxyRedundancyMode,
ProxySet_DNSResolveMethod, ProxySet_KeepAliveFailureResp,
ProxySet_GWIPv4SIPInterfaceName, ProxySet_SBCIPv4SIPInterfaceName,
ProxySet_GWIPv6SIPInterfaceName, ProxySet_SBCIPv6SIPInterfaceName,
ProxySet_MinActiveServersLB, ProxySet_SuccessDetectionRetries,
ProxySet_SuccessDetectionInterval,
ProxySet_FailureDetectionRetransmissions;
ProxySet 0 = "ProxySet_0", 0, 60, 0, 0, "DefaultSRD", 0, "", -1, -1, "",
"", "S4B", "", "", 1, 1, 10, -1;
ProxySet 1 = "S4B", 1, 60, 1, 1, "DefaultSRD", 0, "", 1, -1, "", "", "S4B",
"", "", 1, 1, 10, -1;
ProxySet 2 = "KCOM", 1, 60, 0, 0, "DefaultSRD", 0, "", -1, -1, "", "",
"KCOM", "", "", 1, 1, 10, -1;
ProxySet 3 = "Fax", 0, 60, 0, 0, "DefaultSRD", 0, "", -1, -1, "", "",
"S4B", "", "", 1, 1, 10, -1;

[ \ProxySet ]
```

```
[ IPGroup ]

FORMAT IPGroup_Index = IPGroup_Type, IPGroup_Name, IPGroup_ProxySetName,
IPGroup_SIPGroupName, IPGroup_ContactUser, IPGroup_SipReRoutingMode,
IPGroup_AlwaysUseRouteTable, IPGroup_SRDName, IPGroup_MediaRealm,
IPGroup_ClassifyByProxySet, IPGroup_ProfileName, IPGroup_MaxNumOfRegUsers,
IPGroup_InboundManSet, IPGroup_OutboundManSet, IPGroup_RegistrationMode,
IPGroup_AuthenticationMode, IPGroup_MethodList,
IPGroup_EnableSBCClientForking, IPGroup_SourceUriInput,
IPGroup_DestUriInput, IPGroup_ContactName, IPGroup_Username,
IPGroup_Password, IPGroup_UUIFormat, IPGroup_QOEProfile, IPGroup_BWProfile,
IPGroup_AlwaysUseSourceAddr, IPGroup_MsgManUserDef1,
IPGroup_MsgManUserDef2, IPGroup_SIPConnect, IPGroup_SBCPSAPMode,
IPGroup_DTLSContext, IPGroup_CreatedByRoutingServer,
IPGroup_UsedByRoutingServer, IPGroup_SBCOperationMode,
IPGroup_SBCRouteUsingRequestURIPort, IPGroup_SBCKeepOriginalCallID,
IPGroup_TopologyLocation, IPGroup_SBCDialPlanName,
IPGroup_CallSetupRulesSetId;
IPGroup 0 = 0, "Default_IPG", "", "", "", -1, 0, "DefaultSRD", "", 0, "", -
1, -1, -1, 0, 0, "", 0, -1, -1, "", "", "$1$gQ==", 0, "", "", 0, "", "", 0,
0, "default", 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0, "", -1;
IPGroup 1 = 0, "S4B", "S4B", "195.189.192.158", "", -1, 0, "DefaultSRD",
"MRLan", 1, "S4B", -1, 1, -1, 0, 0, "", 0, -1, -1, "", "", "$1$gQ==", 0,
"", "", 0, "", "", 0, 0, "default", 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0, "", -1;
IPGroup 2 = 0, "Kcom", "KCOM", "<Kcom IP address>", "", -1, 0, "DefaultSRD",
"MRWan", 1, "Kcom", -1, -1, -1, 0, 0, "", 0, -1, -1, "", "", "$1$gQ==", 0,
"", "", 0, "", "", 0, 0, "default", 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 1, "", -1;
IPGroup 3 = 0, "Fax", "Fax", "195.189.192.158", "", -1, 0, "DefaultSRD",
"MRLan", 1, "Fax", -1, -1, -1, 0, 0, "", 0, -1, -1, "", "", "$1$gQ==", 0,
"", "", 0, "", "", 0, 0, "default", 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0, "", -1;

