

Oracle® Enterprise Communications Broker

Administrator's Guide



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The Oracle logo, consisting of a solid red square with the word "ORACLE" in white, uppercase, sans-serif font centered within it.

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About This Guide

The *Oracle® Enterprise Communications Broker Administrator's Guide* provides the following information about the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) hardware and software.

- Supported platforms
- How to get the system operational
- Initial configuration
- Maintenance and troubleshooting

Oracle Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc>.

Documentation Set

The following table describes the documentation set for the OECB.

Document Name	Document Description
Release Notes	Contains information about the current release, including specifications, requirements, new features, enhancements, inherited features, known issues, caveats, and limitations.
Administrator's Guide	Describes how to deploy the system.
User's Guide	Describes how to configure SIP signaling management and how to tailor the system to specific needs.
Embedded Help system	Contains task-oriented topics for configuring, administering, maintaining, and troubleshooting the ECB hardware and software.
SBC Family Security Guide	Provides information about security considerations and best practices from a network and application security perspective for the Enterprise family of products.

Related Documentation

The following table describes related documentation for the OECB.

Document Name	Document Description
Administrative Security Essentials Guide	Contains conceptual and procedural information for supporting the Admin Security and Admin Security with ACP feature sets.

Document Name	Document Description
ACLI Reference Guide	Contains explanations of how to use the ACLI, as well alphabetical listings and descriptions of all ACLI commands and configuration parameters.
Accounting Guide	Contains information about accounting support, including details about RADIUS and Diameter accounting and FTP push.

Revision History

The following table lists changes to this document and the corresponding dates of publication.

Date	Description
June 2022	Initial Release
August 2022	Removes references to the Oracle Virtual Machine (OVM) hypervisor.
November 2022	Updates the Proxy Registration topic.

My Oracle Support

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1. Select 2 for New Service Request.
2. Select 3 for Hardware, Networking, and Solaris Operating System Support.
3. Select one of the following options:
 - For technical issues such as creating a new Service Request (SR), select 1.
 - For non-technical issues such as registration or assistance with My Oracle Support, select 2.

You are connected to a live agent who can assist you with My Oracle Support registration and opening a support ticket.

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A critical situation is defined as a problem with the installed equipment that severely affects service, traffic, or maintenance capabilities, and requires immediate corrective action. Critical situations affect service and/or system operation resulting in one or several of these situations:

- A total system failure that results in loss of all transaction processing capability
- Significant reduction in system capacity or traffic handling capability
- Loss of the system's ability to perform automatic system reconfiguration
- Inability to restart a processor or the system
- Corruption of system databases that requires service affecting corrective actions
- Loss of access for maintenance or recovery operations
- Loss of the system ability to provide any required critical or major trouble notification

Any other problem severely affecting service, capacity/traffic, billing, and maintenance capabilities may be defined as critical by prior discussion and agreement with Oracle.

Locate Product Documentation on the Oracle Help Center Site

Oracle Communications customer documentation is available on the web at the Oracle Help Center (OHC) site, <http://docs.oracle.com>. You do not have to register to access these documents. Viewing these files requires Adobe Acrobat Reader, which can be downloaded at <http://www.adobe.com>.

1. Access the Oracle Help Center site at <http://docs.oracle.com>.
2. Click **Industries**.
3. Under the Oracle Communications sub-header, click the **Oracle Communications documentation** link.
The Communications Documentation page appears. Most products covered by these documentation sets appear under the headings "Network Session Delivery and Control Infrastructure" or "Platforms."
4. Click on your Product and then Release Number.
A list of the entire documentation set for the selected product and release appears.
5. To download a file to your location, right-click the **PDF** link, select **Save target as** (or similar command based on your browser), and save to a local folder.

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1

Applicable Platforms

Oracle provides the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) as an appliance and as an application for operation on virtual machines. When running as an appliance, Oracle packages the OECB software with the Oracle Server X8-2 for Communications. When running as a virtual application, you can deploy the OECB software on any third-party Common Off The Shelf (COTS) hardware that meets the specified guidelines.

Instructions for installation and maintenance of the Oracle Server X8-2 for Communications are common to the Session Border Controller, Session Router, and other appliance applications.

The Oracle Server X8-2 for Communications documentation identifies all of the hardware interfaces. For cabling the applicable OECB interfaces, as named in the hardware documentation, use:

- s0p0—Service access
- wancom0—Management access
- wancom1/wancom2 —High Availability (HA) access
- SER MGT(COM1)—Serial management access

Run the application as a virtual machine over a VM system, such as Oracle VM Server, and use VM management software, such as Oracle VM Manager, to create and maintain your virtual machines.

For Virtual Machine installation instructions, see the "Platforms" chapter of the *Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller ACLI Configuration Guide*. If you use COTS hardware, see the applicable documentation provided by your hardware vendor.

Software Packaging

The P-CZ 4.0.0 build image is labeled nnPCZ400.bz. The image is compressed by the zlib software library and includes all software components needed to install and operate the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB).

Note:

Note that you must obtain a license if you want to use TLS for media and signaling. You do not need a TLS license for SSH, SFTP, and HTTP operations. See "Add a License with the Set License Function."

OECB software delivered for virtual machines includes the following packages:

Image Name	Description
nnPCZ400.bz	Standalone compressed image - This .bz image package is primarily used to load and operate the OECB software as an appliance. You can also use the .bz image for existing virtual machines. Create your virtual machine according to specifications. Then copy this image to your machine (/code), and point your boot parameters to it.
nnPCz400-img-bin.ova	Virtual Machine Template - Import to a virtual machine hypervisor to create the entire machine.

Oracle Server X8-2 Platform Preparation

Oracle Communications produces a variety of software products that run on the Oracle Server X8-2 platform, including Oracle session delivery applications.

Use your Hardware documentation to install and establish system management by way of Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM). Then use the steps below to prepare the Oracle X8-2 for session delivery software installation.



Note:

The [ILOM Cable Connection procedure](#) also displays ILOM cabling.

1. Confirm applicable firmware on the server.
 - To check the firmware versions installed in the server, go to the ILOM web interface, and navigate to **System Information, Firmware**.
 - Software and firmware versions qualified for use with Oracle Session Delivery products include:
 - ILOM—v4.0.3.34
 - BIOS— 51.01.01.00
2. Upgrade or downgrade the firmware on the server as necessary. Go to https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E81115_01/index.html for ILOM upgrade instructions.
3. Configure the BIOS settings. (Settings navigation may differ based on the BIOS version.)
 - a. Observe the boot procedure, logged to the console during bootup, and use the documented key sequence to interrupt the boot and display the BIOS configuration dialogs. For example, pressing the F2 key is a common way to enter BIOS configuration from a terminal application that supports function keys.
 - b. Navigate to the Boot menu and, depending on the software distribution you are using, set the USB or CD as the first device followed by the disk controller. (Navigation: Boot)
 - c. Disable Hyper-Threading. (Navigation: Advanced, Processor Configuration, Hyper-Threading)

 **Note:**

Refer to "Hyperthreading and CPU Affinity" in the Session Border Controller Installation Guide for Oracle guidelines on the use of Hyper-threading.

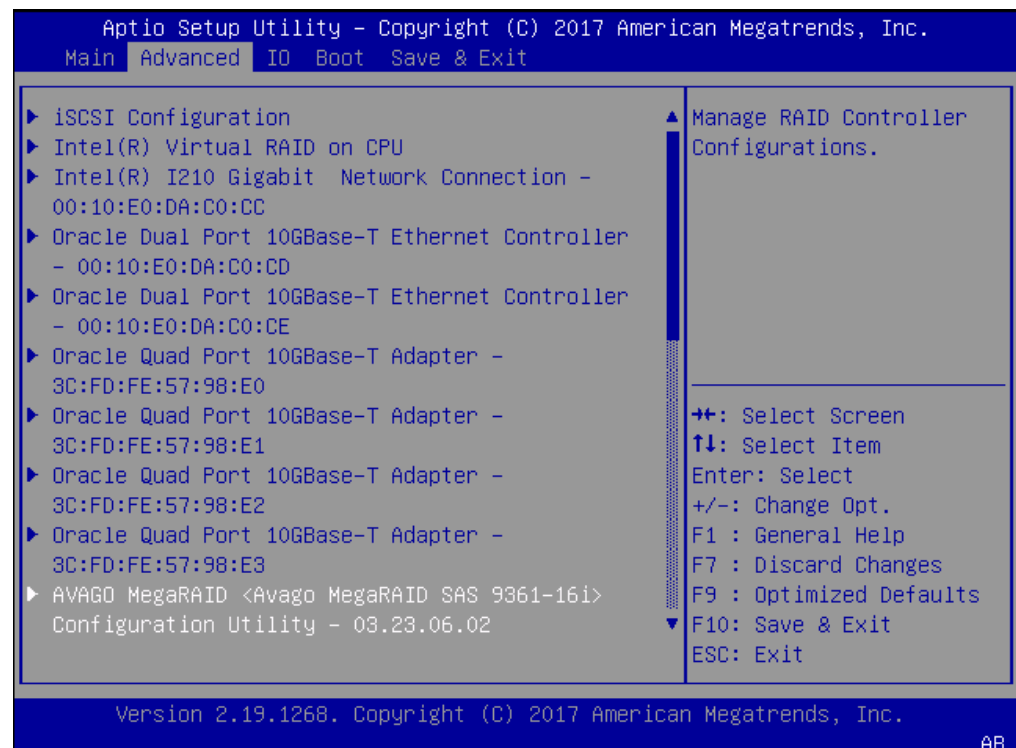
- d. Disable CPU power limit. (Navigation: Advanced / CPU Power Management Configuration)
- e. Disable C6 Reporting. (Navigation: Advanced / CPU Power Management Configuration, CPU C6 report)
- f. Change Energy Performance to Performance. For example, set "ENERY_PERF_BIAS_CFG" mode to "PERF". (Navigation: Advanced / CPU Power Management Configuration, Energy Performance)
- g. To decrease boot up time, Oracle recommends disabling Intel PXE Boot Agent for both onboard and NIC ethernet ports. Press F2 and navigate to Advanced, Network Stack Configuration. Then disable IPv4 PXE support.

 **Note:**

PXE boot is not supported in this release.

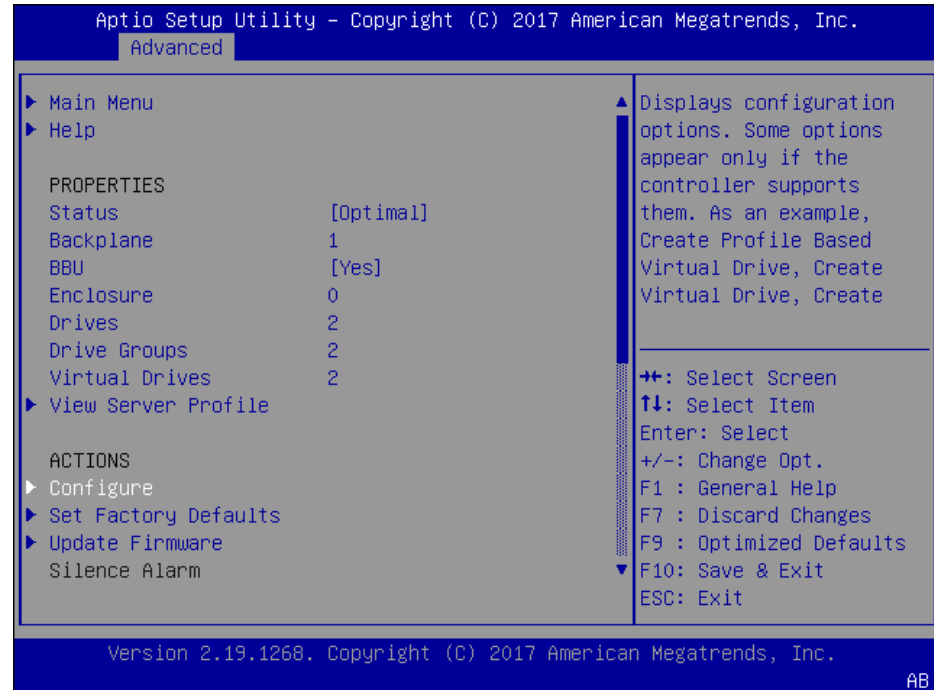
- h. Reboot the server.
4. Initialize the Hard Disk Drive.
- a. Open the ILOM remote system console to observe the system's boot cycle, and interrupt the boot cycle to enter the MegaRAID configuration utility.

Figure 1-1 Selecting RAID Configuration



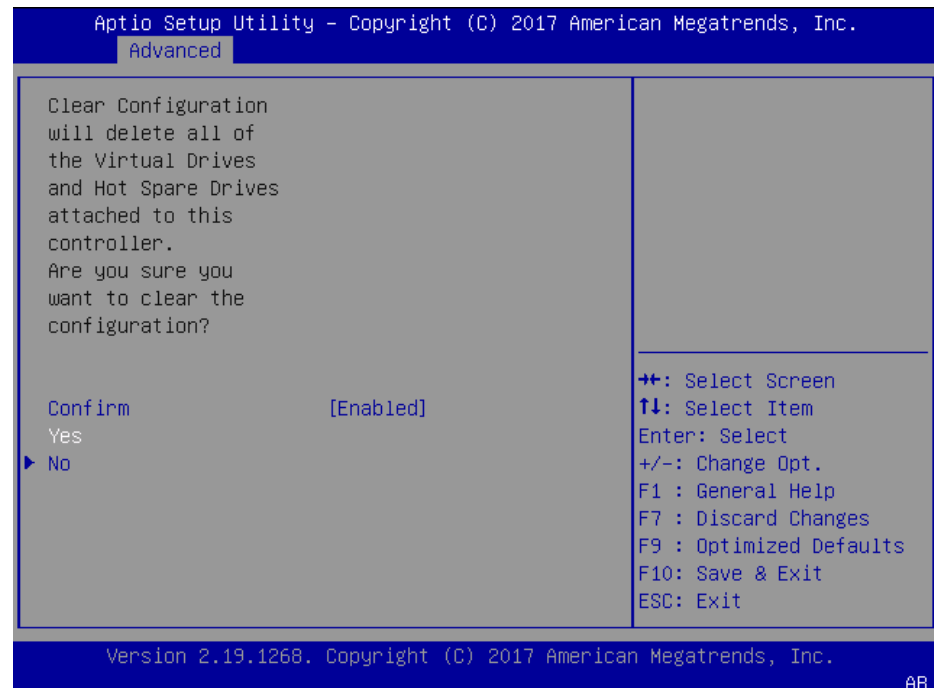
- b. Navigate the utility to establish your virtual drive's operation, initially including the **Configure** action.

Figure 1-2 Begin RAID Configuration



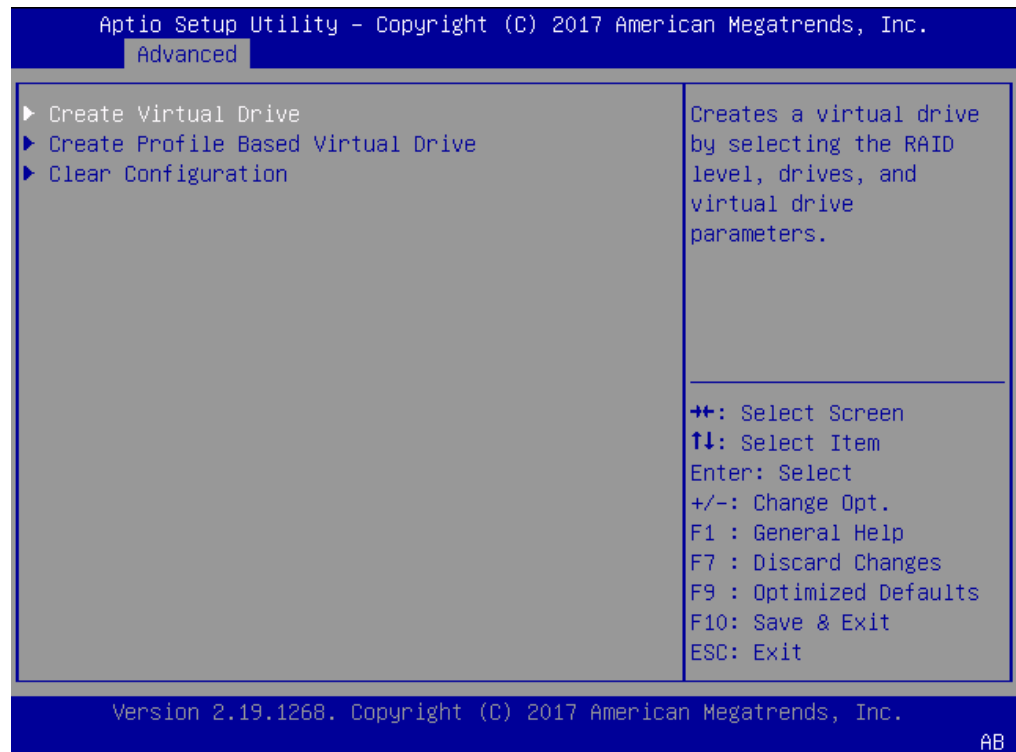
- c. Clear the configuration, regardless of the initial state.

Figure 1-3 Clear Any Existing RAID Configuration



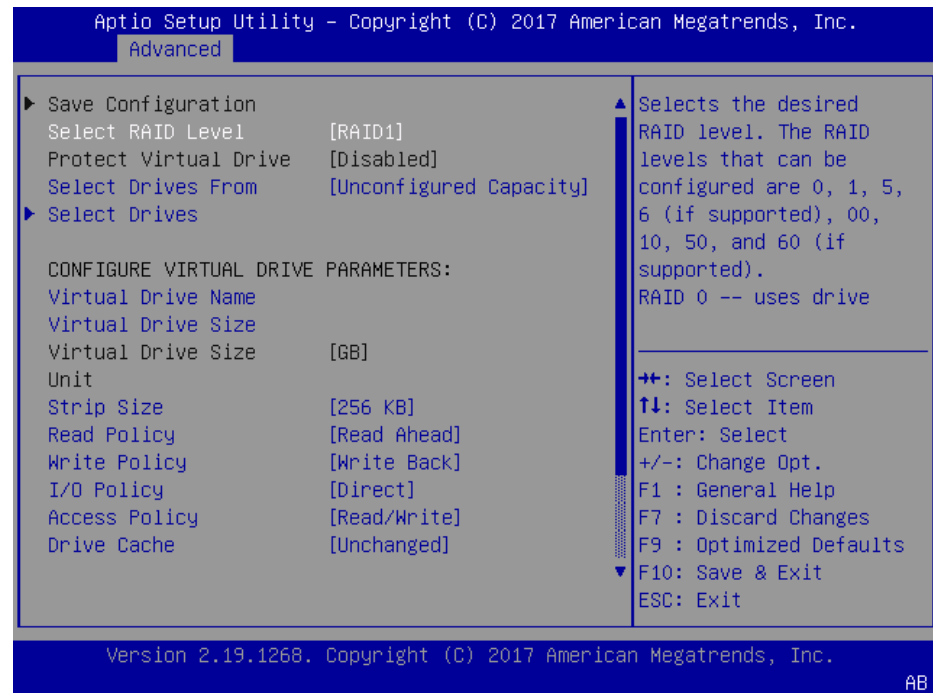
- d. Access the menu from which you create a virtual drive.

Figure 1-4 RAID - Create Virtual Drive



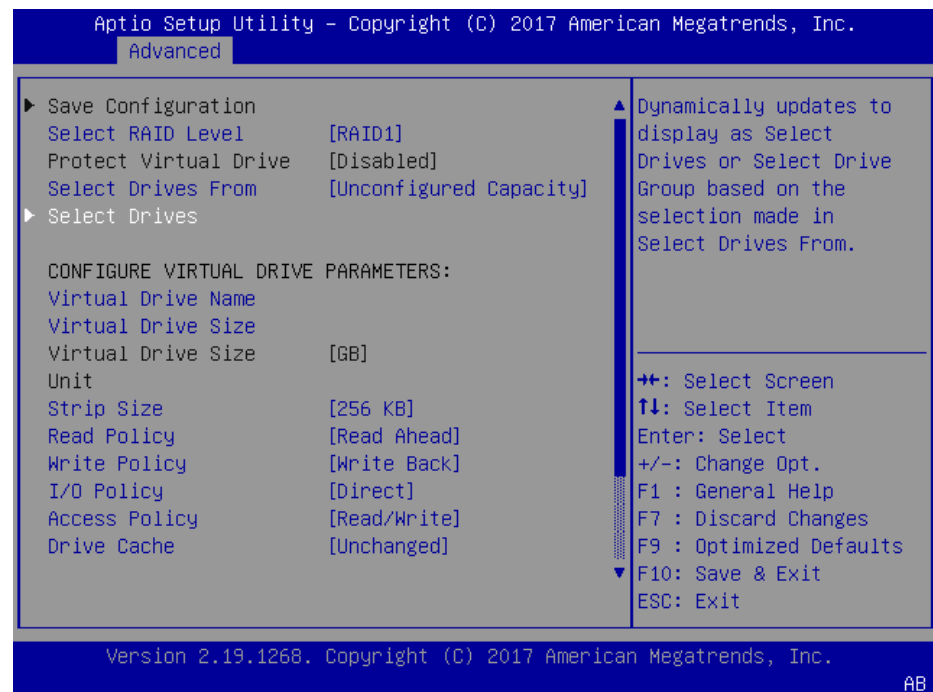
- e. Set the RAID level to RAID-1.

Figure 1-5 Set Drive to RAID1



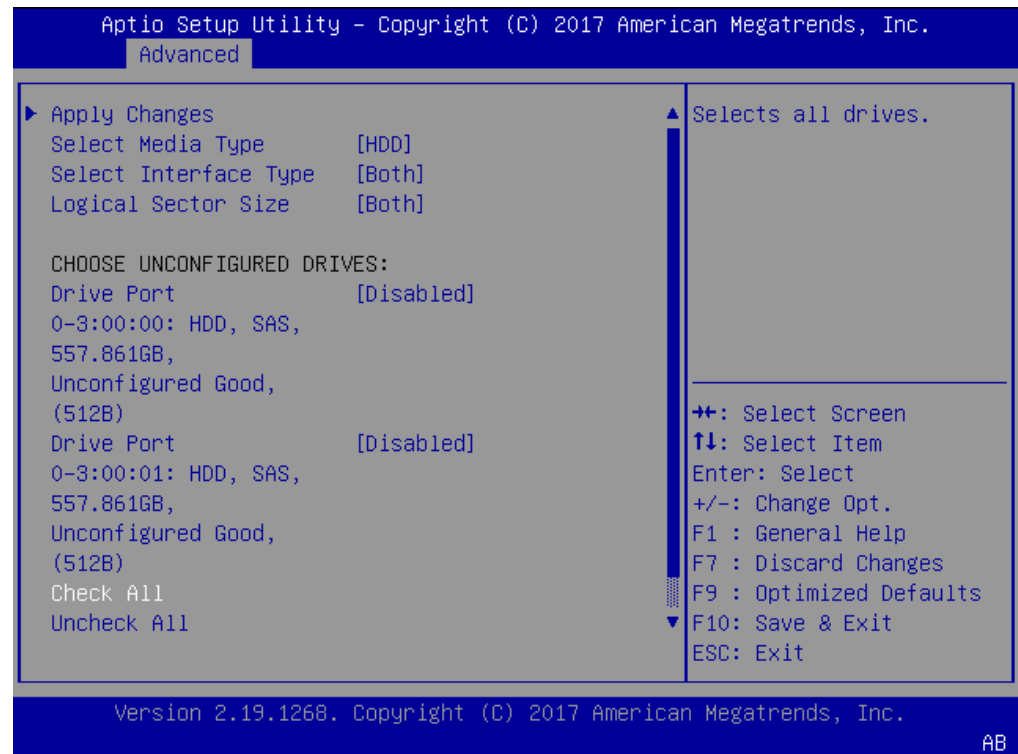
- f. Select your drives.

Figure 1-6 RAID - Select Drives



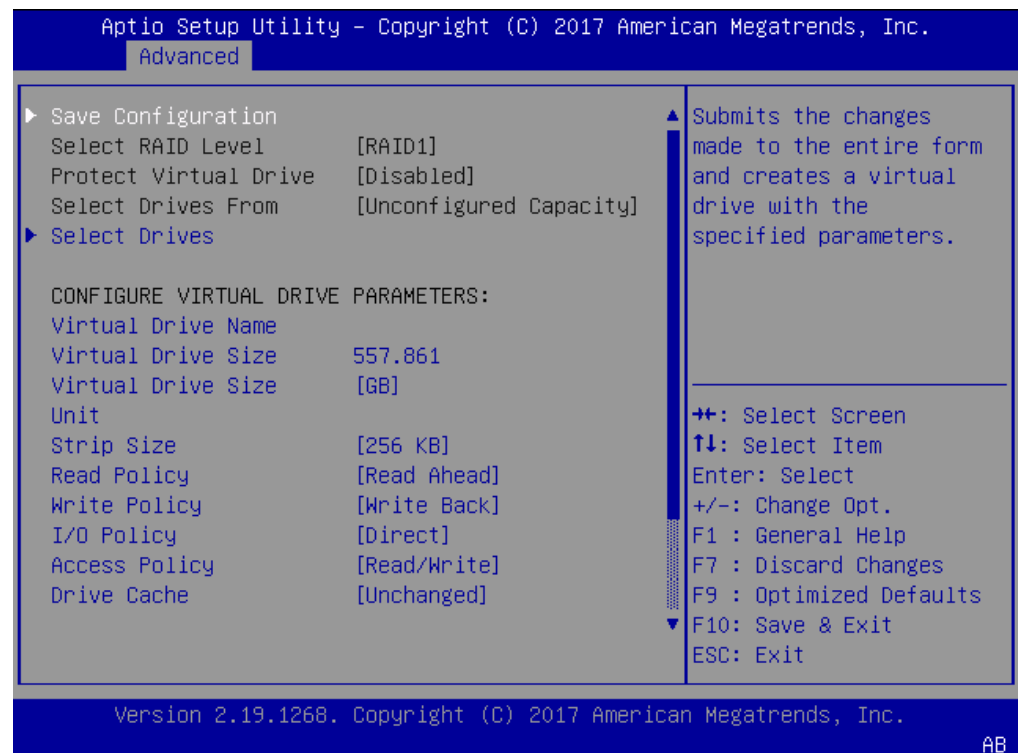
- g. It is common to select all drives at this point.

Figure 1-7 Select All Drives



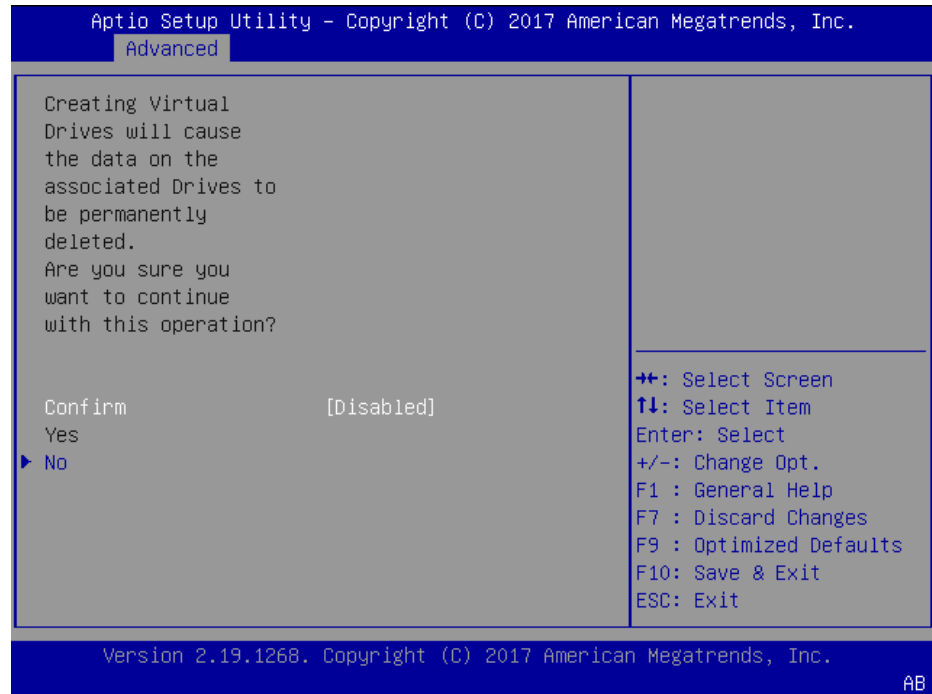
- h. Save the RAID configuration.

Figure 1-8 Save RAID Configuration



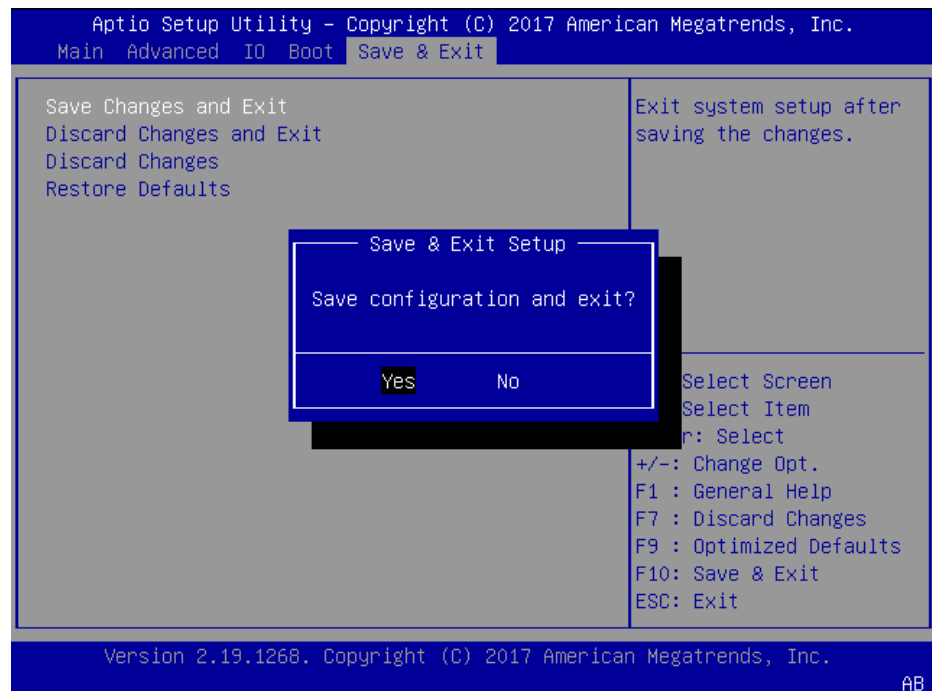
- i. The system allows you to Confirm your configuration and continue with initialization.

Figure 1-9 Initialize RAID Configuration



- j. After the initialization completes, return to the Main Menu to Save and Exit.

Figure 1-10 Exit RAID Configuration



5. Perform a cold shutdown by removing all system power.

Available Connections

Please read all of the information for each of the available connections prior to cabling the Oracle X8-2.

Port	Description	You Need:
NET (0-2)	<p>From left to right:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 GigE ports - Net 0 • 10 GigE ports - Net 1, Net 2 <p>Enables you to connect the Netra X8-2 to your network.</p>	<p>A Category 6 (or better) Ethernet cable to connect to the NET 0 port to your network</p> <p>Network parameters such as an IP address (can be provided by DHCP services or assigned a static address in the OS)</p> <p>Additional Category 6 (or better) Ethernet cables and Ethernet addresses as needed for additional connections to NET 0, 1 and 2.</p>
NET MGT	<p>Provides a 10/100/1000 BASE-T Ethernet connection to the Service Processor (SP) through an RJ-45 connector. The NET MGT port provides support connections to the SP using the Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) CLI and Web interface. By default, the NET MGT port is configured to use DHCP to automatically obtain an IP address. Alternatively, you can assign a static IP address to the NET MGT port. To use the NET MGT port, you must configure its network settings. When configured, use the NET MGT port IP address to log on to the device using a browser or secure shell.</p>	<p>Category 6 (or better) Ethernet cable to connect the NET MGT port to your network</p> <p>IP address for this port (required from DHCP or a static address)</p>
SER MGT (COM1)	<p>Provides a TIA/EIA-232 serial Oracle/Cisco standard connection to the SP through an RJ-45 connector. SER MGT (COM1) connects to either Service Processor by default, but can be redirected to the host.</p> <p>Default settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8N1: eight data bits, no parity, one stop bit • 9600 baud (change to 115200 baud) • Disable hardware flow control (CTS/RTS) • Disable software flow control (XON/XOFF) 	<p>A terminal device (For example, terminal, connection to a terminal server, or computer such as a laptop running terminal emulation software)</p> <p>A cable to connect the terminal device to the SER MGT (COM1) port</p>

Port	Description	You Need:
USB	Provides USB3.0 connection to the computer. You can connect and disconnect USB cables to the USB port without affecting server operations.	Installation media Note: Maximum USB cable length: 5 meters

Cable the Oracle X8-2

After mounting the Oracle X8-2 in an equipment rack and installing all components, use the following instructions to connect all appropriate data cables to the ports before powering the system up and beginning the configuration.

Oracle qualified the following configurations of the Oracle X8-2.

- Configuration A: One Four-port 10 GigE NIC
- Configuration B: Two Four-port 10 GigE NICs (each of the three slots are qualified)
- Configuration C: One QSFP NIC (in quad port mode only) and ONE Four-port 10 GigE NIC

 **Note:**

The X8-2 does not support the 40G interface speed.

On board interfaces for all configurations include:

- One RJ-45 serial management (SER MGT) port
- One 10/100/1000BASE-T RJ-45 Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) service processor (SP) network management (NET MGT) port
- One 1000BASE-T RJ-45 Gigabit Ethernet (GbE) port, labeled NET 0
- Two 10/25GbE SFP+ Ethernet ports, labeled NET 1 and NET 2
- Two 10GBASE-T RJ-45 Gigabit Ethernet (GbE) ports, labeled NET 1 and NET 2

 **Note:**

The 10/25GbE SFP+ Ethernet NET 1 port is the HA port. When using an SFP+ port, network connectivity is disabled on the 10GBASE-T RJ-45 GbE (NET 1) Ethernet port.

Figure 1-11 Oracle X8-2 Configuration A (4x10 GigE NIC)

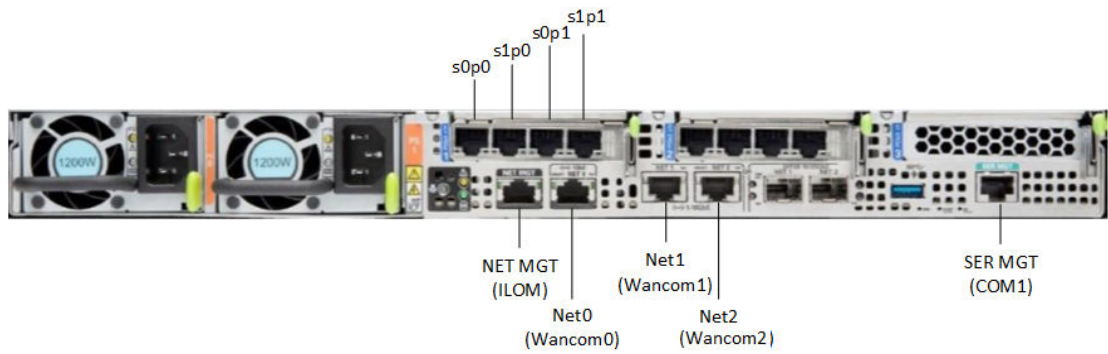


Figure 1-12 Oracle X8-2 Configuration B (Two 4x10 GigE NICs)

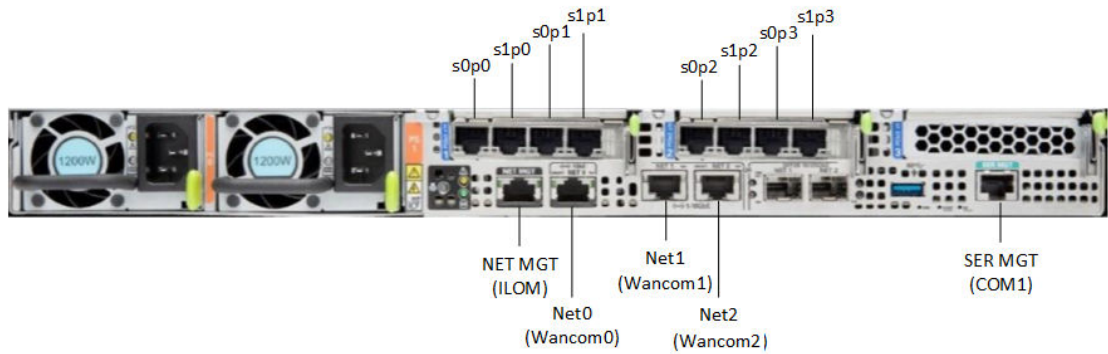
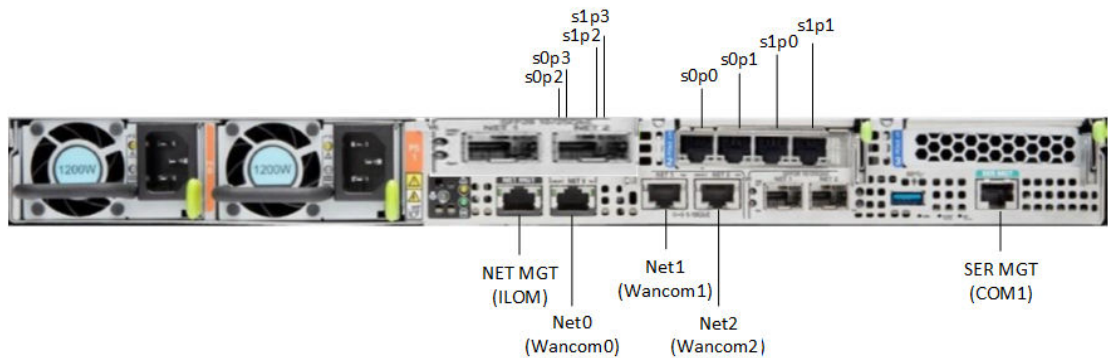


Figure 1-13 Oracle X8-2 Configuration B (One QSFP and One 4x10 GigE NICs)



Caution:

Please review your Oracle X8-2 Product Notes. Notes for release 1.1.2 describes physical issues with some optical transceivers installed into an SFP28 port.

Oracle recommends using Category 6 (or better) for all Ethernet connections. You do not need to use every port for proper operation.

Cable the Local Console

You can connect the Administration console to the local SER MGT (COM1) serial console port. You can also operate the console using serial emulation over ILOM.

To cable a console connection:

- Connect a serial console cable with an RJ-45 connector to the SER MGT port.
- Connect ethernet to the ILOM port and use serial emulation.

When configuring boot loader parameters, set the **Console Device** to COM1. Never use COM2 or VGA. The Oracle X8-2 server cannot boot the system when set to the default of VGA. You must change this bootparameter when deploying over this platform.

Refer to the section "Change Boot Parameters by Interrupting a Boot in Progress" within the *Installation and Platform Preparation Guide* to learn how to set your **Console Device** bootparameter to "COM1". Refer to the section [Set Up a Remote Console \(SSH\)](#) to learn how to run an SSH session via iLOM using Virtual Serial Port Emulation.

w

Follow this procedure to cable your console:

1. Locate the appropriate cables to connect to the Oracle X8-2.
2. To cable a serial connection, insert the serial console cable into the SER MGT (COM1) port.

Figure 1-14 Connecting to USB and SER MGT (COM1) Ports



Note:

Refer to the Oracle X8-2 hardware documentation for information on how to configure the terminal application to connect to the console, and how to establish communications with the Oracle X8-2.

3. For installation procedures, insert the USB stick in the USB port.
4. Lead the cables neatly away from the rear panel.
5. Plug in the cables to their respective destination components.

Connect ILOM to the Oracle X8-2

Use the following procedure to make a connection to the Oracle X8-2 Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) port. For a remote permanent connection to the Service Processor over the ILOM connection, use the rear panel NET MGT port.



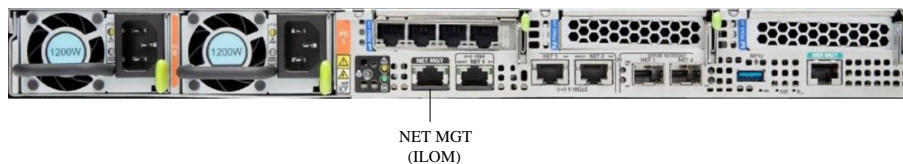
Note:

Keep Ethernet cables separated from power cables by at least 60mm where possible and never run them in the same channel of the rack without segregation.

- Category 6 (or better) Ethernet

1. Locate the cable to connect to the Oracle X8-2 for Communications.
2. Plug the RJ-45 connector into the ILOM port.

Figure 1-15 Connecting to ILOM over the Network



3. Lead the cable neatly away from the rear panel.
 4. Connect the other end of the cable to the LAN.
- Refer to the [Oracle X8-2 hardware documentation](#) for information about how to configure the Web browser application to connect to the console, and how to establish communications with the Oracle X8-2.

Install the Software on the X8-2

The Oracle Communications Session Router (OCSR) requires software installation when deployed on the Oracle X8-2.

Software installation to Oracle X8-2 includes the following high-level steps:

1. Insert your installation media into the USB slot or connect the ISO image by way of Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) virtual media.
2. Power on the Oracle X8-2.
3. Observe the startup process, and press F8 to enter the boot menu when it becomes available.
4. Select the bootable USB or ISO setting.

 **Note:**

You may need to scroll through the list to reach the ISO setting.

5. Save and exit the boot menu.
The Oracle X8-2 starts the OCSR installation.
6. Change the Console Device boot parameter to COM1 during installation. If you miss this change during the installation, power on and off the device or catch the boot parameter interrupt and change as soon as possible.
7. Remove the USB media when prompted by the Oracle X8-2.
8. Allow the Oracle X8-2 complete the installation process and boot to the newly installed OCSR software.

Next Steps After the Software Installation

Oracle recommends the following steps after installation on the Oracle X8-2 platform on the OCSR.

1. Execute the OCSR **format hard-disk** command, per your requirements. See the "Formatting the Disk Volume" for reference and instructions. .
2. Turn off the OCSR using the **Halt** command. This provides a graceful software shutdown, after which the hardware is still powered on.
3. Power cycle the hardware using the power switch, a power controller, or by physically disconnecting and reconnecting the power cable.

To configure the OCSR, refer to the *ACLI Configuration Guide*.

Boot parameter changes to consider prior to service configuration include:

- Set the **Target Name** to your preferred OCSR name.
- Set the **Console Device** to COM1 (serial).
- Set the **IP Address** to your preferred management port IP address.
- Set the **Netmask** for your management port IP address.
- Set the **Gateway** address for your management port IP address.

 **Note:**

The boot parameters default Boot File is "/boot/bzImage". Be aware that upgrading code includes obtaining images with, for example, an SCz prefix and the .bz file extension.

Oracle Server X7-2 Platform Preparation

Oracle Communications produces a variety of software products that run on the Oracle Server X7-2 platform, including Oracle session delivery applications.

Use your Hardware documentation to install and establish system management via ILOM. Then use the steps below to prepare the Oracle X7-2 for session delivery software installation.

**Note:**

The ILOM Cable Connection procedure also displays ILOM cabling.

1. Confirm applicable firmware on the server.
 - To check the firmware versions installed in the server, go to the Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) web interface, and navigate to **System Information, Firmware**.
 - Software and firmware versions qualified for use with Oracle Session Delivery products include:
 - ILOM—v4.0.2.20.b
 - BIOS— 41.02.13.00
2. Upgrade or downgrade the firmware on the server as necessary. Go to https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E81115_01/index.html for ILOM upgrade instructions.
3. Configure the BIOS settings. (Settings navigation may differ based on the BIOS version.)
 - a. Observe the boot procedure, logged to the console during bootup, and use the documented key sequence to interrupt the boot and display the BIOS configuration dialogs. For example, pressing the F2 key is a common way to enter BIOS configuration from a terminal application that supports function keys.
 - b. Navigate to the Boot menu and, depending on the software distribution you are using, set the USB or CD as the first device followed by the disk controller. (Navigation: Boot)
 - c. Disable Hyper-Threading. (Navigation: Advanced, Processor Configuration, Hyper-Threading)

**Note:**

Refer to Hyperthreading and CPU Affinity for Oracle guidelines on the use of Hyper-threading.

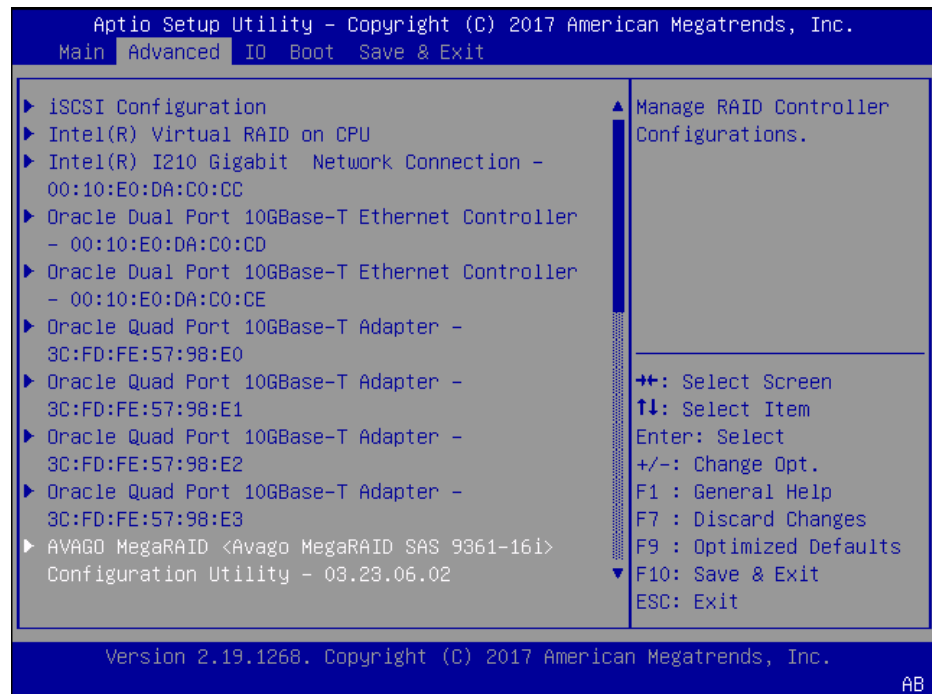
- d. Disable CPU power limit. (Navigation: Advanced / CPU Power Management Configuration)
- e. Disable C6 Reporting. (Navigation: Advanced / CPU Power Management Configuration, CPU C6 report)
- f. Change Energy Performance to Performance. For example, set "ENERGY_PERF_BIAS_CFG" mode to "PERF". (Navigation: Advanced / CPU Power Management Configuration, Energy Performance)
- g. To decrease boot up time, Oracle recommends disabling Intel PXE Boot Agent for both onboard and NIC ethernet ports. Press F2 and navigate to Advanced, Network Stack Configuration. Then disable IPv4 PXE support.

 **Note:**

PXE boot is not supported in this release.

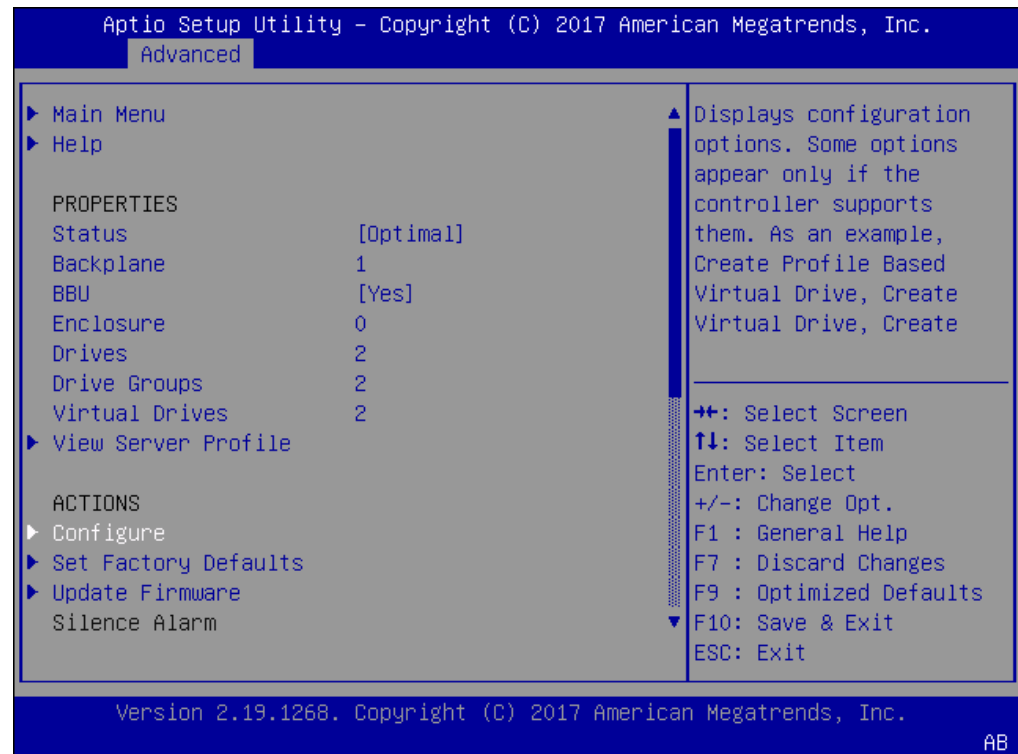
- h. Reboot the server.
- 4. Initialize the HDD.
 - a. Open the ILOM remote system console to observe the system's boot cycle, and interrupt the boot cycle to enter the MegaRAID configuration utility.

Figure 1-16 Selecting RAID Configuration



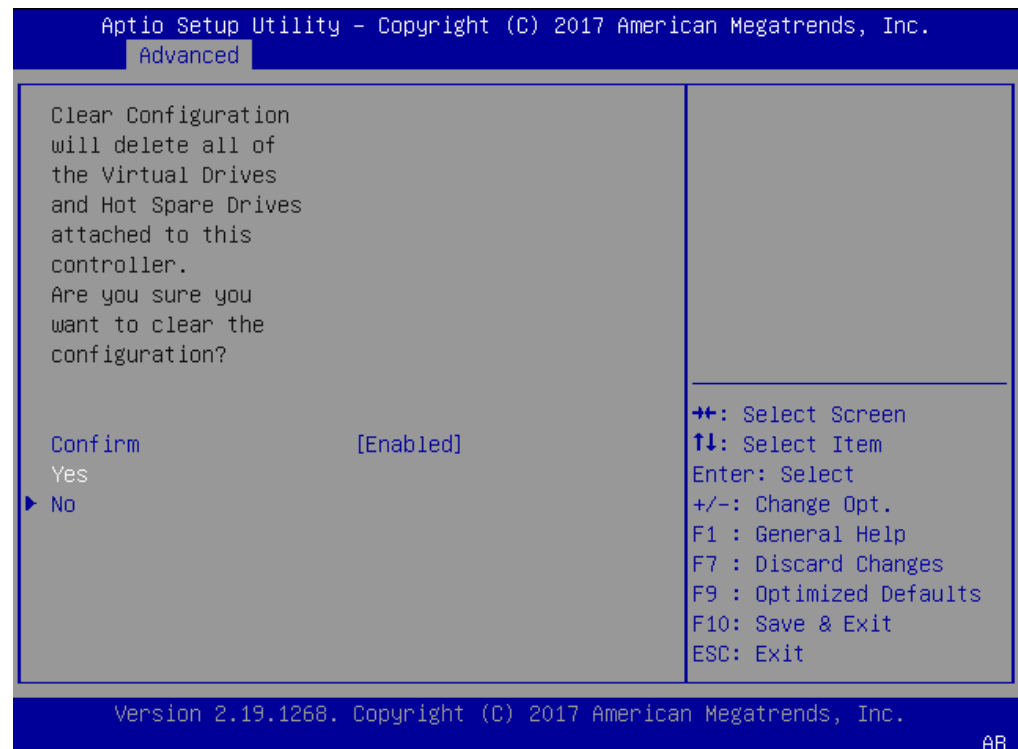
- b. Navigate the utility to establish your virtual drive's operation, initially including the **Configure** action.

Figure 1-17 Begin RAID Configuration



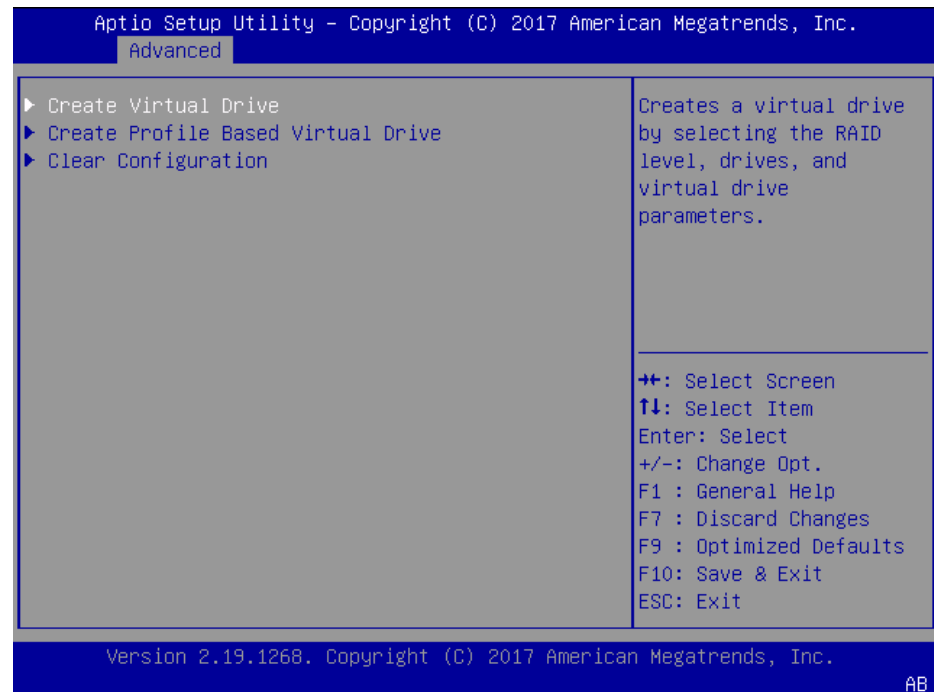
- c. Clear the configuration, regardless of the initial state.

Figure 1-18 Clear Any Existing RAID Configuration



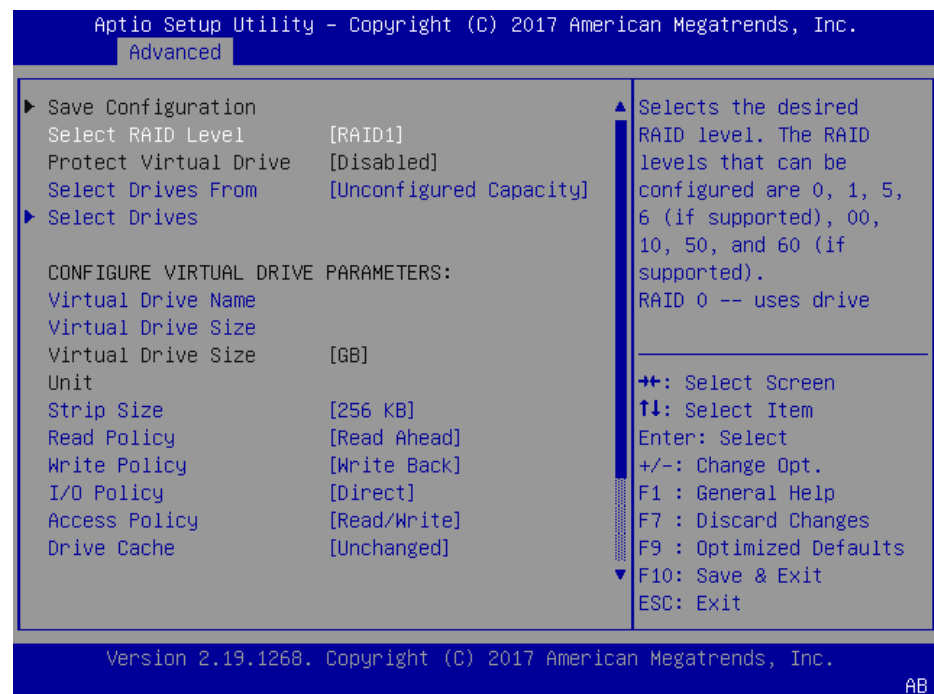
- d. Access the menu from which you create a virtual drive.

Figure 1-19 RAID - Create Virtual Drive



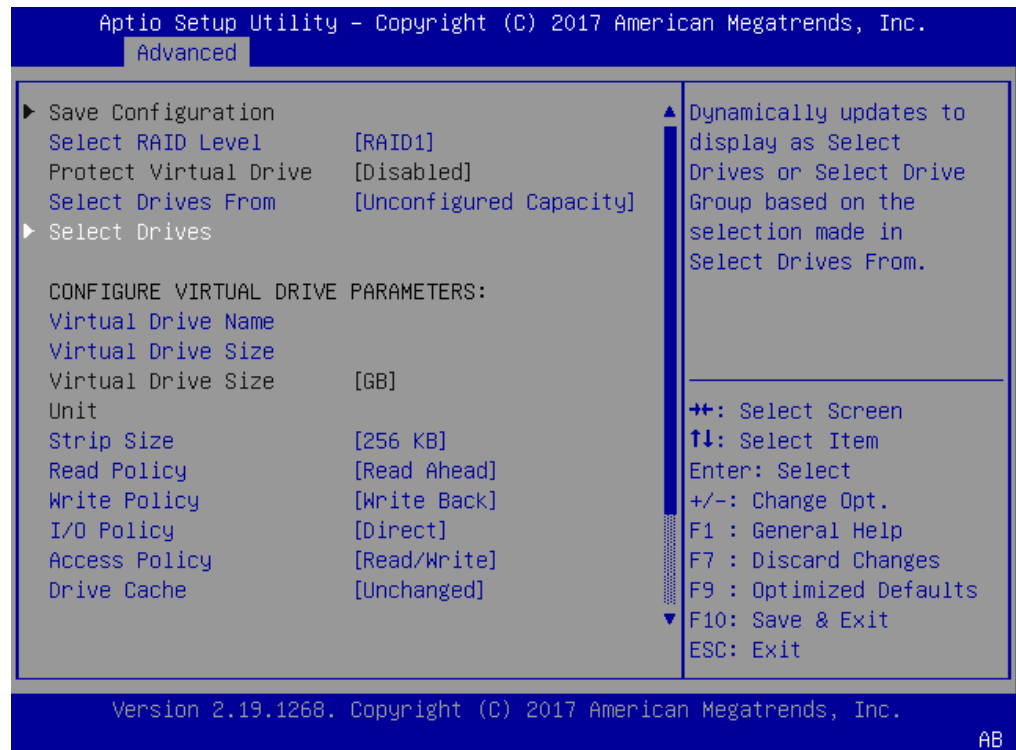
- e. Set the RAID level to RAID-1.

Figure 1-20 Set Drive to RAID1



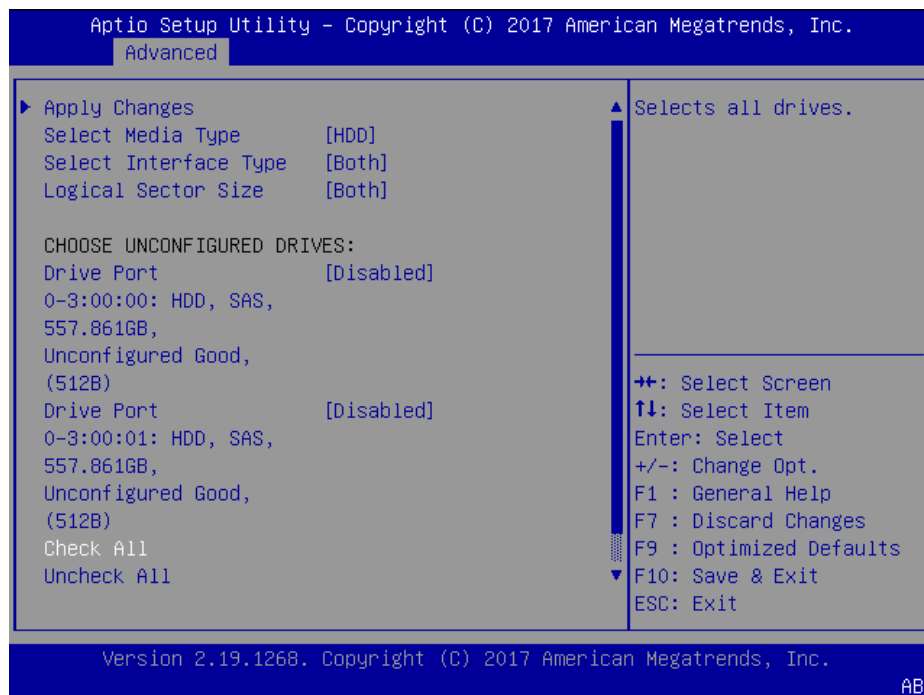
- f. Select your drives.

Figure 1-21 RAID - Select Drives



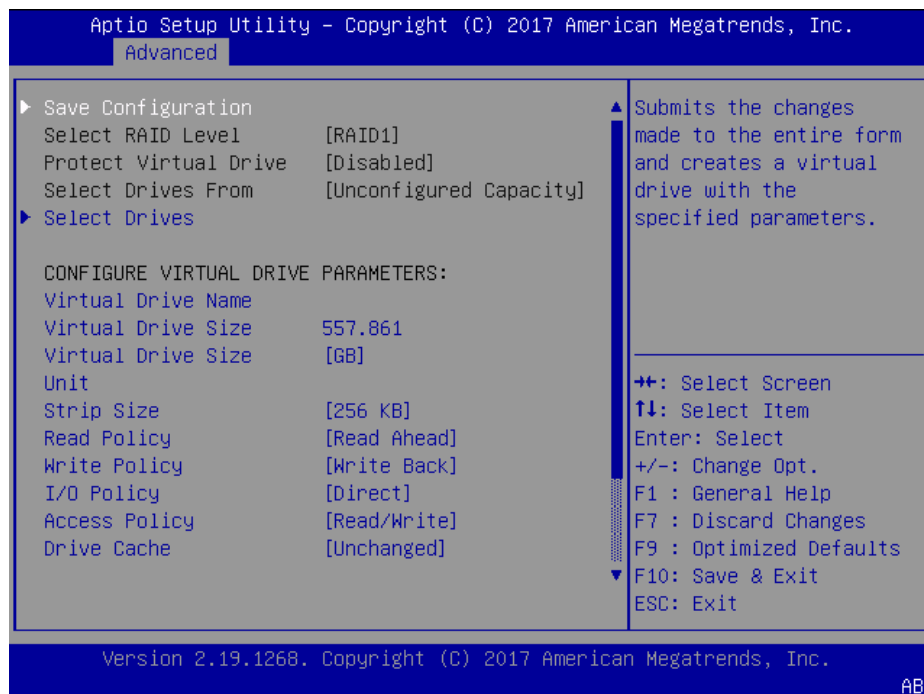
- g. It is common to select all drives at this point.

Figure 1-22 Select All Drives



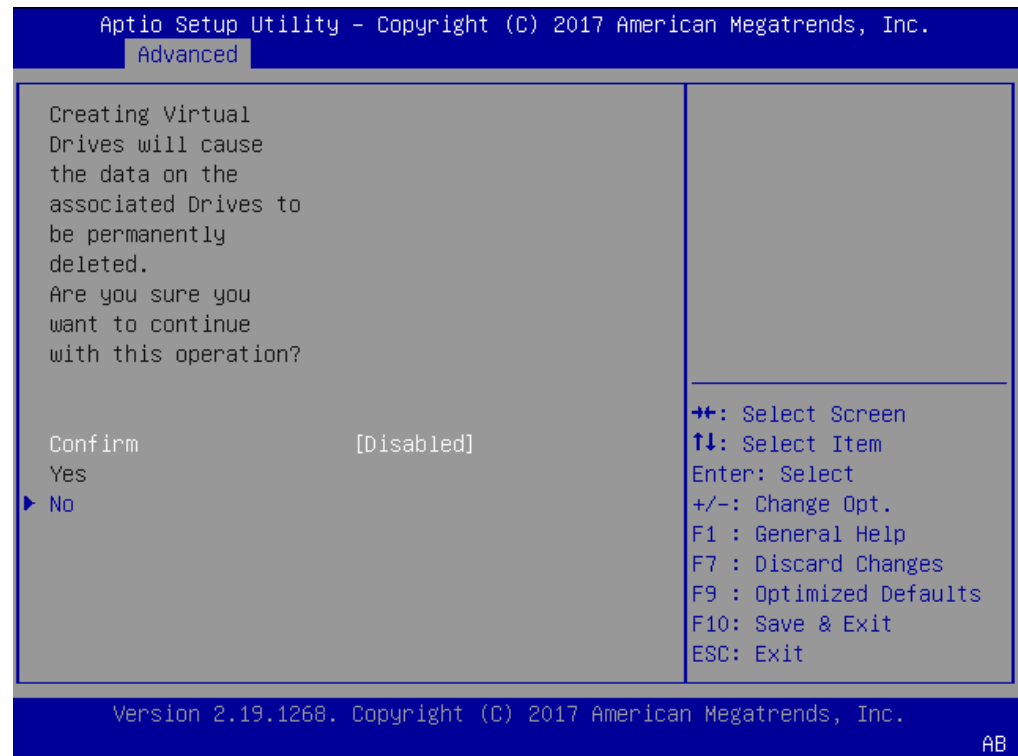
- h. Save your RAID configuration.

Figure 1-23 Save RAID Configuration



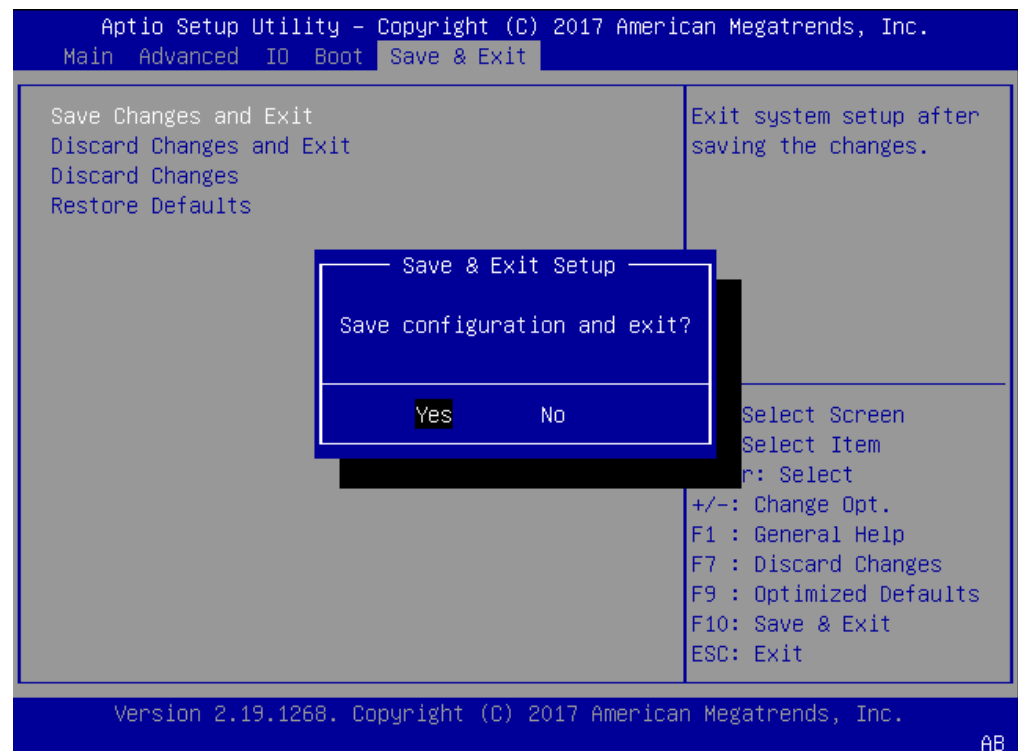
- i. The system allows you to Confirm your configuration and continue with initialization.

Figure 1-24 Initialize RAID Configuration



- j. After initialization is complete, return to the Main Menu to Save and Exit.

Figure 1-25 Exit RAID Configuration



5. Perform a cold shutdown by removing all system power.

Cable the Oracle X7-2

After mounting the Oracle X7-2 in an equipment rack and installing all components, use the following instructions to connect all appropriate data cables to the ports before powering the system up and beginning the configuration.

Oracle has qualified the following configurations of the Oracle X7-2:

- Configuration A: One Four-port 10 GigE NIC
- Configuration B: Two Four-port 10 GigE NICs (each of the three slots are qualified)
- Configuration C: One QSFP NIC (in quad port mode only) and ONE Four-port 10 GigE NIC

 **Note:**

The 40G interface speed is not supported.

On board interfaces for all configurations include:

- One RJ-45 serial management (SER MGT) port
- One 10/100/1000BASE-T RJ-45 Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) service processor (SP) network management (NET MGT) port
- One 1000BASE-T RJ-45 Gigabit Ethernet (GbE) port, labeled NET 0
- Two 10/25GbE SFP+ Ethernet ports, labeled NET 1 and NET 2
- Two 10GBASE-T RJ-45 Gigabit Ethernet (GbE) ports, labeled NET 1 and NET 2

 **Note:**

The 10/25GbE SFP+ Ethernet NET 1 port is the HA port. When using an SFP+ port, network connectivity is disabled on the 10GBASE-T RJ-45 GbE (NET 1) Ethernet port.

Figure 1-26 Oracle X7-2 Configuration A (4x10 GigE NIC)

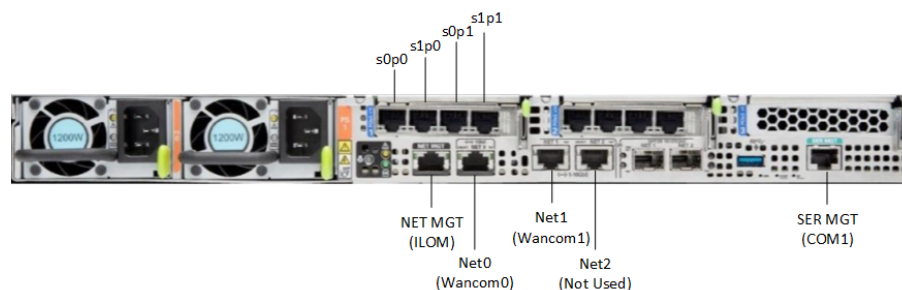


Figure 1-27 Oracle X7-2 Configuration B (Two 4x10 GigE NICs)

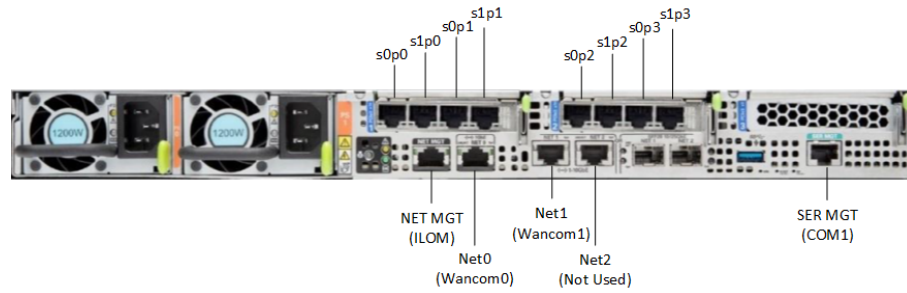
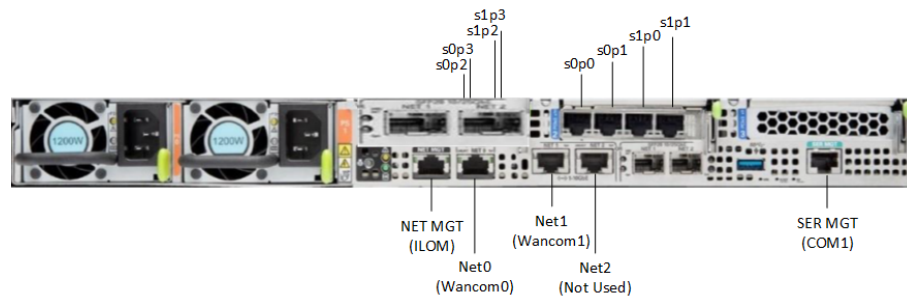


Figure 1-28 Oracle X7-2 Configuration B (One QSFP and One 4x10 GigE NICs)



⚠ Caution:

Please review your Oracle X7-2 Product Notes. Notes for release 1.1.2 describes physical issues with some optical transceivers installed into an SFP28 port.

Oracle recommends using Category 6 (or better) for all Ethernet connections.

You do not need to use every port for proper operation.

Available Connections

Please read all of the information for each of the available connections prior to cabling the Oracle X7-2.

Port	Description	You Need:
NET (0-2)	<p>From left to right:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 GigE ports - Net 0 • 10 GigE ports - Net 1, Net 2 <p>Enables you to connect the Netra X7-2 to your network.</p>	<p>A Category 6 (or better) Ethernet cable to connect to the NET 0 port to your network</p> <p>Network parameters such as an IP address (can be provided by DHCP services or assigned a static address in the OS)</p> <p>Additional Category 6 (or better) Ethernet cables and Ethernet addresses as needed for additional connections to NET 0, 1 and 2.</p>
NET MGT	<p>Provides a 10/100/1000 BASE-T Ethernet connection to the Service Processor (SP) through an RJ-45 connector. The NET MGT port provides support connections to the SP using the Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) CLI and Web interface. By default, the NET MGT port is configured to use DHCP to automatically obtain an IP address. Alternatively, you can assign a static IP address to the NET MGT port. To use the NET MGT port, you must configure its network settings. Once configured, use the NET MGT port IP address to log on to the device using a browser or secure shell.</p>	<p>Category 6 (or better) Ethernet cable to connect the NET MGT port to your network</p> <p>IP address for this port (required from DHCP or a static address)</p>
SER MGT (COM1)	<p>Provides a TIA/EIA-232 serial Oracle/Cisco standard connection to the SP through an RJ-45 connector. This interface connects to either Service Processor by default, but can be redirected to the host.</p> <p>Default settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8N1: eight data bits, no parity, one stop bit • 9600 baud (change to 115200 baud) • Disable hardware flow control (CTS/RTS) • Disable software flow control (XON/XOFF) 	<p>A terminal device (e.g., terminal, connection to a terminal server, or computer such as a laptop running terminal emulation software)</p> <p>A cable to connect the terminal device to the SER MGT (COM1) port</p>

Port	Description	You Need:
USB	Provides USB3.0 connection to the computer. The USB port is hot pluggable, so you can connect and disconnect USB cables without affecting server operations.	Installation media Note: Maximum USB cable length: 5 meters

Cable the Local Console

You can connect the Administration console to the local SER MGT (COM1) serial console port. You can also operate the console using serial emulation over ILOM.

To cable a console connection:

- Connect a serial console cable with an RJ-45 connector to the SER MGT port.
- Connect ethernet to the ILOM port and use serial emulation.

When configuring boot loader parameters, set the **Console Device** to COM1. Never use COM2 or VGA. The Oracle X7-2 server cannot boot the system when set to the default of VGA. You must change this bootparameter when deploying over this platform.

Refer to the section "Change Boot Parameters by Interrupting a Boot in Progress" within the *Installation and Platform Preparation Guide* to learn how to set your **Console Device** bootparameter to "COM1". Refer to (http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E93361_01/html/E93392/gtibt.html) to learn how to run an SSH session via iLOM using Virtual Serial Port Emulation.

Follow this procedure to cable your console:

1. Locate the appropriate cables to connect to the Oracle X7-2.
2. To cable a serial connection, insert the serial console cable into the SER MGT (COM1) port.

Figure 1-29 Connecting to USB and SER MGT (COM1) Ports



3. For installation procedures, insert the USB stick in the USB port.
4. Lead the cables neatly away from the rear panel.
5. Plug in the cables to their respective destination components.

Connect ILOM to the Oracle X7-2

Use the following procedure to make a connection to the Oracle X7-2 Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) port. For a remote permanent connection to the Service Processor over the ILOM connection, use the rear panel NET MGT port.

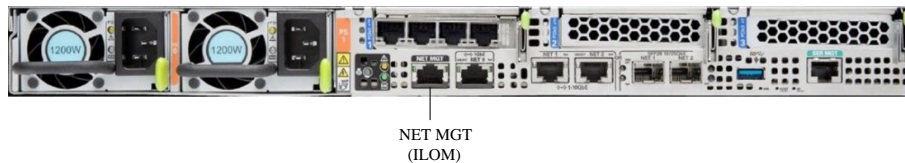
 **Note:**

Keep Ethernet cables separated from power cables by at least 60mm where possible and never run them in the same channel of the rack without segregation.