[ \IPGroup ]


[ SBCAlternativeRoutingReasons ]

FORMAT SBCAlternativeRoutingReasons_Index =
SBCAlternativeRoutingReasons_ReleaseCause;
SBCAlternativeRoutingReasons 0 = 503;

[ \SBCAlternativeRoutingReasons ]


[ ProxyIp ]

FORMAT ProxyIp_Index = ProxyIp_ProxySetId, ProxyIp_ProxyIpIndex,
ProxyIp_IpAddress, ProxyIp_TransportType;
ProxyIp 0 = "1", 0, "FE.S4B.interop:5067", 2;
ProxyIp 1 = "2", 0, "<Kcom IP address>:5060", 0;
ProxyIp 2 = "3", 0, "10.15.40.29:5060", 0;

[ \ProxyIp ]


[ IP2IPRouting ]

FORMAT IP2IPRouting_Index = IP2IPRouting_RouteName,
IP2IPRouting_RoutingPolicyName, IP2IPRouting_SrcIPGroupName,
```

```
IP2IPRouting_SrcUsernamePrefix, IP2IPRouting_SrcHost,
IP2IPRouting_DestUsernamePrefix, IP2IPRouting_DestHost,
IP2IPRouting_RequestType, IP2IPRouting_MessageConditionName,
IP2IPRouting_ReRouteIPGroupName, IP2IPRouting_Trigger,
IP2IPRouting_CallSetupRulesSetId, IP2IPRouting_DestType,
IP2IPRouting_DestIPGroupName, IP2IPRouting_DestSIPInterfaceName,
IP2IPRouting_DestAddress, IP2IPRouting_DestPort,
IP2IPRouting_DestTransportType, IP2IPRouting_AltRouteOptions,
IP2IPRouting_GroupPolicy, IP2IPRouting_CostGroup, IP2IPRouting_DestTags,
IP2IPRouting_SrcTags, IP2IPRouting_IPGroupSetName;
IP2IPRouting 0 = "Terminate OPTIONS", "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", "Any",
"*", "*", "*", "*", 6, "", "Any", 0, -1, 1, "", "", "internal", 0, -1, 0,
0, "", "", "", "";
IP2IPRouting 1 = "ITSP to Fax", "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", "Kcom", "*",
"*", "+441133999258", "*", 0, "", "Any", 0, -1, 0, "Fax", "S4B", "", 0, -1,
0, 0, "", "", "", "";
IP2IPRouting 2 = "S4B to ITSP", "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", "S4B", "*",
"*", "*", "*", 0, "", "Any", 0, -1, 0, "Kcom", "KCOM", "", 0, -1, 0, 0, "",
"", "", "";
IP2IPRouting 3 = "ITSP to S4B", "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", "Kcom", "*",
"*", "*", "*", 0, "", "Any", 0, -1, 0, "S4B", "S4B", "", 0, -1, 0, 0, "",
"", "", "";
IP2IPRouting 4 = "Fax to ITSP", "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", "Fax", "*",
"*", "*", "*", 0, "", "Any", 0, -1, 0, "Kcom", "KCOM", "", 0, -1, 0, 0, "",
"", "", "";

[ \IP2IPRouting ]


[ IPOutboundManipulation ]