- Category 6 (or better) Ethernet

1. Locate the cable to connect to the Oracle X7-2 for Communications.
2. Plug the RJ-45 connector into the ILOM port.

Figure 1-30 Connecting to ILOM over the Network



3. Lead the cable neatly away from the rear panel.
 4. Connect the other end of the cable to the LAN.
- Refer to the Oracle X7-2 hardware documentation (https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E72435_01/html/E72440/index.html) for information on how to configure the Web browser application to connect to the console, and how to establish communications with the Oracle X7-2.

Software Installation - Oracle X7-2 Platforms

The Oracle Communications Session Router (OCSR) requires software installation when deployed on the Oracle X7-2.

Software Installation Process

Software installation to Oracle X7-2 includes the following high-level steps:

1. Insert your installation media into the USB slot. Alternatively, connect the ISO image by way of ILOM virtual media.

 **Note:**

Please review the Oracle X7-2 Product Notes. Notes for release 1.1.3 describe the requirement to maintain the default of SSL enabled for any OS installation.

2. Power on the Oracle X7-2 .
3. Observe the startup process and press F8 to enter the boot menu when it becomes available.
4. Select the bootable USB or ISO setting.

 **Note:**

You may need to scroll through the list to reach the ISO setting.

5. Save and exit the boot menu. The Oracle X7-2 starts the OCSR installation.
6. Change the Console Device boot parameter to COM1 during installation. If you miss this change during the installation, power on and off the device or catch the boot parameter interrupt and change as soon as possible.
7. Remove the USB media when prompted by the Oracle X7-2.
8. Allow the Oracle X7-2 complete its installation process and boot to the newly installed OCSR software.

Log On to the System

The OCSR requires you to set passwords for the Admin and User accounts the first time you power up a new or factory reset system by way of local access. You cannot access the Admin and User accounts until you set the corresponding passwords. Use either an SSH connection or console connection when setting passwords. You log on to the system after setting passwords.

Before you begin, plan your passwords to meet the following requirements:

- 8-64 characters
- Include three of the following:
 - Lower case letters
 - Uppercase letters
 - Numerals
 - Punctuation

The system leads you through the process for setting the Admin and User passwords, as follows:

1. Power up the OCSR. The system prompts you to set the User account password.
2. At the prompt, type **acme**, and press ENTER. The system prompts you to enter the password that you want for the User account.
3. Set your User account password, and press ENTER.
4. Type **enable**, and press ENTER. The system prompts you to set the Admin account password.
5. Type **packet**, and press ENTER. The system prompts you to enter the password that you want for the Admin account.
6. Set your admin account password, and press ENTER. The system logs you in as Admin.



Note:

Setting passwords is also covered in the *ACLI Configuration Guide*.

Next Steps After Software Installation

Oracle recommends the following steps after installation on the Oracle X7-2 platform.

1. Execute the OCSR **format hard-disk** command, per your requirements. See the "Formatting the Disk Volume" section for reference and instructions.
2. Turn off the OCSR using the **Halt** command. This provides a graceful software shutdown, after which the hardware is still powered on.
3. Power cycle the hardware using the power switch, a power controller, or by physically disconnecting and reconnecting the power cable.

To configure the OCSR, refer to the *ACLI Configuration Guide*.

Boot parameter changes to consider prior to service configuration include:

- Set your "Target Name" to your preferred OCSR name.
- Set the "Console Device" to COM1 (serial).
- Set the "IP Address" to your preferred management port IP address.
- Set the "Netmask" for your management port IP address.
- Set the "Gateway" address for your management port IP address.



Note:

Note at the boot parameters that the default Boot File is `/boot/bzImage`. Be aware that upgrading code includes obtaining images with, for example, an SCz prefix and the .bz file extension.

Known Issues

Oracle X7-2 for Communications

The **interface-mapping locate** command does not work with the Oracle X7-2 for Communications onboard interfaces. The command does work with PCI interfaces installed on the platform.

The Onboard Ethernet ports of the Oracle X-series servers (X3-2, X5-2, X7-2 and so on.) run natively at 1GBASE-T or 10GBASE-T, which requires the use of Category 6a cabling. These ports negotiate down to 1000BASE-T or 100BASE-T, but the negotiation might not succeed when you use incompatible cables.

Cable a Netra Server X8-2 for Acme Packet HA Node

The following procedure explains how to cable a Netra Server X8-2 for Acme Packet High Availability (HA) node using single rear interface support.

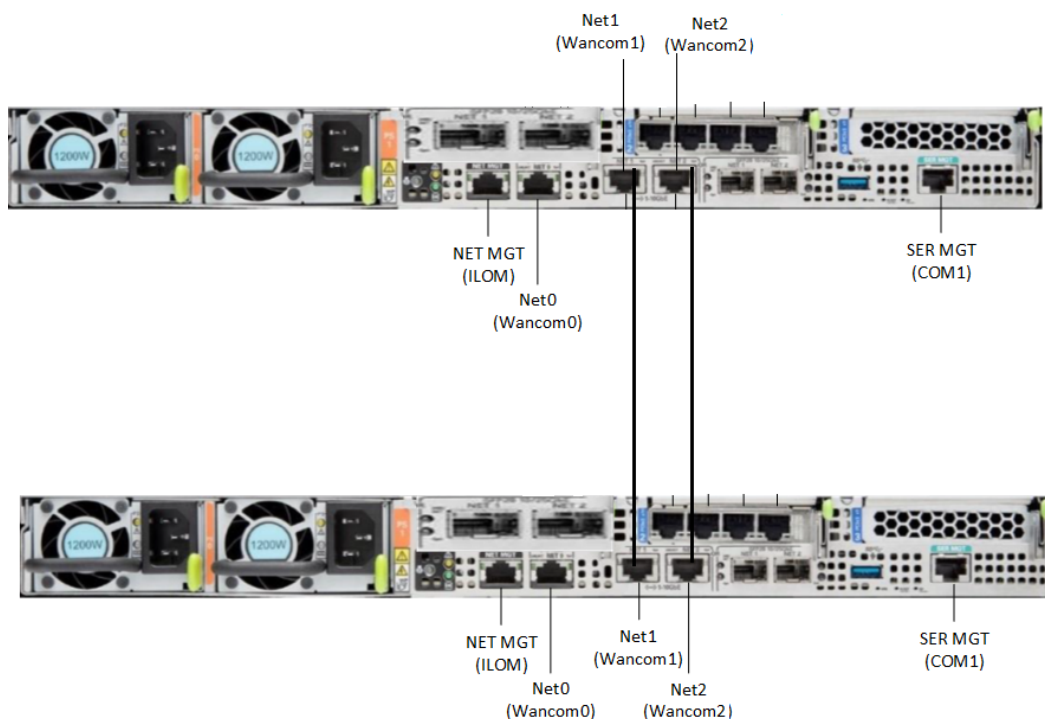
1. Insert one end of an Ethernet cable into **wancom1** or **wancom2** on the rear panel of Netra Server X8-2 for Acme Packet #1. The release tab on the RJ-45 jack clicks into place when you insert it properly.

NOT_SUPPORTED:

The ECB 4.0.0 Release enables support for High Availability using the Wancom1 or Wancom2 ports. With this enhancement you can use ECB as HA with either wancom1 or wancom2 or both wancom1 and wancom2 ports (wancom2 as redundant interface). Please note, support for this feature is available on X8-2 hardware. For Wancom2 support, connect the cable between the Wancom2 ports on both hardware (similar to Wancom1).

2. Review the Cabling diagram:

Figure 1-31 Cable the Rear Interface for HA



3. Insert the other end of the Ethernet cable into the corresponding management interface on the rear panel of the Netra Server X8-2 for Acme Packet #2 as shown in the following illustration.

For example, If you use **wancom1** or **wancom2** on Netra Server X8-2 for Acme Packet #1, then you connect it to **wancom1** or **wancom2** on Netra Server X8-2 for Acme Packet #2.

HA Cabling

Category 6 Ethernet cables are required for cabling two HA nodes together.

Rear Panel Cabling for HA

You can use one connection for High Availability (HA) redundancy support between the two members of an HA node. Oracle recommends reserving **wancom0** as the boot and maintenance interface. You can use **wancom1** or **wancom2** for sharing HA information.

Figure 1-32 Oracle X8-2 Configuration A (4x10 GigE NIC)

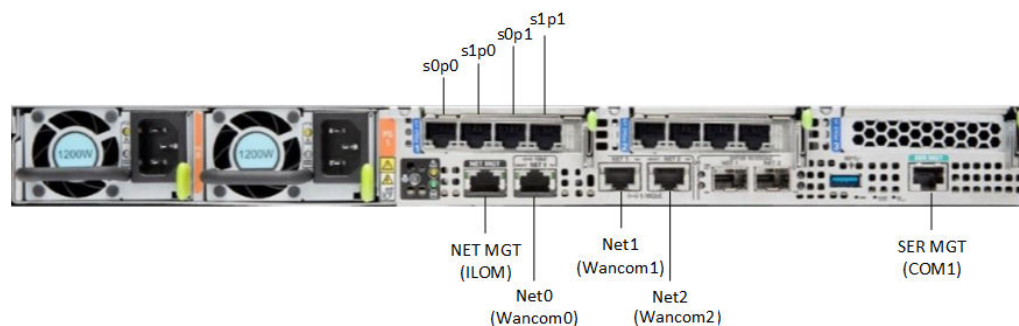


Figure 1-33 Oracle X8-2 Configuration B (Two 4x10 GigE NICs)

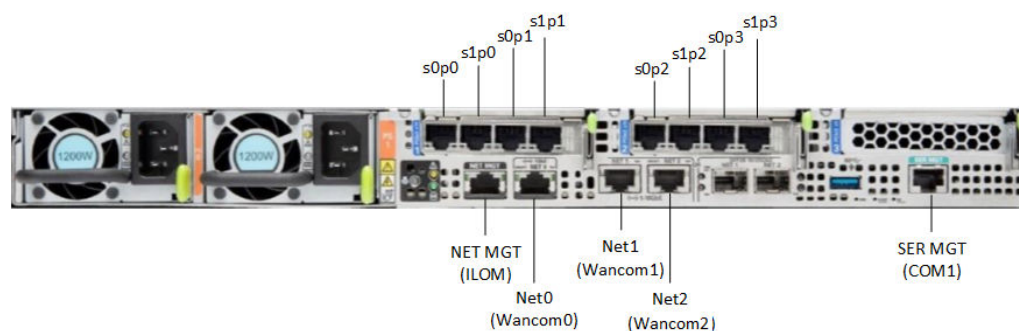
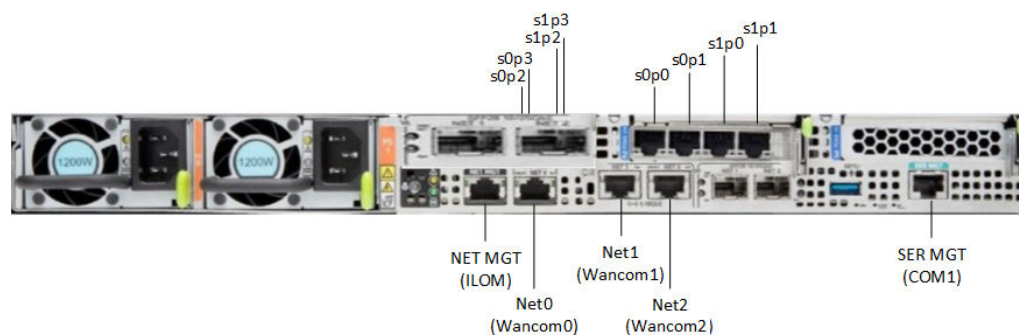


Figure 1-34 Oracle X8-2 Configuration B (One QSFP and One 4x10 GigE NICs)



Cable a Netra Server X8-2 for Acme Packet HA Node

The following procedure explains how to cable a Netra Server X8-2 for Acme Packet High Availability (HA) node using single rear interface support.

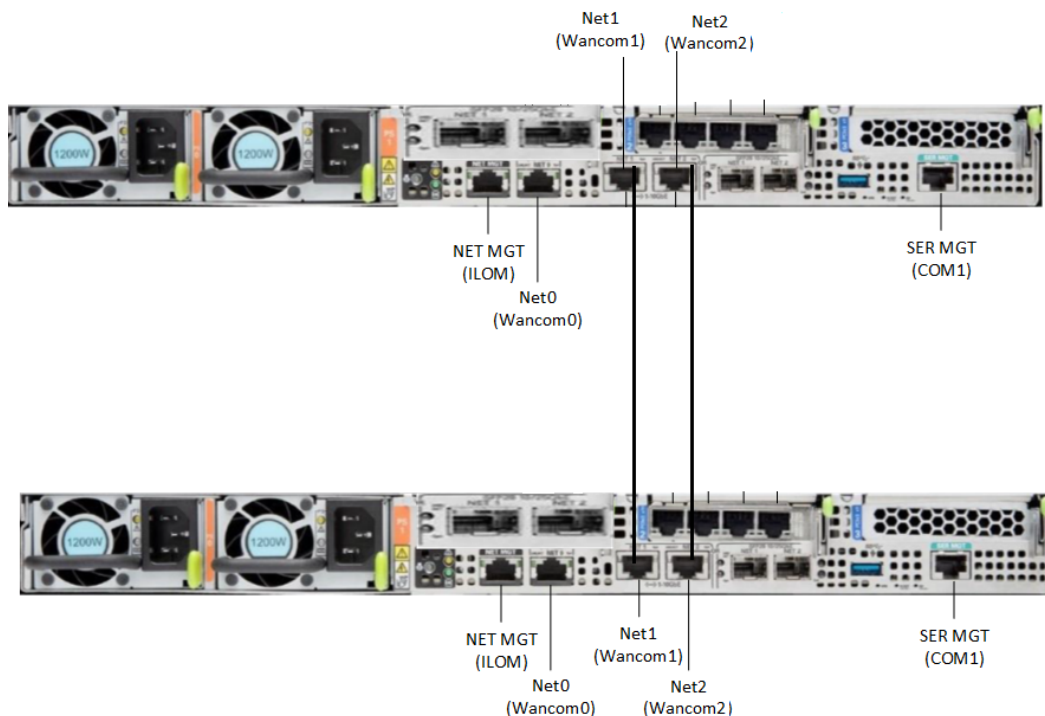
1. Insert one end of an Ethernet cable into **wancom1** or **wancom2** on the rear panel of Netra Server X8-2 for Acme Packet #1. The release tab on the RJ-45 jack clicks into place when you insert it properly.

NOT_SUPPORTED:

The ECB 4.0.0 Release enables support for High Availability using the Wancom1 or Wancom2 ports. With this enhancement you can use ECB as HA with either wancom1 or wancom2 or both wancom1 and wancom2 ports (wancom2 as redundant interface). Please note, support for this feature is available on X8-2 hardware. For Wancom2 support, connect the cable between the Wancom2 ports on both hardware (similar to Wancom1).

2. Review the Cabling diagram:

Figure 1-35 Cable the Rear Interface for HA



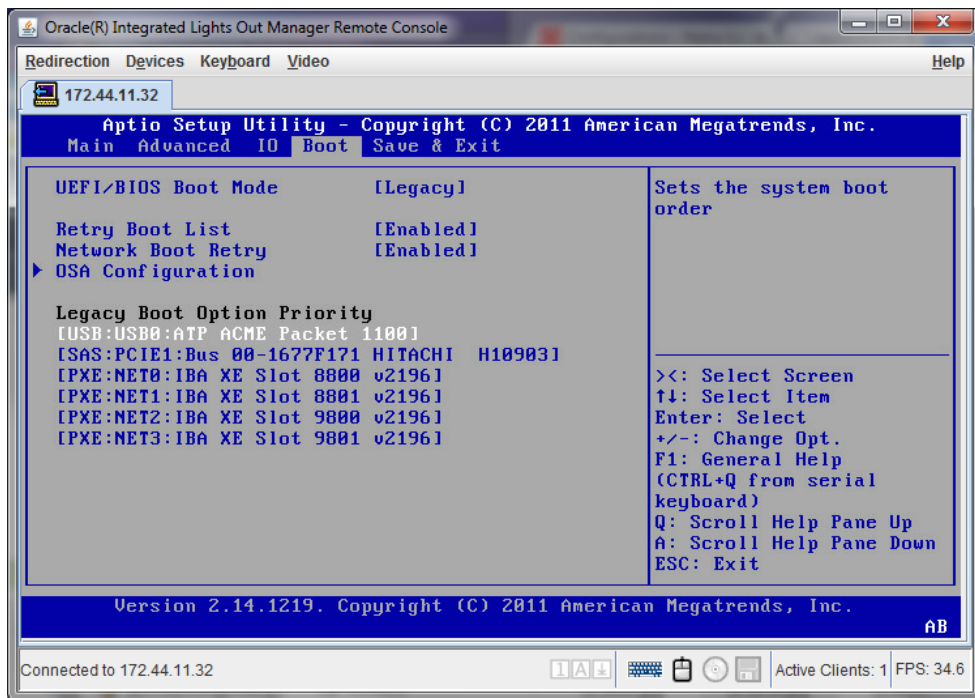
3. Insert the other end of the Ethernet cable into the corresponding management interface on the rear panel of the Netra Server X8-2 for Acme Packet #2 as shown in the following illustration.

For example, If you use **wancom1** or **wancom2** on Netra Server X8-2 for Acme Packet #1, then you connect it to **wancom1** or **wancom2** on Netra Server X8-2 for Acme Packet #2.

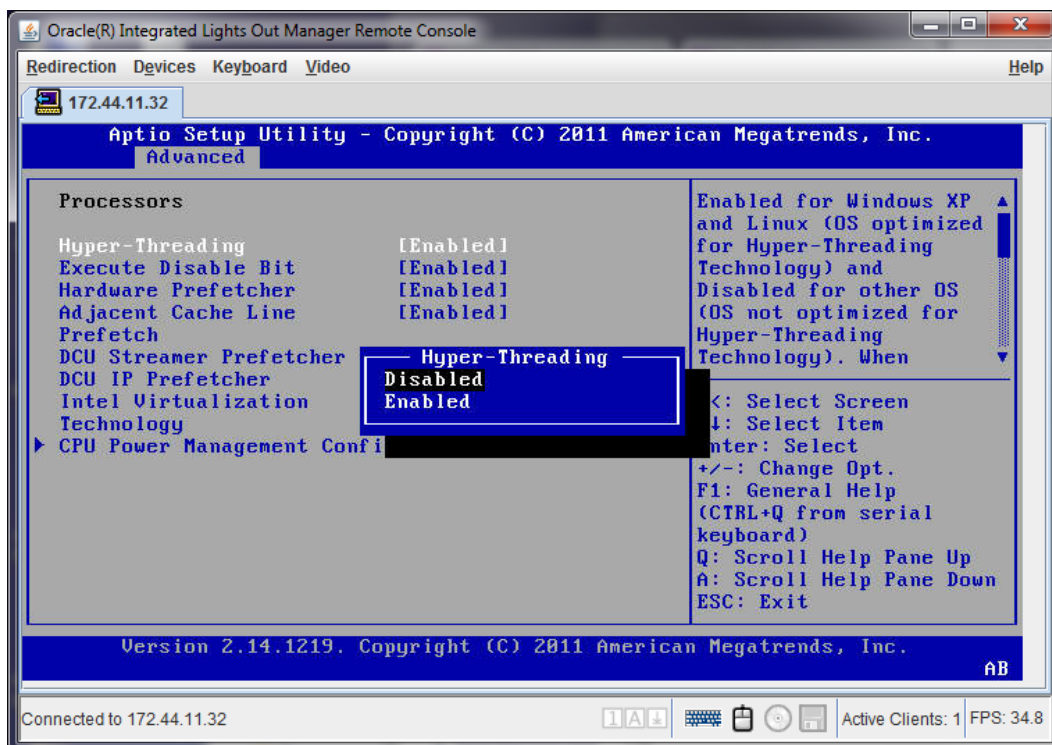
Configure the BIOS Setting

The Netra Server X3-2 requires the following changes to run Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker. This procedure shows where to make changes in the BIOS setup utility.

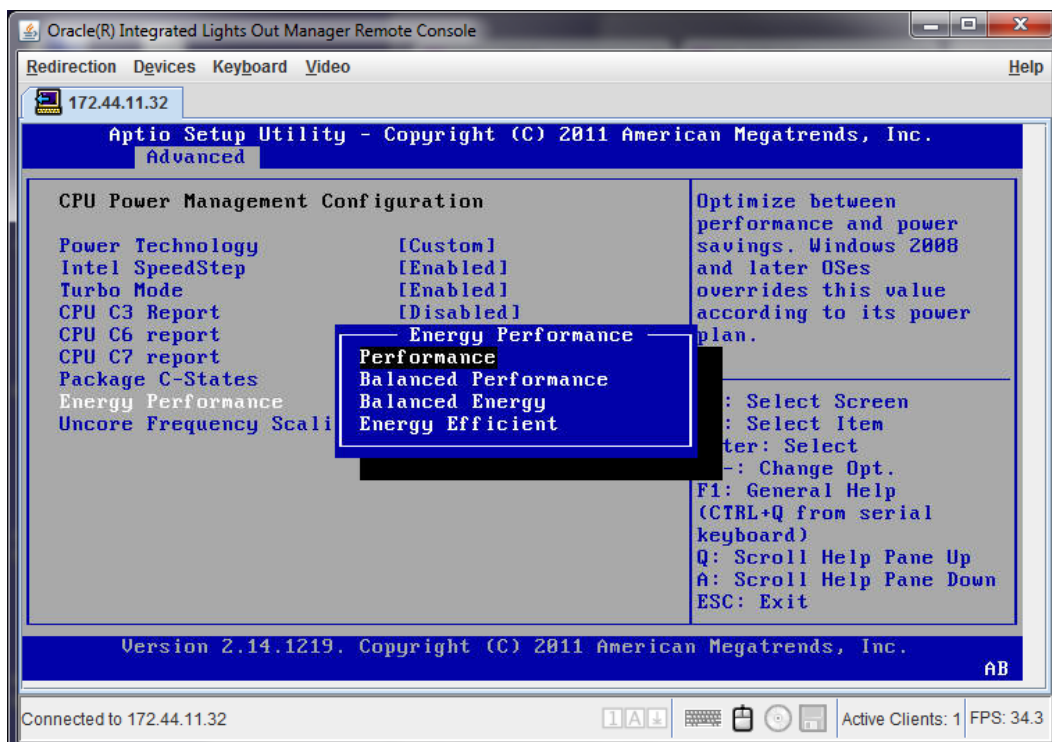
1. Set the USB slot as the first boot device, making the disk controller the second boot device.



2. Set Hyper-Threading to **Disabled**.



3. Change Energy Performance to **Performance**.



4. After setting Performance, press **Escape** to return to the main menu.
 5. Select **Save and Exit** to apply the changes.
- The system reboots using the newly configured settings.

Virtual Systems

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) Software Only distribution is designed to operate on virtual machines running on generic, off-the-shelf servers. Refer to your version's Release Notes to see what hypervisors can support the OECB.

You can install the virtual machine software on the hardware of your choice. The number of VMs supported by a server is constrained only by the resources on your system.

Minimum VM Resources

Each VM instance requires the following minimum allocation or network resources.

- CPU cores: 5
- Memory: 8GB RAM
- Hard drive storage: 40GB
- Interfaces: 4 recommended

 **Note:**

These resources support up to 120,000 users in the database.

If your deployment requires supporting more than 120,000 entries in the user database (up to one million), use the following resources.

- CPU cores: 8
- Memory: 16GB RAM
- Hard drive storage: 40GB
- Interfaces: 4 recommended

Format Hard Drive

Run the command **format-hard-drive**, as described in the *Oracle® Enterprise Session Director Configuration Guide* immediately after successful installation.

Log On to the System

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) requires you to set passwords for the Admin and User accounts the first time you power up a new or factory reset system by way of local access. You cannot access the Admin and User accounts until you set the corresponding passwords. Use either an SSH connection or console connection when setting passwords. You can log on to the system after setting passwords.

Before you begin, plan your passwords to meet the following requirements:

- 8-64 characters
- Include three of the following:

- Lower case letters
- Uppercase letters
- Numerals
- Punctuation

The system leads you through the process for setting the Admin and User passwords, as follows:

1. Power up the OECB.
The system prompts you to set the User account password.
2. At the prompt, type **acme**, and press ENTER. The system prompts you to enter the password that you want for the User account.
3. Set your User account password, and press ENTER.
4. Type **enable**, and press ENTER.
The system prompts you to set the Admin account password.
5. Type **packet**, and press ENTER.
The system prompts you to enter the password that you want for the Admin account.
6. Set your Admin account password, and press ENTER.
The system logs you in as Admin.
7. Type **setup prod**, and press ENTER.
8. Type 1, and press ENTER.
9. Type 5, press ENTER, and save.
10. Type **setup entitlements**, and press ENTER.
11. Type 1, and press ENTER.
12. Set the Session Capacity from 0-32000, press ENTER, and save.
13. Type **run setup**, and press ENTER. This initializes the product and configures, for example, the HTTP Server object for using the GUI.
See [Setting Up System Basics](#) for a complete description of the **run setup** command and its equivalent Set Initial Configuration system operation.
14. Access the GUI using the configured management address to proceed with further configuration.

2

Hardware Installation Summary

Installing the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) in your rack requires the steps summarized below. This checklist is only an overview. It is not designed to substitute for following the detailed procedures in the hardware installation guides.

If running the OECB as a virtual application, refer to the hardware vendor's installation instructions for hardware to learn how to access the software while it boots. From a console connection, there is little difference to the way successful startup appears as an appliance versus a virtual machine.

1. Unpack the OECB.
2. Install the OECB into your rack.
3. Install power supplies.
4. Install fan modules.
5. Install physical interface cards.
6. Cable the OECB.

Make sure you complete installation procedures fully and note the safety warnings to prevent physical harm to yourself and/or damage to your OECB.

After you complete the hardware installation procedures, establish a connection to the OECB. Then load the OECB software image you want to use and establish basic operating parameters.

Connecting to The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker

By default, Oracle delivers the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) with no management IP address. You must set this address the first time you start the system. See the System Boot section.

You can connect to the OECB through a direct console connection or by creating a remote SSH session. Both methods provide a wide range of configuration, monitoring, and management options. IP-based management access, including SSH and the web GUI, requires an IP address for your management port. This address is specified in the **IP Address** boot parameter.



Note:

The system displays the **IP Address** parameter with different names, depending on the context.

- The boot parameters field name is **IP Address**.
- The initial configuration wancom0 address field name is **Management Interface IP Address**.

- The ACLI **Show Interfaces** command field name is **wancom0**.

By default, Oracle enables SSH, SFTP, and web GUI connections to the OECB. The connections are only accessible by way of the **IP Address**. You cannot use SSH, SFTP, or the web GUI until you set the IP address.

Depending on the platform, you may need to install the software installation upon first startup. Use the console connection to perform and monitor software installation. The OECB requires most configuration by way of the web GUI. Procedures requiring the ACLI include the following:

- Change the default management interface IP address.
- Format the hard drive.
- Set and change the password.
- Set and change the SIP Monitor and Trace filters.

Local Connections and Time-outs

The ACLI is available through serial and SSH connections. Prior to software installation, you reach the ACLI through a local, serial connection.

When deploying the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) on a virtual machine, the virtual machine manager provides console access through a virtual serial connection. See the documentation for your virtual machine to learn how to access the console. Working with the virtual machine console is the same as working on dedicated hardware.

When deploying on dedicated hardware, refer to "Applicable Platforms" in the hardware documentation for instructions on connecting to the OECB console.

Plug one end of the cable into your terminal and the other end into the RJ-45 port, located on the back of your server.

To set up a console connection to the OECB:

1. Set the connection parameters for your terminal to the default boot settings:
 - Baud rate: 115,200 bits/second
 - Data bits: 8
 - Parity: No
 - Stop bit: 1
 - Flow control: None
2. Connect your PC to the OECB with a serial cable. Refer to your hardware documentation for the location of your server's serial port.
3. Power on the OECB.

The system boots. Upon successful boot, the system prompts you to log on.

Password:

4. Enter **acme** when prompted to log into User mode of the ACLI.

The system displays the ACLI's user mode prompt :

```
ORACLE>
```

5. If necessary, enter Superuser mode by typing **enable** at the ACLI prompt, and press Enter.

The system ACLI prompts you for the superuser password:

```
ORACLE>enable
Password:
```

6. Enter **packet** to log into Superuser mode of the ACLI.

The system changes the ACLI prompt to:

```
ORACLE#
```

7. Proceed with system configuration or setup.

You can control the amount of time it takes for your console connection to time out by setting the **Console Timeout** parameter in the system configuration. Default: 0, which means no time out enforcement. When your connection times out, the OECB displays the login sequence again and prompts you for the passwords.

SSH Connections and Time-outs

You can use SSH to connect to the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) and provision the OECB remotely through the management interface over IP. You configure the management interface IP during system setup, or by way of the OECB boot parameters.

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker can support up to five concurrent SSH and SFTP sessions. Note that only one user can carry out configuration tasks at a time.

To connect to the OECB, you need to know the IP address of its administrative interface (wancom0). You can find the OECB wancom0 IP address by using the ACLI to display the boot parameter value named **IP Address**.

You can manage the SSH connections to the OECB by setting certain ACLI parameters and by using certain commands:

- To view the users who are currently logged into the system, use the **show users** command. You can see the ID, timestamp, connection source, and privilege level for active connections.
- From Superuser mode in the ACLI, you can terminate the connections of other users to free up connections. Use the **kill user** command, with the corresponding connection ID.
- When you reboot the OECB from an SSH session, you lose IP access and the connection.

Initiate SSH without Username and Password

Many SSH clients allow you to initiate an SSH connection without specifying a username. To initiate an SSH connection to the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) without specifying usernames and SSH user passwords:

1. Open your SSH client.

2. At the prompt in the SSH client, type the **ssh** command, a space, the IPv4 address of your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, and press Enter.

The SSH client prompts you for a password before connecting to the OECB. Enter the OECB User mode password. After authentication, an SSH session is initiated and you can continue with tasks in User mode or enable Superuser mode.

Note that some clients interpret SSH session initiation without a Username as a means of logging in with your system login name. The preceding procedure does not work for such clients.

 **Note:**

You can also create connections to the OECB using additional Username and password options.

SSH with Username and Password

To initiate an SSH connection to the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker with an SSH username and password:

1. In the ACLI at the Superuser prompt, type the **ssh-password** and press Enter. Enter the name of the user you want to establish. Then enter a password for that user when prompted. Passwords do not appear on your screen.

```
SYSTEM# ssh-password
SSH username [saved]: MJones
Enter new password: 95X-SD
Enter new password again: 95X-SD
```

 **Note:**

After you configure `ssh-password`, the SSH login accepts the username and password you set, as well as the default SSH/SFTP usernames: `User` and `admin`.

2. Configure your SSH client to connect to your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker's management IPv4 address using the username you just created. The standard version of this command would be:

```
ssh -l MJones 10.0.1.57
```

3. Enter the SSH password you set in the ACLI.

```
MJones@10.0.2.54 password: 95X-SD
```

4. Enter your User password to work in User mode on the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker. Enable Superuser mode and enter your password to work in Superuser mode.
5. An SSH session window opens and you can enter your password to use the ACLI.

GUI Access

To access the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) for ongoing configuration and management, you must use the GUI. The system allows only a few user and provisioning procedures by way of the ACLI, such as setting the initial management IP address and changing GUI access passwords. The system does not allow disabling the GUI.

You can configure GUI access by way of HTTP or HTTPS at the configured management address, which you must set prior to attempting to log on.

When a user accesses the GUI, the OECB displays the log on screen. Upon successful log on, the system allows access to the System Administration and Service Provisioning controls.

Setting Your Login Banner

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker allows the user to create and edit the message displayed in the Login banner dialog, which appears upon successful login.

1. Click the **System** tab.
The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker displays the system panel.
2. Open the **System Operations** Link.
The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker lists the Systems Operations commands.
3. Click the **Set login banner** link.
The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker displays the **Set login banner** dialog, which includes a text box allowing the user to write a login message.
4. Type your banner text and save.
The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker sets the login banner.

System Boot

Whenever your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker boots, the following information about the tasks and settings for the system appear in your terminal window.

- System boot parameters
- From what location the software image is being loaded: an external device or internal flash memory
- Requisite tasks that the system is starting
- Log information: established levels and where logs are being sent
- Any errors that might occur during the loading process

After the loading process is complete, the ACLI login prompt appears.

Note:

You can set boot parameters using the ACLI or the GUI. Boot parameter definitions, which help you understand what you should set them to, are provided below.

Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker Boot Parameters

Boot parameters specify the information that your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker uses at boot time when it prepares to run applications. The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker's boot parameters:

- Allow you to set the IP address for the management interface (wancom0).
- Allow you to set a system prompt. The target name parameter also specifies the title name displayed in your web browser and SNMP device name parameters.
- Determine the software image to boot and from where the system boots that image.
- Sets up the username and password for network booting from an external FTP server.

In addition to providing details about the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker's boot parameters, this section explains how to view, edit, and implement them.

When displaying the boot parameters, your screen shows a help menu and the first boot parameter (boot device). Press Enter to continue down the list of boot parameters.

Upload the Stage 3 Boot Loader and System Image

Whenever you upgrade the software image, upload the Stage 3 boot loader and the new system image file to the system.

The Stage 3 boot loader is generally backward compatible with previous releases, but Oracle recommends that you install the Stage3 boot loader from the same Major.Minor version as the system image. It is not normally necessary to update the boot loader when installing a maintenance or patch release when the Major.Minor release is the same.

System upgrades typically consist of transferring the new system image and Stage 3 boot loader to the system and setting boot parameters to the new system software. To ensure compatibility, copy the Stage 3 boot loader to `/boot/bootloader` before you update the boot parameters to use the new software image file. You must name the boot loader file `/boot/bootloader` on the target system with no file extension. When upgrading an HA pair, you must perform the upgrade procedure on each HA node.

Use the following procedure to upload the Stage 3 boot loader and system image.

1. Obtain the Stage 3 boot loader image file (*.boot).
2. Upload the Stage 3 boot loader image file (*.boot) as `/boot/bootloader` to your system using an SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) client.
3. Upload the new system software image (*.bz) to `/boot/`.
4. Validate the boot loader by rebooting the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker after renaming the boot loader.

```
[Downloads]$ ls -la
total 148820
drwxr-xr-x  2 bob src      4096 Jun 17 15:16 .
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 28 bob src      4096 May 21 14:17 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 bob src 10164527 Jun 17 15:15 nnPCZ300.64.boot
-rw-r--r--  1 bob src 73849839 Jun 17 15:15 nnPCZ300.64.bz
[Downloads]$ sftp admin@123.45.67.890
admin@123.45.67.890's password:
Connected to 123.45.67.890.
sftp> cd /boot
sftp> put nnPSCZ300.64.boot
Uploading nnPCZ300.64.boot to /boot/nnPCZ300.64.boot
nnPCZ300.64.boot                100% 9926KB   9.7MB/s   00:01
sftp> rm /boot/bootloader
sftp> rename nnPCZ300.64.boot /boot/bootloader
sftp> put nnPCZ300.64.bz
Uploading nnPCZ300.64.bz to /boot/nnPCZ300.64.bz
nnPCZ300.64.bz                  100%   70MB  14.1MB/s   00:05
sftp> bye
Received disconnect from 123.45.67.890: 11: Logged out.
[Downloads]$
```

**Note:**

The Stage 3 boot loader is ready for operation after upload and filename change, but validating it before booting the new system software is good practice.

Boot Parameter Changes

You can access and edit boot parameters by using either the ACLI or by interrupting the system boot process.

**Note:**

Changes to boot parameters do not go into effect until you reboot the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker.

Oracle recommends that you use management port 0 (wancom0) as the boot interface, and that your management network is either:

- directly a part of your LAN for management port 0
- accessible through management port 0

Otherwise, your management messages may use an incorrect source address.

Set Boot Parameters

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) requires you to enter the necessary parameters to boot the system in your deployment.

You can set the OECB boot parameters from the Set Boot Parameters on the Web GUI.

1. Access the Set Boot Parameters Procedure: **System, System Operations, Set Boot Parameters.**

- In the Set Boot Parameters dialog, enter the following information:

Boot File	Name of the image file.
IP Address	Enter the IP address of the OECEB.
VLAN	Range: 0-4095
Net Mask	Enter the net mask IP address in dot decimal format. For example, 255.255.0.0.
Gateway	Internet address of the boot host. Leave blank if the host is on the same network.
IPv6 Address	Enter the IPv6 address that you want to use.
IPv6 Gateway	Enter the IPv6 gateway that you want to use.
FTP Host IP	Enter the IP address of the FTP host.
FTP Username	Enter the FTP username for the FTP user on the boot host.
FTP Password	Enter the FTP password for the FTP user on the boot host.
Flags	Hexadecimal. Always starts with 0x. See "Configurable Boot Loader Flags."
Target Name	Name of the OECEB, as displayed at the system prompt.
Console Device	Enter the type of console device. For example, VGA.
Console Baud Rate	Select a console baud rate from the drop-down list.
Other	For miscellaneous and deployment-specific boot settings.

- Click **Complete**.
The system displays a success message.
- Click **OK**.

Configurable Boot Loader Flags

You may configure the following boot flags in the boot loader:

- 0x04 - disables autoboot timeout (ap3820 and ap4500 only)
- 0x08 - extend autoboot countdown timer to 15 seconds
- 0x40 - use DHCP for wancom0 (VM Edition only)
- 0x80 - network boot using TFTP instead of FTP

Set Boot Parameters from the ACLI

To access and change boot parameters from the ACLI:

- In Superuser mode, type `configure terminal`, and press Enter.

```
ORACLE# configure terminal
```

2. Type `bootparam`, and press Enter. The boot device parameters display.

```
ORACLE(configure)# bootparam
'.' = clear field; '-' = go to previous field; ^D = quit
Boot File      : /boot/nnPCz100.gz
```

To navigate through the boot parameters, press Enter and the next parameter appears on the following line.

You can navigate through the entire list this way. To go back to a previous line, type a hyphen (-) and press Enter. Any value that you enter entirely overwrites the existing value and does not append to it.

3. To change a boot parameter, type the new value that you want to use next to the old value. For example, if you want to change the image you are using, type the new filename next to the old one. You can clear the contents of a parameter by typing a period and then pressing Enter.

```
ORACLE(configure)# bootparam
'.' = clear field; '-' = go to previous field; ^D = quit
Boot File      : /boot/nnPCz100.gz /boot/nnPCz200.gz
```

After you scroll through all of the boot parameters, the system prompt for the configure terminal branch displays.

```
ORACLE(configure)#
```

4. Exit the configure terminal branch.
5. Reboot the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker for the changes to take effect.

The ACLI **reboot** and **reboot force** commands initiate a reboot. With the **reboot** command, you must confirm that you want to reboot. With the **reboot force** command, you do not have to make this confirmation.

```
ORACLE# reboot force
```

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker completes the full booting sequence. If necessary, you can stop the auto-boot at countdown to fix any boot parameters.

If you configured boot parameters correctly, the system prompt displays and you can go ahead with configuration, management, or monitoring tasks.

 **Note:**

If you configured the boot parameters incorrectly, the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker goes into a booting loop and displays an error message.

```
Error loading file: errno = 0x226.  
Can't load boot file!!
```

Press the space bar to stop the loop. Correct the error in the boot parameter, and reboot the system.

Change Boot Parameters by Interrupting a Boot in Progress

To access and change boot parameters by interrupting a boot in progress:

1. When the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker is in the process of booting, you can press the space bar on your keyboard to interrupt when you see the following message:

```
Press the space bar to stop auto-boot...
```

2. After you stop the booting process, enter the letter `p` to display the current parameters, the letter `c` to change the boot parameters, or the `@` (at-sign) to continue booting.

```
[Acme Packet Boot]: c  
'.' = clear field; '-' = go to previous field; ^D = quit  
Boot File          : /boot/bzImage-bones64
```

To navigate through the boot parameters, press `Enter` and the next parameter displays on the following line.

You can navigate through the entire list this way. To go back to a previous line, type a hyphen (`-`) and press `Enter`. Any value that you enter entirely overwrites the existing value and does not append to it.

3. To change a boot parameter, type the new value that you want to use next to the old value. For example, if you want to change the image you are using, type the new filename next to the old one.

```
[Acme Packet Boot]: c  
'.' = clear field; '-' = go to previous field; ^D = quit  
Boot File          : /boot/bzImage-bones64 /boot/bzImage.gz
```

4. After you scroll through the complete list of boot parameters, you return to the boot prompt. To reboot with your changes taking effect, type `@` (the at-sign), and press `Enter`.

```
[Acme Packet Boot]: @
```

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker completes the full booting sequence, unless there is an error in the boot parameters.

If you have configured boot parameters correctly, the system prompt displays and you can go ahead with configuration, management, or monitoring tasks.

 **Note:**

If you have configured the boot parameters incorrectly, the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker goes into a booting loop and displays an error message.

```
Error loading file: errno = 0x226.
Can't load boot file!!
```

Press the space bar to stop the loop. Correct the error, and reboot the system.

Set Management IP Address

You must manually set your management IP address within the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker's boot parameters.

To set your management interface IP, access the boot parameters using a serial console connection within the context of one of the methods described above.

1. Type the letter c (change) to start boot parameter editing.
2. Press Enter until you reach the parameter named **IP Address**.
3. Type in the desired IP address.
4. Press Enter until you reach the end of the boot parameter list.
5. Reboot your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker.

After being set, the management interface IP address provides access to your system via ssh and the web GUI. You can verify the status of this interface using the following command to display the address and status of wancom0.

```
Oracle ECB# show interfaces brief
Slt Prt Vlan Interface IP Gateway Adm Oper
Num Num ID Name Address Address Stat Stat
-----
- - - lo 127.0.0.1 - up up
- - - wancom0 122.30.204.127/16 - up up
0 0 0 M00 122.170.1.200/16 0.0.0.0 up up
-----
Oracle ECB#
```

Format Hard Drive

Manual software installation, performed on virtual and COTs machines, does not include formatting the hard drive automatically. After manual software installation and boot parameter configuration, the user must format the hard drive from the ACLI.

Generic installation documentation may not include the requirement to format the hard-disk. Run the command **format hard-disk** from the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker ACLI to create a persistent partition for your /opt directory, within which you can store data needed after a reboot. Perform this procedure the FIRST time you start your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker.

Partial output is presented below. Be sure to accept all defaults presented during the format by typing the letter **y** when prompted.

```
ORACLE# format hard-disk
WARNING: Please ensure device is not currently in use by any
applications
before proceeding
Continue [y/n]?: y
The following system partitions will now be created:
1: /opt 8000000 bytes
2: /crash 16218284032 bytes
Create the system partitions and filesystems as configured above [y/
n]?: y
```

After the drive(s) are formatted, the system mounts the newly created partitions.

System Image Filename

The system image filename is a name you set for the image. This is also the filename the bootloader uses whenever booting your system. This filename must match the filename specified in the boot parameters. When your image is located on your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, the parameter should start with /boot/ to indicate that the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker is booting from its local /boot directory.

If the filename set in the boot parameters does not point to the image you want sent to the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker via SFTP, then you could not only fail to load the appropriate image, but you could also load an image from a different directory or one that is obsolete for your purposes. This results in a boot loop condition that you can fix by stopping the countdown, entering the appropriate filename, and rebooting the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker.

Setting Up System Basics

Before configuring and deploying your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, you must establish some basic attributes such as new User and Superuser passwords, system prompt and enabling the Web GUI.

New User and Superuser Passwords

Acme Command Line (ACLI) passwords provide access for SSH, SFTP, and GUI sessions. Common security practices include changing these passwords from their defaults, and at intervals defined by your organization. Refer to the ACLI `secret` command, documented in the *Oracle Communications Session Border Controller ACLI Reference Guide*, for information about changing user and superuser passwords. Refer to the "Password Policy" section in the *Administrative Security Essentials Guide* for information about password requirements and policy configuration.

New System Prompt

You can set the ACLI system prompt using **Configure system** or the **Set boot parameters** System Operation. Change the **target name** value to make it meaningful within your network. The target name may be up to 38 characters. A value that identifies the system in some way is often helpful.

Setting the Initial Configuration

You can initialize the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) from both the ACLI and the GUI, but you must use the ACLI first. You initialize the OECB from the ACLI using the **run setup** command.

Immediately after installation, setting passwords, running **setup product** and running **setup entitlements** from the ACLI, perform the **run setup** procedure from the ACLI. This sets basic system elements, including the GUI, by answering a series of questions. Questions provide a default value that you can accept to enable reliable and consistent system connectivity. After completing **run setup**, use the Web GUI to configure the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB).



Note:

ACLI output sometimes refers to System Operations, including the **setup product** operation using the common term, wizard.

The **run setup** process initializes or configures the following:

- Management IP address and Gateway IP address
- Web GUI
- High Availability settings
- OECB access setting

You can perform this task after installation from either the ACLI or the GUI.

Initializing with Run Setup

Use the following procedure to initialize the OECB so you can configure using the OECB Web GUI.

1. In Superuser mode, type **run setup**, and press Enter.

```
ORACLE# run setup
```



Note:

The **run setup quiet** command, which enables a less verbose presentation, also initializes the OECB.

The following displays.

```
=====
-----
Thank you for purchasing the Oracle ECB. The following
short wizard will guide you through the initial set-up.
-----
'?' = Help; '.' = Clear; 'q' = Exit

CONFIGURATION

WARNING: Proceeding with wizard will result in existing
configuration being erased.
  Erase config and proceed (yes/no) [no]          :
=====
```

You can use:

- '?' key to obtain query-specific help
- '.' key to clear the field of the current setting.
- 'q' key to exit the process. Initiating the **q** displays the following prompt:

```
Discarding changes and quitting wizard. Are you sure? [y/n]?:
```

Enter **y** to discard any changes and quit the installation . The root prompt displays.

A “Warning” displays stating that using **run setup** overwrites the existing running configuration. If you want to back out of the setup process and not overwrite the current running configuration, you can enter **q** or enter **No** at the Erase config and proceed prompt. The root prompt displays.

2. The system offers you the opportunity to establish an HA deployment. Proceed with your setup.
3. The system offers you the opportunity to create a unique target name, which the system requires. Proceed with your setup.
4. The system offers you the opportunity to establish an management address. Proceed by setting the management address parameters. If you previously set these parameters, you can simply accept the existing settings.

```
Management interface IP address [address]      :
  Management interface subnet mask [mask]      :
  Management interface gateway IP address [address] :
  SIP interface VLAN id (0 - 4095) [0]        :
```

5. Depending on your command syntax, **run setup** or **run setup quiet**, the system offers you the opportunity to set a SIP interface, timezone, specify the number of licensed sessions, and so forth. Follow the prompts to continue the setup process, and press Enter.

- Your setup sequence provides you with the opportunity to save these settings.

```
Enter 1 - 27 to modify, 'd' to display summary, 's' to save, 'q' to exit.
[s]:
```

When you proceed with saving, the following displays.

```
Saving changes and quitting wizard. System will reboot. Are you sure? [y/
n]?:
```

'-' key to navigate to the previous step in the setup process, if required, and change your response.

Set Up High Availability Mode

Use the following procedure to configure High Availability (HA) on a primary and secondary Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB).

Confirm that you own an HA license.

In the following procedure, enter **y** to discard any changes and quit the initialization. The system displays the root prompt.

The **run setup** command warns you that it overwrites (erases) the existing running configuration. If you want to back out of the setup process and not overwrite the current running configuration, you can enter **q** or enter **No** at the Erase config and proceed prompt. The root prompt displays.

Note:

For HA environments, running setup on the secondary system is also required to set the wancom0 address and secondary targetname. The targetname must match the same secondary targetname specified on the primary system.

To configure the primary OECB for HA :

- In Superuser mode, type **run setup**, and press Enter.

```
ORACLE# run setup
```

- Type **yes** to continue the setup process, and press Enter.
- Type **2** to configure an HA device, and press Enter.

```
Enter choice [1 - standalone] :2
```

The system displays the following:

```
=====
This ECB may be a standalone or part of a highly available redundant pair.
ECB role
  1. primary
```

```

2. secondary
Enter choice [1-primary]      :
=====

```

4. Enter **2**, and press Enter.

```

Enter choice [1-primary]      :2

```

The system displays the following:

```

=====
SBC SETTINGS
Unique target name of this ECB [ECB name>]      :
=====

```

5. Type a **unique target name for the ECB (or keep the default in [])**, and press Enter.

```

Unique target name of this ECB [ECB1]          :NNESD2

```

The system displays the following:

```

=====
SBC SETTINGS
IP address on management interface [<ECB IP address>] :
=====

```

 **Note:**

The setup process provides default IP addresses for the HA primary and secondary peers (Redundancy interface address and Peer IP address). These default addresses are link-local addresses as specified in RFC 3927, *Dynamic Configuration of IPv4 Link-local addresses*.

6. Type **the IP address on the management interface of the secondary Web Server (or keep the default in [])**, and press Enter.

```

IP address on management interface [<ECB IP address>]      :
164.30.85.52

```

The system displays the following:

```

Subnet mask [255.255.0.0] :
=====

```

7. Type **the subnet mask of the secondary Web Server (or keep the default in [])**, and press Enter.

```

Subnet mask [255.255.0.0]      : 255.255.0.0

```

The system displays the following:

```
=====
Gateway IP address [164.30.0.1]      :
=====
```

8. Type the gateway IP address of the secondary Web Server (or keep the default in []), and press Enter.

```
Gateway IP address [<SBC gateway address>]      : 164.30.0.1
```

The system displays the following:

```
=====
AUTOMATIC CONFIGURATION
Acquire config from the Primary (yes/no) [yes]   :
=====
```

9. Type **y** for the secondary HTTP Server to acquire the configuration from the primary Web Server during switchover, and press Enter.
10. Type **s** to save the configuration, and press Enter. Or, Select an item number from the summary view to modify the value for that item. Or, type **q** to exit.

```
Enter 1 - 16 to modify, 'd' to display summary, 's' to save, 'q' to exit.
[s]      :s
```

The system displays the following:

```
=====
Saving changes and quitting wizard. Are you sure? [y/n]? :
=====
```

Type **y** to verify you want to save the configuration, and press Enter.

he system displays the following:

```
=====
Running configuration is backed up as
'bkup_setup_wizard_Mar__7_13_58_26_545.gz'
*****
Deleting configuration
Erase-Cache received, processing.
waiting 1200 for request to finish
Request to 'ERASE-CACHE' has Finished,
Erase-Cache: Completed
Request to 'RESTORE-CONFIG' has Finished,
Restore Backup Completed Successfully
checking configuration
Save-Config received, processing.
waiting for request to finish
Request to 'SAVE-CONFIG' has Finished,
Save complete
Currently active and saved configurations do not match!
```

```
To sync & activate, run 'activate-config' or 'reboot activate'.
-----
-
Verification successful! No errors nor warnings in the configuration
Activate-Config received, processing.
waiting for request to finish
Request to 'ACTIVATE-CONFIG' has Finished,
Activate Complete
You may access the GUI via http://164.30.85.52:80/ after reboot.
=====
```

You have completed the **run setup** .

Run **run setup** on the secondary peer of the HA pair.

Initialize the System from the GUI

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) requires initialization upon the first startup. You must do this from the ACLI upon the first startup. Later, you can re-initialize the OECB from the GUI.

Caution:

If you ever need to initialize the system again, be aware that all configuration is lost during initialization and that the system reboots when you click **Complete**.

If you plan to configure High Availability (HA), note that you can use the Set Initial Configuration procedure to configure the primary OECB first. Upon successful configuration of the primary, HA operations begin as soon as you complete the Set Initial Configuration on the secondary OECB.

1. To initialize the system from the GUI, navigate to the System tab and select the **Set initial configuration** Operation from the System Operations link.

The system displays the Configure system dialog.

2. On the Configure System dialog, do the following:

High Availability mode	Select one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • standalone—You want to deploy a single OECB. • high availability—You want to deploy OECBs in pairs, connecting them together and configuring one as primary and the other as a secondary.
Unique target name of this ECB	Type the name of this system. This setting has an operational impact on your high availability configuration.
Management interface IP address	Type the IP address to use for accessing the Web GUI, and press Enter.
Management interface subnet mask	Type subnet mask to use for accessing the Web GUI, and press Enter.

Management interface gateway IP address	Type the IP address to use for reaching this network's gateway, and press Enter.
SIP interface VLAN ID	Type the VLAN ID, if any, required for operation on the network of your SIP interface. Range: 0-4095
SIP interface IP address	Type the IP address to use for accessing the SIP interface, and press Enter. This step is required.
SIP interface subnet mask	Type subnet mask to use for accessing the SIP interface, and press Enter.
Setup system time zone	Select one of the following settings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes—to set the system time zone. • No—to skip setting the system time zone.
System time zone	Select your time zone from the drop-down list.
Session capacity	Type the number of sessions you purchased for this OECB.

3. Click **Complete** to proceed with deleting the existing configuration, setting the values, and rebooting your OECB.

Add a License with the Set License Function

TLS is the only software feature for which you need a license on the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB). You must obtain a TLS license before you can add it. To obtain a TLS license, you must present the correct system serial number to Oracle.

1. Go to the **System** tab, **System Operations**, and select **Set License**.

The OECB displays the **Set License** dialog.

2. Copy the serial number for your OECB and contact Customer Support by logging into My Oracle Support or calling Oracle Customer support to make the request. Oracle replies with your license.
3. After you receive your license from Oracle, enter your license in the Add License field in **A License**.

The system checks the license and, if correct, installs it. If the license is incorrect, the system displays a error message.

3

System Administration

The initial configuration of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) establishes system operations, which you configure before configuring SIP operations with the Service Provisioning controls. The OECB GUI displays controls for establishing the system operations under System Administration on the Configuration page. Use the controls to specify how to manage the system.

The following information provides high-level descriptions of the System Administration controls used to configure system operation.

- **Accounting**—Configure connections to RADIUS servers to collect Call Detail Records (CDR) generated by the system.
- **General**—Specify standard system management information parameters, such as system identification information, system management information interfaces (SNMP and Syslog), and global service configurations including Denial of Service and High Availability settings.
- **LDAP**—Define servers and server access rules for using an external LDAP database as a source for user authentication and routing procedures.
- **Network**—Specify your network and High Availability settings, and add host routes.
- **Security**—Configure login authentication, certificate records, and TLS profiles. Generate certificate requests and import certificates. Add a public key. Enable audit logging.
- **SIP Interface**—Specify the SIP interface and add SIP service ports. Configure SIP monitoring and SIP monitoring filters.
- **SIP Manipulation**—Create SIP header and element manipulation rules that change session service messages for interoperability, policy, and other deployment purposes.
- **SIP Registrar**—Create and manage a SIP registrar object on the OECB to offload Agent of Record registration processes from other network elements.
- **SNMP**—Specify SNMP community for allowing access to READ functions and trap receivers.
- **Sync**—Specify Sync configuration settings and add Sync agents. Provides control over multiple OECB synchronization processes, including defining applicable OECBs and initiating the synchronization.
- **Web Server Settings**—Specify web server functionality, including HTTP and HTTPS operation. Specify the applicable TLS profile and inactivity timeout.

Save and Activate

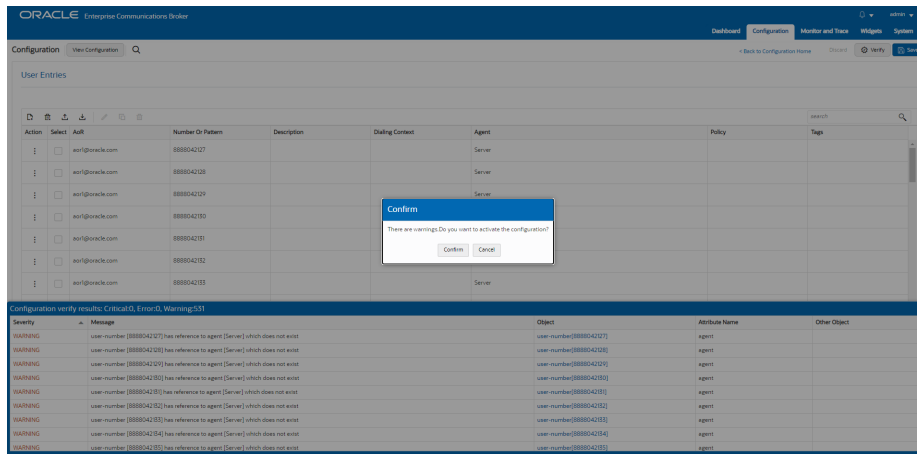
The GUI retains configuration changes until you send them to your device or discard them from the GUI.

You must also Save, then Activate your changes before your device can apply your changes. The Save button on the Configuration page initiates configuration Save and Activate procedures to the system.

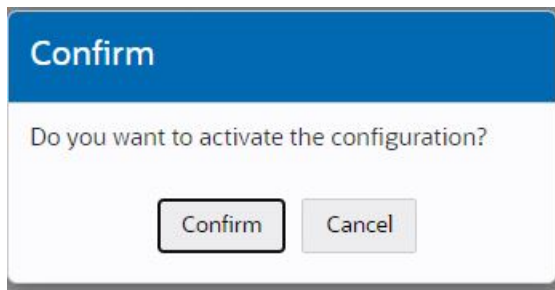
When you click Save, the GUI either saves the configuration to your device or prevents you from saving invalid data. The system highlights any fields containing invalid data, allowing you to find and correct the mistake. The system displays any configuration errors in a list at the bottom of the GUI. The following screen capture shows an example of the errors list.



The GUI also checks your configuration for errors every time you click the Save button, the system displays the following dialog if any errors occur.



After the save is successful, the GUI displays a dialog asking you if you want to activate this configuration. Note that you can save without activating, for example, when you want to wait for a preferred maintenance window to apply the changes to avoid any service disruption.



The confirmation dialog defaults to “Cancel,” which leaves your changes saved to your system but not activated. Select "Cancel" if you want to activate your configuration at a later time. Select "Confirm" to activate the changes now. The GUI provides a final confirmation message indicating success when activation finishes.

General Settings and System Config Settings

Use the General Settings link on the Configuration tab to reach the General Settings and System Config pages, where you can set the following system-wide parameters.

General

Use **General Settings** to specify the following:

- Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers—Add one or more NTP servers.
- Denial of Service (DoS)—Set the maximum SIP packet and ARP packet rates.

- High Availability (HA)—Enable and disable HA, identify the primary and secondary devices, and specify synchronization.

System Config

Use **System Config** to specify the following:

- System Settings—Set the hostname, location, and default gateway, console timeout, and restart.
- SNMP—Enable and disable SNMP, specify the MIB system, and set SNMP traps and notifications.
- Syslog Servers—Add one or more Syslog servers, specify the system log level, and specify the process log level.
- Communications Monitoring Probe—Enable and disable the Communications Monitor, set the group ID, set the TLS profile, enable and disable QoS, and add one or more Monitor collectors.
- Alarm Threshold—Set the thresholds for one or more types of alarms.

Configure an NTP Server

You can specify one or more Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers for the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) on the General Settings page by adding their Fully Qualified Domain Names or addresses in a comma-separated list.



Note:

The OECB media interface does not support management traffic for NTP. When configuring connectivity to these resources, do not configure these resources within a media interface subnet range.

1. Access the NTP Configuration object.
Configuration tab, **General settings**, **Ntp Config**.
2. On the Modify Servers page, enter the address or FQDN of the NTP server that you want to add.
3. (Optional) Add another NTP server to the list. (comma-separated in the NTP Servers field)
4. Click **OK**.
5. Save the configuration.

High Availability Settings

You can deploy the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) in pairs to deliver High Availability (HA). Two OECBs operating in this way are called an HA node. In the HA node, one OECB operates in the Active mode and the other one operates in Standby mode. In the event of the Active member of the node losing functionality, the system switches over to the Standby member. In the HA model, the two OECBs share the call state and communicate with each other, which keeps sessions and calls from dropping in the event of a call flow disruption.

Oracle recommends configuring High Availability with the **run setup** command from the CLI. The command populates the HA fields, which you can also find within the GUI under General Settings.

- The Active OECB checks itself for internal process and IP connectivity issues. If it detects that it is experiencing certain faults, it hands over its role as the Active system to the Standby OECB in the node.
- The Standby OECB is the backup system, fully synchronized with the session status of the Active OECB. The Standby OECB monitors the status of the Active system so that, if needed, it can assume the Active role without the Active system instructing it to do so. If the Standby system takes over the Active role, it notifies network management using an SNMP trap.

Refer to the *Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller CLI Configuration Guide* for more detail about High Availability operations, including:

- Synchronization
- Checkpointing

Overview

To produce seamless switchovers from one Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker to the other, the HA node uses shared virtual MAC and virtual IP addresses for the media interfaces in a way that is similar to VRRP (virtual router redundancy protocol). Sharing addresses eliminates the possibility that the MAC and IPv4 address set on one Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker in an HA node will be a single point of failure. The standby Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker sends ARP requests using a utility IPv4 address and its hard-coded MAC addresses to obtain Layer 2 bindings.

When there is a switchover, the standby Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker issues gratuitous ARP messages using the virtual MAC address, establishing that MAC on another physical port within the Ethernet switch. To the upstream router, the MAC and IP are still alive, meaning that existing sessions continue uninterrupted.

Within the HA node, the Oracle Enterprise Communications Brokers advertise their current state and health to one another in checkpointing messages; each system is apprised of the other's status. Using Oracle's HA protocol, the Oracle Enterprise Communications Brokers communicate with UDP messages sent out and received on the interfaces carrying "heartbeat" traffic between the active and standby devices.

The standby Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker assumes the active role when:

- It has not received a checkpoint message from the active Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker for a certain period of time.
- It determines that the active Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker's health score has decreased to an unacceptable level.
- The active Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker relinquishes the active role.

Establishing Active and Standby Roles

Oracle Enterprise Communications Brokers establish active and standby roles in the following ways.

- If a Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker boots up and is alone in the network, it is automatically the active system. If you then pair a second Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker with the first to form an HA node, then the second system to boot up will establish itself as the standby automatically.
- If both Oracle Enterprise Communications Brokers in the HA node boot up at the same time, they negotiate with each other for the active role. If both systems have perfect health, then the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker with the lowest HA interface IPv4 address will become the active Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker. The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker with the higher HA interface IPv4 address will become the standby Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker.

If the physical link between the two Oracle Enterprise Communications Brokers fails during boot up or operation, both will attempt to become the active Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker. In this case, processing will not work properly.

Configure High Availability

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) supports configuring a pair of OECBs for High Availability (HA) operations.

Set the following parameters to configure HA operations.



Note:

The OECB automatically populates the Name of primary OECB and Name of secondary OECB fields with the peer names that you entered when you ran the **run setup** command.

1. Access the System Settings configuration object.
Configuration tab, **System Administration** section, **General Settings, General Settings**.
2. On the Modify System settings page, expand **High Availability Settings**, and do the following:

Enable High Availability	Select to enable HA.
Name of primary ECB	Enter the name of the primary peer. Default: <i><primary peer name></i> .
IP address of primary ECB	Enter the IP address of the primary peer. Default: 169:254.1.1.
Name of secondary ECB	Enter the name of the secondary peer. Default: blank.
IP address of secondary ECB	Enter the IP address of the secondary peer. Default: 169:254.1.2.
Becoming standby time	Enter the time, in milliseconds, to wait for complete synchronization. Default: 180,000. Range: 5-2147483647.
Sync complete time	Enter the timeout, in milliseconds, for subsequent redundancy configuration synchronization requests. Default: 1,000. Range: 0-4294967295.

Sync number transactions	Enter the maximum number of redundancy synchronization transactions to keep. Default: 10,000. Range: 0-4294967295.
--------------------------	--

3. Click **OK**.
4. Save the configuration.

Force an HA Switchover

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) allows you to cause a High Availability (HA) switchover manually. Executing the procedure forces the two OECBs in your HA node to trade roles. The Active system becomes Standby, and the Standby becomes Active.

A successful manual switchover requires the following conditions:

- The OECB from which you trigger the switchover must be in one of the following states: Active, Standby, or becoming Standby.
- A manual switchover to the Active state is allowed only on a OECB in the Standby or becoming Standby state when it achieves full media, signaling, and configuration synchronization.
- A manual switchover to the Active state is allowed only on a OECB in the Standby or becoming Standby state when its health score is above the value you configure for the threshold.

1. Click the **System** tab.
2. Click **Force HA Switchover**.

The OECB displays the **Force HA Switchover** dialog, which includes **Switch to Standby**.

3. Click **Switch to Standby**.

The OECB executes the HA role change.


Configure System Config

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) allows you to specify system identification and global settings by way of the parameters that you specify on the System Config page.

Set the following parameters to configure global system identification information.

1. Access the System Config configuration object.
Configuration tab, **General-settings**, **System Config**.
2. On the Modify System Config page, do the following.

Hostname	Enter the hostname used to identify the OECB by the software. For example, the IP address for Fully Qualified Domain Name.
Description	Enter a textual description of the OECB for informational purposes.

Location	Enter the location of the OECB for informational purposes. For example, you might include the site name and physical address of the OECB.
Default Gateway	Set the default gateway for this OECB for egress traffic with no explicit destination. Default: 0.0.0.0.
	<div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #0070c0;"> <p> Note:</p> <p>Changing this parameter can cause you to lose connectivity with the OECB GUI. Be prepared to access the OECB console, if you lose connectivity. See the <i>Oracle Communications Session Border Controller ACLI Configuration Guide</i> for instructions on setting the default gateway using the ACLI.</p> </div>
Restart	Select to cause the system to restart after a service disruption. Default: enabled.
SSH Timeout	Set the length of time, in seconds, that the system waits for the next command before disconnecting. Default: 0. Range: 0-65535.
Console Timeout	Set the length of time, in seconds, that the system waits to terminate an ACLI administrative session due to inactivity. Use 0 to disable console session timeout. Default: 0. Range: 0-65535.
PKO Rate Pkt	Set the rate per second at which the system sends packet data. Default: 0. Range: 0-32768.
PKO Rate Burst	Set the maximum burst rate of packets. Default: 0. Range: 0-0124.

3. Save the configuration.

SNMP Configuration

Use SNMP to support monitoring of devices attached to the network for conditions that warrant administrative attention on the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB).

Use the MIB settings for informational purposes. The remainder of the parameters enable SNMP and the specific OECB events that you want reported to the SNMP system.

Note that you configure the SNMP community and the trap receiver settings by way of the SNMP icon.

Configure SNMP Settings

Use System Config to enable SNMP on the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) and to set global SNMP settings.

Note that neither the MIB system name nor the MIB system location that you enter in the following procedure correlate to the name and location fields in System Configuration.

1. Access the System Config configuration object.

Configuration tab, **System Administration** section, **General Settings, System Config.**

2. On the Modify System Config page, do the following.

MIB System Contact	Set the contact information displayed in the OECB MIB transactions. You can enter a textual identification of your company's contact person for the OECB and information about how to contact that person.
MIB System Name	Set the identification of this OECB to display in MIB transactions. Use the FQDN.
MIB System Location	Set the physical location of this OECB to report in MIB transactions.
SNMP Enabled	Select to enable SNMP. Note that you must also enable SNMP, and set a snmp-syslog-level. Default: enabled.
Enable SNMP Auth Traps	Select to enable sending an SNMP trap in response to an unsuccessful authentication attempt. Default: disabled.
Enable SNMP Syslog Notify	Select to enable sending SNMP traps when the system generates an alarm. Default: disabled.
Enable SNMP Monitor Traps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select to generate traps with unique trap-IDs for each syslog event. • Deselect to generate a single trap-ID for all events, with different values in the description string. Default: disabled.
Enable Env Monitor Traps	Select to enable environment monitor traps for main board PROM temperature, CPU voltage, power supplies, and fan speeds. Default: disabled.

3. Save the configuration.

Logging (Syslog)

Logging events is a critical part of diagnosing mis-configurations and optimizing operations. Oracle Enterprise Communications Brokers can send both syslog and process log data to appropriate hosts for storage and analysis.

Overview

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker generates two types of logs, syslogs and process logs. Syslogs conform to the standard used for logging servers and processes as defined in RFC 3164.

Process logs are Oracle proprietary logs. Process logs are generated on a per-task basis and are used mainly for debugging purposes. Because process logs are more data inclusive than syslogs, their contents encompass syslog log data when they are sent off box. A special application must be run on a remote server to receive process logs. Please contact your Oracle sales representative directly or calling Oracle Customer support for more information about the process log application.

Syslog and process log servers are both identified by an IPv4 address and port pair.

Process Log Messages

Process log messages are sent as UDP packets in the following format:

```
<file-name>:<log-message>
```

In this format, <file-name> indicates the log filename and <log-message> indicates the full text of the log message as it would appear if it were written to the normal log file.

Add a Syslog Server

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) requires a connection to at least one Syslog Server to process the log events that the system can generate for diagnosing mis-configurations and for optimizing operations. The OECB supports adding up to eight Syslog servers.

1. Access the System Config configuration object.
Configuration tab, **System Administration** section, **General Settings, System Config.**
2. On the Modify System config page, under Syslog Servers, click **Add**.
3. In the Add Syslog server dialog, do the following:

Address	Set the IP address or FQDN of the server to which you want to send Syslog messages from the OECB. Default: 0.0.0.0.
Port	Enter the port number on the Syslog server to which the OECB sends log messages. Range: 0-65535. Default: 514.
Facility	Enter the user-defined facility value sent in every syslog message from the OECB to the syslog server. This value must conform to IETF RFC 3164. Range: 0-99999999. Default: 4.

4. Click **OK**.
5. Save the configuration.

Configure Syslog Settings

Set the following parameters to configure system-wide Syslog and Process log functionality. Oracle recommends that you configure Debug and Trace levels temporarily and only when required because both log levels are verbose and can adversely impact system performance.

1. Access the System Config configuration object.
Configuration tab, **System Administration** section, **General Settings, System Config.**
2. On the Modify System Config page, do the following.

System Log Level	Select the severity level from the drop-down list that you want to cause the system to send a syslog trap to the Network Management System. Default: Warning.
------------------	---

Process Log Level	Select the severity level from the drop-down list that you want to cause the system to send a process trap to the Network Management System. Default: Notice.
-------------------	---

3. Click **OK**.
4. Save the configuration.

Enterprise Operations Monitor

As a proactive call monitoring solution, the Oracle Enterprise Operations Monitor (EOM) captures and analyzes all required signaling messages and media from the network, providing full correlation and quality metrics in real time. The EOM enables you to drill down into the captured data for troubleshooting and root-cause analysis of any reported problem related to a user, user group, trunk, network device, or Internet Protocol (IP) address. The Enterprise Operations Monitor Mediation Engine (ME) is the application that collects SIP, DNS, ENUM and protocol message traffic received from one or more EOM probes.

You can configure the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) to act as an EOM probe, or as an exporter, that can:

- Establish an authenticated, persistent, reliable TCP connection between itself and one or more Oracle Enterprise Operations Monitor Mediation Engines.
- Send UTC-timestamped, unencrypted copy of a protocol messages to the Oracle Enterprise Operations Monitor Mediation Engine.
- Accompany the copied message with related data to include the port or vlan on which the message was sent and received, the local and remote IP:port information, and the transport layer protocol.

Add a Monitor Collector

You can configure the probes embedded in the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) to establish an IPFIX connection with one or more Oracle Enterprise Operations Monitor Mediation Engines (ME) to collect SIP, DNS, ENUM and protocol message traffic for the Enterprise Operations Monitor (EOM) to analyze. You might want to connect the OECB to multiple MEs, for example, to support monitoring continuity in the event of a service disruption.

- Configure at least one network interface.
- Obtain the IP address and port number of each target Oracle Enterprise Operations Monitor Mediation Engine that you want to connect.

In the following procedure, the Monitor Collector is the ME.

1. Access the System Config configuration object.
Configuration tab, **System Administration** section, **General Settings, System Config**.
2. On the Modify System Settings page, under Monitor Collector, click **Add**, and do the following:

Address	Set the IP address of the target ME. Default: 0.0.0.0.
---------	--

Port	Set the port number on which the ME listens. Range: 1025-65535. Default: 4739
Network Interface	Select the local network interface from which to export traffic to the ME from the drop-down list. Default: wancom0:0.

3. Click **OK**.
4. (Optional) Repeat steps 2-3 for each additional monitor collector you want to connect to the OECB.
5. Click **OK**.
6. Save the configuration.

Configure Communications Monitoring Probe Settings

Configuring Communications Monitoring Probe settings allows you to make the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) act as a probe, sending network traffic information to an Oracle Communications Session Monitor Mediation Engine.

The Communications Session Monitor is Oracle's Communication Experience Manager. The manager is powered by the Oracle Communications Session Monitor Mediation Engine, a platform that collects SIP, DNS, ENUM, and protocol message traffic received from Oracle Communications Session Monitor Probes. The mediation engine stores the traffic in an internal database, and analyzes aggregated data to provide comprehensive multi-level monitoring, troubleshooting, and interoperability information.

Acting as a Probe, or as an exporter, the OECB can:

- Establish an authenticated, persistent, reliable TCP connection between itself and the Oracle Communications Session Monitor Mediation Engines.
- Send UTC time-stamped, unencrypted copy of a protocol messages to the Mediation Engine.
- Accompany the copied message with related data to include: the port and VLAN on which the message was sent or received, local and remote IP:port information, and the transport layer protocol.

1. Access the System Config configuration object.

Configuration tab, **System Administration** section, **General Settings**, **System Config**.

2. Expand **Comm Monitor**.

State	Select to enable the probe.
SBC Grp ID	Set the <code>SBC group id</code> parameter to assign an integer value to the OECB in its role as an information exporter. Default: 0.
Monitor Collector	Click Add , and do the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Address—Enter the collector IP address to specify the IP address of the target Oracle Communications Session Monitor Mediation Engine. b. Port—Enter the collector port number of the target Oracle Communications Session Monitor Mediation Engine. Default: 4739. Range: 1025-65535.

- c. Network Interface—Select the network interface from which to export traffic to the Oracle Communications Session Monitor Mediation Engine. Most systems use M00:0.
 - d. Click **OK**.
 - e. Optional—Repeat to add another monitor collector.
3. Do one of the following:
 - Configure other settings on the Modify System Config page, and click **OK**.
 - Click **Back**.
4. Save the configuration.

Support for Multiple VLANs

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) allows you to configure up to four separate Virtual Local Area Networks (VLAN) to help manage your deployment. For example, you might want separate networks for certain departments or locations. Each VLAN connects to its own uniquely defined network interface and SIP interface, which allows you to create separate networks.

When you perform the initial configuration, the system creates a default network called "ecb" and one SIP interface with the Realm ID set to "ecb." The system also populates the Realm ID parameter in the Session Agent, LDAP, and ENUM configurations with "ecb."

Note:

Only the default "ecb" network can act as the registrar, and LDAP support is also limited to the default "ecb" network. Additional networks cannot act as the registrar or support LDAP.

Add Multiple VLANs

To add additional network interfaces, go to the Networks configuration page and use the Service multi-instance configuration object. When you click **Add**, the system displays the Network settings page with the parameters necessary to configure a network. See "Configure a Network Interface" for instructions.

Note the following guidelines for adding VLANs:

- All VLANs use the S0P0 physical interface.
- Each VLAN must correspond to one, unique SIP interface
- The network Realm identifier, VLAN ID, and network IP address cannot repeat across networks

Accounting Settings

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker offers support for RADIUS, an accounting, authentication, and authorization (AAA) system. In general, RADIUS servers are responsible for receiving user connection requests, authenticating users, and returning all configuration information necessary for the client to deliver service to the user.

You can configure your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker to send call accounting information to one or more RADIUS servers. This information can help you to see usage and QoS metrics, monitor traffic, and even troubleshoot your system.

Configure an Accounting Server

Use the following procedure to configure an accounting server to receive accounting detail from the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB). You can also edit and delete existing accounting servers with this procedure,.

The remote server to which the accounting configuration sends messages uses at least one of two pieces of information for purposes of identification. The OECB accounting messages always include the NAS IP address, while some may include the NAS ID:

- Network Access Server (NAS) IP address (the IP address of the OECB SIP proxy).
- NAS ID. If you enter a value, the OECB sends the NAS ID to the remote server.

If you have more than one OECB pointing to the same accounting server, you can use the NAS ID to identify which OECB generated the record.

1. Access the Accounting Configuration object.
Configuration, System Administration, Accounting, Accounting.
2. On the Accounting Configuration page, go to **Account Servers**, click **Add**, and do the following:

Hostname	Enter the name of the host associated with the account server in hostname format (FQDN) or as an IP address.
Port	Enter the number of the UDP port associated with the account server to which messages are sent. Default: 1813. Range: 1025-65535.
Secret	Enter the secret to pass from the account server to the client in text format.
NAS ID	(Optional) Enter the NAS ID in text format (FQDN allowed). The account server uses this value to identify the OECB for the transmittal of accounting messages.