FORMAT IPOutboundManipulation_Index =
IPOutboundManipulation_ManipulationName,
IPOutboundManipulation_RoutingPolicyName,
IPOutboundManipulation_IsAdditionalManipulation,
IPOutboundManipulation_SrcIPGroupName,
IPOutboundManipulation_DestIPGroupName,
IPOutboundManipulation_SrcUsernamePrefix, IPOutboundManipulation_SrcHost,
IPOutboundManipulation_DestUsernamePrefix, IPOutboundManipulation_DestHost,
IPOutboundManipulation_CallingNamePrefix,
IPOutboundManipulation_MessageConditionName,
IPOutboundManipulation_RequestType,
IPOutboundManipulation_ReRouteIPGroupName, IPOutboundManipulation_Trigger,
IPOutboundManipulation_ManipulatedURI,
IPOutboundManipulation_RemoveFromLeft,
IPOutboundManipulation_RemoveFromRight,
IPOutboundManipulation_LeaveFromRight, IPOutboundManipulation_Prefix2Add,
IPOutboundManipulation_Suffix2Add,
IPOutboundManipulation_PrivacyRestrictionMode,
IPOutboundManipulation_DestTags, IPOutboundManipulation_SrcTags;
IPOutboundManipulation 0 = "", "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", 0, "S4B",
"Kcom", "*", "*", "*", "*", "*", "", 0, "Any", 0, 0, 0, 0, 255, "", "", 0,
"", "";

[ \IPOutboundManipulation ]


[ GwRoutingPolicy ]
```

```
FORMAT GwRoutingPolicy_Index = GwRoutingPolicy_Name,
GwRoutingPolicy_LCREnable, GwRoutingPolicy_LCRAverageCallLength,
GwRoutingPolicy_LCRDefaultCost, GwRoutingPolicy_LdapServerGroupName;
GwRoutingPolicy 0 = "GwRoutingPolicy", 0, 1, 0, "";

[ \GwRoutingPolicy ]


[ LoggingFilters ]

FORMAT LoggingFilters_Index = LoggingFilters_FilterType,
LoggingFilters_Value, LoggingFilters_LogDestination,
LoggingFilters_CaptureType, LoggingFilters_Mode;
LoggingFilters 0 = 1, "", 1, 3, 1;

[ \LoggingFilters ]


[ ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains ]

FORMAT ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains_Index =
ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains_Name,
ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains_Ip2TelInterworking;
ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains 1 = "dsn", 1;
ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains 2 = "dod", 1;
ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains 3 = "drsn", 1;
ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains 5 = "uc", 1;
ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains 7 = "cuc", 1;

[ \ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains ]


[ HTTPInterface ]

FORMAT HTTPInterface_Index = HTTPInterface_InterfaceName,
HTTPInterface_NetworkInterface, HTTPInterface_Protocol, HTTPInterface_Port,
HTTPInterface_TLSContext, HTTPInterface_VerifyCert;
HTTPInterface 0 = "Test", "WAN_IF", 0, 80, "default", 0;

[ \HTTPInterface ]


[ HTTPProxyService ]

FORMAT HTTPProxyService_Index = HTTPProxyService_ServiceName,
HTTPProxyService_ListeningInterface, HTTPProxyService_URLPrefix,
HTTPProxyService_KeepAliveMode;
HTTPProxyService 0 = "test", "Test", "/1", 1;

[ \HTTPProxyService ]


[ HTTPProxyHost ]

FORMAT HTTPProxyHost_Index = HTTPProxyHost_HTTPProxyServiceId,
HTTPProxyHost_HTTPProxyHostId, HTTPProxyHost_NetworkInterface,
HTTPProxyHost_IpAddress, HTTPProxyHost_Protocol, HTTPProxyHost_Port,
HTTPProxyHost_TLSContext, HTTPProxyHost_VerifyCert;
HTTPProxyHost 0 = "0", 0, "LAN_IF", "10.10.10.10", 0, 80, "default", 1;

[ \HTTPProxyHost ]
```

```
[ MaliciousSignatureDB ]