3. Click **OK**.
4. (Optional) Repeat steps 2-3 to add more accounting servers.
5. Save the configuration.

Configure Accounting

You can configure the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) to perform accounting tasks and send the information to multiple FTP push servers and accounting

servers. Accounting information can help you to see usage and QoS metrics, monitor traffic, and troubleshoot the system.

Set the accounting configuration parameters to indicate where and when you want the system to produce accounting messages. Specify one or more FTP push servers and accounting servers.

1. Access the Accounting Configuration object.

Configuration, System Administration, Accounting, Accounting.

2. On the Accounting Configuration page, do the following:

State	Select to enable the accounting configuration. Default: Disabled.
Generate Start	Specify how you want the OECS to handle generating a CDR Start message. Default: OK. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OK—Generate the Start message when the system receives an OK message in response to an INVITE. • None—Do not generate a Start message. • Invite—Generate a Start message when the system receives a SIP session INVITE.
Generate Interim	Specify an interim message to indicate to the accounting server that the SIP session parameters changed. Default: Re-invite Response. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OK—Generate a Start message when the OECS receives an OK message in response to an INVITE. • Re-invite—Cause the OECS to transmit an interim message. • Reinvite—Generate an interim message when the OECS receives a SIP session reINVITE message. • Re Invite Cancel—Generate a Start message when the OECS receives a SIP session ReINVITE, and the ReINVITE is cancelled before the system responds. • Unsuccessful-Attempt—Generate an interim message when a SIP session set-up attempt from a preference-ordered list of next-hop destinations is unsuccessful. The interim message contains: the destination IP address, the disconnect reason, a timestamp for the failure, and the number that was called.
Intermediate Period	Set the periodic recording interval in seconds. Default: 0. Range: 0-21447483647.
File Output	Select to enable the OECS to generate local files containing accounting records. Default: Disabled.
File Path	Specify where you want the system to store accounting record files on the OECS. (Do not use the /boot or /code file systems.) Default: /opt/logs/.
File Rotate Time	Set how often, in minutes, that you want to push the stored files. Default: 1440 (24 hours). Range: 0-21447483647. 0--means do

	not rotate the files. Note that the OECB overwrites the oldest file first.
FTP Push	Select to enable the OECB to push files to the FTP server. Default: Disabled.
Push Receiver	<p>Click Add, and do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Server—Enter the IP address of the FTP or SFTP server that you want to receiver the pushed files. Default: 0.0.0.0. Port—Set the port for the server. Default: 21 Valid values: For FTP-21. For SFTP-22. Admin state—Select to enable this server. Default: Enabled. Remote path—Enter the path name for sending files to the push receiver. Default: Empty. Valid values: <string> prefix for filenames. File name prefix—Enter the file name prefix to prepend to the files the OECB sends to the push receiver. Default: Empty. Valid values: <string> prefix for filenames. Priority—Set the priority for this push receiver. Default: 0. Range: 0-4. (0 is the highest priority.) Protocol—Set the protocol you want the OECB to use. Default: FTP: Valid values: FTP SFTP. Username—Enter the user name you want the OECB to use to connect to the push receiver. Do one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Password—Click Set to enter and confirm the password you want to use to access the push receiver. Public key—Select the public key profile that you want from the drop-down list. Temp remote file—Select to use a temporary remote file name for the file transfer. Click OK. (Optional) Repeat this procedure to add another push receiver.
Accounting Servers	<p>To add one or more accounting servers, click Add and do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hostname—Enter the host name of the accounting server. Port—Enter the port for the accounting server. Default: 1813. Range: 1025-65535. Secret—Enter the secret for authentication. NAS path—Enter the ID for the remote network accounting receiver. Click OK.

The system adds the server to the list in the Accounting server dialog.

3. (Optional) Repeat to add another accounting server.

3. Click **OK**.
4. Save the configuration.

FTP Push

In addition to local and RADIUS server storage, the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) can send accounting files to an FTP server. The information sent to the FTP server is the same as that stored locally.

Use FTP push to copy local CDR files to a remote FTP server on a periodic basis. You configure FTP push by defining push receivers with the login and FTP server credentials of the remote server. At the specified time interval (file rotate time), the OECB closes the current file and pushes the files that are complete and have not yet been pushed, including the just-closed file to the FTP server.

Push receiver configurations must include:

- Enabling the FTP push server
- The server's IP address and port
- Remote path to the upload destination
- File name prefix
- Account login credentials

Multiple Push Receivers

OECB (OECB) supports up to five CDR push receivers for use with the local file storage and FTP push feature. For each receiver you configure, you can set the file transfer protocol that you want to use. (FTP or SFTP). The system uses the push receivers according to the priorities you assign by setting a 0 through 4 priority number to the server. 0 is the highest priority, and 4 (default) is the lowest.

Based on the priority level you set, the OECB uses the strategy that you set to select a CDR push receiver. If the highest priority push receiver selected using the strategy becomes unavailable, the OECB uses the strategy (hunt, round robin) to select another.

This feature is dynamically configurable. When you change the configuration, the OECB updates the list of push receivers if it has changed.

Secure FTP Push Configuration

You can configure the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) to securely log on to a push receiver using one of the following methods that creates a secure connection.

Password authentication—

1. Set the **protocol** parameter on the push receiver to SFTP.
2. Configure a username and password.

3. Leave the **public-key** parameter blank.
4. Import the host key from the SFTP server to the OECB as a known-host key. See "SSH Key Management" in the *Configuration Guide*.

Public key authentication—

1. Set the **protocol** parameter on the push receiver to SFTP.
2. Configure the username.
3. Leave the **public-key** parameter blank, regardless of authentication type.
4. Export the OECB's public key with the `show security public-host-key rsa` command.
5. Append the OECB's public-key to the SFTP server's `authorized_keys` file.
6. Import the host key from the SFTP server to the OECB as a known-host key. See "SSH Key Management" in the *Configuration Guide*.

It is often difficult to determine whether the SFTP server uses its RSA key or its DSA key for its server application. For this reason, Oracle recommends that you import both the RSA key and the DSA key to the OECB to ensure a successful FTP Push.

It is also common for the SFTP server to run the Linux operating system. For Linux, the command `ssh-keygen -e` creates the public key that you need to import to the OECB. The `ssh-keygen-e` command sequence requires you to specify the file export type, as follows.

```
[linux-vpn-1 ~]# ssh-keygen -e
Enter file in which the key is (/root/.ssh/id_rsa): /etc/ssh/
ssh_host_rsa_key.pub
```

If you cannot access the SFTP server directly, but you can access it from another Linux host, use the `ssh-keyscan` command to get the key. An example command line follows.

```
root@server:~$ ssh-keyscan -t rsa sftp.example.com
```

Add an FTP Push Receiver

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) supports configuring up to five FTP push servers to receive accounting files. Use the **Push Receiver Add** dialog located on the **account-config** page to access the parameters for creating a list of FTP push receivers.

- If you plan to use a public key for authentication to the push receiver, create public key profile. See "Configure Secure FTP Push with Public Key Authentication."
- Configure accounting. See "Configure Accounting."

To add an FTP push server to the accounting configuration,

1. Access the Accounting Configuration object.
Configuration, System Administration, Accounting, Accounting.
2. On the **Accounting config** page, do the following:

Table 3-1 Accounting Config

Field	Description
FTP push	Select to enable FTP push. Default: Disabled.

Table 3-1 (Cont.) Accounting Config

Field	Description
Push receiver	<p>Click Add, and do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Server—Enter the IP address of the FTP or SFTP server that you want to receive the pushed files. Default: 0.0.0.0. • Port—Set the port for the server. Default: 21 Valid values: For FTP-21. For SFTP-22. • Admin State—Select to enable this server. Default: Enabled. • Remote Path—Enter the path name for sending files to the push receiver. Default: Empty. Valid values: <string> prefix for filenames. • File Name Prefix—Enter the file name prefix to prepend to the files the OECB sends to the push receiver. Default: Empty. Valid values: <string> prefix for filenames. • Priority—Set the priority you want the OECB to use when hunting for this push receiver versus your other ones. Default: 4. Range: 0-4. (0 is the highest priority.) • Protocol—Set the protocol you want the OECB to use. Default: FTP: Valid values: FTP SFTP. • Username—Enter the user name you want the OECB to use to connect to the push receiver. • Do one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Password—Click Set to enter and confirm the password you want to use to access the push receiver. Public Key—Select the public key profile that you want from the drop-down list. • Temp Remote File—Select to use a temporary remote file name for the file transfer. 2. Click OK. 3. (Optional) Repeat this procedure to add another push receiver.

3. Click **OK**.
4. Save the configuration.

Network Interface Configuration

The network interface configuration specifies a logical network interface. The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker supports up to four Virtual Local Area Networks (VLAN). You configure a SIP interface and one or more application (SIP) ports over each network interface.

Configure a Network Interface

Set the following parameters to configure a network interface. The network Realm identifier, VLAN ID, and network IP address cannot repeat across networks. They must be unique for each network.

1. Access the Network configuration object. **Configuration, System Administration, Network, Network Settings.**
2. On the Service page, click **Add**, and do the following on the Network Settings page:

Realm Identifier	Enter the name of this interface.
VLAN ID	Enter the identification of a specific virtual interface in a physical interface, for example, a VLAN tag. If this network interface is not channelized, leave this field blank, and the value will correctly default to 0. The sub-port-id is only required if the operation type is Media. Default: 0. Range: 0-4095.
Hostname	Enter the fully qualified domain name.
Network IP Address	Enter the IPv4 address of this network interface.
Network IP Subnet Mask	Enter the net mask of this network interface in dotted decimal notation.
Network IP Gateway Address	Enter the gateway that this network interface uses to communicate with the next hop. You can set an additional, secondary gateway with the sec-gateway parameter.
Preferred DNS Server IP Address	Enter the IP address of the targeted DNS server.
Alternate DNS Server IP Address	Enter an alternate IP address for the targeted DNS server.
Alternate DNS Server IP Address	Enter an alternate IP address for the targeted DNS server.
DNS Domain	Enter the default domain name.
Enable REFER Termination	Select to terminate and process SIP REFER messages. Default: Disabled.
Send NOTIFY for REFER Provisional Responses	Select which NOTIFY messages for provisional responses you want the system to act on. Default: None. Valid values: None Initial All.
Enable ToS Marking	Select to ToS mark egress packets. Default: Disabled.
ToS Value	Set the ToS value to apply to egress packets. Default: 0x00.
HIP IP List	Enter all possible local IP address(es) to which a remote system can send administrative traffic. This parameter specifies addresses that can reply to requests. You must also configure them in a service list, such as ICMP Address, to specify the service to which they can reply. This parameter can accept multiple IP addresses.

ICMP Address	Enter all possible local IP address(es) to which a remote system can ping the OCECB and expect replies. You must also configure these addresses to the HIP IP List parameter.
Enable Gateway Heartbeat	For High Availability, check this checkbox to allow the network interface to continually confirm that its gateway is reachable.
High Availability Settings	Use the arrow control to display the HA parameters.
Primary Utility IP Address	Enter the utility IP address for the primary peer to use.
Secondary Utility IP Address	Enter the utility IP address for the secondary peer to use.
Interface Virtual MAC	Enter the virtual MAC address of the interface. (This address moves to which ever peer is active.)

3. Click **OK**.
4. (Optional) Repeat steps 2 and 3 to add another network interface (up to 4 total).
5. Save the configuration.

Enable ICMP

To configure Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) functionality on a media interface, define the IPv4 address on your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) network interface and enable ICMP in Network Settings. Enabling ICMP entries automatically opens the well-known port associated with a service. For security ICMP is disabled buy default, so the OECB discards ICMP requests or responses for the address. Oracle recommends that you enable ICMP only temporarily on a network interface.

Do the following to enable ICMP functionality on a network interface.

1. Access the Network configuration object. **Configuration, System Administration, Network, Network Settings**.
2. Select **Enable ICMP** to enable ICMP traffic on this network interface, so that the OECB can respond to ICMP pings. Default: Disabled.
3. Save the configuration.

Configure the Network Interface for High Availability Operations

The Modify Network Settings dialog also includes the High Availability (HA) setting fields, which allow you to manually specify the addressing to be used by this interface for HA operation. Oracle recommends, that you use `run setup` to configure HA. These fields provide you with another way to configure this addressing.

1. Scroll through the The Modify Network Settings dialog to locate the addressing fields shown below.

Pri Utility Addr

Sec Utility Addr

2. Primary utility IP address—Enter the utility IPv4 address for the primary HA peer. This address can be any unused IPv4 address within the subnet defined for the network interface. For example, given a network interface with the IPv4 address 168.0.4.15/24 (identifying the host associated with the network interface), the possible range of unused IPv4 addresses is 168.0.4.1 to 168.0.4.254. Ask your network administrator which IPv4 addresses are available for use.
3. Secondary utility IP address—Enter the utility IPv4 address for the secondary Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker peer. Usually, this IPv4 address is the next in the sequence up from the primary utility address. It is also generated from the range of unused IPv4 addresses within the subnet defined for the network interface.

Virtual MAC Addresses

To create an HA node, you create virtual MAC addresses for the media interfaces. You enter these addresses in virtual MAC address parameters for physical interface configurations.

This field is automatically populated with a valid virtual MAC address during `run setup`. It is recommended that you retain this configuration.

The HA node uses shared virtual MAC (media access control) and virtual IP addresses for the interfaces. When there is a switchover, the standby Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker sends out an ARP message using the virtual MAC address, establishing that MAC on another physical port within the Ethernet switch.

A MAC address is a hardware address that uniquely identifies Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker components. Given that, the virtual MAC address you configure allows the HA node to appear as a single system from the perspective of other network devices. To the upstream router, the MAC and IP are still alive, meaning that existing sessions continue uninterrupted through the standby Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker.

To configure a virtual MAC, enter the virtual MAC address in the **Interface virtual MAC** field.

Configure a Realm

You can enable and configure a variety of constraints that the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) applies to regulate session activity with the realm.

1. Access the Realm Config.
Click **Configuration, Network, Realm config**
2. On the **Realm Config** page, click **Add**, and do the following:

Table 3-2 Realm Config

Fields	Description
Identifier	Enter the name of the realm. This parameter uniquely identifies the realm. You use this parameter in other configurations when asked for a realm identifier value.
Network Interfaces	Enter the physical and network interface(s) that you want this realm to reference. These are the network interfaces through which this realm can be reached by ingress traffic, and through which this traffic exits the system as egress traffic. Enter the name and port in the correct format where the name of the interface comes first and is separated by a colon (:) from the port (VLAN) number. For example, s0p0:0. The parameters you set for the network interfaces must be unique.
Media Realm List	Not Used
Teams FQDN in URI	Not Used
SDP Inactive Only	Not Used
Access Control Trust Level	Indicate the trust level for the host with the realm. The default value is none . The valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• none—Host is always untrusted. It is never promoted to the trusted list or demoted to the deny list.• low—Host can be promoted to the trusted list or demoted to the deny list.• medium—Host can be promoted to the trusted list but is only demoted to untrusted. It is never added to the deny list.• high—Host is always trusted.

Table 3-2 (Cont.) Realm Config

Fields	Description
Invalid Signal Threshold	<p>Enter the number of invalid signaling messages that trigger host demotion. The value you enter here is only valid when the trust level is low or medium. Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum—Zero (0) is disabled. • Maximum—999999999 <p>If the number of invalid messages exceeds this value based on the tolerance window parameter, configured in the media manager, the host is demoted.</p> <p>The tolerance window default is 30 seconds. Bear in mind, however, that the system uses the same calculation it uses for specifying "recent" statistics in show commands to determine when the number of signaling messages exceeds this threshold. This calculation specifies a consistent start time for each time period to compensate for the fact that the event time, such as a user running a show command, almost never falls on a time-period's border. This provides more consistent periods of time for measuring event counts.</p> <p>The result is that this invalid signal count increments for two tolerance windows, 60 seconds by default, within which the system monitors whether or not to demote the host. The signal count for the current tolerance window is always added to the signal count of the previous tolerance window and compared against your setting.</p>
Maximum Signal Threshold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum—Zero (0) is disabled. • Maximum—999999999 <p>If the number of messages received exceeds this value within the tolerance window, the host is demoted.</p>
Untrusted Signal Threshold	<p>Set the maximum number of untrusted messages the host can send within the tolerance window. Use to configure different values for trusted and un-trusted endpoints for valid signaling message parameters. Also configurable per realm. The default value is 0, disabling this parameter. The valid range is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum—Zero (0) is disabled. • Maximum—999999999
Deny Period	<p>Indicate the time period in seconds after which the entry for this host is removed from the deny list. The default value is 30. The valid range is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum—Zero (0) is disabled. • Maximum—999999999

Table 3-2 (Cont.) Realm Config

Fields	Description
Session Max Life Limit	Enter the maximum amount of time in seconds of a session. An additional, special case value of "Unlimited", is the highest possible value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum—0 (default) • Maximum—2073600 • Unlimited
Refer Call Transfer	Specifies whether and how to execute a REFER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled—Proxy the REFER (default) • Enabled—Issue a Re-INVITE to the transfer destination • Dynamic—Refer to the target realm to determine whether to proxy or issue a Re-INVITE
Dyn Refer Term	Specify the behavior when a REFER is sent to this realm. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled—Proxy the REFER (Default) • Enabled—Terminate and issue Re-INVITE
User Site	Not Used
SRVCC Trfo	Not Used

3. Click **OK**.
4. Save the configuration

Configurable TCP Timers

You can configure your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker to detect failed TCP connections more quickly so that data can be transmitted via an alternate connection before timers expire. Across all protocols, you can now control the following for TCP:

- Connection establishment
- Data retransmission
- Timer for idle connections

These capabilities all involve configuring an **options** parameter that appears in the network parameters configuration.

Configuring TCP Data Retransmission

TCP is considered reliable in part because it requires that entities receiving data must acknowledge transmitted segments. If data segments go unacknowledged, then they are retransmitted until they are finally acknowledged or until the maximum number of retries has been reached. You can control both the number of times the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker tries to retransmit unacknowledged segments and the periodic interval (how often) at which retransmissions occur.

You set two new options in the network parameters configuration to specify how many retransmissions are allowed and for how long: **atcp-rxmt-interval** and **atcp-rxmt-count**.

To configure TCP data retransmission:

1. Access the Network configuration object. **Configuration, System Administration, Network, Network Parameters.**
2. **Options**—Set the options parameter by typing the option name **atcp-rxmt-interval=x** (where x is a value in seconds between 2 and 60) into the Options field. This value will be used as the interval between retransmission of TCP data segments that have not been acknowledged.
3. **Options**—Now enter a second option to set the number of times the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker will retransmit a data segment before it declares the connection failed. Set the options parameter by typing the option name **atcp-rxmt-count=x** (where x is a value between 4 and 12 representing how many retransmissions you want to enable) into the Options field.

```
atcp-rxmt-interval=30
atcp-rxmt-count=6
```

4. Save and activate your configuration.

Timer for Idle Connections

When enabled to do so, the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker monitors inbound TCP connections for inactivity. These are inbound connections that the remote peer initiated, meaning that the remote peer sent the first SYN message. You can configure a timer that sets the maximum amount of idle time for a connection before the system consider the connection inactive. Once the timer expires and the connection is deemed inactive, the system sends a TCP RST message to the remote peer.

To configure the timer for TCP idle connections:

1. Access the Network configuration object. **Configuration, System Administration, Network, Network Parameters.**
2. **Options**—Set the options parameter by typing option name **atcp-idle-timer=x** (where x is a value in seconds between 120 and 7200) into the options field. This value will be used to measure the activity of TCP connections; when the inactivity on a TCP connection reaches this value in seconds, the system declares it inactive and drops the session.

```
atcp-idle-timer=120
```

3. Save and activate your configuration.

Configure the Network Parameters

Set the following parameters to configure network parameters that are common to all network interfaces.

1. Access the Network configuration object. **Configuration, System Administration, Network, Network Parameters.**
2. On the Service page, and do the following on the Network Parameters page:

TCP Keepinit Timer	<p>Enter the TCP connection timeout period if a TCP connection cannot be established. If you have upgraded the release you are running and a value outside of the acceptable range was configured in an earlier release, the default value is used and a log message is generated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default: 75 • Values: 0-999999999
TCP Keepalive Count	<p>Enter the number of packets the system sends to the remote peer before it terminates the TCP connection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default: 4 • Values: 0-223-1
TCP Keepalive Idle Timer	<p>Enter the idle time in seconds before triggering keepalive processing. If you have upgraded the release you are running and a value outside of the acceptable range was configured in an earlier release, the default value is used and a log message is generated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default: 400 • Values: 30-7200
TCP Keepalive Interval Timer	<p>Enter the TCP retransmission time if a TCP connection probe has been idle for some amount of time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default: 75 • Values: 15-75
TCP Keepalive Mode	<p>Enter the TCP keepalive mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default: 0 • Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 0—The sequence number is sent un-incremented. – 1—The sequence number is sent incremented. – 2—No packets are sent. – 3—Send RST (normal TCP operation).
Options	<p>Enter any optional features or parameters.</p>

3. Click **OK**.
4. Save the configuration.

DNS on the OECB

DNS service is best known for providing resolution of internet domain names to IP addresses. Domain names are easy to remember, but connections require IP addresses. DNS deployments can also provide more comprehensive services, if required. For example, the a DNS client may need the resolution of multiple IP addresses to a single domain name, or the types of service provided by a given server.

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) uses DNS predominantly for resolving FQDNs to IP addresses so that it can support sessions.

When configured, the OECB performs DNS client functions per RFC1034 and RFC1035. The user can define one primary DNS server and two backup DNS servers for the OECB to query a domain for NAPTR (service/port), SRV (FQDN), AAAA (IPv6), and A (IP address) information. A common example of the OECB using DNS is to locate a SIP server via server location discovery, as described in RFC 3263. An applicable context is identifying a callee so the OECB can place a call.

There are multiple reasons for the OECB to query a DNS server. In each case, the OECB follows this high level procedure:

1. The system determines the egress realm.
2. The system identifies the egress network interface.
3. From the egress network interface, the system refers to the configured DNS server(s).
4. The system issues the DNS query to the primary server, then any configured backup servers, based on the function and the initial information it has.
5. The system performs recursive lookups or subsequent queries based on, for example, information provided in NAPTR resource responses, until it has one or more resolutions for the FQDN.
6. The system continues processing using the resolved FQDN(s) or indicates it cannot reach that FQDN.

**Note:**

DNS queries may require host routes.

DNS Functions on the OECB

The OECB Resolves session agent address when configured with FQDN. Routing to SIP Agents as static IP addresses is not scalable. Leveraging DNS-SRV allows dynamic routing and avoids routing to out of service agents. When configured, the OECB can use RFC 3262 mechanism for balancing traffic to SIP servers. When the response to the DNS query for that hostname yields one or more IP addresses, the OECB stores them in a cache to perform the role of the session agent. By obtaining multiple resolutions, the OECB can then load balance signaling traffic.

The OECB allows you to configure a session agent with an FQDN in the hostname field. When combined with an empty IP address field, the OECB can initiate DNS queries that can result in multiple SRV or A records when triggered by SIP requests. For SRV requests, the OECB uses the priority and weight in the DNS response to load balance. For A records, you configure the OECB to use either the Hunt or Round-Robin strategy for load balancing at the applicable session agent. If there is a failure at the server, and you have enabled DNS load balancing, the OECB queries the secondary server from the pool instead of recursing the request back to the OECB.

The OECB uses the target port number to determine what kind of query to perform, sending SRV requests if the value is 0, and A requests if it is nonzero. The OECB can get this port value from either your agent configuration or from SRV responses from the DNS server.

The OECB can report aggregate statistics of all IP targets that correspond to the session agent object and individual statistics per IP address (including per-method statistics) of each member that the FQDN query returns.

The OECB refreshes its DNS cache when:

- The DNS result TTL expires and the new results are different or changed.
- The cached target associated with the UE is out of service.

Resolving A and SRV Records

The OECB resolves **session-agent** FQDNs to either A or SRV records. The type of request is dependent on the port number used in the request. Port zero generates an SRV query and any other port number generates an A query.

You configure a **session-agent** with port number based on the OECB

Load Balancing A and SRV Records

The OECB achieves A record load balancing through hunt/round-robin strategy and SRV load balancing based on priority and weights received from DNS server response.

The OECB monitors the availability of the dynamically resolved IP addresses obtained from DNS using OPTIONS pings (ping-per-DNS entry). The **ping-method** and **ping-interval** for each resolved IP address is copied from the original session-agent. This can be achieved by enabling **ping-all-addresses** in **session-agent** configuration. The default of **ping-all-addresses** is disabled, in which case the OECB only pings the first available resolved IP addresses.

Load Balancing A Records

The OECB performs server resolution for a registering UE starting with a DNS SRV query for a session agent with its port set to 0 and transport method given a setting other than **any** or *****. When it receives a UE'S initial registration message, the OECB performs a DNS SRV query for the next hop target that handles the UE's signaling. If the SRV target is an FQDN host that then resolves to multiple A RRs, the system then:

- If you have configured the **load-balance-dns-query** parameter to **hunt**, the OECB selects a single A RR. The OECB always selects the first of several A RRs unless that system goes out of service.
- If you have configured the **load-balance-dns-query** parameter to **round-robin**, the OECB uses round-robin to select from multiple A RRs for a given SRV target.

By default, the system hunts for and selects a single A RR. If you have configured the **dns-load-balance** option, then **round-robin** does not work. This option distributes the requests to IP addresses that are resolved from SRV responses with the same weight and priority. Also, if you enable the session agent ping and set the **load-balance-dns-query** to **round-robin**, the OECB pings all IP addresses resolved through the DNS query.

Note that when no session agent exists, the OECB uses standard SRV ordering and A record hunting.

Load Balancing SRV Records

A Service record (SRV record) is a specification of data in the Domain Name System defining the location of servers for specified services as defined in RFC 2782. The SRV record includes contact information in addition to priority and weight fields.

- **Priority**—The priority field determines the precedence of use of the record's data. Client/Customer should use the SRV records with the lowest-numbered priority value first, and fall back to records of higher priority value if the connection fails.
- **Weight**—If a service has multiple SRV records with the same priority value, the OECS load balances them in proportion to the values of their weight fields.

In the following example, both the priority and weight fields are used to provide a combination of load balancing and backup service.

```
_sip._tcp.provider.com. 86400 IN SRV 5 40 5060 SERVER.provider.com.  
_sip._tcp.provider.com. 86400 IN SRV 5 30 5060 server1.provider.com.  
_sip._tcp.provider.com. 86400 IN SRV 5 30 5060 server2.provider.com.  
_sip._tcp.provider.com. 86400 IN SRV 20 0 5060 backupserver.provider.com.
```

The first three records share a priority of 5, so the OECS uses the weight field's value to determine which server (host and port combination) to contact. The sum of all three values is 100, so server.example.com will be used 40% of the time.

The OECS uses server1 and server2 for 60% of requests, with half of them sent to server1, and the other half to server2. If SERVER becomes unavailable, the OECS shares the load equally between server1 and server2.

If all three servers with priority 5 are unavailable, the OECS chooses the record with the next lowest priority value, which in this case is backupserver.provider.com.

Load balancing provided by SRV records is inherently limited because the information is static. A server's current load is not taken into account unless TTL values are low enough (around a minute or lower) to allow fast updates to priority or weight values.

Retransmission Logic

The retransmission of DNS queries is controlled by three timers. These timers are derived from the configured DNS timeout value and from underlying logic that the minimum allowed retransmission interval should be 250 milliseconds; and that the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker should retransmit 3 times before timing out to give the server a chance to respond.

- **Init-timer** is the initial retransmission interval. If a response to a query is not received within this interval, the query is retransmitted. To safeguard from performance degradation, the minimum value allowed for this timer is 250 milliseconds.
- **Max-timer** is the maximum retransmission interval. The interval is doubled after every retransmission. If the resulting retransmission interval is greater than the value of max-timer, it is set to the max-timer value.
- **Expire-timer**: is the query expiration timer. If a response is not received for a query and its retransmissions within this interval, the server will be considered non-responsive and the next server in the list will be tried.

The following examples show different timeout values and the corresponding timers derived from them.

```

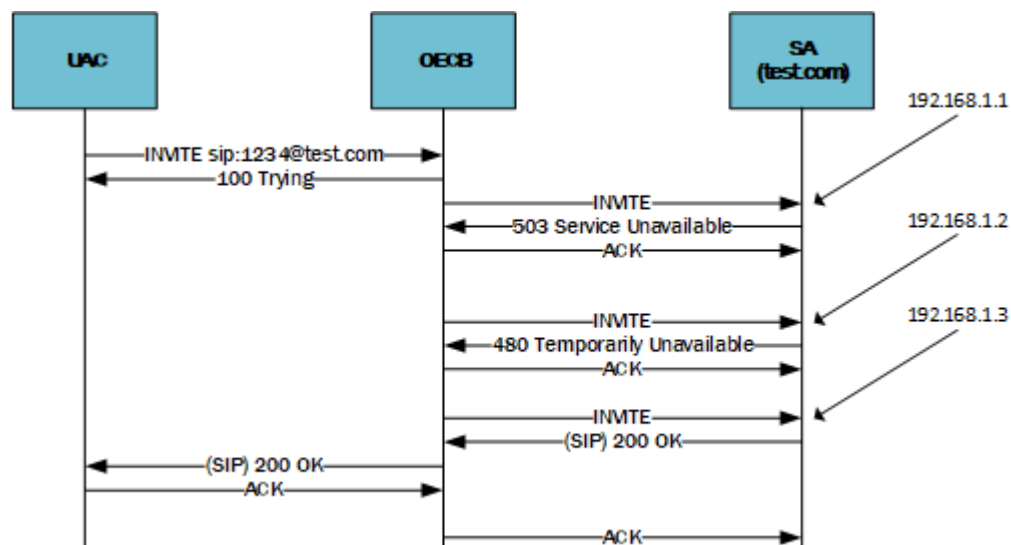
timeout >= 3 seconds
Init-timer = Timeout/11
Max-Timer = 4 * Init-timer
Expire-Timer = Timeout
timeout = 1 second
Init-Timer = 250 ms
Max-Timer = 250 ms
Expire-Timer = 1 sec
timeout = 2 seconds
Init-Timer = 250 ms
Max-Timer = 650 ms
Expire-Timer = 2sec
    
```

DNS-SRV Session Agent Recursion Error Handling

When a session request is sent from the OECB to a session agent, and an error response is received (or a transport failure occurs), the OECB attempts to reroute the message through the list of dynamically resolved IP addresses. The OECB can be configured to resend session requests through the list of IP addresses under more failure conditions.

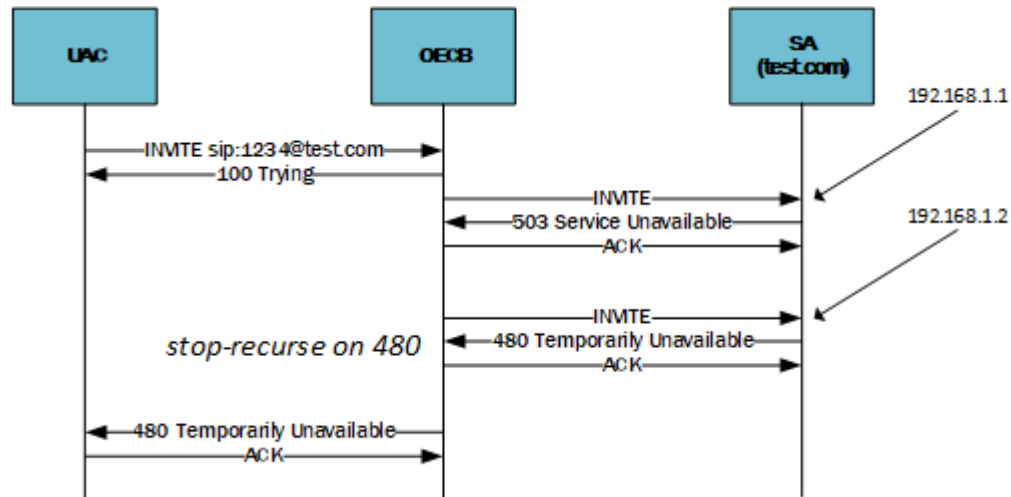
This feature concerns the case when a session agent is configured with an FQDN in the hostname parameter and the **dns-load-balance** or **ping-all-addresses** option is configured. This configuration sets up the load balancing / redundancy behavior for the SBC to use all addresses returned in the SRV/A-record for that session agent. In previous versions of the SBC software, only when a 503 failure from the SA was received would the SBC resend the session request to the next dynamically resolved IP address (on the SRV/A record list).

By adding the **recurse-on-all-failures** option to a session agent, the OECB will resend a session request to the next address on the list after a 4xx or 5xx failure response has been received from a session agent.



If the OECB receives a failure response from the session agent, and the number of that failure is configured in the **stop-recurse** parameter, no further session requests

will be forwarded to additional addresses from the SRV/A record list. The error message will be forwarded back to the UA.



DNS Transaction Timeout

You can configure a DNS transaction timeout interval on a per **network-interface** basis using the **dns-timeout** parameter. As described, you configure the OECB with a primary and two optional backup DNS servers. The OECB queries the primary DNS server. If it does not receive a response within the configured number of seconds, it queries the backup1 DNS server. If that also times out, the OECB contacts the backup2 DNS server.

DNS Server Status via SNMP

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker monitors the status of all configured DNS servers used by a SIP daemon. If a DNS server goes down, a major alarm is sent. If all DNS servers used by a SIP daemon are down, a critical alarm is sent. The `apAppsDnsServerStatusChangeTrap` is sent for both events.

You can poll the status of a DNS server using the `apAppsDNSServerStatusTable` in the `ap-apps.mib`.

Once the `apAppsDnsServerStatusChangeTrap` has been sent, a 30 second window elapses until the server status is checked again. At the 30 second timer expiration, if the server is still down, another trap and alarm are sent. If the server has been restored to service, the `apAppsDnsServerStatusChangeClearTrap` is sent.

Configure DNS on the Network Interface

DNS configuration includes procedures to the **network-interface** and **session-agent** elements.

To make DNS operational, configure addressing that is version compatible to the **network-interface** address on the network interface itself.

1. Access the Network configuration object. **Configuration, System Administration, Network, Network Settings.**
2. On the Service page, click **Add**, and do the following on the Network Settings page:

DNS IP Primary	Enter the IP address of the targeted DNS server.
----------------	--

DNS IP Backup1	Enter an alternate IP address for the targeted DNS server.
DNS IP Backup2	Enter an alternate IP address for the targeted DNS server.
DNS Domain	Enter the default domain name.
DNS Timeout	Enter the number of seconds to wait for a DNS response.
DNS Max TTL	Enter the maximum number of hops a query can take.

3. Save the configuration.

The system performs DNS query procedures with these servers every time processing encounters an FQDN for which the system needs resolution.

Review the ensuing sections and configure DNS components to refine DNS operation to your environment, including interface, realm, session agent, and ENUM operation refinement.

Security Settings

Security configuration from the GUI consists of creating the building blocks you can use to establish TLS-secured paths for your signaling traffic. The overall process includes generating certificate requests and certificate import.

The TLS configuration procedures that you can perform from the GUI includes:

- Configure Certificate Records.
- Generate Certificate Request for your CA.
- Import Certificates.
- Upload certificate files.
- Download certificate files.
- Configure TLS Profiles, which utilize your certificate records.
- Apply TLS Profiles to SIP Interfaces, agents and the web-server-config.

The dialogs available from the Security icon allow you to perform all procedures with the exception of applying a TLS profile to a configuration element. You apply TLS profiles to configuration elements using controls within their respective dialogs.

SHA 2 Support

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) supports Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) 2 for improved security.

The OECB supports SHA 2 for:

- Generating certificate requests, signing certificates, and verifying certificates.
- Configuring SHA-2 digital certificates on all interfaces through the dashboard, for example, the LDAP, SIP, and web/HTTPS: interfaces.
- Using the 2048 key size as the default for the signing algorithm.
- TLS 1.2 using the SHA-2 algorithm for certificates.

Add a Certificate Record

Use the certificate-record element to add certificate records to the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB).

A certificate record represents either the end-entity or the Certificate Authority (CA) certificate on the OECB. When you configure a certificate for the OECB, the name that you enter must be the same as the name that you use to generate a certificate request. If configuring for an end stations CA certificate for mutual authentication, the certificate name must be the same name used during the import procedure.

- If this certificate record is used to present an end-entity certificate, associate a private key with this certificate record by using a certificate request.
 - If this certificate record is created to hold a CA certificate or certificate in pkcs12 format, a private key is not required.
1. Access the Certificates configuration object.
Configuration, Security, Certificates.
 2. On the **Certificates** page, click **Add**.
 3. On the **Add Certificates** page, do the following:

Table 3-3 Add Certificate

Field	Description
Name	Enter the name of the certificate record.
Country	Enter a two character country name abbreviation. For example, US for the United States.
State	Enter a two character state or province name abbreviation. For example, NE for Nebraska.
Locality	Enter the name of the locality in the state or province. For example, a city, a township, or a parish. Range: 1-128 characters.
Organization	Enter the name of the organization holding the certificate. For example, a company name. Range: 1-64 characters.
Unit	Name of the unit within the organization holding the certificate. For example, a business unit or a department. Range: 1-64 characters.
Common Name	Common name for the certificate record. For example, your name. Range: 1-64 characters.
Key Size	Size of the key for the certificate. Supported values: 512 1024 2048. Default: 2048.
Alternate Name	Alternate name of the certificate holder.
Trusted	Select to trust this certificate record.

Table 3-3 (Cont.) Add Certificate

Field	Description
Key Usage List	Select a key that you want to use with this certificate record from the drop-down list. This parameter defaults to the combination of digitalSignature and keyEncipherment. For a list of other valid values and their descriptions, see the section “Key Usage Control” in the <i>ACLI Configuration Guide</i> .
Extended Key Usage List	Add one or more extended keys that you want to use with this certificate record. This parameter defaults to serverAuth. For a list of other valid values and their descriptions, see the section “Key Usage Control” in the <i>ACLI Configuration Guide</i> .
Options	Optional Features or Parameters

4. Click **OK**.
5. Save the configuration.
 - Create TLS profiles, using the certificate records to further define the encryption behavior and to provide an entity that you can apply to a SIP interface.

TLS Profile Configuration

Certificate records must exist prior to this configuration.

Configure a TLS profile to further define the encryption behavior you want between these systems and to establish an entity that you can apply to SIP Interfaces.