FORMAT MaliciousSignatureDB_Index = MaliciousSignatureDB_Name,
MaliciousSignatureDB_Pattern;
MaliciousSignatureDB 0 = "SIPVicious", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'friendly-scanner'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 1 = "SIPScan", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix 'sip-
scan'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 2 = "Smap", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix 'smap'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 3 = "Sipsak", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'sipsak'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 4 = "Sipcli", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'sipcli'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 5 = "Sivus", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'SIVuS'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 6 = "Gulp", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix 'Gulp'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 7 = "Sipv", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix 'sipv'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 8 = "Sundayddr Worm", "Header.User-Agent.content
prefix 'sundayddr'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 9 = "VaxIPUserAgent", "Header.User-Agent.content
prefix 'VaxIPUserAgent'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 10 = "VaxSIPUserAgent", "Header.User-Agent.content
prefix 'VaxSIPUserAgent'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 11 = "SipArmyKnife", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'siparmyknife'";

[ \MaliciousSignatureDB ]


[ AllowedAudioCoders ]

FORMAT AllowedAudioCoders_Index =
AllowedAudioCoders_AllowedAudioCodersGroupName,
AllowedAudioCoders_AllowedAudioCodersIndex, AllowedAudioCoders_CoderID,
AllowedAudioCoders_UserDefineCoder;
AllowedAudioCoders 0 = "Kcom Allowed Coders", 0, 1, "";

[ \AllowedAudioCoders ]


[ AudioCoders ]

FORMAT AudioCoders_Index = AudioCoders_AudioCodersGroupId,
AudioCoders_AudioCodersIndex, AudioCoders_Name, AudioCoders_pTime,
AudioCoders_rate, AudioCoders_PayloadType, AudioCoders_Sce,
AudioCoders_CoderSpecific;
AudioCoders 0 = "AudioCodersGroups_0", 0, 1, 2, 90, -1, 1, "";
AudioCoders 1 = "AudioCodersGroups_1", 0, 2, 2, 90, -1, 1, "";
AudioCoders 2 = "AudioCodersGroups_1", 1, 1, 2, 90, -1, 1, "";
AudioCoders 3 = "AudioCodersGroups_2", 0, 1, 2, 90, -1, 0, "";
AudioCoders 4 = "AudioCodersGroups_2", 1, 2, 2, 90, -1, 0, "";

[ \AudioCoders ]
```

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B Configuring Analog Devices (ATAs) for Fax Support

This section describes how to configure the analog device entity to route its calls to the AudioCodes Media Gateway for supporting faxes. The analog device entity must be configured to send all calls to the AudioCodes SBC.

Note: The configuration described in this section is for ATA devices configured for AudioCodes MP-11x series.

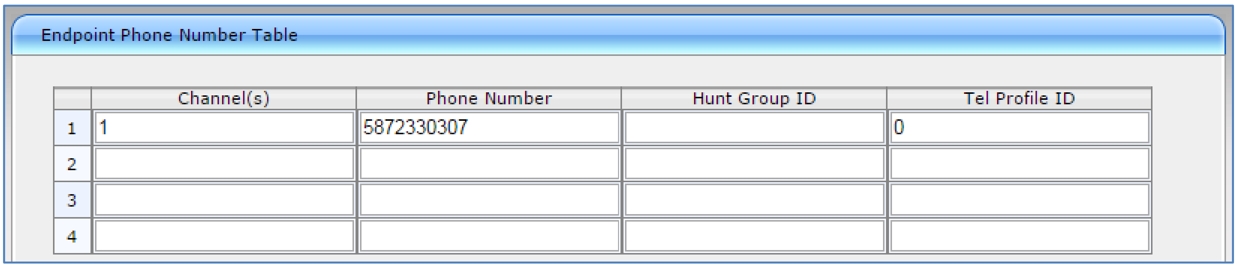
B.1 Step 1: Configure the Endpoint Phone Number Table

The 'Endpoint Phone Number Table' page allows you to activate the MP-11x ports (endpoints) by defining telephone numbers. The configuration below uses the example of ATA destination phone number "5872330307" (IP address 10.15.17.12) with all routing directed to the SBC device (10.15.17.55).

➢ **To configure the Endpoint Phone Number table:**

1. Open the Endpoint Phone Number Table page (**Configuration** tab > **VoIP** menu > **GW and IP to IP submenu** > **Hunt Group** sub-menu > **Endpoint Phone Number**).

Figure B-1: Endpoint Phone Number Table Page



Endpoint Phone Number Table

	Channel(s)	Phone Number	Hunt Group ID	Tel Profile ID
1	1	5872330307		0
2				
3				
4				

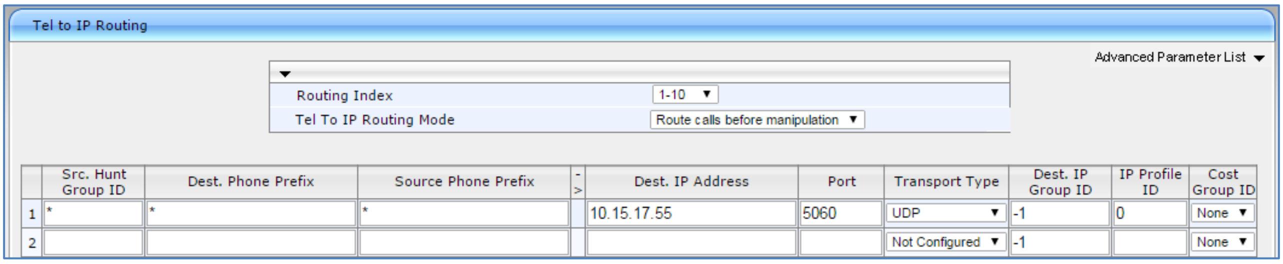
B.2 Step 2: Configure Tel to IP Routing Table

This step describes how to configure the Tel-to-IP routing rules to ensure that the MP-11x device sends all calls to the AudioCodes central E-SBC device.

➢ **To configure the Tel to IP Routing table:**

1. Open the Tel to IP Routing page (**Configuration** tab > **VoIP** menu > **GW and IP to IP** sub-menu > **Routing** sub-menu > **Tel to IP Routing**).

Figure B-2: Tel to IP Routing Page



Tel to IP Routing