1. Access the TLS Profile configuration object.
Click **Configuration, Security, TLS Profiles**.
2. On the TLS profiles page, click **Add**, and do the following:
3. Name—Enter the name of the TLS profile. This parameter is required.
4. End entity certificate—Enter the name of the Certificate Record for the applicable entity.
5. Trusted CA certificates—Enter the names of the trusted CA certificate records.
6. Cipher list—The following cipher-lists are supported for the GUI only:
 - AES256-SHA (TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA) - Firefox (version 12) and Chrome (version 19.0.1084.46m)
 - AES128-SHA (TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA) - Firefox (version 12) and Chrome (version 19.0.1084.46m)
 - DES-CBC-SHA (SSL_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA or TLS_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA) - Internet Explorer (Version 9)
7. Verify depth—Specify the maximum depth of the certificate chain that will be verified. Default: 10. Range: 0-10.

8. Mutual authenticate—Define whether or not you want the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker to mutually authenticate the client. Default: disabled. Valid values: enabled | disabled.
9. TLS version—Enter the TLS version you want to use with this TLS profile. Default: compatibility. Valid values: TLSv1, SSLv3, and compatibility.
10. Cert status profile list—Assigns one or more cert-status-profiles to the current TLS profile. Each assigned cert-status-profile provides the information needed to access a single OCSP responder.
11. Ignore dead responder—Enables your device to establish a client connection when the OCSP responder is unavailable, assuming the associated certificate was signed by a trusted certificate authority. Default: disabled. Valid values: enabled | disabled.
12. Allow self signed cert—Enables your device to establish client connections to clients that present self-signed certificates. Default: disabled. Valid values: enabled | disabled.

Apply the TLS profile to a SIP Interface by selecting it from the SIP Interface TLS Profile drop-down list.

Generate a Certificate Request

Use the Certificate Record configuration object to select a certificate record and generate a certificate request.

- Confirm that the certificate record exists.

To get a certificate authorized by a Certificate Authority (CA), you must generate a certificate request from the certificate record on the device and send it to the CA.

1. Access the Certificates configuration object.
Configuration, Security, Certificates.
2. Click on the three dots next to the object.
3. Click **Generate**.

The system creates the request and displays it in a dialog.

4. Copy the information from the dialog and send it to your CA as a text file.
- When the CA replies with the certificate, import the certificate to the device with the corresponding certificate record.

Import a Certificate

Use the Certificate Record configuration object to import a certificate into the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB).

Use this procedure to import either a device certificate or an end-station CA certificate for a mutual authentication deployment. You must import the certificate to the corresponding certificate record for the OECB. End-station CA certificates may or may not need to be imported against a pre-configured certificate record.

1. Access the Certificates configuration object.
Configuration, Security, Certificates.
2. Click on the three dots next to the object.
3. Click **Import**.

The system displays a dialog from which you can import the certificate.

4. Select one of the following format types from the **Format** drop down list:
 - pkcs7
 - x509
 - Try-all. The system tries all possible formats until it can import the certificate.
5. Select either **File** or **Paste** for the Import method.
6. Browse to the certificate file, and select the certificate to import, or paste it in the **Paste** field.
7. Click **Import**.

The OEGB imports the certificate.
8. Reboot the system.
 - Apply the corresponding certificate record to the intended SIP interface.

RADIUS Authentication

The User Authentication and Access control feature supports authentication using one or more RADIUS servers. In addition, you can set two levels of privilege, one for all privileges and more limited set that is read-only.

User authentication configuration also allows you to use local authentication, localizing security to the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) log-in modes. These modes are User and Superuser, each requiring a separate password.

The components involved in the RADIUS-based user authentication architecture are the OEGB and your RADIUS servers. In these roles:

- The OEGB restricts access and requires authentication through the RADIUS server. The OEGB communicates with the RADIUS server using either port 1812 or 1645, but does not know whether or not the RADIUS server listens on these ports
- Your RADIUS server provides an alternative method for defining OEGB users and authenticating them through RADIUS. The RADIUS server supports the VSA called ACME_USER_CLASS, which specifies what kind of user is requesting authentication and what privileges to grant.

The OEGB also supports the use of the Cisco Systems Inc.™ Cisco-AVPair vendor specific attribute (VSA). This attribute allows for successful administrator login to servers that do not support the Oracle authorization VSA. While using RADIUS-based authentication, the OEGB authorizes you to enter Superuser mode locally even when your RADIUS server does not return the ACME_USER_CLASS VSA or the Cisco-AVPair VSA. For this VSA, the Vendor-ID is 1 and the Vendor-Type is 9. The following below shows the values this attribute can return, and the result of each:

 - shell:priv-lvl=15—User automatically logged in as an administrator
 - shell:priv-lvl=1—User logged in at the user level, and not allowed to become an administrator
 - Any other value—User rejected

When RADIUS user authentication is enabled, the OECB communicates with one or more configured RADIUS servers that validates the user and specifies privileges. On the OECB, you configure:

- What type of authentication you want to use on the OECB
- If you are using RADIUS authentication, you set the port from which you want the OECB to send messages
- If you are using RADIUS authentication, you also set the protocol type you want the OECB and RADIUS server to use for secure communication

Although most common deployments use two RADIUS servers to support this feature, you may configure up to six. Among other settings for the server, there is a class parameter that specifies whether the OECB should consider a specific server as primary or secondary. As implied by these designations, the primary servers are used first for authentication, and the secondary servers are used as backups. If you configure more than one primary and one secondary server, the OECB chooses servers to which it sends traffic in a round-robin strategy. For example, if you specify three servers are primary, the OECB will round-robin to select a server until it finds an appropriate one. The system does the same for secondary servers.

The VSA attribute assists with enforcement of access levels by containing one of the following classes:

- None—All access denied
- User—Monitoring privileges are granted; your user prompt will resemble ORACLE>
- Admin—All privileges are granted (monitoring, configuration, etc.); your user prompt will resemble ORACLE#

After the system selects a RADIUS server, the OECB initiates communication and proceeds with the authentication process. The authentication process between the OECB and the RADIUS server takes place uses one of the following methods, all of which are defined by RFCs:

Protocol	RFC
PAP (Password Authentication Protocol)	B. Lloyd and W. Simpson, PPP Authentication Protocols, RFC 1334, October 1992
CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol)	B. Lloyd and W. Simpson, PPP Authentication Protocols, RFC 1334, October 1992 W. Simpson, PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP), RFC 1994, August 1996
MS-CHAP-V2	G. Zorn, Microsoft PPP CHAP Extensions, Version 2, RFC 2759, January 2000



Note:

MS-CHAP-V2 support includes authentication, only. The OECB does not support or allow password exchange.

Management Protocol Behavior

When you use local authentication, management protocols behave the same way that they do when you are not using RADIUS servers. When you use RADIUS servers for authentication, management protocols behave as follows:

- SSH in pass-through mode—The User and Admin accounts are authenticated locally, not through the RADIUS server. For all other accounts, the configured RADIUS servers are used for authentication. When authentication is successful, the user is granted privileges depending on the ACME_USER_CLASS VSA attribute.
- SSH in non-pass-through mode—When you create an SSH account on the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB), you are asked to supply a user name and password. When local authentication succeeds, you are prompted for the ACLI user name and password. If your user ACLI name is user, then you are authenticated locally. Otherwise, you are authenticated using the RADIUS server. If RADIUS authentication is successful, the privileges you are granted depend on the ACME_USER_CLASS VSA attribute.
- SFTP in pass-through mode—When you do not configure an SSH account on the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, the RADIUS server is contacted for authentication for any user that does not have the user name user. The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker uses local authentication if the user name is user.
- SFTP in non-pass-through mode—The User and Admin accounts are authenticated locally, not through the RADIUS server. For all other accounts, the configured RADIUS servers are used for authentication.

RADIUS Authentication Configuration

To enable RADIUS authentication and user access on your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, you need to configure global parameters for the feature and then configure the RADIUS servers that you want to use.

Global Authentication Settings

To configure the global authentication settings on the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB).

1. Access the Authentication Configuration object.
Configuration, Security, Authentication.
2. On the Modify Authentication page, do the following:

Source Port	Set the number of the port you want to use from message sent from the OECB to the RADIUS server. Default: 1812. Valid values: 1645 1812
Type	Set the type of user authentication you want to use on this OECB. Default: Local. Valid values: local radius.
Protocol	If you are using RADIUS user authentication, set the protocol to use with your RADIUS server(s) from the Protocol drop-down list. Default: pap. Valid values: ascii pap chap mschapv2.

Allow Local Authorization	Enable to authorize users to enter Superuser mode (administration) locally when the RADIUS server does not return the ACME_USER_CLASS VSA or the Cisco-AVPair VSA. Default: Disabled.
Login as Admin	Select if you want the OECB to log users in automatically in Superuser (administrative) mode. Default: Disabled.

3. Click **OK**.
4. Save the configuration.

RADIUS Server Settings

The parameters you set for individual RADIUS servers identify the RADIUS server, establish a password common to the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) and the server, and establish trying times.

The **Authentication Method** parameter has a specific relationship to the global protocol parameter for the authentication configuration. Exercise care when setting it. If the authentication method that you set for the RADIUS server does not match the global authentication protocol, then the RADIUS server is not used. The OECB overlooks it and does not send authentication requests to it. You can enable use of the server by changing the global authentication protocol so that it matches.

To configure a RADIUS server to use for authentication:

1. Access the Authentication Configuration object.
Configuration, Security, Authentication.
2. In the Radius servers section, click **Add** and do the following:

Address	Set the remote IP address for the RADIUS server. Required. No default.
Port	Set the port at the remote IP address for the RADIUS server. Default: 1812. Valid values: 1645 1812.
State	Set the state of the RADIUS server in the State field. Enable this parameter to use this RADIUS server to authenticate users. Default: Enabled.
Secret	Set the password that the RADIUS server and the OECB share to communicate when authentication is initialed. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Click Set. b. Enter the secret. c. Confirm the secret. d. Click OK.
NAS ID	Set the NAS ID for the RADIUS server.
Realm ID	Set the realm to associate with this configuration.

Authentication Methods	Set the authentication method you want the OECB to use with this RADIUS server. Default: pap. Valid values: all pap chap mschapv2.
------------------------	--

3. Save the configuration.

TACACS+ Overview

Like Diameter and Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS), OECB uses a client-server model in which a Network Access Server (NAS) acts in the client role and a TACACS+ equipped device (a daemon in TACACS+ nomenclature) assumes the server role. For purposes of the current implementation, the OECB functions as the TACACS+ client. Unlike RADIUS, which combines authentication and authorization, TACACS+ provides three distinct applications to provide finer grade access control.

Authentication is the process that confirms a user's purported identity. Authentication is most often based on a simple username/password association, but other, and more secure methods, are becoming more common. The following authentication methods are supported by the current implementation: simple password, PAP (Protocol Authentication Protocol), and CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol).

Authorization is the process that confirms user privileges. TACACS+ can provide extremely precise control over access to system resources. In the current implementation, TACACS+ controls access to system administrative functions.

TACACS+ provides secure communication between the client and daemon by encrypting all packets. Encryption is based on a shared-secret, a string value known only to the client and daemon. Packets are encrypted in their entirety, save for a common TACACS+ header.

The cleartext header contains, among other fields, a version number, a sequence number, and a session ID. Using a methodology described in Section 5 of the TACACS+ draft RFC, the sender encrypts outbound cleartext messages by repetitively running the MD5 hash algorithm over the concatenation of the session ID, shared-secret, version number, and sequence number values, eventually deriving a virtual one-time-pad of the same length as the message body. The sender encrypts the cleartext message with an XOR (Exclusive OR) operation, using the cleartext message and virtual one-time-pad as inputs.

The message recipient, who possesses the shared-secret, can readily obtain the version number, sequence number, session ID, and message length from the cleartext header. Consequently, the recipient employs the same methodology to derive a virtual one-time-pad identical to that derived by the sender. The recipient decrypts the encrypted message with an XOR operation, using the encrypted message and virtual one-time-pad as inputs.

Details on the TACACS+ functions and configuration can be found in the *Oracle Communications Session Border Controller CLI Configuration Guide*.

The TACACS+ implementation is based upon the following internet draft.

draft-grant-tacacs-02.txt, *The TACACS+ Protocol Version 1.78*

Other relevant documents include

RFC 1321, *The MD-5 Message Digest Algorithm*

RFC 1334, *PPP Authentication Protocols* .

RFC 1994, *PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)*

 **Note:**

TACACS documentation in this guide excludes per-message definitions that duplicate IETF standards documentation.

TACACS+ Authentication

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) uses Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) authentication services solely for the authentication of user accounts. Administrative users must be authenticated locally by the OECB.

The current TACACS+ implementation supports three types of user authentication: simple password (referred to as `ascii` by TACACS+), PAP, and CHAP.

ASCII Log In

ASCII login is analogous to logging into a standard PC. The initiating peer is prompted for a username, and, after responding, is then prompted for a password.

PAP Log In

Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) is defined in RFC 1334, *PPP Authentication Protocols*. PAP offers minimal security because passwords are transmitted as unprotected clear text. PAP log in differs from ASCII log in because the username and password are transmitted to the authenticating peer in a single authentication packet, as opposed to the two-step prompting process used in ASCII log in.

CHAP Log In

Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) is defined in RFC 1994, *PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol* . CHAP is a more secure than Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) because it is based on a shared-secret (known only to the communicating peers), and therefore avoids the transmission of clear text authentication credentials. CHAP operations occur as follows.

1. After a login attempt, the authenticator tests the initiator by responding with a packet containing a challenge value — an octet stream with a recommended length of 16 octets or more.
2. Receiving the challenge, the initiator concatenates an 8-bit identifier (carried within the challenge packet header), the shared-secret, and the challenge value, and uses the shared-secret to compute an MD-5 hash over the concatenated string.
3. The initiator returns the hash value to the authenticator, who performs the same hash calculation, and compares results. If the hash values match, authentication succeeds. If hash values differ, authentication fails.

Authentication Message Exchange

All TACACS+ authentication packets consist of a common header and a message body. Authentication packets are of three types: START, CONTINUE, and REPLY.

START and CONTINUE packets are always sent by the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, the TACACS+ client. START packets initiate an authentication session, while CONTINUE packets provide authentication data requested by the TACACS+ daemon. In response to every client-originated START or CONTINUE, the daemon must respond with a REPLY packet. The REPLY packet contains either a decision (pass or fail), which terminates the authentication session, or a request for additional information needed by the authenticator.

TACACS+ Header

The Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) header format is as follows.

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|maj |min | type  | seq_no | flags |
|ver |ver |       |       |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| session_id                                     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| length                                         |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

maj ver

This 4-bit field identifies the TACACS+ major protocol version, and must contain a value of 0xC .

min ver

This 4-bit field identifies the TACACS+ minor protocol version, and must contain either a value of 0x0 (identifying TACACS+ minor version 0) or a value of 0x1 . (identifying TACACS+ minor version 1). Minor versions 0 and 1 differ only in the processing of PAP and CHAP logins.

type

This 8-bit field identifies the TACACS+ AAA service as follows:

0x1 — TACACS+ Authentication

0x2 — TACACS+ Authorization

0x3 — TACACS+ Accounting

sequence-no

This 8-bit field contains the packet sequence for the current session.

The first packet of a TACACS+ session must contain the value 1; each following packet increments the sequence count by 1. As TACACS+ sessions are always initiated by the client, all client-originated packets carry an odd sequence number, and all daemon-originated packets carry an even sequence number. TACACS+ protocol strictures do not allow the sequence_no field to wrap. If the sequence count reaches 255, the session must be stopped and restarted with a new sequence number of 1.

flags

This 8-bit field contains flags as described in Section 3 of the draft RFC; flags are not under user control.

session_id

This 32-bit field contains a random number that identifies the current TACACS+ session — it is used by clients and daemons to correlate TACACS+ requests and responses.

length

This 32-bit field contains the total length of the TACACS+ message, excluding the 12-octet header — in other words, the length of the message body.

Authentication START Packet

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, acting as a TACACS+ client, sends an authentication START packet to the TACACS+ daemon to initiate an authentication session. The daemon must respond with a REPLY packet.

The authentication START packet format is as follows.

```

+-----+
|          Common Header          |
|          type contains 0x1      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|action |priv_lvl|authen_ |service |
|      |      |type    |      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|user_len|port_len|rem_addr|data_len|
|      |      |_len    |      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          user ...              |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          port ...              |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          rem-addr ...          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          data ...              |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

action

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the requested authentication action. For the current TACACS+ implementation, this field always contains a value of 0x01 , indicating user login authentication.

priv_lvl

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the privilege level requested by an authenticating user. For the current TACACS+ authentication implementation, this field always contains a value of 0x01 , indicating the user level.

authen-type

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the authentication methodology. Supported values are as follows:

0x01 ASCII — simple login, Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker prompts for username and password

0x02 PAP — as specified in RFC 1334

0x03 CHAP — as specified in RFC 1994

service

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the service requesting the authentication. For the current TACACS+ implementation, this field always contains a value of 0x01 , indicating user login authentication.

user_len

This 8-bit field contains the length of the user field in octets.

port_len

This 8-bit field contains the length of the port field in octets. As the port field is not used in the current TACACS+ authentication implementation, the port_len field always contains a value of 0 as specified in Section 4 of the TACACS+ draft RFC.

rem_addr_len

This 8-bit field contains the length of the rem_addr field in octets. As the rem_addr field is not used in the current TACACS+ authentication implementation, the rem_addr_len field always contains a value of 0 as specified in Section 4 of the TACACS+ draft RFC.

data_len

This 8-bit field contains the length of the data field in octets.

user

This variable length field contains the login name of the user to be authenticated.

port

This variable length field contains the name of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker port on which authentication is taking place. Following Cisco Systems convention, this field contains the string tty10 .

rem_addr

This variable length field contains the location of the user to be authenticated. This field contains the localhost address.

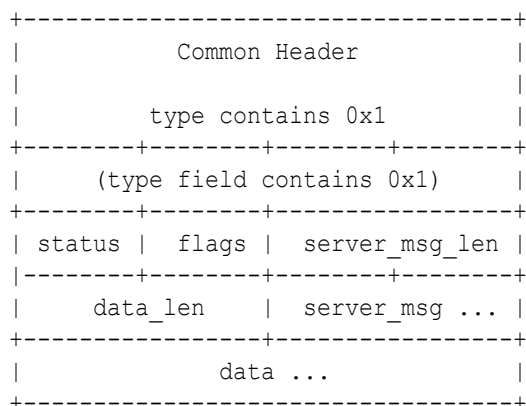
data

This optional variable length field contains miscellaneous data.

Authentication REPLY Packet

The TACACS+ daemon sends an authentication REPLY packet to the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker in response to a authentication START or authentication CONTINUE packet. Depending on the contents of the status field, the authentication REPLY packet either ends the authentication transaction, or continues the transaction by requesting addition information needed by the authenticator.

The authentication REPLY packet format is as follows.



status

This 16-bit field contains an enumerated value that specifies the current state of the authentication process. Supported values are as follows:

0x01 PASS — the user is authenticated, thus ending the session

0x02 FAIL — the user is rejected, thus ending the session

0x04 GETUSER — daemon request for the user name

0x05 GETPASS — daemon request for the user password

0x06 RESTART — restarts the transaction, possibly because the sequence number has wrapped, or possibly because the requested authentication type is not supported by the daemon

0x07 ERROR — reports an unrecoverable error

flags

This 8-bit field contains various flags that are not under user control.

server_msg_len

This 16-bit field contains the length of the server_msg field in octets. As the server_msg field is not used in REPLY packets sent by the current TACACS+ authentication implementation, the server_msg_len field always contains a value of 0 as specified in Section 4 of the TACACS+ draft RFC.

data_len

This 16-bit field contains the length of the data field in octets. As the data field is not used in REPLY packets sent by the current TACACS+ authentication implementation, the data_len field always contains a value of 0 as specified in Section 4 of the TACACS+ draft RFC.

server_msg

This optional variable length field contains a server message intended for display to the user. The current TACACS+ authentication implementation does not use this field.

data

This optional variable length field contains data pertinent to the authentication process. The current TACACS+ authentication implementation does not use this field.

Authentication CONTINUE Packet

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, acting as a TACACS+ client, sends an authentication CONTINUE packet to the TACACS+ daemon in response to a REPLY message which requested additional data required by the authenticator.

The authentication CONTINUE packet format is as follows.

```

+-----+
|          Common Header          |
|                                |
|          type contains 0x1      |
+-----+-----+
|  user_msg_len  |  data_len  |
+-----+-----+
|  flags  |      user_msg ...  |
+-----+-----+
|                    data ...  |
+-----+

```

user_msg_len

This 16-bit field contains the length of the user_msg field in octets.

data_len

This 16-bit field contains the length of the data field in octets. As the data field is not used in the current TACACS+ authentication implementation, the data field always contains a value of 0 as specified in Section 4 of the TACACS+ draft RFC.

flags

This 8-bit field contains various flags that are not under user control.

user_msg

This variable length field contains a string that responds to an information request contained in a REPLY message.

data

This optional variable length field contains miscellaneous data, often in response to a daemon request. The current TACACS+ authentication implementation does not use the data field in Authentication CONTINUE packets.

Authentication Scenarios

Each of the supported user authentication scenarios is described in terms of packet flow in the following sections.

ASCII Authentication

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker initiates the authentication with an authentication START packet.

```

+-----+
|          Common Header          |
|  minor_version contains 0x0    |
|          type contains 0x1     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|action |priv_lvl|authen_ |service |
|       |      |type    |       |
| 0x01  | 0x01  | 0x01  | 0x01  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|user_len|port_len|rem_addr|data_len|
|        |      |_len   |       |
|  0     |  N   |  N    |  0    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          port                   |
|          tty10                  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          rem_addr                |
|          localhost address      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

- The action field specifies the requested authentication action — 0x01 for TAC_PLUSAUTHEN_LOGIN (authentication of a user login).
- The priv_lvl field specifies the privilege level requested by the user — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_PRIV_LVL_USER.
- The authen_type field specifies the authentication methodology — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_TYPE_ASCII (simple login).
- The service field specifies the requesting service — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_SVC_LOGIN (login service).
- The user_len and data_len fields contain a value of 0, as required by the TACACS+ protocol.
- The port_len and rem_addr_len fields contain the length, in octets, of the port and rem_addr fields.
- The port field contains the name of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker port on which authentication is taking place. Following Cisco Systems convention, this field contains the string tty10.
- The rem_addr field specifies the location of the user to be authenticated. This field contains the localhost address.

The TACACS+ daemon returns an authentication REPLY requesting the username.

```

+-----+
|          Common Header          |
|  minor_version contains 0x0    |
|          type contains 0x1     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

```

| status | flags | server_msg_len |
| 0x04  |      | 0              |
+-----+-----+-----+
| data_len |
| 0       |
+-----+

```

- The status field specifies a daemon request — 0x04 for TAC_PLUS_AUTH_STATUS_GETUSER (get username).
- The server_msg_len data_len fields both contain a value of 0 , as required by the TACACS+ protocol.

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker responds with an authentication CONTINUE packet.

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| Common Header |
| minor_version contains 0x0 |
| type contains 0x1 |
+-----+-----+-----+
| user_msg_len | data_len |
|              | 0       |
+-----+-----+-----+
| flags | user_msg ... |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

- The user_msg_len field contains the length, in octets, of the user_msg field.
- The data_len field contains a value of 0 , as required by the TACACS+ protocol.
- The user_msg field contains the username to be authenticated.

The TCACS+ daemon returns a second authentication REPLY requesting the user password.

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| Common Header |
| minor_version contains 0x0 |
| type contains 0x1 |
+-----+-----+-----+
| status | flags | server_msg_len |
| 0x05  |      | 0              |
+-----+-----+-----+
| data_len |
| 0       |
+-----+

```

- The status field specifies a daemon request — 0x05 for TAC_PLUS_AUTH_STATUS_GETPASS (get user password).
- The server_msg_len and data_len fields both contain a value of 0 , as required by the TACACS+ protocol.

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker responds with a second authentication CONTINUE packet.

```

+-----+
|          Common Header          |
|  minor_version contains 0x0     |
|          type contains 0x1     |
+-----+-----+
|  user_msg_len  |  data_len  |
|                |          0  |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  flags  |  user_msg ...  |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

- The user_msg_len field contains the length, in octets, of the user_msg field.
- The data_len field contains a value of 0 , as required by the TACACS+ protocol.
- The user_msg field contains the user password to be authenticated.
- Other, optional fields are not used.

The TACACS+ daemon returns a third authentication REPLY reporting the authentication result, and terminating the authentication session.

```

+-----+-----+-----+
|          Common Header          |
|  minor_version contains 0x0     |
|          type contains 0x1     |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  status  |  flags  |  server_msg_len  |
|  0x01   |         |          0       |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  data_len  |
|          0  |
+-----+-----+

```

- The status field specifies the authentication result — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTH_STATUS_PASS (authorization succeeds), or 0x02 for TAC_PLUS_AUTH_STATUS_FAIL (authorization fails).
- The server_msg_len , and data_len fields both contain a value of 0 , as required by the TACACS+ protocol.

PAP Authentication

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker initiates the Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) authentication with an authentication START packet.

```

+-----+-----+-----+
|          Common Header          |
|  minor_version contains 0x1     |
|          type contains 0x1     |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  action  |  priv_lvl  |  authen_  |  service  |
|          |            |  type    |           |
+-----+-----+-----+

```


0x01	0x01	0x02	0x01
user_len	port_len	rem_addr_len	data_len
N	N	N	N
user			
port tty10			
rem_addr localhost address			
data ...			

- Action—specifies the requested authentication action — 0x01 for TAC_PLUSAUTHEN_LOGIN (authentication of a user login).
- Priv_lvl—specifies the privilege level requested by the user — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_PRIV_LVL_USER.
- Authen_type—specifies the authentication methodology — 0x02 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_TYPE_PAP (PAP login).
- Service—specifies the requesting service — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_SVC_LOGIN (login service).
- User_len—contains the length, in octets, of the user field.
- Port_len—contains the length, in octets, of the port field.
- Rem_addr_len—contains the length, in octets, of the rem_addr field.
- Data_len—contains the length, in octets, of the date field.
- User—contains the username to be authenticated.
- Port—contains the name of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker port on which authentication is taking place. Following Cisco Systems convention, this field contains the string tty10 .
- Rem_addr—specifies the location of the user to be authenticated. This field contains the localhost address.
- Data—Contains the password to be authenticated.

The TCACS+ daemon returns an authentication REPLY reporting the authentication result.

Common Header		
minor_version contains 0x1		
type contains 0x1		
status	flags	server_msg_len
0x01		0
data_len		

```

|           0           |
+-----+

```

- Status—specifies the authentication result — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTH_STATUS_PASS (authorization succeeds), or 0x02 for TAC_PLUS_AUTH_STATUS_FAIL (authorization fails).
- The server_msg_len and data_len—both contain a value of 0 , as required by the TACACS+ protocol.
- Other, optional fields are not used.

CHAP Authentication

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker initiates the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) with an authentication START packet.

```

+-----+
|           Common Header           |
|   minor_version contains 0x1     |
|           type contains 0x1     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|action |priv_lvl|authen_ |service |
|       |       |type      |       |
| 0x01  | 0x01  | 0x03    | 0x01  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|user_len|port_len|rem_addr|data_len|
|        |        |_len    |        |
|  N    |  N    |  N     |  N    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           user           |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           port           |
|           tty10         |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           rem_addr       |
|           localhost address |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           data ...       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

- Action —specifies the requested authentication action — 0x01 for TAC_PLUSAUTHEN_LOGIN (authentication of a user login).
- Priv_lvl—specifies the privilege level requested by the user — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_PRIV_LVL_USER.
- Authen_type—specifies the authentication methodology — 0x03 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_TYPE_CHAP (CHAP login).
- Service—specifies the requesting service — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_SVC_LOGIN (login service).
- User_len—contains the length, in octets, of the user field.
- Port_len—contains the length, in octets, of the port field.
- Rem_addr_len—contains the length, in octets, of the rem_addr field.

- `Data_len`—contains the length, in octets, of the data field.
- `User`—contains the username to be authenticated.
- `Port`—contains the name of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker port on which authentication is taking place. Following Cisco Systems convention, this field contains the string `tty10`.
- `Rem_addr`—specifies the location of the user to be authenticated. This field contains the localhost address.
- `Data`—contains the password to be authenticated.

The TACACS+ daemon returns an authentication REPLY reporting the authentication result.

```

+-----+
|          Common Header          |
|  minor_version contains 0x1    |
|          type contains 0x1     |
+-----+-----+-----+
| status | flags | server_msg_len |
| 0x01  |     |           0   |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  data_len  |
|           |
+-----+

```

- `Status`—specifies the authentication result — `0x01` for `TAC_PLUS_AUTH_STATUS_PASS` (authorization succeeds), or `0x02` for `TAC_PLUS_AUTH_STATUS_FAIL` (authorization fails).
- `Server_msg_len` and `data_len`—both contain a value of `0`, as required by the TACACS+ protocol.
- Other, optional fields are not used.

TACACS+ Authorization

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker uses Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) services to provide administrative authorization. With TACACS+ authorization enabled, each individual CLI command issued by an admin user is authorized by the TACACS+ authorization service. The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker replicates each CLI command in its entirety, sends the command string to the authorization service, and suspends command execution until it receives an authorization response. If TACACS+ grants authorization, the pending command is executed; if authorization is not granted, the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker does not execute the CLI command, and displays an appropriate error message.

The daemon's authorization decisions are based on a database lookup. Database records use regular expressions to associate specific command string with specific users. The construction of such records is beyond the scope of this document.

Authorization Message Exchange

All Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) authorization packets consist of a common header and a message body. Authorization packets are of two types: REQUEST and RESPONSE.

The REQUEST packet, which initiates an authorization session, is always sent by the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker. Upon receipt of every REQUEST, the daemon must answer with a RESPONSE packet. In the current TACACS+ implementation, the RESPONSE packet must contain an authorization decision (pass or fail). The exchange of a single REQUEST and the corresponding RESPONSE completes the authorization session.

Authorization REQUEST Packet

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, acting as a Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) client, sends an authorization REQUEST packet to the TACACS+ daemon to initiate an authorization session.

The authorization REQUEST packet format is as follows.

```

+-----+
|           Common Header           |
|           type contains 0x2       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|authen_ |priv_lvl|authen_ |authen- |
|method  |        |type     |service |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|user_len|port_len|rem_addr|arg_cnt |
|         |        |_len    |        |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|arg1_len|arg2_len| ...   |argN_len|
|         |        |      |      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           user ...                |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           port ...                |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           rem-addr ...            |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           arg1 ...                |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           arg2 ...                |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           argN ...                |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

authen_method

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the method used to authenticate the authorization subject — that is, an admin user. Because the admin user was authenticated locally by the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, this field always contains a value of 0x05, indicating authentication by the requesting client.

priv_lvl

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the privilege level associated with the authorization subject. For the current TACACS+ authorization implementation, this field always contains a value of 0x00 .

authen-type

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the methodology. used to authenticate the authorization subject. Because the admin user was authenticated with a simple username/password exchange, this field always contains a value of 0x01 , indicating ascii login.

authen_service

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the service that requested authentication. Because an admin user is authenticated with a simple username/password exchange, this field always contains a value of 0x01 , the login service.

user_len

This 8-bit field contains an integer that specifies the length, in octets, of the user field.

port_len

This 8-bit field contains an integer that specifies the length, in octets, of the port field.

rem_addr_len

This 8-bit field contains an integer that specifies the length, in octets, of the rem_addr field.

arg_cnt

This 8-bit field contains an integer that specifies the number of arguments contained with the REQUEST. Given the design of the current TACACS+ implementation, this field always contains a value of 0x02 .

arg1_len

This 8-bit field contains an integer that specifies the length, in octets, of the first argument.

Subsequent fields contain the length of each sequential argument.

user

This variable length field contains the login name of the user to be authorized.

port

This variable length field contains the name of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker port on which authorization is taking place. Following Cisco Systems convention, this field contains the string tty10 .

rem_addr

This variable length contains the location of the user to be authorized. This field contains the localhost address.

arg...

This variable length field contains a TACACS+ attribute value pair (AVP); each arg field holds a single AVP.

A TACACS+ AVP is an ASCII string with a maximum length of 255 octets. The string consists of the attribute name and its assigned value separated by either an equal sign (=) or by an asterisk (*). The equal sign (=) identifies a mandatory argument, one that must be understood and processed by the TACACS+ daemon; the asterisk (*) identifies an optional argument that may be disregarded by either the client or daemon.

Administrative authorization requires the use of only two TACACS+ AVPs: `service` and `cmd`.

The `service` AVP identifies the function to be authorized. In the case of the current implementation, the attribute value is always `shell`. Consequently the attribute takes the following format:

```
service=shell
```

The `cmd` AVP identifies the specific CLI command to be authorized. The command is passed in its entirety, from the administrative configuration root, **configure terminal**, through the final command argument. For example,

```
cmd=configure terminal security authentication type tacacsplus
```

Note the equal sign (=) used in the attribute examples, indicating that both are mandatory arguments.

Authorization RESPONSE Packet

The Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) daemon sends an authorization RESPONSE packet to the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker to report authorization results.

The authorization RESPONSE packet format is as follows.

```
+-----+
|           Common Header           |
|           type contains 0x2       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|status |arg_cnt | server_msg len |
|       |      |             |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|   data_len   |arg1_len|arg2_len|
|              |      |      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|   ... |argN_len|  server_msg |
|       |      |             |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           data ...               |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           arg1 ...                |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           arg2 ...                |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           argN ...                |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

status

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that specifies the results of the authorization process. Supported values are 0x01 (Pass), 0x10 (Fail), and 0x11 (Error). Fail indicates that the authorization service rejected the proposed operation, while Error indicates the authorization service failed

If authorization succeeds (status=0x01), the ACLI command is executed; if authorization fails, for whatever the reason (status=0x10 or 0x11), the ACLI command is not executed, and an appropriate error message is generated.

arg_cnt

This 8-bit field contains an integer that specifies the number of arguments contained with the RESPONSE. Given the design of the current TACACS+ implementation, this field always contains a value of 0x02 .

server_msg_len

This 16-bit field contains an integer that specifies the length, in octets, of the server_msg field.

data_len

This 16-bit field contains an integer that specifies the length, in octets, of the data field.

arg1_len

This 8-bit field contains an integer that specifies the length, in octets, of the first argument.

Subsequent fields contain the length of each sequential argument.

server-msg

This optional variable length field contains a string that can be presented to the user.

data

This optional variable length field contains a string that can be presented to an administrative display, console, or log.

arg...

This optional variable length field contains a TACACS+ attribute value pair (AVP); each arg field holds a single AVP.

No arguments are generated in RESPONSE packets within the current TACACS+ implementation.

Authorization Pass

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker initiates the authorization with an authorization REQUEST packet.

```

+-----+
|           Common Header           |
|                                     |
|           type contains 0x2        |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|authen_ |priv_lvl|authen_ |authen_ |
|method  |         |type     |service |

```

```

| 0x05 | 0x00 | 0x01 | 0x01 |
|-----+-----+-----+-----+
|user_len|port_len|rem_addr|arg_cnt |
|         |         |_len    |         |
|  N     |  N     |  N     |  2     |
|-----+-----+-----+-----+
|arg1_len|arg2_len|      user ... |
|         |         | login name    |
|-----+-----+-----+-----+
|         |         | port          |
|         |         | tty10         |
|-----+-----+-----+-----+
|         |         | rem_addr      |
|         |         | localhost address |
|-----+-----+-----+-----+
|         |         | arg1          |
|         |         | AVP           |
|         |         | service=shell |
|-----+-----+-----+-----+
|         |         | arg2          |
|         |         | AVP           |
|         |         | cmd=configure terminal security |
|-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

- The `authen_method` field specifies the method used to authenticate the subject — 0x05 for `TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_METHOD_LOCAL` (authentication by the client).
- The `priv_lvl` field specifies the privilege level requested by the user — 0x00 for `TAC_PLUS_PRIV_LVL_MIN`.
- The `authen_type` field specifies the authentication methodology — 0x01 for `TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_TYPE_ASCII` (simple login).
- The `authen_service` field specifies the requesting service — 0x01 for `TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_SVC_LOGIN` (login service).
- The `user_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the user field.
- The `port_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the port field.
- The `rem_addr_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the `rem_addr` field.
- The `arg_cnt` field contains the number of arguments in the message body.
- The `arg1_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the service AVP.
- The `arg2_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the service AVP.
- The user field contains the login name of an admin user.
- The `port` field contains the name of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker port on which authentication is taking place. Following Cisco Systems convention, this field contains the string `tty10`.
- The `rem_addr` field specifies the location of the user to be authenticated. This field contains the localhost address.
- The `arg1` field contains the mandatory service AVP.
- The `arg2` field contains the mandatory cmd AVP.

The TACACS+ daemon returns a authorization RESPONSE reporting the status, and terminating the authorization session.

```

+-----+
|           Common Header           |
|           |
|           type contains 0x2       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| status |arg_cnt| server_msg_len |
| 0x01  |  0   |           0    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           data_len               |
|           0                       |
+-----+

```

- The status field specifies the authorization status — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHOR_STATUS_PASS_ADD (authorization approved).
- The arg_cnt field contains a value of 0 — the authorization RESPONSE returns no arguments.
- The server_msg_len and data_len fields both contain a value of 0, as required by the TACACS+ protocol.

Authorization Fail

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker initiates the authorization with an authorization REQUEST packet.

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           Common Header           |
|           |
|           type contains 0x2       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|authen_ |priv_lvl|authen_ |authen_ |
|method  |        |type     |service  |
| 0x05   | 0x00  | 0x01   | 0x01   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|user_len|port_len|rem_addr|arg_cnt |
|         |        |_len   |        |
|  N     |  N    |  N    |  2    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|arg1_len|arg2_len|        user ... |
|         |        |        login name |
|  N     |  N    |                    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           port                    |
|           tty10                    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           rem_addr                |
|           localhost address        |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           arg1                     |
|           AVP                      |
|           service=shell            |

```

```

+-----+
|          arg2          |
|          AVP          |
| cmd=configure terminal security |
+-----+

```

- The `authen_method` field specifies the method used to authenticate the administrative subject — 0x05 for `TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_METHOD_LOCAL` (authentication by the client).
- The `priv_lvl` field specifies the privilege level requested by the user — 0x00 for `TAC_PLUS_PRIV_LVL_MIN`.
- The `authen_type` field specifies the authentication methodology — 0x01 for `TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_TYPE_ASCII` (simple login).
- The `authen_service` field specifies the requesting service — 0x01 for `TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_SVC_LOGIN` (login service).
- The `user_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the user field.
- The `port_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the port field.
- The `rem_addr_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the rem-addr field.
- The `arg_cnt` field contains the number of arguments in the message body.
- The `arg1_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the service AVP.
- The `arg2_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the service AVP.
- The user field contains the login name of an admin user.
- The port field contains the name of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker port on which authentication is taking place. Following Cisco Systems convention, this field contains the string `tty10`.
- The `rem_addr` field specifies the location of the user to be authenticated. This field contains the localhost address.
- The `arg1` field contains the mandatory service AVP.
- The `arg2` field contains the mandatory cmd AVP.