Advanced Parameter List

Routing Index	1-10
Tel To IP Routing Mode	Route calls before manipulation

	Src. Hunt Group ID	Dest. Phone Prefix	Source Phone Prefix	->	Dest. IP Address	Port	Transport Type	Dest. IP Group ID	IP Profile ID	Cost Group ID
1	*	*	*		10.15.17.55	5060	UDP	-1	0	None
2							Not Configured	-1		None

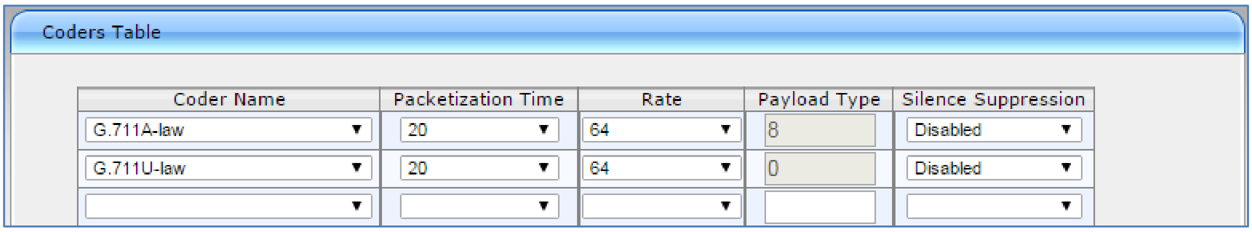
B.3 Step 3: Configure Coders Table

This step describes how to configure the coders for the MP-11x device.

➢ **To configure MP-11x coders:**

1. Open the Coders page (**Configuration** tab > **VoIP** menu > **Coders And Profiles** sub-menu > **Coders**).

Figure B-3: Coders Table Page



Coders Table

Coder Name	Packetization Time	Rate	Payload Type	Silence Suppression
G.711A-law	20	64	8	Disabled
G.711U-law	20	64	0	Disabled

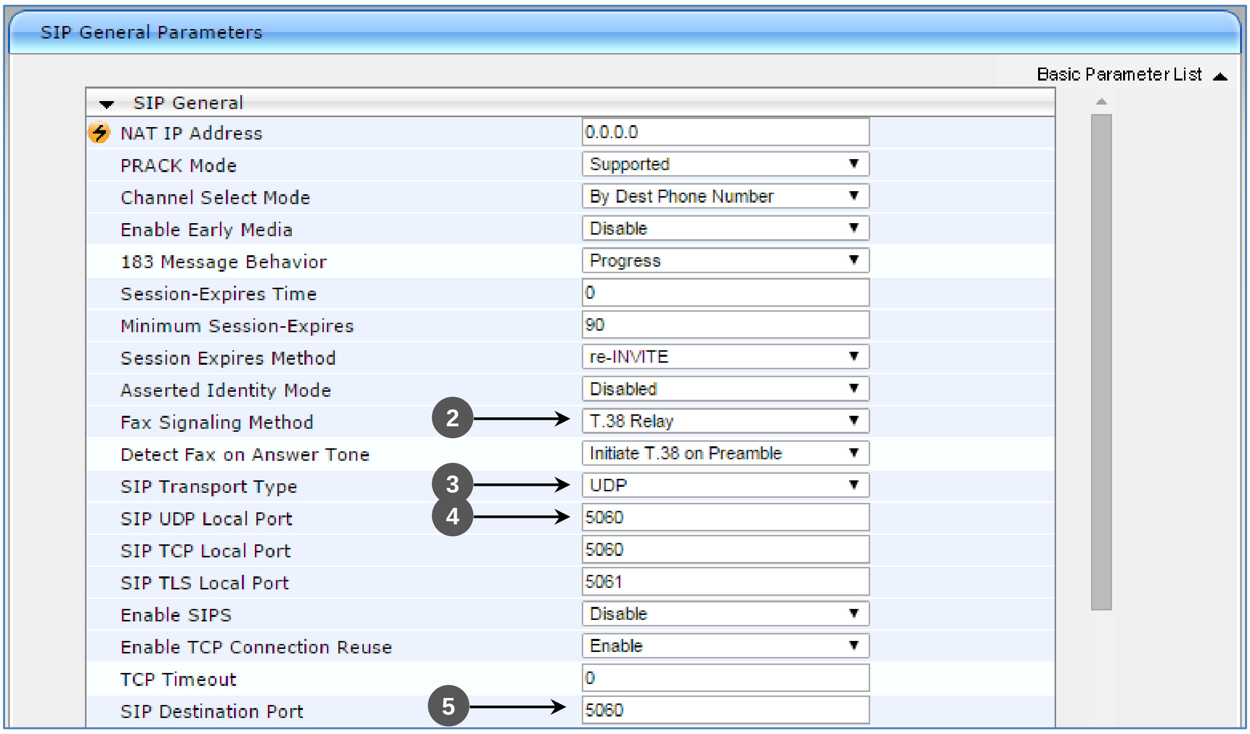
B.4 Step 4: Configure SIP UDP Transport Type and Fax Signaling Method

This step describes how to configure the fax signaling method for the MP-11x device.

➢ **To configure the fax signaling method:**

1. Open the SIP General Parameters page (**Configuration** tab > **VoIP** menu > **SIP Definitions** submenu > **General Parameters**).

Figure B-4: SIP General Parameters Page



2. From the ‘FAX Signaling Method’ drop-down list, select **G.711 Transport** for G.711 fax support and select **T.38 Relay** for T.38 fax support**.**
3. From the ‘SIP Transport Type’ drop-down list, select **UDP***.*
4. In the ‘SIP UDP Local Port**’** field, enter **5060** (corresponding to the Central Gateway UDP transmitting port configuration).
5. In the ‘SIP Destination Port’, enter **5060** (corresponding to the Central Gateway UDP listening port configuration).

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