The TACACS+ daemon returns an authorization RESPONSE reporting the status, and terminating the authorization session.

```

+-----+
|          Common Header          |
|          |                      |
|          type contains 0x2      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| status | arg_cnt | server_msg_len |
| 0x10  | 0      | 0              |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          data_len          |
|          0                  |
+-----+

```

- The `status` field specifies the authorization status — 0x10 for `TAC_PLUS_AUTHOR_STATUS_FAIL` (authorization rejected).

- The `arg_cnt` field contains a value of 0 — the authorization RESPONSE returns no arguments.
- The `server_msg_len` and `data_len` fields both contain a value of 0, as required by the TACACS+ protocol.

TACACS+ Accounting

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker uses Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) accounting to log administrative actions. With accounting enabled, each individual ACLI command executed by an admin user is logged by the accounting service.

Accounting Message Exchange

All Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) accounting packets consist of a common header and a message body. Accounting packets are of two types: REQUEST and REPLY.

The REQUEST packet has three variant forms. The START variant initiates an accounting session; the STOP variant terminates an accounting session; the WATCHDOG variant updates the current accounting session. REQUEST packets are always sent by the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB). Upon receipt of every REQUEST, the daemon must answer with a REPLY packet.

A TACACS+ accounting session proceeds as follows.

1. Immediately following successful authorization of an admin user, the OECB sends an accounting REQUEST START packet.
2. The daemon responds with an accounting REPLY packet, indicating that accounting has started.
3. For each ACLI command executed by an admin user, the OECB sends an accounting REQUEST WATCHDOG packet requesting accounting of the ACLI command. As the OECB sends the WATCHDOG only after an admin user's access to the ACLI command is authorized, the accounting function records only those commands executed by the user, not those commands for which authorization was not granted.
4. The daemon responds with an accounting REPLY packet, indicating that the ACLI operation has been recorded by the accounting function.
5. Steps 3 and 4 are repeated for each authorized ACLI operation.
6. Immediately following logout (or timeout) of an admin user, the OECB sends an accounting REQUEST STOP packet.
7. The daemon responds with an accounting REPLY packet, indicating that accounting stopped.

Accounting REQUEST Packet

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB), acting as a Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) client, sends an accounting REQUEST START variant to the TACACS+ daemon following the successful authorization of an admin user. It sends an accounting REQUEST WATCHDOG variant to the daemon following the authorization of an admin user's access to an ACLI

command. It sends an accounting REQUEST STOP variant to the daemon at the conclusion of the ACLI session.

The accounting REQUEST packet format is as follows.

```

+-----+
|           Common Header           |
|           type contains 0x3       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| flags |authen_ |priv_lvl|authen- |
|       |method  |        |type   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|authen_ |user_len|port_len|rem_addr|
|service |        |        |_len   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|arg_cnt |arg1_len|arg2_len|argN_len|
|        |        |        |        |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|argN_len|        user ... |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|        port ... |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|        rem-addr ... |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|        arg1 ... |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|        arg2 ... |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|        argN ... |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

flags

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the accounting REQUEST variant.

0x2 — START

0x4 — STOP

0x8 — WATCHDOG

authen_method

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the method used to authenticate the accounting subject — that is, an admin user. Because an admin user is authenticated locally by the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, this field always contains a value of 0x05, indicating authentication by the requesting client.

priv_lvl

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the privilege level associated with the accounting subject. For the current TACACS+ accounting implementation, this field always contains a value of 0x00.

authen-type

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the methodology. used to authenticate the accounting subject. Because an admin user is authenticated with a simple username/password exchange, this field always contains a value of 0x01 , indicating ascii login.

authen_service

This 8-bit field contains an enumerated value that identifies the service that requested authentication. Because an admin user is authenticated with a simple username/ password exchange, this field always contains a value of 0x01 , the login service.

user_len

This 8-bit field contains an integer that specifies the length, in octets, of the user field.

port_len

This 8-bit field contains an integer that specifies the length, in octets, of the port field.

rem_addr_len

This 8-bit field contains an integer that specifies the length, in octets, of the rem_addr field.

arg_cnt

This 8-bit field contains an integer that specifies the number or arguments contained with the accounting REQUEST.

arg1_len

This 8-bit field contains an integer that specifies the length, in octets, of the first argument.

Subsequent fields contain the length of each sequential argument.

user

This variable length field contains the login name of the accounting subject.

port

This variable length field contains the name of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker port on accounting is taking place. Following Cisco System convention, this field always contains the string tty10 .

rem_addr

This variable length contains the location of the authorization subject. This field always contains the localhost address.

arg...

This variable length field contains a TACACS+ attribute value pair (AVP); each arg field holds a single AVP.

A TACACS+ AVP is an ASCII string with a maximum length of 255 octets. The string consists of the attribute name and its assigned value separated by either an equal sign (=) or by an asterisk (*). The equal sign (=) identifies a mandatory argument, one that must be understood and processed by the TACACS+ daemon; the asterisk (*) identifies an optional argument that may be disregarded by either the client or daemon.

Administrative accounting requires the use of five TACACS+ AVPs: `service`, `task-id`, `start_time`, and `stop_time`.

The `task_id` AVP, included in accounting REQUEST START, STOP, and WATCHDOG variants, correlates session initiation, watchdog updates, and termination packets; each associated START, STOP, and WATCHDOG packet must contain matching task-id AVPs.

```
task_id=13578642
```

The `start_time` AVP, included in accounting REQUEST START and WATCHDOG variants, specifies the time at which a specific accounting request was initiated. The start time is expressed as the number of seconds elapsed since January 1, 1970 00:00:00 UTC.

```
start_time=1286790650
```

The `stop_time` AVP, included in accounting REQUEST STOP variants, specifies the time at which a specific accounting session was terminated. The stop time is expressed as the number of seconds elapsed since January 1, 1970 00:00:00 UTC.

```
stop_time=1286794250
```

The `service` AVP, included in accounting REQUEST START, STOP, and WATCHDOG variants, identifies the function subject to accounting. In the case of the current implementation, the attribute value is always `shell`. Consequently the attribute takes the follow format:

```
service=shell
```

The `cmd` AVP, included in accounting REQUEST WATCHDOG variants, identifies the specific ACLI command to be processed by the accounting service. The command is passed in its entirety, from the administrative configuration root, **configure terminal**, through the final command argument. For example,

```
cmd=configure terminal security authentication type tacacsplus
```

Note the equal sign (=) used in the attribute examples, indicating that all are mandatory arguments.

Accounting REPLY Packet

The Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) daemon sends an accounting REPLY packet to the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker to report accounting results.

The accounting REPLY packet format is as follows.

```
+-----+
|           Common Header           |
|           type contains 0x3       |
+-----+-----+-----+
| server_msg_len | data_len |
+-----+-----+-----+
| status | server_msg ... |
+-----+-----+-----+
|           data ...           |
+-----+
```

server_msg_len

This 16-bit field contains the length, in octets, of the server_msg field.

data_len

This 16-bit field contains the length, in octets, of the data field.

status

This 8-bit field contains the status of the previous accounting request. Supported values are:

0x1 — Success

0x2 — Error/Failure

server_msg

This optional variable length field can contain a message intended for display to the user. This field is unused in the current TACACS+ implementation.

data

This optional variable length field can contain miscellaneous data. This field is unused in the current TACACS+ implementation.

Accounting Scenario

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker initiates the accounting session with an accounting REQUEST START.

```

+-----+
|          Common Header          |
|          type contains 0x3      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| flags | authen_ | priv_lvl | authen- |
|       | method  |         | type    |
| 0x02 | 0x05   | 0x00   | 0x01   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| authen_ | user_len | port_len | rem_addr |
| service |         |         | _len    |
| 0X01   | N      | N      | N      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| arg_cnt | arg1_len | arg2_len | arg3_len |
| 3      | N      | N      | N      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          user                    |
|          login name of an admin user |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          port                    |
|          tty10                    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          rem_addr                  |
|          localhost address        |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          AVP                       |

```

```

|           task-id=13578642           |
+-----+
|           AVP                       |
|           start_time=1286790650     |
+-----+
|           AVP                       |
|           service=shell             |
+-----+

```

- The flags field contains an enumerated value (0x02) that identifies an accounting REQUEST START.
- The authen_method field specifies the method used to authenticate the ACCOUNTING subject — 0x05 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_METHOD_LOCAL (authentication by the client).
- The priv_lvl field specifies the privilege level requested by the user — 0x00 for TAC_PLUS_PRIV_LVL_MIN.
- The authen_type field specifies the authentication methodology — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_TYPE_ASCII (simple login).
- The authen_service field specifies the requesting service — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_SVC_LOGIN (login service).
- The user_len field contains the length, in octets, of the user field.
- The port_len field contains the length, in octets, of the port field.
- The rem_addr_len field contains the length, in octets, of the rem_addr field.
- The arg_cnt field contains the number of arguments in the message body.
- The arg1_len field contains the length, in octets, of the task_id AVP.
- The arg2_len field contains the length, in octets, of the start_time AVP.
- The arg3_len field contains the length, in octets, of the service AVP.
- The user field contains the login name of an admin user.
- The port field contains the name of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker port on which authentication is taking place. Following Cisco Systems convention, this field contains the string tty10 .
- The rem_addr field specifies the location of the user to be authenticated. This field contains the localhost address.
- The arg1 field contains the mandatory task_id AVP.
- The arg2 field contains the mandatory start_time AVP.
- The arg3 field contains the mandatory service AVP.

The TACACS+ daemon returns an accounting REPLY reporting the status, indicating that accounting has started.

```

+-----+
|           Common Header           |
|           type contains 0x3       |
+-----+
| server_msg_len | data_len |

```



```

|          0          |          0          |
|-----+-----+-----+
| status |
| 0x01 |
+-----+

```

- The server_msg_len and data_len fields both contain a value of 0 , as required by the TACACS+ protocol.
- The status field specifies the authorization status — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_ACCT_STATUS_SUCCESS (accounting processed).

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker reports ACLI command execution with an accounting REQUEST WATCHDOG.

```

+-----+
|          Common Header          |
|          type contains 0x3      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| flags |authen_ |priv_lvl|authen- |
|       |method  |        |type    |
| 0x08 | 0x05  | 0x00  | 0x01  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|authen_ |user_len|port_len|rem_addr|
|service |        |        |_len   |
| 0X01  | N     | N     | N     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|arg_cnt |arg1_len|arg2_len|arg3_len|
| 4     | N     | N     | N     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|arg4_len|          user          |
|        | login name of admin user |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          port          |
|          tty10         |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          rem_addr          |
|          localhost address |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          AVP              |
|          task-id=13578642  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          AVP              |
|          start_time=1286790650 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          AVP              |
|          service=shell     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          AVP              |
|          cmd=configure terminal security |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

- The flags field contains an enumerated value (0x08) that identifies an accounting REQUEST WATCHDOG.

- The `authen_method` field specifies the method used to authenticate the ACCOUNTING subject — 0x05 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_METHOD_LOCAL (authentication by the client).
- The `priv_lvl` field specifies the privilege level requested by the user — 0x00 for TAC_PLUS_PRIV_LVL_MIN.
- The `authen_type` field specifies the authentication methodology — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_TYPE_ASCII (simple login).
- The `authen_service` field specifies the requesting service — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_SVC_LOGIN (login service).
- The `user_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the user field.
- The `port_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the port field.
- The `rem_addr_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the `rem_addr` field.
- The `arg_cnt` field contains the number of arguments in the message body.
- The `arg1_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the `task_id` AVP.
- The `arg2_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the `start_time` AVP.
- The `arg3_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the service AVP.
- The `arg4_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the `cmd` AVP.
- The user field contains the login name of an admin user.
- The port field contains the name of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker port on which authentication is taking place. Following Cisco Systems convention, this field contains the string `tty10`.
- The `rem_addr` field specifies the location of the user to be authenticated. This field contains the localhost address.
- The `arg1` field contains the mandatory `task_id` AVP.
- The `arg2` field contains the mandatory `start_time` AVP.
- The `arg3` field contains the mandatory service AVP.
- The `arg4` field contains the mandatory `cmd` AVP.

The TACACS+ daemon returns an accounting REPLY reporting the status, indicating that the ACLI operation has been processed.

```

+-----+
|           Common Header           |
|           type contains 0x3       |
+-----+-----+
| server_msg_len | data_len |
|         0      |         0 |
+-----+-----+
| status |
| 0x01  |
+-----+

```

- The `server_msg_len` and `data_len` fields both contain a value of 0, as required by the TACACS+ protocol.

- The status field specifies the authorization status — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_ACCT_STATUS_SUCCESS (accounting processed).

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker reports an admin user logout or timeout with an accounting REQUEST STOP.

```

+-----+
|           Common Header           |
|           type contains 0x3       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| flags | authen_ | priv_lvl | authen- |
|       | method  |         | type    |
| 0x04 | 0x05   | 0x00   | 0x01   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| authen_ | user_len | port_len | rem_addr |
| service |         |         | _len    |
| 0x01   | N       | N       | N       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| arg_cnt | arg1_len | arg2_len | arg3_len |
| 3      | N       | N       | N       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           user                     |
| login name of an admin user       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           port                     |
| tty10                             |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           rem_addr                 |
| localhost address                 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           AVP                      |
| task-id=13578642                 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           AVP                      |
| stop_time=1286790650             |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           AVP                      |
| service=shell                    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

- The flags field contains an enumerated value (0x04) that identifies an accounting REQUEST STOP.
- The authen_method field specifies the method used to authenticate the ACCOUNTING subject — 0x05 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_METHOD_LOCAL (authentication by the client).
- The priv_lvl field specifies the privilege level requested by the user — 0x00 for TAC_PLUS_PRIV_LVL_MIN.
- The authen_type field specifies the authentication methodology — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_TYPE_ASCII (simple login).
- The authen_service field specifies the requesting service — 0x01 for TAC_PLUS_AUTHEN_SVC_LOGIN (login service).

- The `user_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the user field.
- The `port_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the port field.
- The `rem_addr_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the `rem_addr` field.
- The `arg_cnt` field contains the number of arguments in the message body.
- The `arg1_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the `task_id` AVP.
- The `arg2_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the `start_time` AVP.
- The `arg3_len` field contains the length, in octets, of the service AVP.
- The user field contains the login name of an admin user.
- The port field contains the name of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker port on which authentication is taking place. Following Cisco Systems convention, this field contains the string `tty10`.
- The `rem_addr` field specifies the location of the user to be authenticated. This field contains the localhost address.
- The `arg1` field contains the mandatory `task_id` AVP.
- The `arg2` field contains the mandatory `start_time` AVP.
- The `arg3` field contains the mandatory service AVP.

The TACACS+ daemon returns an accounting REPLY reporting the status, indicating that accounting has terminated.

```

+-----+
|           Common Header           |
|           type contains 0x3       |
+-----+-----+
| server_msg_len | data_len |
|         0      |         0 |
+-----+-----+
| status |
| 0x01 |
+-----+

```

- The `server_msg_len` and `data_len` fields both contain a value of 0, as required by the TACACS+ protocol.
- The `status` field specifies the authorization status — 0x01 for `TAC_PLUS_ACCT_STATUS_SUCCESS` (accounting processed).

Managing TACACS+ Operations

Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) management is supported by the following utilities.

TACACS+ MIB

An Oracle proprietary MIB provides external access to Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) statistics.

MIB counters are contained in the apSecurityTacacsPlusStatsTable that is defined as follows.

```
SEQUENCE {
    apSecurityTacacsPlusCliCommands          Counter32
    apSecurityTacacsPlusSuccess Authentications Counter32
    apSecurityTacacsPlusFailureAuthentications Counter32
    apSecurityTacacsPlusSuccess Authorizations Counter32
    apSecurityTacacsPlusFailureAuthorizations Counter32
}
```

apSecuritysTacacsPlusStats Table (1.3.6.1.4.1.9148.3.9.9.4)

Object Name	Object OID	Description
apSecurityTacacsCliCommands	1.3.6.1.4.1.9148.3.9.1.4.3	Global counter for ACLI commands sent to TACACS+ Accounting
apSecurityTacacsSuccess Authentications	1.3.6.1.4.1.9148.3.9.1.4.4	Global counter for the number of successful TACACS+ authentications
apSecurityTacacsFailureAuthentications	1.3.6.1.4.1.9148.3.9.1.4.5	Global counter for the number of unsuccessful TACACS+ authentications
apSecurityTacacsSuccess Authorizations	1.3.6.1.4.1.9148.3.9.1.4.6	Global counter for the number of successful TACACS+ authorizations
apSecurityTacacsFailure Authorizations	1.3.6.1.4.1.9148.3.9.1.4.7	Global counter for the number of unsuccessful TACACS+ authorizations

SNMP Trap

SNMP traps are issued when

- a Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) daemon becomes unreachable
- an unreachable TACACS+ daemon becomes reachable
- an authentication error occurs
- an authorization error occurs

TACACS+ Faults

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) supports (TACACS+) traps to notify you of operational status. Traps from the apSysMgmt tree include:

- apSysMgmtTacacsDownTrap (1.3.6.1.4.1.9148.3.2.6.0.78) - Generated when a TACACS+ server becomes unreachable.
- apSysMgmtTacacsDownClearTrap (1.3.6.1.4.1.9148.3.2.6.0.79) - Generated when a TACACS+ server that was unreachable becomes reachable.

The OECB searches for a TACACS+ server until it finds an available one and then stops searching. However, in the TACACS+ SNMP implementation, SNMP expects the OECB to make connection attempts to all servers.

- When there is only one TACACS+ server and that server goes down, the OECB behaves normally, sending a `apSysMgmtTacacsDownTrap` trap when the server goes down, and a `apSysMgmtTacacsDownClearTrap` trap when the server comes back up.
- When there is more than one TACACS+ server and the active server goes down, an `apSysMgmtTacacsDownTrap` trap is sent, indicating that some servers are down and the next server is tried.
 - If all servers fail, an `apSysMgmtTacacsDownTrap` is sent indicating that all servers are down.
 - If one of the servers comes back up while the rest are still down, an `apSysMgmtTacacsDownTrap` is sent indicating that some servers are still down.

Traps from the `apSecurity` tree include:

- `apSecurityTacacsFailureNotification` (1.3.6.1.4.1.9148.3.9.3.1.0.4) - Generated when the system detects TACACS daemon reachability changes as well as TACACS authentication and authorization errors.
- `apSecurityTacacsDownLocalAuthUsedTrap` (1.3.6.1.4.1.9148.3.9.3.9.0.1) - Generated when a user remotely logs into a system configured for TACACS+ authentication and is authenticated locally by the system because all of the configured and enabled TACACS+ servers have become unreachable or unresponsive
- `apSecurityTacacsDownLocalAuthUsedClearTrap` (1.3.6.1.4.1.9148.3.9.3.9.0.2) - Generated when a user remotely logs into a system configured for TACACS+ authentication and is successfully authenticated (i.e., access accepted or denied) remotely by a configured and enabled TACACS+ server.

TACACS+ Logging

All messages between the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker and the Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) daemon are logged in a clear text format, allowing an admin user to view all data exchange, except for password information.

TACACS+ Configuration

Configuration of Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) consists of the following steps.

1. Enable TACACS+ client services
2. Specify one or more TACACS+ servers (daemons)

Add TACACS+ Authentication and Servers

To configure Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+), you enable TACACS+ client services and specify one or more TACACS+ servers.

1. Access the Login Config configuration object: **Configuration, Security, Authentication**.
2. On the Authentication page, do the following:

Source Port	Default: 1812. Range: 1645-1812.
Type	Select TACACS from the drop-down list.
Protocol	Select the authentication protocol. PAP is the default.

Tacacs Authentication Only	<p>Select whether to limit authentication to TACACS only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable - If a TACACS+ server is configured and available, then authentication shall use ONLY TACACS+ and the system rejects any attempts to authenticate using other methods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If a TACACS+ server is configured and available, then authentication shall use ONLY TACACS+ and the ECB shall reject any attempts to authenticate from other methods. – If a TACACS+ server is configured but unavailable, the ECB shall allow authentication using other methods. • Disable (default) - The system supports authentication using all configured methods.
Tacacs Accounting	Select to enable accounting of admin operations. Default: Enabled.
Server Assigned Privilege	Select to allow only Admin users to use configuration commands. Default: Disabled.
Allow Local Authentication	Select to enable local authentication. Default: Disabled.
Login as Admin	Select to enable logging in as Admin.
Management Strategy	<p>Select an authentication management strategy from the drop-down list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use either Hunt or Round-Robin when using multiple TACACS+ servers. • Use Hunt when using a single TACACS+ server. <p>Default: Hunt.</p>
Management Servers	Enter the IP address of a management server.
TACACS Servers	<p>Click Add, and do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Address—Enter the IP address of this server. b. Port—Enter the port number of the server you want to receive TACACS+ client requests. Default: 49. Range: 1025-65535. c. State—Select to enable this server. Default: Enabled. d. Secret—Enter and confirm the 16-digit string for the shared secret used by the TACACS+ client and the server to encrypt and decrypt TACACS+ messages. e. Dead Time—Enter the time, in seconds, for the quarantine period imposed upon a TACACS+ server that becomes unreachable. Default: 10. Range: 10-10000 seconds. f. Authentication Methods—Add one or more authentication methods. Default: All.

3. Click **OK**.
4. Save the configuration.

SIP Interface Settings

A SIP Interface is an application layer interface logically residing "over" a network interface. The SIP interface defines the transport addresses (IP address and port) upon which the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker receives and sends SIP messages. You can define a SIP interface for each network to which the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker is connected. Note that these networks must be within the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker's Network Interface subnet. SIP interfaces support UDP, TCP and TLS transport.

In addition to defining a SIP interface's network participation (**Port**), you can also define forking and other functionality (**Interface settings**).

Proxy Registration

By default, the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) rejects a REGISTER request from a domain for which it is not the registrar. You can enable the OECB to proxy such registration requests by way of the **Proxy Registration** control in the **SIP Config** configuration.

In the **SIP Config** configuration, select **Proxy Registration** to tell the OECB to proxy the registration towards the intended registrar. When you deselect **Proxy Registration**, the OECB responds with a **403: Unauthorized** message.

Global SIP Timers

This section explains how to configure SIP retransmission and expiration timers.



Note:

you can also set timers and counters per SIP interface.

Overview

SIP timers define the transaction expiration timers, retransmission intervals when UDP is used as a transport, and the lifetime of dynamic TCP connections. The retransmission and expiration timers correspond to the timers defined in RFC 3261.

- **init timer:** is the initial request retransmission interval. It corresponds to Timer T1 in RFC 3261.
This timer is used when sending requests over UDP. If the response is not received within this interval, the request is retransmitted. The retransmission interval is doubled after each retransmission.
- **max timer:** is the maximum retransmission interval for non-INVITE requests. It corresponds to Timer T2 in RFC 3261.
The retransmission interval is doubled after each retransmission. If the resulting retransmission interval exceeds the max timer, it is set to the max timer value.
- **trans expire:** is the transaction expiration timer. This value is used for timers B, D, F, H and J as defined in RFC 3261.

- **invite expire**: defines the transaction expiration time for an INVITE transaction after a provisional response has been received. This corresponds to timer C in RFC 3261.
If a final response is not received within this time, the INVITE is cancelled. In accordance with RFC 3261, the timer is reset to the invite expire value when any additional provisional responses are received.
- **Inactive dynamic conn timer** defines the idle time of a dynamic TCP connection before the connection is torn down. Idle is defined as not transporting any traffic. There is no timer in RFC 3261 corresponding to this function.

SIP Timers Discreet Configuration

Previous releases controlled various SIP timers with a single setting, **Trans Expire**, available in both SIP Config and SIP Interface modes. When executed in SIP Config mode, the command essentially established a global default transaction expiration timer value. Executed at the SIP Interface level, the command established a local, interface-specific value that overrides the global default.

Specific timers controlled by **Trans Expire** are as follows:

- Timer B, the INVITE transaction timeout timer, defined in Section 17.1.1.2 and Appendix A of RFC 3261, *SIP: Session Initiation Protocol*.
- Timer D, the Wait-Time for response retransmits timer, defined in Section 17.1.1.2 and Appendix A of RFC 3261, *SIP: Session Initiation Protocol*.
- Timer F, the non-INVITE transaction timeout timer, defined in Section 17.1.2.2 and Appendix A of RFC 3261, *SIP: Session Initiation Protocol*.
- Timer H, the Wait-Time for ACK receipt timer, defined in Section 17.2.1 and Appendix A of RFC 3261, *SIP: Session Initiation Protocol*.
- Timer J, the Wait-Time for non-INVITE requests timer, defined in Section 17.2.2 and Appendix A of RFC 3261, *SIP: Session Initiation Protocol*.

The **Initial Inv Trans Expire** parameter enables user control over SIP Timer B for initial INVITE transactions. Other timers, namely B for non-initial INVITES, D, F, H, and J remain under the control of **Trans Expire**.

Use **Initial Inv Trans Expire** in the SIP Config to establish a global, default transaction timeout value (expressed in seconds) used exclusively for initial INVITE transactions.

Allowable values are integers within the range 0 (the default) through 999999999. The default value, 0, indicates that a dedicated INVITE Timer B is not enabled. Non-default integer values enable a dedicated Timer B and set the timer value.

The default value retains compatibility with previous operational behavior in that Timers B, D, F, H, and J all remain subject to the single timer value set by **Trans Expire**. However, when **Initial Inv Trans Expire** is set to a supported non-zero value, SIP Timer B as it applies to initial INVITES, assumes that value rather than the value assigned by **Trans Expire**. This functionality is available in both SIP Config and in SIP Interface objects.

If a dedicated Timer B is set in the SIP Config, you can use **initial-inv-trans-expire** in the SIP Interface to establish a local interface-specific Timer B timeout value that overrides the global default value.

Timer to Tear Down Long Duration Calls

In most call scenarios, long duration calls are terminated with the expiration of this timer, but there are some cases where a call can stay connected for a longer duration. For example, if a user connects to an IVR service and does not hang up the phone receiver properly, there is no way for the network provider to free up the IVR resources if the user devices send session updating requests. To prevent this situation, set the **Session Max Life Limit** timer in the SIP Config, which starts when the call or session is established and does not reset for any session update, keep-alive or system switchover. On expiry, the call is torn down if it's in established state.

The **Session Max Life Limit** parameter can be provisioned in the following configuration elements, in order of precedence from highest to lowest: **Session Agent**, **Realm Config**, **SIP Interface**, and **SIP Config**. Its range of values is {0-2073600} seconds with an additional special case value of "Unlimited", which is treated as the highest possible value. The default value is 0 (no timer).

Difference between 0 and Unlimited

No timer is created when **Session Max Life Limit** is configured to either the value 0 or "Unlimited", so no timeout can occur. The difference between the two values is how they are handled when determining which value of **Session Max Life Limit** to use when there are several specified within the various configuration elements.

When a session is created the timer examines both the ingress side and the egress side and, in cases where both sides have a configured value for **Session Max Life Limit**, uses the side with the lower (stricter) value. On each side, the system reviews the configuration elements relevant to the session and uses the value of **Session Max Life Limit** from the configuration element with the highest precedence (**Session Agent**, then **Realm Config**, then **SIP Interface**, and lastly **SIP Config**).

- When the value is set to 0, the configuration element is ignored and the next configuration element in the precedence chain is looked at.
- A value between 1 and 2073600 (24 days) or the value "Unlimited" is treated as a valid configured value. In this case the system will not move onto the next element in the precedence chain and the value is used in the final comparison between the egress and ingress values. The value "Unlimited" is viewed as the highest possible value, and therefore is considered greater than any other value it is compared against.

For example, on the ingress side the value of **Session Max Life Limit** in **Realm Config** is set to 86400 and the value of **Session Max Life Limit** in **Session Agent** is set to "Unlimited". The **Session Agent** value has a higher precedence than the **Session Agent** value so, therefore, the value "Unlimited" is used for the ingress side. On the egress side the value of **Session Max Life Limit** in **Realm Config** is set to 43200 and the value of **Session Max Life Limit** in **Session Agent** is set to 0 (no timer), so the value of **Session Max Life Limit** in **Realm Config** is used. When compared against the ingress side the value 43200 is less than "Unlimited"; therefore, the value set for the timer is 43200.

Add a SIP Interface

The SIP interface defines the signaling interface through which the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) receives and sends SIP messages.

- Consider any SIP options that you want to add.

- Configure any inbound and outbound manipulation rules that you want to use with this interface.
- Configure any S8HR profiles that you want to use with this interface.

In the configuration, you specify how the OECS handles SIP messages and you can add SIP options.

1. Access the SIP Interface configuration object.

Configuration, System Administration, SIP Interface, Interfaces.

2. On the SIP Interface page, click **Add**.
3. On the Add Interface page, do the following:

Field	Description
State	Select to enable this configuration. Default: Enabled.
Enable Early Media Inhibit	Select to extract and store Session Description Protocol (SDP) messages from provisional responses before call setup.
Realm ID	Select the realm for this interface. Required to set SIP ports.
Description	Enter a description for this interface.
SIP Ports	Click Add , and do the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Address—Enter the IP address of this interface. b. Port—Enter the port. Default: 5060. Range: 1-65535. c. Transport protocol—Select a protocol from the drop-down list. Default: UDP. Valid values: SCTP TCP TLS UDP d. Allow anonymous—Set how you want the system to handle requests from a SIP realm. Default: All. Valid values: All (allow all anonymous connections) Registered (session agents and registered endpoints, only) e. TLS profile—Select the TLS profile you want for this port. f. Click OK. g. (Optional) Add more SIP ports.
Initial Inv Trans Expire	Enter the default transaction timeout value (expressed in seconds) used exclusively for initial INVITE transactions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum—0 • Maximum—999999999

Field	Description
Session Max Life Limit	Enter the maximum amount of time in seconds of a session. An additional, special case value of "Unlimited", is the highest possible value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum—0 (default) • Maximum—2073600 • Unlimited
Options	Add optional parameters or features by entering them in comma-separated format.
Stop Recurse	Enter one or more response codes that you want to cause this session agent to stop route recursion. You can enter individual response codes separated by a comma, such as 301,305 or a range such as 300-380. Default: 401,407. Valid values: 300-599.
Inbound Manipulation	Select an inbound manipulation rule from the drop-down list.
Outbound Manipulation	Select an outbound manipulation rule from the drop-down list.
TCP Keepalive	Enable or disable standard keepalive probes to determine whether or not connectivity with a remote peer is lost. The default value is none. The valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None (default) • Disabled—Do not support the interworking. • Enabled—Support the interworking.
S8hr Profile	Select an S8HR profile from the drop-down list.

4. Click **OK**.
5. (Optional) Add another SIP interface.
6. Save the configuration.

Configure SIP Config

Use SIP Config to set the parameters that apply to all SIP call traffic on the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB).

1. Access the SIP Interface configuration object.

Configuration tab, **System Administration** section, **SIP Interface**, **SIP Config**.

2. On the SIP Config page, do the following:

Init Timer	Enter the initial timeout value in milliseconds for a response to an INVITE request, and it applies to any SIP request in UDP. In RFC 3261, this value is also referred to as TIMER_T1. The default is 500 . The valid range is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum—0 • Maximum—999999999
------------	--

Max Timer	<p>Enter the maximum transmission timeout (T2) for SIP in milliseconds. When sending SIP over UDP, a re-transmission timer is used. If the timer expires and the message is re-transmitted, the re-transmission timer is then set to twice the previous value (but will not exceed the maximum timer value). Using the default values of 500 milliseconds and 4000 milliseconds, the re-transmission timer is 0.5, then 1, 2, and finally 4. The incrementing continues until the transmission expire timer activates. The default is 4000. The valid range is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimum—0• Maximum—999999999
Trans Expire	<p>Enter the transaction expire timeout value (Timer B) in seconds to set the time for SIP transactions to live. The same value is used for Timers D, F, H and J. The default is 32. The valid range is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimum—0• Maximum—999999999
Initial Inv Trans Expire	<p>Enter the default transaction timeout value (expressed in seconds) used exclusively for initial INVITE transactions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimum—0• Maximum—999999999
Invite Expire	<p>Enter the invite expire timeout value (Timer C) in seconds to indicate the time for SIP client transaction will live after receiving a provisional response. The default is 180. The valid range is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimum—0• Maximum—999999999
Session Max Life Limit	<p>Enter the maximum amount of time in seconds of a session. An additional, special case value of “Unlimited”, is the highest possible value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimum—0 (default)• Maximum—2073600• Unlimited
Inactive Dynamic Conn	<p>Enter the inactive dynamic connection value in seconds to set the time limit for inactive dynamic connections.</p> <p>If the connection between the SIP proxy and a session agent is dynamic (for example, through dTCP), and the connection has been idle for the amount of time specified here, the SIP proxy breaks the connection. Idle is defined as not transporting any traffic. The default value is 32. The valid range is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimum—0• Maximum—999999999

 **Note:**

Setting this parameter to 0 disables this parameter.

Options	Enter the option syntax for the option. Add more options, separated by a comma.
ENUM SAG Match	Select to enable ENUM session agent group matching.
Default Context	Set the default source context for the system to use for a given call when unable to identify source context by any other method.
Parallel Forking	Select to cause the system to fork all sessions to all contacts of an Agent of Record.
Fork Group Timeout	Set the timeout value, in seconds, after which the OECB tries the next fork group with the highest priority. Default: 0. Range: 0-32.
ASCII Based Routing	Select to enable routing with alphanumeric entries in the user database and routing table.
Proxy Registration	Select to allow the OECB to accept a registration from an unauthorized domain, and proxy the registration to the intended registry.
Source Based Routing	Enable to allow the OECB to perform source routing based on agent hostname.

3. Save the configuration.

Restricting Session Initiation

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) can restrict the set of end stations that can initiate sessions to those originating through active session agents and previously registered users. By default, the OECB does not restrict session initiation. You can enable the functionality in the **SIP Port** configuration.

The **SIP Port** configuration includes the **Allow Session Agents and Registered End-Points** control that you use to restrict session initiation. When selected, the OECB responds to session initiation by endpoints that are not behind an agent or not already registered with a **403: Unauthorized** message.

Configure a SIP Interface Port

A SIP Interface port configuration defines the transport address and protocol that the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) uses for sending and receiving messages through a SIP interface. You can apply a TLS profile to the configuration, and you can limit SIP requests from session agents and registered end points. You must configure at least one port per SIP interface. You can optionally configure multiple SIP ports per SIP interface. For example, suppose you configure the OECB to receive calls by way of TCP and to send calls by way UDP, you must configure a SIP port for each protocol.

- Create the TLS profile that you want for this configuration.

In the following procedure, use step 4 to add more SIP interface ports.

1. Access the SIP Interface configuration object.
Configuration, System Administration, SIP Interface, Interfaces.
2. On the SIP Interface page, under SIP Port, click **Add**, and do the following:

Fields	Description
Address	Enter the IP address of the SIP interface.
Port	Enter port number for the SIP interface. Default: 5060. Range: 0-65535.
Transport Protocol	Select a protocol from the drop-down list. Default: UDP. Valid values: SCTP TCP TLS UDP
TLS Profile	Select the TLS profile you want for this port.
Allow Anonymous	Set how you want the system to handle requests from a SIP realm. Default: All. Valid values: All (allow all anonymous connections) Registered (session agents and registered endpoints, only)

3. Click **OK**.
The system displays the SIP Ports page with a list of SIP Interface ports you configured.
4. Optional—Click **Add** to add another SIP Interface port.
5. Click **Back**.
The system displays the SIP Interface page, where you can add another SIP Interface.

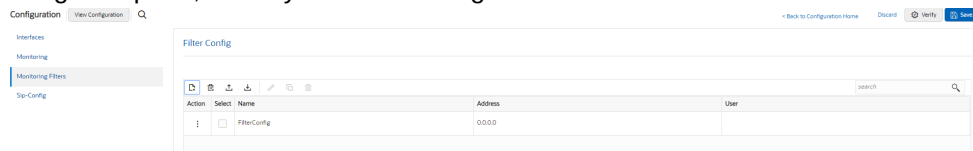
Optional—Configure SIP monitoring.

SIP Monitor and Trace Filter Configuration

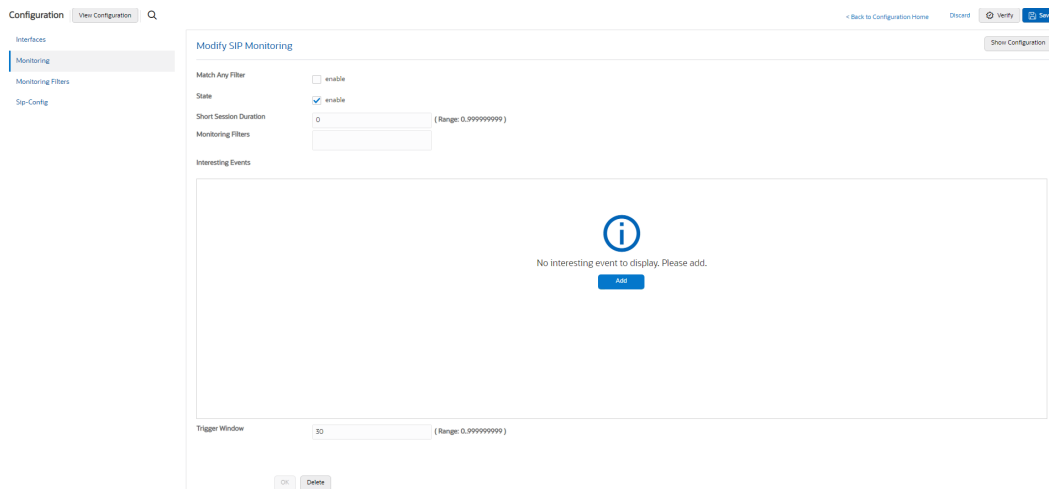
The SIP Monitor and Trace function allows you to monitor SIP sessions for notable events and display the results in the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) SIP Notable Events summary. Such information may help you perform troubleshooting. For more targeted monitoring, you can configure filters on particular users and addresses on the OECB, and on a specific agent.

The OECB Configuration page, located on the **Configuration** tab, **System Administration** section, **SIP Interface, Monitoring Filters**, includes the following objects for configuring SIP Monitoring filters:

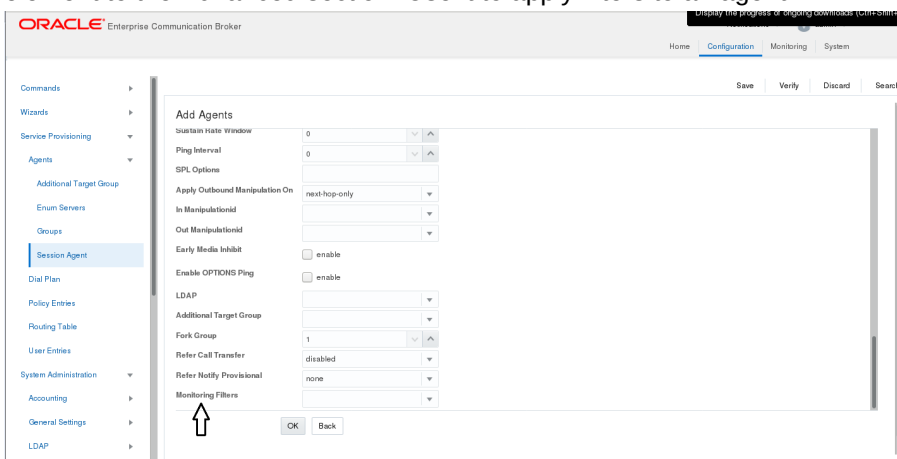
- The SIP Interface configuration page displays the **Monitoring Filters** object in the navigation pane, which you use to configure individual filters.



- The **Monitoring** object on the SIP interface configuration page displays the **Monitoring Filters** element in the dialog. Use it to apply filters to the OECB.



- The Add Agents configuration page displays the **Monitoring Filters** configuration element to the Advanced section. Use it to apply filters to an agent.



- **Note:**
After the P-CZ2.0.0m4 release, the system does not support the former "Enable SIP Monitor and Trace" setting. You must re-configure SNMP event traps through the dialogs described in this topic.

Use the following filter configuration process for both new installations and upgrades.

1. Create one or more filters in the Monitoring Filters object. You may use an asterisk character as a filter, if you want to monitor all session data.
2. Add one or more filters to the Monitoring object.
3. (Optional) Add one or more monitoring filters to an agent that you want to monitor.

SIP REFER

SIP REFER provides the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker with the ability to terminate SIP REFER messages and perform attended or unattended call transfers. You can enable REFER termination at both the agent and SIP interface, with agent configuration taking precedence. You can also configure the SIP interface to send NOTIFY messages for provisional responses.

SIP REFER Method Call Transfer for ECB

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) supports a handling mode for the REFER method that automatically converts a received REFER method into an INVITE method. This allows the OECB to transfer a call without having to proxy the REFER back to the other User Agent (UA).

The OECB provides the **Enable REFER Termination** parameter for provisioning the handling of REFER methods as call transfers. When you enable ISP REFER Method Call Transfer, the OECB creates an INVITE message whenever it receives a REFER. The OECB sends the INVITE message to the address in the Refer-To header. The INVITE message includes all of the unmodified information contained in the REFER message. The OECB uses the previously negotiated SDP in the new INVITE message, and sends the NOTIFY and BYE messages to the UA upon call transfer completion. You configure this function at the SIP interface or agent with agent configuration taking precedence.

When a REFER method is received containing no Referred-By header, the OECB adds one, allowing the OECB to support all call agent screen applications.

The SIP REFER method call transfer feature supports the following:

- Both unattended and attended call transfers.
- Both successful and unsuccessful call transfers.
- Early media from the Referred-To party to the transferee.
- REFER method transfer from different sources.
- The REFER event package as defined in RFC 3515. This applies for situations where multiple REFER methods are used within a single dialog.
- Third party initiated REFER method signaling the transfer of a call by associating the REFER method to the dialogue through the REFER TargetDialog.

Unsuccessful Transfer Scenarios

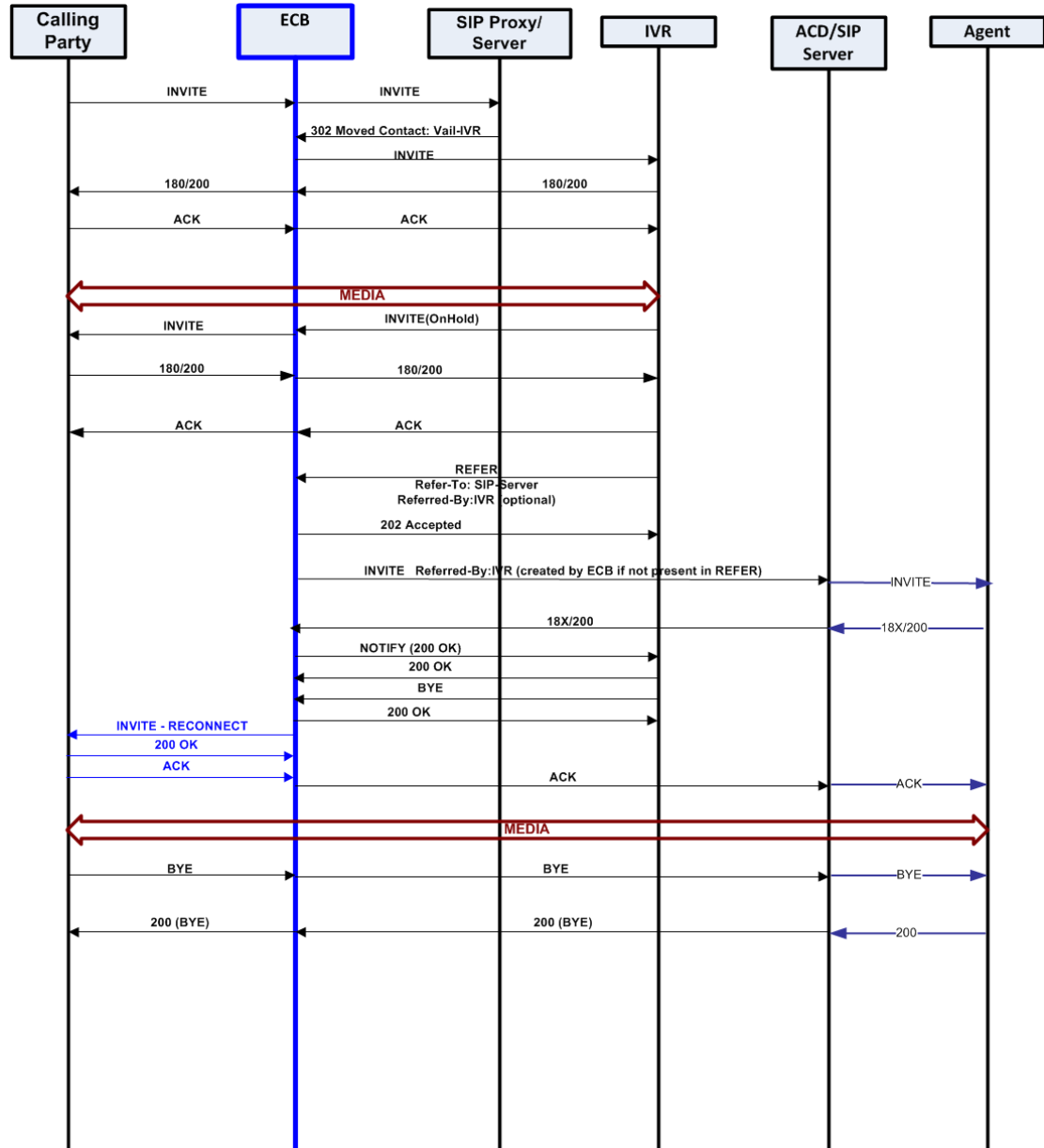
The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) does not successfully handle the following unsuccessful, unusual, and unexpected transfer scenarios:

- The new INVITE to the Referred-To party gets challenged, the OECB does not answer the challenge. It is treated with the 401/407 response just as any other unsuccessful final response.
- The header of the REFER message contains a method other than INVITE or contains URI-parameters or embedded headers not supported by the OECB.
- The OECB allows the Referred-To URI that happens to resolve to the same next-hop as the original INVITE went to, to do so.
- The OECB ignores any MIME attachments within a REFER method.
- The OECB recurses (when configured to do so) when the new INVITE sent to the Referred-To party receives a 3xx response.
- The transferee indicated support for 100rel, and the original two parties agreed on using it, yet the Referred-To party does not support it.
- The original parties negotiated SRTP keys.

- The original parties agreed on a codec using a dynamic payload type, and the Referred-To party happens to use a different dynamic payload number for that codec.

Call Flows

The following ladder diagram shows an example of call flow for an unattended call transfer:



The following ladder diagram shows an example call flow of an attended call transfer:

- Add a new interface.
- 3. In the interface configuration, select **Enable REFER termination**.
- 4. Exit the SIP Interface configuration.
- 5. Click **Service Provisioning, Agents, Session Agent**.
- 6. Do one of the following:
 - Select an existing agent to edit.
 - Add a new agent.
- 7. In the Agent configuration, select **Enable REFER termination**.
- 8. Save and activate the configuration.

Dynamic REFER Support

In the simplest scenarios, the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) supports Dynamic REFER, also known as REFER-initiated call transfer, either by proxying the REFER to the other User Agent in the dialog, or by terminating the received REFER and issuing a new INVITE to the referred party. In addition, the OECB provides dynamic refer support, which determines on a call-by-call basis whether to proxy the REFER to the next hop, or terminate the REFER and issue an INVITE. You configure dynamic REFER with the **Refer Call Transfer** parameter to the applicable Session Agent or Realm, and **Dyn Refer Term** in the applicable Realm.

By default, the OECB proxies REFER sessions. You can configure the OECB for both REFER Re-INVITE call flows and dynamic flows. You configure non-dynamic Re-INVITE scenarios using the ingress agent configuration only. You establish dynamic flows by also configuring the egress realm appropriately. The source agent determines whether to perform dynamic REFER, and the target **Realm Config** determines whether to dynamically proxy or issue a Re-INVITE.

To configure non-dynamic REFER, enable the **Refer Call Transfer** parameter on the source agent for Re-INVITE or leave it disabled for proxy mode. To configure Dynamic REFER, you set the **Refer Call Transfer** parameter in the applicable source agent to **Dynamic**. You also enable the **Dyn Refer Term** parameter in the target **Realm Config**.

The OECB also includes a **Refer Call Transfer** setting in the **Realm Config**. If the REFER comes from a source that is not an agent, the OECB uses the realm's **Refer Call Transfer** setting to determine how to handle the refer. Behavior is the same whether configured on session agent or realm.

The overall behavior proceeds as follows:

- When you set the source agent's **Refer Call Transfer** parameter to **Disabled** (the default), all received REFERs are simply proxied to the peer User Agent.
- When you set the source agent's **Refer Call Transfer** parameter to **Enabled**, the OECB terminates all REFERs, generates a new INVITE, and sends the INVITE to the address in the Refer-To header.
- When you set the source agent's **Refer Call Transfer** parameter to **Dynamic**, the OECB determines REFER handling on a call-by-call basis

This OECB processing for non-dynamic and dynamic REFER proceeds as follows:

1. Determine whether the REFER comes from a session agent.

2. If the REFER comes from a session agent, check the **Refer Call Transfer** value for the session agent from which the REFER was received:
 - If the value is disabled, proxy the REFER to the peer User Agent, to complete REFER processing.
 - If the value is enabled, terminate the REFER and issue an new INVITE to the referred party, to complete REFER processing.
 - If the value is dynamic, identify the next hop egress realm.
3. If the REFER does not come from a session agent, the OECB checks the ingress realm's **Refer Call Transfer** value. Behavior is the same whether configured on session agent or realm.
4. When the OECB determines the next hop, it check the **Dyn Refer Term** value for that egress realm.
 - a. If **Dyn Refer Term** is **Disabled** (the default), proxy the REFER to the next hop to complete REFER processing.
 - b. If **Dyn Refer Term** is **Enabled**, terminate the REFER and issue an new INVITE to the referred party to complete REFER processing.

**Note:**

The OECB identifies the next hop realm based on either the Refer-To header or Based on the routing configuration, with the routing table taking higher priority.

Supported Scenarios

In the basic scenario for REFER initiated call transfer, a call is established between two User Agents (Alice and Bob). User Agent Bob then sends a REFER request to transfer the call to a third User Agent Eva. With dynamic call-transfer enabled, the OECB prevents the REFER from being sent to Alice and generates the INVITE to Eva.

- If the INVITE to Eva succeeds, the OECB sends a re-INVITE to Alice modifying the SIP session as described in Section 14 of RFC 3261, *SIP: Session Initiation Protocol*. At this point the OECB cancels the original dialog between the OECB and Bob.
- If the INVITE to Eva fails, call disposition depends on whether or not Bob issued a BYE after the REFER call transfer. If the OECB did receive a BYE from Bob (for instance, a blind transfer), it proxies the BYE to A. Otherwise, the OECB retains the original SIP session and media session, thus allowing Bob to re-establish the call with Alice by sending a re-INVITE. In this case, the OECB sets a timer (32 seconds), and then sends a BYE.
- If a REFER method is received containing no Referred-By header, the OECB adds one, allowing the OECB to support all call agent screen applications.

In addition, the SIP REFER method call transfer feature supports the following:

- Both unattended and attended call transfers
- Both successful and unsuccessful call transfers
- Early media from the Referred-To party to the transferee
- REFER method transfer from different sources within the destination realm

- The REFER event package as defined in RFC 3515. This applies for situations where multiple REFER methods are used within a single dialog.
- Third party initiated REFER method signalling the transfer of a call by associating the REFER method to the dialogue via the REFER TargetDialog.
- The Referred-To party can be both in a different realm (and thus a different steering pool) from the referrer, and in the same realm
- The associated latching should not prohibit the Referred-To party from being latched to while the referee is still sending media.

The OECB does not successfully handle the following anomalous transfer scenarios:

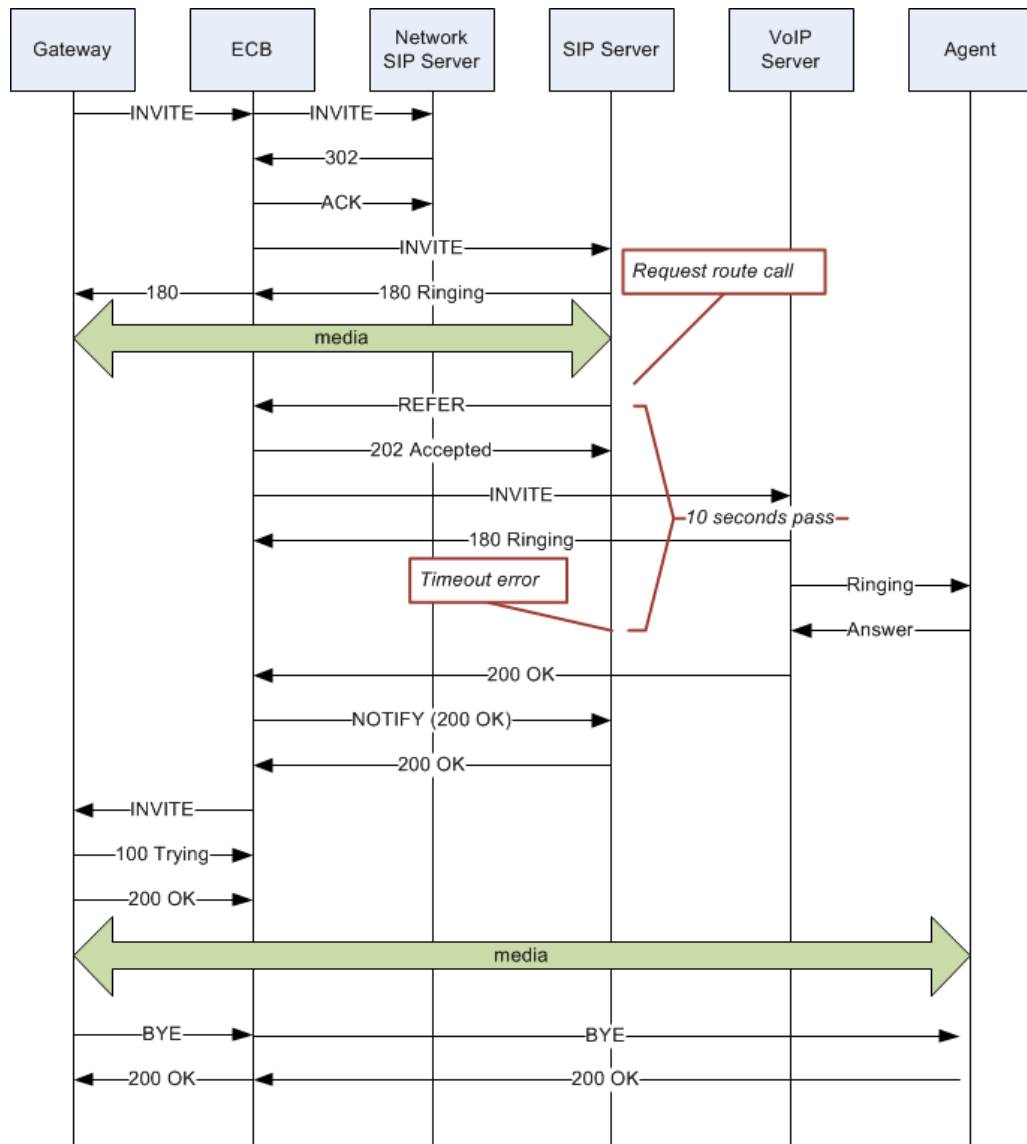
- The new INVITE to the Referred-To party gets challenged — the OECB does not answer the challenge. It is treated with the 401/407 response just as any other unsuccessful final response.
- The header of the REFER message contains a method other than INVITE or contains URI-parameters or embedded headers not supported by the OECB.
- The OECB shall allow the Referred-To URI that happens to resolve to the same next-hop as the original INVITE went to, to do so.
- The OECB ignores any MIME attachment(s) within a REFER method.
- The OECB recurses (when configured to do so) when the new INVITE sent to the Referred-To party receives a 3xx response.
- The transferee indicated support for 100rel, and the original two parties agreed on using it, yet the Referred-To party does not support it.
- The original parties negotiated SRTP keys.

180 and 100 NOTIFY in REFER Call Transfers for the ECB

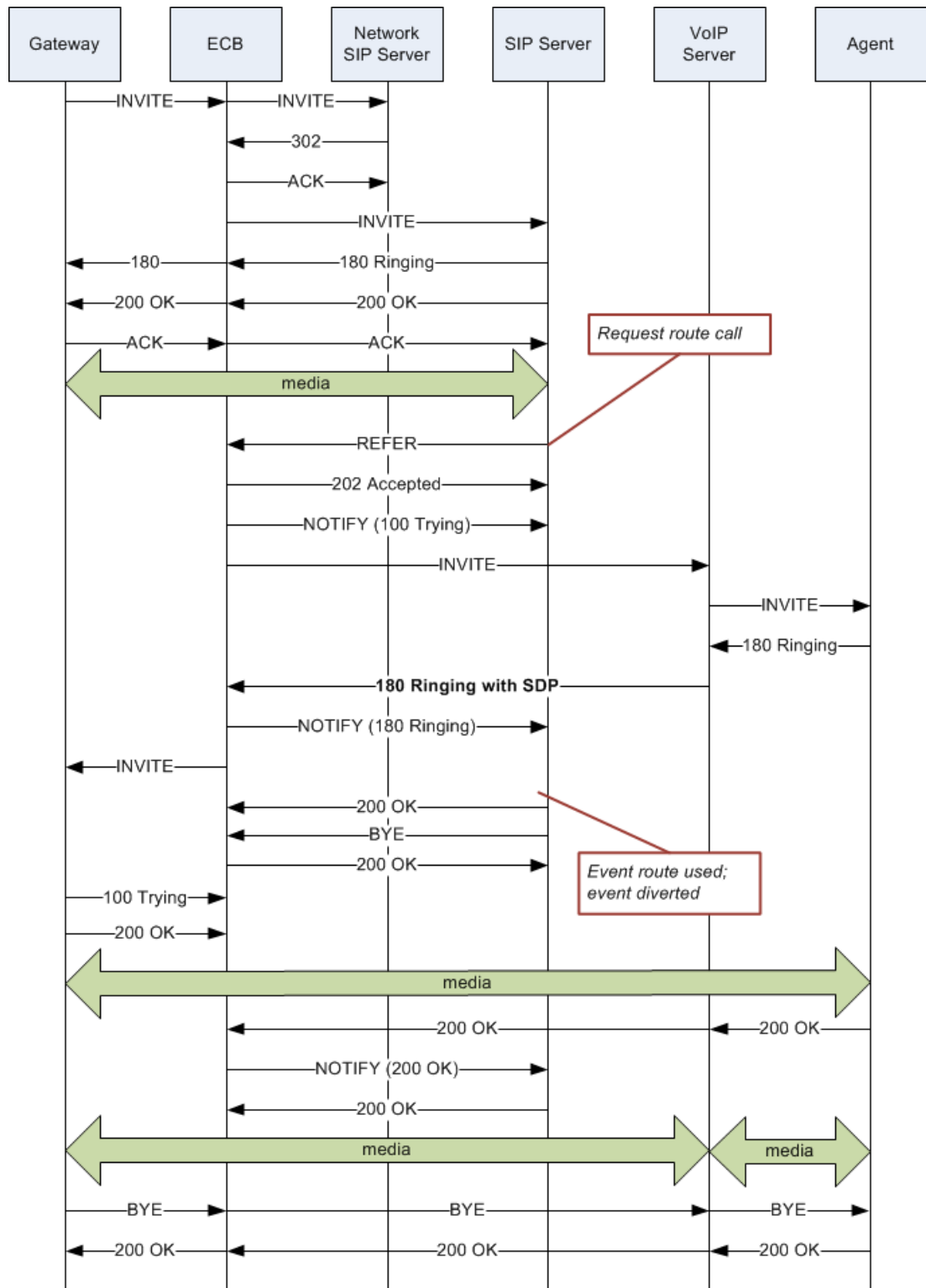
When you configure the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) to support REFER call transfers, you can enable it to send a NOTIFY message after it sends either a 202 Accepted or a 180 Ringing message. If your network contains elements that comply with RFC 5589, and therefore expect the NOTIFY message after the 202 Accepted and each provisional 180 Ringing, set the **Send NOTIFY messages for REFER Provisional Responses** to either **Initial** or **All**, according to your deployment needs.

Without this parameter changed from its default (**None**), the OECB does not return send the NOTIFY until it receives the 200 OK response from the agent being called. If the time between the REFER and the NOTIFY exceeds time limits, this sequencing can cause the OECB's NOTIFY to go undetected by devices compliant with RFC 5589. Failures during the routing process can result.

The following ladder diagram shows how a sample call flow times out when the **Send NOTIFY Messages for REFER Provisional Responses** parameter is not set.



When you compare the call flow above to the following one depicting the scenario when the OECB has the **Send NOTIFY Messages for REFER Provisional Responses** changed from its default, the difference is that the OECB now responds with a NOTIFY in response to the 202 Accepted and it sends another one after the 180 Ringing. This prevents the timeout and allows the event to be diverted successfully.



Sample Messages

In compliance with RFC 5589, the NOTIFY message with 100 Trying as the message body looks like the sample below. Note that the expires value in the subscription state header is

populated with a value that equals $2 * \text{TIMER C}$, where the default value of **TIMER C** is 180000 milliseconds.

```
NOTIFY sips:4889445d8kjdk3@atlanta.example.com;gr=723jd2d SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/TLS 192.0.2.4;branch=z9hG4bKnas432
Max-Forwards: 70
To: <sips:transferor@atlanta.example.com>;tag=1928301774
From: <sips:3ld812adkjwt@biloxi.example.com;gr=3413kj2ha>;tag=a6c85cf
Call-ID: a84b4c76e66710
CSeq: 73 NOTIFY
Contact: <sips:3ld812adkjwt@biloxi.example.com;gr=3413kj2ha>
Allow: INVITE, ACK, CANCEL, OPTIONS, BYE, REFER, NOTIFY
Supported: replaces, tdialog
Event: refer
Subscription-State: active;expires=360
Content-Type: message/sipfrag
Content-Length: ...
SIP/2.0 100 Trying
```

Also in compliance with RFC 5589, the NOTIFY message with 180 Ringing as the message body looks like the sample below. Again, the expires value in the subscription state header is populated with a value that equals $2 * \text{TIMER C}$, where the default value of **TIMER C** is 180000 milliseconds.

```
NOTIFY sips:4889445d8kjdk3@atlanta.example.com;gr=723jd2d SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/TLS 192.0.2.4;branch=z9hG4bKnas432
Max-Forwards: 70
To: <sips:transferor@atlanta.example.com>;tag=1928301774
From: <sips:3ld812adkjwt@biloxi.example.com;gr=3413kj2ha>;tag=a6c85cf
Call-ID: a84b4c76e66710
CSeq: 73 NOTIFY
Contact: <sips:3ld812adkjwt@biloxi.example.com;gr=3413kj2ha>
Allow: INVITE, ACK, CANCEL, OPTIONS, BYE, REFER, NOTIFY
Supported: replaces, tdialog
Event: refer
Subscription-State: active;expires=360
Content-Type: message/sipfrag
Content-Length: ...
SIP/2.0 180 Ringing
```

Also in compliance with RFC 5589, the NOTIFY message with 200 OK as the message body looks like the sample below.

```
NOTIFY sips:4889445d8kjdk3@atlanta.example.com;gr=723jd2d SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/TLS 192.0.2.4;branch=z9hG4bKnas432
Max-Forwards: 70
To: <sips:transferor@atlanta.example.com>;tag=1928301774
From: <sips:3ld812adkjwt@biloxi.example.com;gr=3413kj2ha>;tag=a6c85cf
Call-ID: a84b4c76e66710
CSeq: 74 NOTIFY
Contact: <sips:3ld812adkjwt@biloxi.example.com;gr=3413kj2ha>
Allow: INVITE, ACK, CANCEL, OPTIONS, BYE, REFER, NOTIFY
Supported: replaces, tdialog
Event: refer
```

```
Subscription-State: terminated;reason=noresource
Content-Type: message/sipfrag
Content-Length: ...
SIP/2.0 200 OK
```

180 and 100 NOTIFY Configuration

You can apply the **Send NOTIFY Messages for REFER Provisional Responses** setting to the SIP Interface. By default, the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) sends only the final result NOTIFY message.

Do the following to enable 100 and 180 NOTIFY messages in REFER call transfers.

1. Access the SIP Interface configuration object.
Configuration, System Administration, SIP Interface, Interfaces.
2. On the SIP Interface page, do one of the following:
 - Select an existing SIP Interface to edit.
 - Add a new SIP Interface.
3. In the **SIP Interface** dialog, select one of the following settings for the **Send NOTIFY messages for REFER Provisional Responses** parameter.
 - **None**—Disable NOTIFY for REFER provisional responses.
 - **Initial**—Send an immediate 100 Trying NOTIFY, and the final result NOTIFY.
 - **All**—Send an immediate 100 Trying NOTIFY, plus a NOTIFY for each non-100 provisional messages the OECB receives; and the final result NOTIFY.
4. Save and activate the configuration.

SNMP

This section explains how to configure Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) communities and trap receivers. These features are not essential for baseline Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker service, but they are necessary to use an element management system to manage Oracle Enterprise Communications Brokers. They provide important monitoring and system health information that contribute to a robust deployment of the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker.

Overview

SNMP is used to support monitoring of network-attached devices for conditions that warrant administrative attention. SNMP is comprised of three groups of settings on a Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker. These settings are system-wide configurations including MIB contact information, SNMP community settings, and trap receivers.

Basic SNMP Parameters

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker includes several parameters that control basic SNMP functionality. The MIB-related elements are for informational purposes, and are helpful if set. The remainder of the parameters determines if certain Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker events are reported to the SNMP system.

SNMP Community

An SNMP community is a grouping of network devices and management stations used to define where information is sent and accepted. An SNMP device or agent might belong to more than one SNMP community. SNMP communities provide a type of password protection for viewing and setting management information within a community. You can define multiple SNMP communities on a Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker to segregate access modes per community and NMS host.

Trap Receivers

A trap receiver is an application used to receive, log, and view SNMP traps for monitoring the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker. An SNMP trap is the notification sent from a network device, the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker in this case, that declares a change in service. Multiple trap receivers can be defined on a Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker either for redundancy or to segregate alarms with different severity levels to individual trap receivers.

Each server that an element management system is installed on should be configured as a trap receiver on all Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker's managed by that element management system.

SNMP Community Settings

Follow the steps below to configure an SNMP community on the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB).

1. Access the SNMP Communities configuration object.

Configuration, System Administration, SNMP, SNMP Communities.

2. On the SNMP community page, do the following:

Community	Enter an SNMP community name of an active community where this OECB can send or receive SNMP information. A community name value can also be used as a password to provide authentication, thereby limiting the NMSs that have access to this OECB. With this field, the SNMP agent provides trivial authentication based on the community name that is exchanged in plain text SNMP messages. For example, public. Default: blank Valid values: alpha-numeric characters.
IP Addresses	Enter an IPv4 address that is valid within this SNMP community. This IPv4 address corresponds with the IPv4 address of the NMS application that monitors or configures this OECB. You can enter multiple addresses, separated by commas.

3. Save the configuration.

Set Trap Receiver Settings

Follow the steps below to configure trap receivers on your device.

1. From the Trap receiver list, click Add.

The system displays the Add SNMP Trap Settings dialog.

2. Community name—Enter the SNMP community name to which this trap receiver belongs. For example, **Public**. Valid values: Alpha-numeric characters. Default: Blank.
3. IP address—Enter the IPv4 address of an authorized NMS. This value is the IPv4 address of an NMS where traps are sent. Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format.
4. IP Port—Enter the port number of an authorized NMS. If you do not specify a port number, the default SNMP trap port of 162 is used.

HTTP Server Settings



Configure your preferences for the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) HTTP server in the HTTP Server page. If you correctly performed the **run setup** procedure after installation, the HTTP Server object for wancom0 is already present.

Note:

If the HTTP state and HTTPS state parameters are set via **run setup**, you can edit those parameters as required.

1. Access the Web Server Settings configuration object.
Configuration, System Administration, HTTP Server.
2. On the **Add HTTP Server** page, do the following:

Name	This is a multi-instance element. You must provide a name. The run setup procedure creates an object named wancom0 .
State	Status of HTTP server configuration element. The default value is Enabled.
HTTP State	Specify whether or not to enable HTTP for accessing the Web server. Default is enabled. A check mark indicates enabled, and a blank box indicates disabled.
Realm	The name of the realm where this server resides. This parameter can be empty.
IP Address	Specifies the address of the network interface used within the specified realm. This parameter can be empty.
HTTP Port	Enter the port for the HTTP connection. Default: 80. Valid values: 1-65535.
HTTP Strict Transport Security Policy	<p>Enable or disable the HSTS (HTTP Strict Transport Security) policy. The HSTS policy redirects a insecure HTTP connection to a secure HTTPS connection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If HSTS is enabled the max-age in the Strict-Transport-Security will be set to 31536000 • If HSTS is disabled the max-age in the Strict-Transport-Security will be set to 0 always. The header is not removed completely.

	<p> Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HSTS only works for default ports (HTTP-80 and HTTPS-443). • HSTS does not enforce HTTPS for GUI on localhost that are tunneled.
HTTPS State	Specify whether or not to enable HTTPS (secure connection) for accessing the Web server. Default is disabled. A check mark indicates enabled, and a blank box indicates disabled.
HTTPS Port	Enter the port for the HTTPS connection. Default: 443. Valid values: 1-65535.
HTTP Interface List	Specifies the application that uses this object. The run setup procedure creates sets this object as GUI . Additional settings include REST .
HTTP File Upload Size	Maximum size of the file to be uploaded in MB. The range is 0 to 999. Default is 0.
TLS Profile	Enter the Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol profile name to use with HTTPS. Valid values: Alpha-numeric characters. Default: Blank.
	<p> Note:</p> <p>If you specify a TLS profile, and HTTP is enabled, the OECB checks against the TLS profile table for a match. If there is no match, the applicable errors display during the verification of the configuration.</p>
Auth Profile	Not Used

3. Click OK.
4. Save the configuration.

Configuring the OECB for SDM

You can perform configuration and fault management on the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) and OECB groups using the Oracle Communications Session Delivery Manager (SDM). Fault management by SDM includes the handling of SNMP traps and logs. Configuration management is based on software version, with each version able to specify which elements you can configure with SDM. The use of SDM for OECB also provides you with the ability to establish consistent configuration management across multiple OECB deployments.

You must use the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol to secure the communications link between the OECB and the Oracle Communications Session

Delivery Manager (SDM). Note that the systems use Acme Control Protocol (ACP) for this messaging.

To configure the OECB to use TLS for this ACP messaging:

1. Configure a TLS profile. The **tls-profile** object is located under security, where you add certificates, select cipher lists, and specify the TLS version for each profile.
2. Configure the **system-config** element's **acp-tls-profile** parameter to specify this TLS profile.

```
ORACLE# configure terminal
ORACLE(configure)# system
ORACLE(system)# system-config
ORACLE(system-config)# acp-tls-profile
```

The **acp-tls-profile** parameter is empty by default, which means that ACP is disabled. When the **acp-tls-profile** parameter specifies a valid TLS profile, the OECB negotiates a TLS connection with SDM. You must reboot your OECB after configuring ACP over TLS.

To support this management, the OECB generates an XSD file that specifies its configurable attributes. Using this XSD, SDM determines the configurable and non-configurable attributes on the OECB and to determines what it can display on its configuration GUI.

See your software version's Release Notes for more information about which elements of the OECB you can configure with SDM.

Upgrade Error Messages

The implementation of SDM configuration support required an architectural change that invalidates former configuration objects called templates. As the OECB development progresses, upgrades may generate unexpected results that need troubleshooting. The OECB logs the following applicable error messages, printed in log.web, when an error is observed during upgrade process and may present you with next steps while troubleshooting an upgrade:

- "Could not create new object for <xmlName>" Displayed when error occurs while creating new xmlElement.
- "Could not set attribute <attribute>:<reason>" Displayed when error occurs while setting an attribute in the new xmlElement.
- "Could not delete service for <templateName>, Reason - <reason>" Displayed when service instance deletion on specified template fails.
- "Could not delete for <templateName>, Reason - <reason>" Displayed when profile instance deletion on specified template fails.
- "Could not delete template <templateName>, Reason - <reason>" Displayed when template deletion on specified template fails.

4

Maintenance and Debugging

Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) software closely aligns with Oracle Session Border Controller (SBC) software. The vast majority of reference and debugging processes, procedures, and information is common across Oracle SBC products.

Common Maintenance and Debugging Documentation

The following table directs you to other Oracle documentation that provides monitoring and debugging information.

Log File Definition and Descriptions Fault Information Management Manual Configuration Management Process and Procedures	Oracle SBC Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide
MIB Descriptions MIB Definition and Identification (OID Reference) SNMP GETs SNMP Trap Definition and Descriptions	Oracle SBC MIB Reference Guide
Manual HDR Management HDR Group Definition and Descriptions	Oracle SBC Historical Data Recording (HDR) Resource Guide

Your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker Image

Your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker arrives with the most recent, manufacturing-approved run-time image installed on the flash memory. If you want to use this image, you can install your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, establish a connection to the Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker, and then begin to configure it. On boot up, your system displays information about certain configurations not being present. You can dismiss these displays and begin configuring your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker.

If you want to use an image other than the one installed on your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker when it arrives, you can use the information in this section to obtain and install it.

Obtain a New Image

You can download software images onto the platform of your Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) from various sources. You can take any one of the following actions:

- Obtain an image from the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud.
- Obtain an image from your Oracle customer support representative, who will transfer it to your system.

Regardless of how you obtain the image, you need to use Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) to copy it from its source to your OECB.

Upgrade Software - Web GUI System Tab

You can upgrade the system software from the System tab on the Web GUI. The system requires a reboot after the upgrade.

1. From the GUI, click the **System** tab.
2. Click **Software Operations**.
3. Click **Upgrade Software**.
4. Click **Verification**.
5. Verify that system health, synchronization health, current configuration version, and disk usage are appropriate and adequate for the upgrade.
6. From the drop-down list, select **Upload Method**, and select one of the following methods.
 - Local—Use to select a file from your system for transfer.
 - Flash—Use to select a file already on the device.
 - Network—Use to specify parameters for network boot by way of file transfer.

The system displays the Upgrade Software dialog with the fields required for your upgrade.

7. Complete the required fields.
 - Software file to upload. (If the Upload Method is Local) Use **Browse** to locate the file on your local system.
 - Boot file to upload. (If the Upload Method is Local) Use **Browse** to locate the boot file on your local system. The existing bootloader is backed up in the folder `/code/images` and the new uploaded bootloader file is placed in `/boot` directory and is renamed to `bootloader`.
 - Software file. (If the Upload Method is Flash) The location and name of the file on the device.
 - Boot file. (If the Upload Method is Network) The complete name of the boot file.
 - Host IP. (If the Upload Method is Network) The IP address of the FTP server.
 - FTP username. (If the Upload Method is Network) The user name to log onto the FTP server.
 - FTP password. (If the Upload Method is Network) The password to log onto the FTP server.
8. Optional. Select **Reboot After Upload**.
9. Click **Complete**.
 - If you did not select **Reboot After Upload**, the system displays a message stating that a reboot is required for the changes to take effect.

- If you selected **Reboot After Upload**, the system displays a message stating that it is about to reboot.
10. Click **OK**.
If you selected **Reboot After Upload**, the system reboots.

Display Log Files

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) allows you to view log files without needing to download them.

1. Access the **File Management** page. Click **System** tab, **File Management**.
2. On the **File Management** page, select a Log file from list.
3. Expand a log file category and select a log file by selecting the check box by the file name.

The OECB enables the **View** control.

4. Click **View**.
The OECB displays the **Viewing log:[filename]** dialog with the log file's contents.

Display System Health

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) provides a widget that allows you to see the current health score and state of the OECB.

- Access the **System Health** page. Click the **Widgets** tab, **System**, **System Health**.
The GUI displays the **System Health Table**, where you can see the health score and state of the OECB.

Obtain Support Information

The Oracle Enterprise Communications Broker (OECB) allows you obtain a pre-defined file containing information that support personnel normally request.

1. Access the **Support Information** page. Click **System**, **Support Information**.
2. On the **Support Information** page, click **Support Information**.
3. Click **Support Information**.

The OECB displays a **Progress** message box, which indicates the system is generating support information output. When complete, your browser displays a dialog where you to decide what to do with the support-info.log file.

4. Do one of the following:
 - Follow the dialog's instructions to select the application you want to use to display your support-info.log file.
 - Save the file locally.